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Agriculture, &c.

LATE PASTURING.

Some farmers keep their cattle out as late as possible in the tall, and even into winter. The pastures are gnawed very close, and even the after-math of mowing fields, as if they never expected to get another crop of grass from them. This is very bad husbandry upon any land, and especially upon that recently seeded with herd ;ful observers, has a bulbous root, and the fine roots that shoot out from the lottom are not as strong as the roots of most other grasses .-It is, the refore exceedingly liable to be torn the grass is short. In a close cropped meadow where this grass has been sown, nothing is more common than to see thousands of these dried bulbs lying upon the surface. We doubt the economy of grazing a herds-grass meadow at eropped after the first of November in this lati-

The roots of all the grasses ore designed to be covered with their own leaves, and stalks during recely to the discharge of their own duty. the winter. These, and the snow, protect them from the alternate freezings and thawings, and bring them out in good condition in the spring. The farmer who undertakes to thwart the designs pensive business. The little that he saves in feed now, he loses next season in the diminished yield of the pasture or the meadow. We ought always to manage so as to have Nature working with us, instead of against us. This is one of the evils of overstocking farms. The farmer is afraid that he has not quite fodder enough for winter, so he pastures till the ground is frozen. He cuts less hay for the next season, and he is still more sorely tempted to past ure.

It is quite as bad for the cattle as it is for the November, they lose, rather than gain upon pasture, unless it is much better than the average. Every animal ought to go into the stable in a thriving condition-if not fat, at least in full After several years' close observation directed to this particular point, we do not think any grasses must have time to cover their roots in order to make flush feed next season. Cattle foddered through a part of October, and brought to the stable about the first of November, in good flesh, are easily wintered. It is better [122] management to buy hay or to sell stock, than to pinch the pastures by close feeding .- American Agriculturist.

TOADS IN GARDENS.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, the subject of toads in gardens "old country gardener of long experience," stated "that thirty years' observation had convinced him that it was the snail, and not the toad, which devoured strawberries and their vines. Most people attributed the destruction to toads, but he was certain that they were harmless. In gardens he considered them of great use, and all gaideners should look upon them as their best friends. Mr. Fuller endorswas glad to hear it. He believed the toad a valuable auxiliary to the gardener. They were worth \$500 apiece, as they keep the ground clear of insects entirely. Besides, they can be domesticated! This was not generally known; nevertheless it was true. Those in his garden knew him, and would follow in order to get the insects, caterpilars, &c. Their preservation ought to be attended to. Mr. Burgess was of the opinion that there should be a fine for killing them .- Country Gentleman.

DRIVING AWAY FLIES.

A French paper, the Courier du Havre, in alluding to a plan lately suggested for driving away flies, (the use of laurel oil,) states that no flies will enter a room in which a wreath of wal-Lyon, in referring to the same subject, says: "It is a curious fact that although the butcher shops at Geneva are all open, and an immense number of flies may be seen on the outside wall ner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effectual preventive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is also used with success in preventing the flies from spoiling the gilt frames of lookinggiasses, pictures, &c.

HEATED APARTMENTS.

The Siecle says :- " Generally speaking dur ing winter, apartments are too much heated. The temperature in them ought not to exceed ods of great cold, scientific men declare 50 or 58° had bettter not be exceeded. In the wards of hospitals and in the chambers of the sick, care is taken not to have greater heat than 59° habits, when the rooms in which they sit are duction of such disastrous results. too much heared, are liable to cerebral congestion and pulmonary complaints. In bedrooms, and particularly those of children, the to keeping up only a moderate temperature, he windows of all rooms, whatever the weather ught to be opened for a time every day, so as renew the air."

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letters to a Young Preacher.

LETTER XI. SOLEMNIZING MARRIAGES.

My Dear Brother,-

self fully what these requirements are. Ignor- of his office. while ministers of the gospel are not obliged to any time. But it done at all, it should not be study human laws in general, they are evidently under obligation to make themselves acquainted with such parts of them as relate di-

Ministers expose themselves to a penalty, and also to damages, if they refuse to officiate without a valid reason; and likewise if they do marof Nature in this respect, will find it a very ex- ry persons when a legal objection exists, or in certain other respects contrary to law. They have need, therefore, to be circumspect in this maiter. Moreover, if the law be not put in force against them for infractions of it, they are bound, as ministers of Christ, to regard the apostolic injunction, " Giving no offence in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed." (2 Cor. vi. 3.)

When we are required to solemnize marriage land. If they have no fodder in the month of by publication of lans, we must strictly conform to the requisition of the law, which runs thus :-"Any person who shall officiate in the solemnization of marriage, unless notice of such marflesh. They are then easily kept thriving upon riage shall have been previously given publicly good hay, or upon hay and roots, straw and meal. during the time of Divine Service, at three several meetings at a place of public worship, thing is gained by pasturing in this latitude, and on two or more Sundays, in the place or places north of it, after the first of this month. All the where the parties, or one of them, shall reside, or unless a License have been obtained under the hand and seal of the Governor, shall forfeit fifty pounds." (Revised Statutes of N. S. Chap.

Not only are we obliged to conform invariably because the propriety and necessity of it are apparent. The obvious intention of the publication of bans is, to give due notice to all the parties in any way concerned; so that if there was under discussion, when Mr. Burgess, an be any lawful objection, it may be made prior to the marriage. This requires at least two Sabbaths, with the six intervening week-lays .-If the law be violated by giving notice on only two or three days in succession, and that perthe parents, guardians, or others interested, a marriage against which there is a legal oball that had been said upon the subject, and he jection may take place before opportunity to object is afforded. The writer has been urgently pressed to deviate from the requisition of the law stated above; but he has been inflexible. Every minister should be so.

by License, the extract already quoted shews us, that, prior to the marriage "a License shall have been obtained." The officiating minister virtually testifies,—the law requires—as stated in the License and Bond, that the parties " are respectively of the full age of twenty-one years; or otherwise; that both or either of them being their Parent or Parents, lawful Guardian or nut leaves has been hung up. The Courier du Guardians, respectively to said Marriage." It is evident, then, that no minister can consistently marry any couple by License unless he be satisfied, upon good grounds, that they are not one comes inside. This is caused by the in- twenty-one years old, or else have the consent

of their parents or guardians. It may be alleged, that parents sometimes act imprudently in torbidding the proposed marriage of children under their control. Instances of this undoubtedly do occur. It is not, however, the province of ministers to interfere, and attempt to correct such supposed error by transgressing the law. Moreover, the fact is notorious and lamentable, that clandestine marriages, 15° Centigrade (59° Fah.) and even in peri- resulting from the sudden infatuation of inconsiderate young persons, have often involved parties in wretchedness and unavailing regrets through life. Ministers ought, therefore, to be Clerks in offices, and other persons of sedentary verp cautious not to be accessory to the pro-

> would positively refuse to officiate in any clanand consequently a vast amount of human churches in this Western District are worth

misery would be prevented. The Christian ministry in general would also be held in much higher esteem. If, then, some will persist in this unlawful course, I entreat you, my beloved Brother, not to be "partaken of other men's

On such festive occasions as those of weddings people are very liable to indulge in frivolities and amusements inconsistent with piety. If a By the law of the land the solemnizing of minister perceive that his presence does not grass. This grass, as is well known to all care- Marriage devolves on the ministers of religion. exercise a restraining influence, so soon as his It is, of course, incumbent on us, in the per- duty is discharged it is the part of prudence to formance of this part of our work, to act in strict retire. He should cautiously avoid all such accordance with the requirements of the law .- participation in these things, or connivance at out by the roots by grazing cattle, especially if Every minister ought, therefore, to inform him- them, as is not in keeping with the sacredness

ance of law, if it be unavoidable, may be pleaded ? It there be any persons who, for the purpose in extenuation of the guilt of violating it. But, of annoying the parties and their guests, will disgrace themselves, and subject themselves to fine, imprisonment, and finding security for good behaviour, (Revised Statutes, Ch. 157, pp. 612, 613...) by causing disturbances of any kind, the minister can by no means be held responsible for these outrages, provided he "have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them."

> May you, my dear young Brother, in the solemnizing of marriages ever conduct with that prudence which, though it may give you less employment in this line, will secure to you the esteem of considerate and discreet persons!

Yours in gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER. Aglesford, Sept. 18, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

New Brunswick Correspondence.

THE WESTERN N. B. BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Editor,-

This body held its Annual Session with the Baptist Church at Newcastle, Grand Lake, last week, commencing on Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. The services were opened in due form by the Rev. Dr. Spurden, Moderator of last year .-The usual time was occupied in religious exercises, in which a large number of brethren took part, much to the edification and comfort of all to this rule because the law requires it, but also present. It was indeed a good season. God was evidently in the midst of us, a deep solemnity pervaded the whole audience, and many felt that it was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Such a commencement was highly cheering, and gave promise of a pleasant and harmonious session. The proper time having arrived the brethren proceeded to the election of Officers, which resulted as follows: J. C. Hurd, Moderator, Rev. Dr. Spurden, Secretary, haps in some place remote from the residence of Rev. J. G. Harvey, Assistant, and Bro. G. Baily Treasurer. A list of delegates being made out, the usual Committees were formed, and the letters from the Churches read. These contained nothing of unusual interest; though a good degree of harmony seems to prevail amongst the churches generally, while in some of them, considerable progress has been realized during the When we are requested to solemnize marriage year. The Rev. T. W. Crawley, who was appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon, being absent, and his alternate, Rev. I. E. Bill, being unable to preach, owing to the failure of his voice, the Committee of Arrangement made choice of the Rev. S. Robinson, of St. John, who gave us a most admirable discourse, which was listened to with marked attention, and gave very under that age, have obtained the consent of great satisfaction, I have no doubt all present were profited, as well as pleased.

The rest of the day was occupied in the reception of Reports from the several Committees, on Union Societies, Sabbath Schools, Home and Foreign Missions, Temperance, Obituaries &c. Warm and earnest speeches were delivered on these subjects, and I trust a good impression was produced. The evening Session was devoted to the subject of Home Missions. The claims of the cause were ably presented by the several speakers, whose enthusiastic appeals to the hearts and pockets of the people were not without some satisfactory results. The collection being taken, the meeting adjourned till 10 o'clock, on Saturday, when, after an excellent discourse by the Rev. S. Besse, of Maine, the subject of Education was introduced, and ably supported by Revds. Dr. Spurden, E. C. Cady, S. Robinson and others. The discussion, which was really one of a most enthusiastic description, proves that our brethren in New Brunswick are Men who are anxious to make money by sell- becoming more and more alive to the importance ing rum, may endeaver to excuse their conduct of the subject. It is much to be regretted that temperature ought to be maintained rather low; by the flimsy plea, that if they do it not, others Acadia College had no authorized representait is even prudent only rarely to make fires in will. But such a plea ill becomes one who prothem, especially during the night. In addition fesses to be a minister of Jesus Christ. If all advantage of the Institution, if its friends will see to it, that a like failure does not occur in destine marriage, these would of course cease: future. It will be found that many of our

looking after. There is money buried amongst them, and actual discoveries have been made recently. Rich veins of gold are available, but as in "Tangier" and "The Ovens," a Crushing Machine is needed to make them productive.-Let the friends of Acadia see that such a " machine" is not wanting at our next Association, and I will guarantee that the result will be highly satisfactory.

The Institution at Horton, however, was not forgotten. The writer endeavoured to the atmost of his humble ability to present its claims upon the Baptists of this provinces. He felt, with many others present, that it is our own Institution; and as such we feel a deep interest in it. We not only desire its prosperity; but are willing to do what we can to help it forward. The next meeting of our Association will take place with the Baptist Church at Lower Kingsclear, 8 miles above Fredericton, on the St. John River. It is a beautiful locality, and easy

University of New Brunswick.

I regret that I have been unable sooner to give you any account of the progress of this Institution. The following from the Head Quartevs, will indicate the favourable auspices under which the present term opened on Monday the 8th inst.

"The lectures of the Michaelmas term of the University were commenced last Monday. At four of the afternoon of that day Professor Bailey delivered an address introductory to the study of Natural Science. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen in the Hall, shewing the general interest that is being awakened in the rising fortunes of the Institution. The best proof, however, that the University is becoming popular, throughout the Province, is the influx of fresh blood-young students-from the different counties that has entered within its walls since the beginning of this term. There are at present 35 students—the largest number ever entered-attending the different classes, half of whom are freshmen; and it is expected that the round and classical number of forty will be attained early in the term. This result, no doubt, has been greatly owing to the individual exertions of the President during the long summer vacation.

It is really pleasing to see that the advantages that the University affords are beginning to be better-though still not adequately-appreciated throughout the Province. Before long the fame of it may be expected to draw students from afar. But it cannot be wondered at that the claims of the University should begin to attract attention, for it may well be said that it puts such opportunities of improvement and advancement in the the way of youth of New Brunswick (offers them almost without price) that their natural guardians would be blind and insensate indeed if they did not put them in the way of obtaining the advantage of them. Professor Bailey's address was an admirable and able advocacy of the claims of the different departments of human knowledge on the devoted attention of the student, and delighted all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

In treating of the one department to which he more particularly devotes himself, the Professor dwelt upon the practical value of a study of natural history, and of an intimate knowledge of the branches of geology and mineralogy to the inhabitants of this country that is so rich in minerals, and instanced in how many cases a knowledge of the rudiments of hese sciences would have prevented ardent but blind searches after nature's hidden wealth, making fools of themselves by taking trash with a spurious glitter for the precious ores.

At the close of the address, the President thanked Prof. Bailey for his able and eloquent address, and himself shortly went over its ground, enforcing its precepts. He impressed particularly upon the students the benefits of a study of natural history in awakening and strengthening the powers of observation. By these means a new world was brought within their ken. A close study of nature enabled them to find-Tongues in the trees, books in the running brooks Sermons in stones; and good in everything.

I must apologize for the length of this article, have really not time to make it shorter.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN FREDERICTON.

You will be glad to hear that the work of the Lord continues progressive in Fredericton. I have baptized several interesting persons recently. Others are looking forward. To God be all the glory.

I am sir, very truly yours, Fredericton, Sept. 25th, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

Annual Meeting of Yarmouth County Baptist Sabbath School Convention.

It is a source of pleasure to all interested in the welfare of the young amongst us to witness the growing interest manifested throughout our Province in the subject of Sabbath Schools .-One of the immediate results of which was the institution of Sabbath School Conventions .-The benefits arising from them must necessarily