The Provincial Wesleyan.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

To ———,

The stars are stealing one by one,
Into the clear blue sky,
And beauty sleeps on every leaf
Beneath the gazer's eye;
And sadly come the thoughts to-night,
Of days long since gone by,
Like music on the moonlit waves,
Like distant melody.

I'm thinking of the hours to-night,
When thou wert by my side—
When Pleasure shed her golden light
Upon life's troubled tide.
Now brightly on the wave of time,
Sweet memories appear—
Each well-remembered voice of love,
That gladdened once my ear.

Fond memory plumes her wings to-night,
And brings before mine eye
The past—the dark and buried past,
With all its life of joy.
Oh! never can those hours return,
Yet Father! through thy care,
When life's dim pageantry is past,
We meet where all is fair.

BESSIE BERANGER.

October 30, 1852.

Agriculture.

Work for the Month.

The more pressing and active duties of the farm are over for the year. Other duties there are, and important ones, as there will ever be; but as there is a time for all things, so the farmer's season of repose, of quiet contemplation approaches, when he will gather around him the recorded wisdom of others, or, perchance, record his own, or mingle in grateful leisure, in the amenities and kindly charities of life.

Now the busy flail will be in full employment and fill the air about the homestead with a pleasant sound, and invite all the passers by to look in at the great open barn doors; while outside the poultry scratch for food among the straw, and the cattle ruminate beside the hay-rack, or lean with inquiring faces over the gate.

Some November days are devoted to felling the timber and piling the wood ready for the sled in winter months. Others, to an examination of the cellar, throwing out the rubbish, and rendering that depository clean and sweet, so that no unwholesome gases shall penetrate the rooms above.

Drains will be examined and put in order, that they shall carry off the waste water when the Winter King has set his seal upon the earth, and no skill of the farmer can unseal it.

Aqueducts must be repaired, that the winter's supply of water shall not fail. Where a full, free stream is flowing, there is less danger of its freezing.

Pumps put in order *now* and protected by boxes filled with hay, tan, or wrapped in old woollens, will work when those neglected will fail to help you fill the tea-kettle in a frosty morning!

Point, with mortar, about the underpining of the house and barn. It is difficult to keep warm rooms where the wind sweeps under any portion of the house. It works its way up between the ceilings, and makes double the fuel necessary to secure a comfortable degree of warmth.

Be kind to the stock.—It is much less labour to take care of animals that are docile and quiet, than those that are uneasy and fractious. *They will soon catch the spirit of your own temper.* If your words and actions are kind and gentle, they will come to their places with confidence and allow you to handle them pretty much as you please. Taken from green, succulent food, and fed mostly upon hay, they need an occasional feed of pumpkins or roots, to break them off gradually, and accustom them to their winter fodder.

Fatting Hogs.—If kept in a proper place the temperature of November is favourable for fattening hogs Give them a dry, warm place, feed often on warm food, and they will lay on flesh and fat from one to two pounds a day. When this is done, it is profitable for us to raise pork.

Sheep.—These animals do not dislike even severe cold weather, provided they are under cover where they can keep themselves dry. They should be allowed to go at will into the barn or close sheds, or into the yard. While having the care of sheep through several winters, we observed that in clear dry nights, they usually remained in the yard during the coldest weather, and they were always healthy; while in damp, or rainy weather, although it might be quite warm, they preferred being under cover.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince trees may be planted in this month; so may Currants, Gooseberry and Raspberry shrubs. Trim and tie up to the stakes or trellis the Raspberries of last summer's growth, cutting all the old wood, and shortening the vigorous growth of the young shoots.

Seedlings and Cuttings should be protected by a coating of compost, or some light substance, such as leaves, hay, straw or shavings; but perhaps clear earth would be better, though we never have known mice attack such small plants.

Pruning.—All hardy trees may be pruned this month, if the season is not very frosty. It is much safer to prune the apple tree now than in March or April. Bank them up as mentioned in last month's calendar.—*New England Farmer.*

Seed Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, says:—I have a few words to say about seed potatoes. Though it may *seem* a little out of season—yet perhaps it may not *be* so much so as it seems. I think that farmers should look out for their seed *now*, and will show my *reasons* as soon as possible.

There has been much discussion whether it is important or not to save *large seed* for planting. I think that the size of the potato *as a whole* is not to be looked at, as much as the condition of the eye—which is of course the germ of the plant; if you wish thrifty potatoes you should attend to this, cut potatoes with sound germs are better for seed than the whole ones with what I call *weak eyes*. Let us look however at the *office* performed by the *body* or bulb of the potato In the first place, it is the organ by which in the growth of the plant the germ is established, and the *first stage* in its existence completed; in the next place, it is a *magazine of nourishment* to supply material to support the growth of that germ when it starts on its second stage.

Whenever a potato is placed in a warm, place, the juices contained within it undergo a change. Electricity is developed, which starts the germ into action, the sprouts of the potato shoot out, and the nourishment contained in these fermenting juices in its body are taken up by the growing sprout and forms its composition. As long as the potato is kept in a favourable situation for this change in its juices to continue, the sprout grows until it at length takes up all the capital it had to start with, all its *fund* supplied by nature; now, unless it is placed on the ground it can progress no further, for it has emptied the bank. It is evident that if we plant potatoes early, before the ground is in a condition to supply a constant source of nourishment, it is best to plant large potatoes, and not to *skin off* the *seed end* too closely.

Again, it is a good plan to plant *sound* potatoes, not *wilted* ones that have sprouted and had the sprouts broken off several times; why? Because every time that a sprout puts forth, it exhausts the electric power in the bulb and also takes up of its nourishment; large potatoes therefore that have sprouted several times, are better to plant than small ones whose bulbs or bodies have not been thus exhausted; you know that when we dig potatoes, we find the old seed rotted and nothing left of it but a shell; all its *power* has gone, its *nutritive element* gone, *completely exhausted*; it is not wholly, nor *partially* emptied. Seed potatoes should therefore be kept, where it is cool and dry, so that they shall not sprout until after they are planted; they should be kept in the dark also, that no evaporation may go on in the juices.

I think that I have settled the question of large or small seed; however, I should like to hear the views of others on the subject. If my views are correct, this article is proved not out of season. Now is the time to look to the preservation of seed potatoes, so as to have them *right* in planting time.

Family Circle.

The Mother's Last Lesson.

"Will you please teach me my verse, mamma, and kiss me and bid me good night?" said little Roger L—, as he opened the door and peeped cautiously into the chamber of his sick mother; I am very sleepy, but no one has heard me say my prayers."

Mrs. L— was very ill; indeed her attendants believed her to be dying. She sat propped up with her pillows, and struggling for breath; her lips were white; her eyes were growing dull and glazed. She was a widow, and little Roger was her only—her darling child. Every night he had been in the habit of coming into her room, and sitting in her lap, or kneeling by her side, while she repeated passages from God's holy word, or related to him stories of the wise and good men spoken of in its pages.

"Hush! hush!" said a lady who was watching beside her couch. "Your dear mother is too ill to hear you to night!" As she said this she came forward, and laid her hand gently upon his arm, as if she would lead him from the room. Roger began to sob as if his little heart would break.

"I can not go to bed without saying my prayers—indeed I can not."

The ear of the dying mother caught the sound. Although she had been nearly insensible to everything transpiring around her, the sobs of her darling aroused her stupor, and turning to a friend, she desired her to bring her little son and lay him on her bosom. Her request was granted, and the child's rosy cheek and golden head nestled beside the pale, cold face of the dying mother.

"Roger, my son, my darling child," said the dying woman, "repeat this verse after me, and never, never forget it: "When my father and mother forsake me the Lord will take me up." The child repeated it two or three times distinctly, and said his little prayer. Then he kissed the cold, almost rigid features before him, and went quietly to his little couch. The next morning he sought, as usual, his mother, but he found her stiff and cold.

This was her last lesson. He has never forgotten it; he probably never will. He has grown to be a man—a good man—and now occupies a post of much honour and profit in Massachusetts. I never could look upon him without thinking about the faith so beautifully exhibited by his dying mother.

The Judicious Wife.

I recollect a pretty incident which may not be uninteresting to the reader. A wild young fellow married a lovely girl, and having long been addicted to habits of dissipation, even the sincere attachment which he entertained towards his wife could not entirely disentangle him from its snares. His occasional irregular hours would have given any but one of so pure and sweet a disposition every reason to suspect that she did not hold that place in his affections which was her right; but this reflection scarcely ever intruded upon her spirits. The husband was far from being cruel, and really loved her, but his disposition was weak and his companions eloquent, and he seemed to grow worse rather than better in his habits.

It happened once that he was called out of town, and in his haste left behind him a letter, in which, to please an unprincipled friend, he had spoken of his wife in terms of carelessness if not in derision, and dilated freely upon his general course of life. Imagine the anxiety and suspense of the startled profligate, when he found himself borne by a rapid steamboat upon a journey which must of necessity be of several days duration, yet remembering distinctly that the fatal letter was exposed and unsealed upon his wife's table. He recollected, too, with a pang, that he had wantonly, in answer to her inquiries, boasted that it contained a profound secret which he would not have revealed for the world. He paced the deck in agony of disappointment and shame. He pictured her opening the letter, turning pale with horror and indignation—perhaps fainting with anguish—alarming the servants—flying to her father and renouncing him forever.

As soon as possible he returned, but with a sinking heart, he entered his dwelling, bracing himself up to meet the fury of an enraged and wretched woman. He opened the door softly. She was bending over the table busily writing. A placid smile sealed her mouth with perfect beauty, and spread over her glowing features the mild expression of peace and joy; and even as she wrote, the fragment of a sweet ballad fell from her lips, in low music that only flows from a heart entirely at rest. The husband stole noiselessly around and read as her pen traced her gentle thoughts.

"Your letter is lying by me. The very *every* letter containing the 'profound secret.' Now I could punish you for your carelessness; but my dearest Charles, how could I look you in the face on your return, after having basely violated your trust in my integrity, and meanly sought to gratify my silly curiosity at the expense of honesty, delicacy, and confidence. No. The letter is unopened, and lest you should feel uneasy, I enclose it to you with the sincere love of your affectionate wife," &c.

"What an angel!" uttered the conscience-stricken husband.

She started up with a cry of pleasure, and as Charles met the light of her clear unshrinking eyes, he was humbled that he should have suspected her, and deeply struck with repentance at his own conduct. He thenceforth severed all ties that drew him abroad; and if the pure being whose influence had allured him to the path of right, had perused all his subsequent letters, she would have found nothing concerning herself save bursts of the sincerest admiration and the warmest love.

Our best Things Die First.

The flower that blooms the brightest
Is doomed the first to fade,
The form that moves the light est
In earth is soonest laid.

The bird that sings the sweetest
First droops away and dies;
And happy souls are fleetest
Beneath the lowery skies.

The vow that's sealed the strongest
Will soonest wear away;
And things will last the longest
Which soonest should decay.

The heart that ne'er knew trouble
Has ev'ry thing to learn;
For life is but a bubble,
From the cradle to the urn.

Miscellaneous.

The Electric Eel.

The gymnotus, or electric eel, is a tremendous assailant, both of the inhabitants of its own element and even of large quadrupeds, and of man himself if he puts himself in its way. Its force is said to be *ten* times greater than that of the torpedo. This animal is a native of South America. In the immense plains of the Llanos, in the province of Caraccas, is a city called Calabozo, in the vicinity of which these eels abound in small streams, insomuch that a road, formerly much frequented, was abandoned on account of them, it being necessary to cross a rivulet, in which many mules were annually lost in consequence of their attacks. They are, also, extremely common in every pond, from the equator to the ninth degree of north latitude.

Humboldt gives a very spirited account of the manner of taking this animal, which is done by compelling twenty or thirty wild horses and mules to take the water. The Indians surround the basin into which they are driven, armed with long canes or harpoons; some mount the trees whose branches hang over the water, all endeavouring, by their cries and instruments, to keep the horses from escaping. For a long time the victory seems doubtful, or to incline to the fishes. The mules, disappear under the water; and some horses, in spite of the active vigilance of the Indians, gain the banks, and, overcome by fatigue and benumbed by the shocks they have encountered, stretch themselves at their length on the ground.

There could not, says Humboldt, be a finer subject for a painter: groups of Indians surrounding the basin; the horses, with their hair on end, endeavoring to escape the tempest that has overtaken them; the eels, yellowish and livid, looking like great aquatic serpents, swimming on the surface of the water, in pursuit of their enemy.

In a few minutes two horses were already drowned: the eel, more than five feet long, gliding under the belly of the horse or mule, made a discharge of its electric battery on the whole extent, attacking at the same instant the heart and the viscera. The animals, stupified by these repeated shocks, fall into a profound lethargy, and deprived of all sense, sink under the water, when, the other horses and mules passing over their bodies, they are soon drowned. The gymnoti, having thus discharged their accumulation of the electric fluid, now become harmless, and are no longer dreaded. Swimming half out of the water, they flee from the horses instead of attacking them; and if they enter it the day after the battle, they are molested, for these fishes require repose and plenty of food to enable them to accumulate a sufficient supply of their galvanic electricity.

The Seven Ancient Wonders.

These were, 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, one hundred and twenty feet high, built by Cares, A. D. 233, occupying 12 years in making. It s ood across the harbour of Rhodes sixty-six years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens who loaded nine hundred camels with the brass.

2nd. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen thirty years in building, and has now stood, at least 3,000 years.

3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the Censor.

4th. The Labyrinth of Psammeticus, on the banks of the Nile, containining within one continued wall, 1,000 houses, and twelve royal places, all covered with marble, having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hill built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods.

5th. The Phros of Alexandria a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C. It was erected as a lighthouse, and contained magnificent galleries of marble, a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off—mirrors of enormous size were fixed round the galleries, reflecting every thing on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6th. The Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, finished in one year by 200,000 men.—They were of immense thickness.

7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus completed in the reign of Servius, sixth king of Rome. It was four hundred and fifty feet long, two hundred broad, and supported by one hundred and twenty six marble pillars, seventy feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cypress. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 365.

HOW TO GET RID OF MUSQUITOES.—The oil or essence of pennyroyal, [the oil is best] sprinkled around the room, and over the bed clothes, before retiring to bed, has been found to answer admirably in correcting these rowdy insects of their *calithumpian* and *bill sticking* propensities. It is a volatile article, and therefore, can do no injury to the clothes, while the aromatic flavour is by no means disagreeable.

HOW TO STOP RUNAWAY HORSES.—A citizen of Dijon in France, has discovered a very simple way of stopping an unruly horse, especially when he gets the bit between his teeth. He merely buckles the right rein to the left ring of the bit, and the left rein to the right ring. It has been put to the proof, and never failed of success,

Nicaragua.

In crossing the Isthmus, a Correspondent of the Christian Advocate, thus speaks of Nicaragua:—

The soil is exceedingly fertile, the temperature pleasant, and the scenery so sublime and beautiful that language is too faint to daguerreotype its glowing impress on the mind. Whoever desires to see how sublimely beautiful God has made this world, should look upon the harbour of Rio, in Brazil, and the Lake of Nicaragua in Central America. But

What though the landscape pleases,
And lake and mountain smile,
While fragrance fills the breezes
From woodland, vale, and isle—
Still man, debased and ruined,
In wretchedness remains,
The heathen's path pursuing,
His sin and guilt retains.

The inhabitants of Nicaragua are, probably, the most noble *looking* race of heathens in the world. They are finely formed robust and muscular, and have bright-looking countenances. They are as dark as the Spaniards, but instead of ferocity and treachery, there is a kind, benignant expression about the countenance, which induces you to believe yourself safe, though you should meet them alone, with their great long knives swinging at their side. They are, however, so debased that they remain almost entirely in a state of nudity; and their huts, for shelter and protection, are little better than the wide-spreading branches of their lofty trees.

We travelled only twelve miles on land in crossing the Isthmus. This Journey was performed on mules, and occupied three or four hours. Several hundred natives and a few of Erin's sons are now grading this road, and when completed it will be a delightful ride of two hours.

The other part of the transit route was performed in small steamers, and so greatly was I delighted with the trip, that I would not erase it from my mind for the three hundred dollars paid for the whole passage through to New York. The mountain rising up some 4,000 feet from the midst of a large island in the middle of that lake—the beautiful islets richly covered with verdure—the gigantic mountains around—the smoke from the volcano, some fifty miles distant, rising up like a thunder-cloud—the beautiful river banks, with the alligators lying like logs in the palm leaves — the placid waters of the lake, the rapidly flowing river, the cascades—would that I had time, and space, and genius to describe them. But, alas! should this be attempted, even by a masterhand, it would only be like painting the Falls of Niagara, or lithographing the fires of San Francisco.

Science Answering Simple Questions.

Why is rain water soft? Because it is not impregnated with earth and other minerals. Why is it more easy to wash with soft water than with hard? Because soft water unites freely with soap, and dissolves it, instead of decomposing it, as hard water does. Why do wood ashes make hard water soft? First, because the carbonic acid of wood ashes combines with the sulphate of lime in the hard water, and converts it into chalk: and, secondly, wood ashes convert some of the soluble salts of water into insoluble, and throw them down as a sediment, by which the water remains more pure. Why has rain-water such an unpleasant smell when it is collected in a rain water tub or tank? Because it is impregnated with decomposed organic matter, washed from roofs, trees, or the casks in which it is collected. Why does water melt salt? Because very minute particles of water insinuate themselves into the pores of the salt by capillary attraction, and force the crystals apart from each other. How does blowing hot foods make them cool? It causes the air which has been heated by the food to change more rapidly, and give place to fresh, cold air. Why do ladies fan themselves in hot weather? That fresh air may be brought in contact with their faces by the action of the fan: and as every fresh particle of air absorbs some heat from the skin, this constant change makes them cool. Does a fan cool the air? No; it makes the air hotter, by imparting to it the heat of our face; but it cools our face by transferring its heat to the air.

Interesting Paragraphs.

LONGEVITY.—Billy, the property of the late Mrs. Sarah Ingram, died on Friday night in this city, at the age of one hundred and seventeen years. He was a native of Hanover county, Virginia born in the service of Peter Garland, Esq.; was at Norfolk when it was burnt in 1775, and was pressed into his Majesty's service by Governor Dunmore. Was at the battle of Great Bridge, and remembered all about the siege of Yorktown. Billy was strong, hale and hearty even to the day of his death. He was employed as a draymen until he was 75 years old, and at the age of 68 could roll a hogshead of sugar, weighing 1500 lbs. on his dray, without assistance. He was always good humoured, well disposed and scrupulously honest. It is a remarkable coincidence, that for the last 60 years he lived in a family, three of the inmates of which have died within the last two years, two at the ages of 92, and one at the age of 96.—*Norfolk Herald.*

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—Some regular instances of longevity are brought to light by the census; indeed, we understand that more than twenty persons are returned whose ages exceed more than one hundred years. The most venerable patriarch of these, if we make no mistake, resides in the township of Grey, Simcoe county, aged 115 years. Ninety-five years ago, he scaled the cliffs of Quebec with General Wolfe, so that his residence in Canada is coincident with British rule in the Province. He has attached himself to the Indians, and lives in all respects like them. This veteran is named Miller. Gallantry will not permit us to omit honourable mention of an almost equally distinguished person of the other sex. Helen McGuire is one hundred and six years of age. She still dresses, without help, and walks out for exercise whenever the weather is sufficiently fine to tempt her from the chimney corner. She still has all her faculties, and can thread a needle without spectacles.—*Montreal Herald.*

MARRIAGE PORTION FUND.—The *British Friend*, the Organ of the Society of Friends gives a notice of a somewhat singular fund—a "fund for removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class" of Friends. A sum of £1,800 has been raised the interest of which is to be disposed of according to the original purpose, by a deed poll entered into by the subscribers." Ten pounds are paid to every woman, and man, two years members of certain meetings provided they are not otherwise worth £30. When money is short, women are to be preferred to men, and spinsters and bachelors to widows and widowers. The stock of this marriage company is lent on mortgage.—The names of subscribers to the fund are given.

COTTON.—Great Britain now consumes upward of 31,500 bales of cotton *weekly*, or more than 1,600,000 bales annually, with a progress of consumption from year to year much larger than the pro rata increase of population. According to late and authentic statements of the English manufacturers, it seems that are 21,000,000 spindles in constant motion, spinning upwards of 105,000,000 hanks (or 50,000,000 miles) of yarn *per day*, in length sufficient to circumscribe the globe 2,000 times.

Out of this immense production, in one county only, about 130,000,000 yards of yarn are exported to foreign countries, the remainer being converted into cloth, lace, and other fabrics

There are also in operation in G. Britain, at this time, 220,000 power looms, each of which will produce, on an average, five to six pieces of cloth per week; each piece about 28 yards long, or a *daily* product of 6,2550,000 yards, (or 3,550)

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—A mother and three children burnt to death!—At Alton Bay, Mr. Israel Sawyer with his wife and four children lived, in the second story of an old unoccupied store

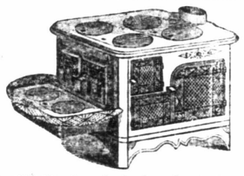
On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Sawyer being absent, Mrs. S. was awakened by the alarm of fire, when she found the building enveloped in flames.—She took her youngest child, a year old, who was in bed with her, and running to a window, threw it out, and the little thing was caught and saved from injury by some men assembled below.

Mrs. Sawyer then went to another room where her three other children were asleep, to rescue; but she was seen no more.—With her three daughters, from three to eight years of age—a martyr to a mother's heroic devotion to her children.—*Concord (N. H) Patriot.*

Advertisements.

At the City Stove Store.

No. 213 HOLLIS STREET, NEAR H M. ORDNANCE



Per Mic Mac from Scotland per Invoice just received—and by late Steamers from Boston.

FALL SUPPLY, 1852.

The largest and most varied assortment of STOVES in market of latest and improved shapes and of stoutest material,—very moderate prices for cash,—or 3 to 4 months credit. AIR TIGHT COOKING 4 sizes Nos. 2 to 5, of above patterns exact; UNIONS ditto improved with heavy plate and enlarged fire places Nos 2 to 6.

ELEVATED OVEN ditto now proved a superior Stove for baking and every Cooking purpose—all the above fire places lined with stone for use of coals—and with extra cast oven cases for use of wood.

SCOTCH UNION Cooking Stoves and round double barrel and small dumpys for Shop ditto. PLAIN TIN brass mounted improved square CABOOSES of sizes for vessels of 50 to 800 tons made very substantial and with copper flatts &c. &c. Cabooses and best caboose fire! saver ever offered in this market

James' Nos. 5, 6, 7, & 8, oval Cabooses with rings. Cabin Stoves of all sizes small two Boiler Cooking Stoves, Galvanized and sheet iron Stove Pipe necks and knees all sizes to fit Stoves and placed at short notice, Charcoal Furnaces and potters complete for cooking or heating purposes, oven mouths, cast iron kitchen sinks for builders, Farmers large Franklins with back for cranes 20 gallon portable boilers for Country purposes.

PARLOR and bed-room gothic portable FRANKLINS—a good improvement in the old shapes, sizes No 1 to 4 of the above patterns exactly lined with stone with grates and cinder pans for coals; plain open brass mounted Franklins No. 2 & 3 for use of wood or Coals.

GOTHIC REGISTER GRATES. Parlor Franklins with secret cooking apartments to close over very neat and ornamental, Rosso Sheet Iron Air Lights with cast tops and contain an oven inside & place for boiler in back very useful and neatly made common Air Tight and 4 sizes, plain Franklin for wood or coal, ornamented Star Air Light with doors to close in front and arm top suitable for fashionable halls and Stores, &c. Ornamented Close Stoves, 4 sizes with holes on the top, No. 1 & 4 fluted Cylinder Stoves, VARNISHES, viz.: A superior improved glossy black Varnish suitable for Stoves at a low price per gallon Worth the attention of Founders, and on retail for general use, fine patent Varnish for Coffin Grates, boxes Black Lead in papers. On hand a small assortment of Scotch and Home made Cooking Franklin and 18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 and 36 single; and 27 and 36 double close Canada STOVES for Churches.

☞ Orders from the Country, P. E Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland attended with despatch.

☞ Also for sale in Dartmouth at the Store opposite Mr. Williams' Eastern Country House a similar new assortment at very moderate prices in Scotch and American Cooking, Franklin, Air Tight, Close, Canada, Shop, Parlor and Bed-room STOVES, Farmers' boilers, Cast Iron Sinks for kitchens, oven mouths, Furnaces and Pots for use of Charcoals and jujing to fit them.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves and Grates.

Halifax Sept. 20th, 1852.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others are invited to call and examine the extensive assortment of

IRON AND HARDWARE GOODS,

now on hand at this Store, of British, American and German manufacture. The Stock comprises a greater variety than is usually found in Hardware Stores in Halifax. In addition to the large supply of Shelf Hardware and Cutlery, will be found a good assortment of

Agricultural and Garden Implements,

Of American Manufacture, serviceable and of superior Workmanship. Yankee AXES of several patterns, from the best makers. Steel, Tinned Plates, Bar Tin, Sheet, Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, tinned and untinned. Stove Mountings and Ornaments, Stores, Anvils, Vices and Bellows, Bar and Bolt Iron, Hoop Iron, Nails and Spikes, English and Philadelphia Mill Saws, Scotch Screw Augers, American Adzes Drawing Knives, Chisels, Plumbs and Levels, Genuine London White Lead, Colored Paints, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green Vermillion, Copal Varnish, Black, Bright and Iron Varnish, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Japan, Painters' Mills, Verdigris, Brushes, Window Glass, Belgian and English, of all sizes and excellent quality, Ochres, Lamp Black, Glue, Neats-foot Oil, Cotton Wick,

Gunpowder, in kegs and Canisters, Muskets and Fowling Pieces, Shot, Turkey and Missouri Oil Stones, Codlines, Mackarel Lines, Salmon and Seine, Twine, Mullet, Mackarel, and Herring do, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Corkwood, Fish Hooks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Sponge Blacking, Tobacco Pipes, Looking Glasses, variety trade, Shoe Thread, Borax Indigo, Starch and Soap, Saddlery Hardware, including Axles, Carriage Bands, Harness Mountings Roofing Cloth, a cheap article for covering Porches and Summer Houses. Also—sundry articles for domestic use.

The whole forming as perfect an assortment as can be found in the city, and well adapted for the trade of this Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia.

BESSONETT & BROWN
Rosos Row.

Oct 28

☞ Agents for the "New England Farmer."

Wesleyan Day School.

A CLASS for the instruction of Young Ladies in ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, and ANALYSIS, has been formed in the Wesleyan Day School, commencing a quarter after three P.M. This is a favourable opportunity for young Ladies to acquire a knowledge of these subjects from a competent Teacher. Oct 14.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

WESLEYANS, and the Public generally, are respectfully notified, that a BOOK-ROOM has been opened in the New Building erected on the Lot, South of the Old Methodist Chapel, Argyle Street, for the sale of WESLEYAN and other RELIGIOUS LITERATURE, MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, and STATIONERY, at low prices for Cash. Among the Books on hand may be found—

Adam's Women of the Bible, 12 mo pp 225
Almanac (Methodist), very useful
Anecdotes of the Christian Ministry
Do for the Young
Do for Ladies
Do for the Fireside
Angels, Nature and Ministry of, by Rawson
Angel Whispers
Animal Life, Curiosities of
Appearance and Principle
Arthur's Successful Merchant, plain and gilt
Aunt Clara's Stories

Be Diligent. Be Good. Be Patient. Be True. Be Wise
Bible Scholar's Manual
Binney's Theological Compend
Blind Man's Son
Boatman's Daughter, by Arthur
Brainwell's Life
Brightness and Beauty
Begg's Golden Treasury
Butler's Analogy, of Religion, with Analysis by Dr Tefft

Carvosso's Memoirs
Caves of the Earth
China, by Medhurst
Chinese
Choice Pleasures of Youth.
Christianity Tested by Eminent Men
Clarke's (Dr. A.) Commentary on Old and New Testament
Do do on New Testament
Do Life
Do Ancient Israelites.
Class-Leader's Fireside
Closing Scenes of Human Life.
Converted Jewess
Cooper's Mrs M. Life by Dr Clarke
Cowe's Bible Dictionary, designed for the use of Sundas Schools and Families. Maps, Engravings. Chapiety and Flowers, gilt.

Daily Monitor, gilt
Dew Drops, gilt
Death Bed Scenes, by D. W. Clark pp 572, plain and gilt.
Dick's (Dr T.) Atmosphere
Do do Philosophy of Religion.
Doddridge's Life of Col Gardiner
Doing Good, by Alice
Dying House of good and bad men contrasted.

Early Dead
Edmondson's Heavenly World.
Do Self-Government
Episcopius's Life, (celebrated pupil of Arminius) by Calder
Etheredge on the Mercy of God

Fables and Parables, by Cobbin
Female Biography, Gems of
Female Dead, compiled by Allen.
Fletchers Address to Earnest Seekers.
Do Christian Perfection.
Do Life by Benson
Do Works, 8 vo. 4 vols. pp 2480.
Do (Mrs. Mary) Life, by Moore.

Golden City.
Good Health
Grandfather Gregory.
Grandmother Gilbert
Great Truths in simple Words.

Hadassah; or the Adopted Child.
Hannah's (Dr. J.) Study of Theology.
Harris's (Dr. J.) Sanmon, (cheap edition)
Hodgson's Polity of Methodism
Herne's Introduction, (Abridged) 12 mo pp 403.
Hostetter, or the Meaningless Boy Converted.

Jay's Christian Contemplated.

Kingdom of Heaven among Children.
Kitto's Ancient and Modern Jerusalem.
Do Court of Persia
Do Land of Promise.

Last Witness; or the Dying Sayings of Eminent Christians and of Noted Infidels
Light in Dark Places, by Neander.
Living Waters
London in the Olden Time.
Longden's Life
Longkin's Notes on the Gospels and Questions. (An excellent Work for sabbath School Teachers and Bible Classes

Magic, Pretended Miracles, &c
Martyrs of Bohemia
Mary, or the Young Christian.
Martin's (Henry) Life.
Maxwell's (Lady) Life.
McGregor Family
McOwen on the Sabbath.
Mental Discipline, by D. W. Clark
Merciant's Daughter.
Methodism, Dr. Dixon on
Methodism in Earnest
Miniature Volumes, gilt
Mormonism, by D. P. Kidder. (A good work for the times)
Mortimer (Mrs.) Memoirs
Mother's Guide, by Mrs Bakewell.

Napoleon Bonaparte.
Needy Waiter
Nelson's (John) Journal
Netherton, Frank; or the Talisman.
New Zealanders, by Smith
Newton, (Sir Isaac) Life of
Nevin's biblical Antiquities

Old Anthony's Hints
" Humphrey's Half Hours.
" " Pithy Papers.
" " Selections.
Olin's (Dr.) Christian Principle.
" " Early Piety.
" " Religious Training of Children
" " Resources and Duties of Young Men.
Ousley's Gideon; Life

Palestine, by Hibbard.
Peeps at Nature.
Pilgrim's Progress
Procrastination, by Mrs. Pickard
Polick's Course of Time.

Question's on the New Testament
Reminiscences of the West Indies
Richmond's Life, by Wilkens
Roger's (Hester Ann) Life
Rostan's Path made Plain; or an explanation of those Passages of Scripture most frequently quoted against Christian Perfection.

Saville's Memoirs, by West.
Scenes, Lic.
Sherlock on the Resurrection, (a celebrated work.)
Sketches (Religious and Literary) for the Young
Smith's (George) F. A. Ac; Sacred Annals.
Smith's (John) Life, by Treffry
Stonier's Life
Stories of the Beatitudes.
Supernaturalist, Anecdotes, Incidents, &c. by Ryder.
Sunbeams and Shadows, by Miss Hulse.
Thayer's (Mrs.) Religious Letters.

Useful Trades.

Walker's Companion for the Afflicted. (A valuable work.)
Watching's for Youth, by Houston
Watson's (Richard) Conversations.
Do do Dictionary of the Bible.
Do do Exposition
Do do Life, by Jackson.
Do do do by Wickens.
Do do Sermons
Do do Theological Institutes. (Worthy of being in the hands of every Christian Minister)
Wesleyana; a complete system of Wesleyan Theology, selected from the Writings of Rev J. Wesley; and so arranged as to form a minute Body of Divinity 12 mo pp 326.
Wesley and his Coadjutors, by the Rev. W. C. Larrabee, A. M. 16 mo 2 vols pp 672 (A recent work.)
Wesley Family, by Dr. A. Clarke.
Wesley's (Charles) Life, by Jackson 8vo. pp 809.
Wesley's (John) Christian Perfection.
Do do Journal.
Do do Letters.
Do do Life, by Watson
Do do do by Norris
Do Notes on the N T Pearl Edition.
Do do Sermons
Do do Works, 8 vo. 7 vols pp 5084.

Also on hand—Wesleyan Catechisms—Sabbath School Hymn Books—Wesley's Hymns—Sabbath School Libraries—Rewards, &c. &c.

September 30, 1852

FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY.

HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE.

Old Stand, No. 4, Ordnance Row.

The Subscriber has just received per recent arrivals from London, Liverpool and the United States, his Fall Supply, consisting of a large and well selected Stock of

Seasonable Goods, viz.:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS (some choice patterns,) Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Whitneys, &c.

Mens' Lambs' Wool Vests and Drawers, fine white, Regatta, striped Cotton red and blue Flannel Shirts.

Silk and Cotton, Handkerchiefs, well assorted; English, German and American Braces.

A large assortment of TAILORS TRIMMINGS of superior qualities, fancy and plain Satins, Silk Velvet and Cassimere Vestings.

Particular attention is respectfully requested to a large and general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, chiefly manufactured at his own establishment, comprising Cloth, Beaver, Felt Finishing, Doeskin and other Coats, of various styles, and all prices.

Jackets—Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Flushing and Cloth.

Trowsers—Cassimeres Cloth, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinett, Cantoon, Cord, Moie, Canvas, Duck, &c &c.

Vests in great variety.

From the facilities the subscriber has of obtaining his stock direct from the Manufactories, and the long experience he has had in the business, he is enabled to offer it at our wholesale or retail, at such prices, according to qualities as will defy competion

☞ Clothing of every description made to order at the shortest notice, in good style, and at low prices.

CHARLES B. NAYLOR.
Tailor & Clothier

Oct 21, 1852.

NEW GOODS!!

BELL & BLACK,

Have received by arrivals from Britain and the United States, and hereby offer on on the most favourable terms.

TWEED, Tar an and Ermine CLOAKINGS,
Ladies Cloth Cloaks, plain and Hooded,
Ladies Woolen Hoods, plain and col'd... Printed Cashmeres and Cambrics: Black and Col'd Delaines and Coburgs, Black and col'd Velvets and Plush.

Fall and Winter BONNETS

A great variety of Dress Trimmings, choice Printed Cambrics, a large assortment of long and square SHAWLS, Silk HDKFS, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Habit Shirts, &c., &c. Blue, Black and Col'd Beavers, Pilots, Doeskins and Whitneys.

Best Black Doeskins, Cassimeres and West of England Broad Cloths; Cents Wool Vests and Pants.

White Shirts, (home made) good quality.

Shirt Collars, Napoleon Ties and Cravats.

White, Scarlet, Blue and Yellow Flannels, Welsh and Lancashire; Mens' Blue Wool Shirts, 3-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, Sackville Mills, do, Oil Cloth and other Table Covers.

ALSO—Several descriptions of American Goods, such as—Striped Shirtings, best White Warp, Blue Denims and Drills, best Batting and Wadding, Grey and Fancy Satinetts, Grey Shirtings and Sheetings, Cotton Twine and Wicking, Canton Flannel, Linsey Woolsey Plaids, India Rubber Coats and Leggings, &c &c.

The whole comprising a full and complete stock of Goods suited to the wants of the town and country.

Halifax, 23rd Oct 1852. W Sun & C M

Sarsaparilla Pills.

DR. ROBERTS Genuine Compound Sarsaparilla Pills in square tin boxes and Green wrappers, have been in use in Nova Scotia, since July 1848, and are recommended by persons of known respectability in this Province as a good family medicine.

ROBT. G FRASER,
Agent for Nova Scotia,
139 Granville Street.

Aug 12.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Pownall Street, Liverpool,