

Agriculture, &c.

BONES.—A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer asks: What is the best method of preparing bones, say to commence during the present autumn or coming winter, in order to have them thoroughly dissolved and most available for next year's crops? In reply the editor says: "We have a lot of bones packed in ashes about four months ago, they are now so soft as to be easily crushed by the hand. We know of no better way to accomplish the end desired than this. They should be kept in a warm place in the winter, such as the cellar. The process is cheap, easy and effective."

QUANTITY OF FOOD FOR OXEN.—Frequent observations have shown that an ox will consume two per cent of his weight of hay per day to maintain his condition. If put to moderate labor, an increase of this quantity to three per cent will enable him to perform his work and still maintain his flesh. If he is to be fatted, he requires four and a half per cent daily in nutritious food.

DRY FOOD FOR HOGS.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour milk to their hogs, have so much finer animals than those who give them slops. The hog has not room for much water; and if food which contains much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but poor." Hogs, as well as all other animals, should be allowed all the water they will drink, but it should not be mixed with their food in excessive quantity.

BIG YIELD.—The California Farmer states that the farmers of Amador Valley have made splendid crops this year; and as an instance says that on Martin's ranch the yield of wheat has been sixty-two bushels to the acre. A few acres yielded seventy bushels. The berry is very large and full. On a number of farms adjoining, the yield was about the same.

E. MARKS furnishes the Country Gentleman a cure for foul feet in cattle: Dissolve blue vitriol in water to saturation, and daily wet the parts affected. Three or four days will give ample time to effect a cure, provided the feet are kept clean and dry, except from the application of the vitriol-water. It is a painful disease, and unless cured speedily, will cause a rapid waste of flesh.

The editor of the Alta California has been presented with a sack of potatoes, containing three only, each weighing twenty pounds!

DYE STUFF.—A little girl, sent to a shop to purchase some dye stuff, forgetting the name of the article, said to the shopman, "What do folks dye with?" "Dye with! why cholera, sometimes," he replied. "Well, I believe that's the name," said she, "I want three penny-worth."

The keeper of a museum exhibited to a visitor Balaam's sword. "But," said the latter, "Balaam had no sword—he only wished for one." "Certainly," said the exhibitor, "and this is the sword he wished for."

Scientific.

HOW TO CLEAN A FOWLING-PIECE.—Sir Astley Cooper seemed to be innately philosophically disposed, and always had some object of practical utility in view. I remember upon one occasion saying in his hearing, "I must send my gun to town to have it cleaned, for it has become so much leaded that it is unfit for use." "Pooh!" said he; "send it to London! there is not the least occasion for it. Keep a few ounces of quicksilver in the gun-case, and then you can easily unload your gun yourself. Stop up the touch-holes by means of a little wax, and then pouring the quicksilver into the barrels, roll it along them for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the gun as clean as the first day it came out of the shop. You have then only to strain the quicksilver through a piece of thin wash-leather, and it is again fit for use, for the lead will be left in the strainer." I have since adopted this plan, and with perfect success.—Life of Sir Astley Cooper.

SMOKEY CHIMNEYS.—A correspondent of the London Builder gives the following cure for a great and common evil. "A smoky chimney and a scolding wife are two of the worst evils of domestic life," says the old proverb, and to obviate the first, ingenuity is ever racking its brain. Hence, Regent Street and every part of the metropolis has its house-tops bristling with pipes and deformed by crows in every conceivable and inconceivable variety. Now I have built many chimneys, and have found one simple plan every where succeed, the secret being only to construct the throat of the chimney, or the part just above the fire-place, so small that a man or boy can hardly pass through it. Immediately above, the chimney should be enlarged to double its width, like a purse, to the extent of about two feet in height, and then diminished again to the usual proportions. No chimney that I ever constructed thus smoked.

ELECTRIFIED LADIES.—At the Chapel Royal, during the thunderstorm on a recent Sunday, several frightened ladies, fearing the effects of lightning upon certain steel circumpences which fashion has girded about them, actually detached these dangerous appendages, and walked away, leaving their hoops in their pews.

MISERABLE PEOPLE.—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Our Foreign Mission.

Messrs. Editors,—

The following Letter from Bro. Crawley shews how needful it is that additional means should be furnished for sustaining the Female School in Henthada. A remittance of \$50 sent since the Meeting of Convention, and \$25 recently, for this object, will afford some aid. It is manifest, however, that in order to the continued efficiency and extensive usefulness of this highly important institution, which has already been signally blessed, a large increase of funds is indispensable. Donations will be very gratefully received.

Yours in gospel bonds,

CHARLES TUPPER, Secretary.

Aylesford, Jan. 23rd, 1863.

Henthada, Oct. 30th, 1862.

My Dear Dr. Tupper,—

I have not heard from you, since answering your last, enclosing a draft for £80 stg. I herewith forward my annual account with your Board, and hope it may prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Instead of making out a separate account for each of the churches who support a native preacher, I have simply stated in the general account by whom the Assistant is sustained. This, I trust, will meet the approbation of the brethren, as it saves me considerable trouble.

A word or two with reference to the School. It is now well started. It has the confidence of the people; they believe now that it is not a mere experiment—that it will be sustained. But—there are NO FUNDS in hand, except the small balance presented in account! The School can be barely sustained, i.e. prevented from breaking up, if we can appropriate to it \$100 a year. But with no more than this, all indigent applicants for admission, must be refused, with \$200 a year we might support a few indigent students, but would still need books, maps, apparatus, &c., &c.

It will be necessary for me to learn as soon as possible, whether or not we may depend upon the brethren at home for the funds required to support this School. Will you not kindly so represent the matter, that it shall be distinctly understood that the School must cease to exist, unless we receive funds from the Provinces. The American Baptist Missionary Union cannot give us a rupee for this object. Shall the school be given up? Four of its members have already been converted. Shall from 20 to 30 young people cease to enjoy the healthy, elevating influence of a Christian education?

Mrs. Crawley joins me in kindest regard to yourself and Mrs. Tupper.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

The Baptist Foreign Missionary Board of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in account with Arthur R. R. Crawley, for the year ending September 30th, 1862.

Table with columns for Dr. (To support of native preacher Ko Eing for 9 months, To Lamp for Dow, To Ko Choke, Moung Long, Moung Yan Gin, Brussell St. Juvenile Miss. Society, Moung Wike, Ko Baw, Moung Tha Dway, Travelling expenses of self and assats, Books, paper, &c., Donation towards Mr. C's loss by fire) and Rupees.

Balance due Sept. 30th, 1862, 124 2 10

By Three Bills on London, viz., £62 10s. £20, £40 10s., sold for, 1200 8 0

School Fund. Dr. To building School House, Teacher's Salary, 7 1/2 months, Clothing and food for poor students, Slates, books, paper, &c., Rupees, 253 12 0

Balance due Sept. 30th, 1862, 6 2 0

On hand, Sept. 30, 1861, 219 14 0

Rece'd. by Mrs. Crawley, from Miss Bent and other ladies of Amherst, 40 0 0

Rupees, 259 14 0

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

Henthada, Oct. 30th, 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Two Pillars: with their inscriptions.

The following remarks contain some of the thoughts that occupied the mind of the writer, and afforded a subject for a short address to the church at our last observance of the Lord's Supper in this place.

In the sacred writings it is revealed to us, that when God was about to deliver his chosen tribes, from the land of Egypt, he saw fit to appoint the institution of the passover sacrifice to be observed by his ancient church, as a lasting memorial of their triumphant deliverance from their cruel bondage. This institution was observed in accordance with the divine commands in all their journeyings through the wilderness, and also after they were established in the land of Promise; and it was strictly observed by all Israel from generation to generation, until the great Antitype made his appearance.

When Christ our Passover appeared, and was about to be sacrificed for us, he saw fit to introduce New Testament institutions and establish his gospel church on earth, which should show forth his praise. He designed that it should be a church in the world, but not of the world, and in order that it might answer the great end which he designed, he appointed two leading ordinances to be observed in his church—Baptism and the Lord's Supper. These sacred ordinances he designed should stand as monumental Pillars, with their divine mottoes engraven on them, for the direction and comfort of his people, until his second coming.

The first of these monumental Pillars was erected at Jordan, by the great Head of the Church, in the presence of a large congregation collected to hear the testimony of the appointed herald of our Lord, who began to publish his message in the wilderness of Judea. His herald voice sounded over the waters of Jordan and penetrated into the city of Jerusalem. Many were aroused from their slumber and came out to hear the testimony that he should give. At the appointed time they heard the herald proclaim, that the expected Messiah had already come, and that he stood in their midst. How must they have gazed with surprise to see him step forward to submit to the sacred rite and honour it with his own example. Then the heavens were opened and the Holy Ghost descended and rested upon the Son,—and the Father uttered his voice from on high, saying "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." Thus each person of the adorable Trinity gave evidence of their presence upon the occasion, and shewed that they approved of the sacred ordinance. Well might those words that dropped from the lips of the beloved Son be engraven on the royal pillar,—"Thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness."—This stands for the direction of all his followers. The next inscription which I observe on this pillar, readeth thus,—"If you love me keep my commandments." This stands as a test of our love to Christ,—And if our love is sincere it will lead to a practical obedience to all the divine commands.

Every believer must come to decide in his own mind, Do I thus evidence my love to Christ,—by obeying his commands. The next inscription stands for a gazing world to look upon. And it readeth thus "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye continue in my word." This pillar with its divine inscription, stands just at the entrance of the divine enclosure of the Church of God, and the followers of Christ repair thither and enrol their names under the royal standard, and put on the heavenly livery, and pass over the holy threshold, leaving the world behind. They may remember the words spoken by their glorious leader, who said, "they are not of the world, even as I am not of the world." They set their faces Zion-ward, and are traveling forward.

The other ordinance as a memorable Pillar stands within the Church; bearing the inscription. "This do in remembrance of me." This appears as a love token of our near kinsman—our Elder Brother, and points us to the manger, the garden, the cross, and the tomb, and also to his throne in the heavens. And brings the cheering thought that he in his own person took our nature in union with himself, all the way through every stage, until he placed it upon his own throne at the Father's right hand,—knowing that in this the Father is well pleased.

Another inscription readeth thus, "As oft as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come,—this gives an open testimony to all around, shewing to the world that the church is as one that cometh up from the wilderness leaning upon her beloved? They appear to be traveling in the same path and are united to that great host which as a

cloud of witnesses have gone before. And these are pressing towards the mark for the prize of the high calling.

May we all follow on through faith and patience until we inherit the promises.

Newport, Jan. 2nd, 1863. G. D.

For the Christian Messenger.

England's participation in America's slavery and war.

The present war, in the boasted land of liberty, has caused much to be said, and written, in justification of the contending parties. Very few persons are to be found in these colonies, who profess to be neutral in their sympathies. And who does not in some way wish for a final termination of hostilities. The distress felt by the commercial world, is very great, though none such as to cause universal sympathy, as does the Lancashire Operatives, owing to the want of Cotton, which gives them employment.

England, the home of the brave, and the land of the free, has often boasted, and does now, that Slavery, cannot now, or ever shall, exist, on her soil. Wherever the slave trades the British soil, and embales the British air, he is free. Let us take a retrospective view of the past, and calmly, and dispassionately, ask the question is our country not aiding and abetting the slave trade, in an indirect, and injurious manner. It has cost England millions of pounds to emancipate her slaves, the much vaunted boast of her sons. And still she helps to perpetuate the detested trade of slavery, in other countries by allowing their productions to enter her markets, thus becoming a source of profit by the trade, and revenue by her tariffs, and employment to her sons, all of which is from slave labor. What shadow of excuse can she make for continuing in a trade, by which she is encouraging the planters of America, and elsewhere to grow and manufacture for her by slave labor, the articles needful for England's sons, to procure them sustenance, and employment. And be a source of wealth to her merchants, engaged in the trade. Such a course reminds me of a story, some may have read. A certain Squire had become wealthy by his close application to business in rum-selling, &c., based on one occasion that he never was outwitted in a bargain, by any one. A number of persons being present, one ventured to say, he knew a case in which he came off second best. He pressed him to tell the name of the person who had overreached him, the time, and place, and if satisfactorily proved he would treat the company, and the person promised he would provide the Squire would never take any action against the party, and forever forgive him. He promised to do so—"well then I am your man" said he, "do you ever remember of selling me a waggon?" "I do."—Well the price was too much, by three pounds, I concluded to have it back in some way, I got it back, I sold you a pine log; the same night took it away, next day sold you the same log, and so on, from day to day, resold you your own log, with some slight alteration each time, until I was quite satisfied that my loss was made good. "I own I was sold. I'll pay the shot, but don't any of you mention it."

England is bound to have back what she paid for the slaves, by the slaves' own labor in a very indirect way, by tariff on slave grown articles, and material for her laboring poor. Which class then are the greatest slaves? Had England when she manumitted, her slaves, prohibited, all slave grown produce, slavery ere this world have been abolished, and perhaps this unnatural and unprecedented war averted. It is a well known fact, that English capital grows Southern cotton, tobacco, molasses, &c., the labor being done by slaves. If so then a share of this inglorious war is England's by purchasing the articles raised from slave labor, through the false and much regretted practice of swelling the revenue of the nation.

In a county not over forty-five miles from the city of Halifax, at the county sessions, a worthy Squire, now M. P. P., moved that no Licenses be granted for his district, which were not granted. Yet on the division of monies from other townships licensed, he claimed and received a dividend. He was a temperance advocate, too. How men differ. I could write much more on the subject, but fear Mr. Editor you are too much John Bull, to admit in your columns, even these lines. If not, you will oblige a subscriber by giving them an insertion.

GARIBALDI.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. Neither is of much value without the holder, and the might of both depends upon him.