

Poetry.

Resignation. BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. There is no hawk, however watchful and tender, But one dead lamb is there!

The air is full of farewell to the dying, And mourning for the dead; The heart of Rachel, for her children crying, Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient! These severe afflictions Not from the ground arise; But oftentimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapours: Amid these earthly fancies, What seem to us but sad funeral tapers, May be Heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death! What seems so is transition: This life of woe and lachrymation, Is but a suburb to the life ethereal, Whose portal we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affliction— But gone unto that school Where she no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion, By guardian angels led, Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution, She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day, we think that she is doing, In those bright realms afar; Year after year, her tender steps pursuing, Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken The bond which nature gives, Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken, May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her; For when with raptures wild, In our embraces we again unfold her, She will not be a child.

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion, Clothed with celestial grace; And beautiful with all the soul's expansion, Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impetuous with emotion, And anguish long suppress'd, The swelling heart beats moaning like the ocean, That cannot be at rest—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling We may not wholly stay; By silence sacrificing, not concealing, The grief that must have way.

Agriculture.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture. Somebody has got up the following list of "fixed facts" in agriculture, and for once, in a condensation of the sort, has hit the right nail on the head, in most of them.

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown must either have lime in their natural soil, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone-lime, cyanide lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis. 3. Lands which have been long in culture will be benefited by the application of phosphate of lime; and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fresh ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime, or marl, if the land need lime also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation. 5. Mold is indispensable in every soil, and its supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mold.

6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal. 7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land—that is, land that is not wet—is also eminently conducive to increase production. 9. All wet lands should be drained. 10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is fully ripe.

etc., may be encouraged and continuously carried on. Sheep. All farmers should keep sheep. How convenient, when remote from the city markets, to have always fresh lamb, boiled leg of mutton, (with caper sauce), and mutton-chops always at command!

Then sheep keep down the briars. Mr. R. S. Fay of Lynn, recently at the N. E. Farmer, made the following interesting remarks: "Sheep are gleaners of other stock, and will help keep the cattle pastures in good condition by being turned into them occasionally to eat the coarser plants which have been left. They will enrich the land; there is no manure so fertilizing as that of sheep and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. Sheep may be made exceedingly useful in helping to prepare land for a crop. A German agriculturist has calculated that the droppings from one thousand sheep during a single night would manure an acre sufficiently. By that rule a farmer may determine how long to keep any given number of sheep on a particular piece of land. Mr. Fay says he was accustomed to fold his sheep upon land which he designed for corn and other crops; and in so doing, he kept them upon half an acre at a time, keeping them there by a wire fence, which was easily moved from place to place. In this way his land was well manured, without the labor of shoveling and carting. These ideas are worth reading by the farmer. We believe any farm to be a certain number of sheep, proportion to the other stock, not only without loss to the amount of grazing which it will yield to the cattle and horses, but to the increase of the same. Mr. Fay, by his management, makes the lambs and manure pay for keeping the sheep, and the wool is clear profit."

Harmony of Science and Revelation. The Scientific American thinks that the discussion of this question has been brought to a point at which it may be truly said, "argument is exhausted, and further discussion worse than useless," and gives the following as the sum of the whole matter: "The Scriptures and the science of geology teach us that the earth was at one period in a state or condition without a living thing upon it—no plant, no flower, no insect, bird, beast, or man. Both teach us that the successive acts of creation described in the first book of Genesis are in exact accordance with the revelation of the book of nature. There is no difference of opinion between the teachings of revelation and science on these points. One class believe that the days mentioned in the first chapter of Genesis mean epochs of time, and may be so interpreted, and thus accord with the teaching of geology; the other class believe that the days referred to can not be so interpreted; that they mean solar days; and thus they assert that this science as generally taught, is contradictory to revelation. The main question stands not involving mere science, the least contradiction between science and revelation, or the question of cotemporaneity is one only relating to time. Moses, who, certainly, was ignorant of geology, has described the successive acts of creation in that specific order which accords with the science of geology. It is reasonable to suppose that an ignorant man in describing the order of nature, as he understood it, would not place his events in an order which would be contradicted by the successive facts of the great Jehovah, would have presented only a confused and contradictory effusion; but instead of the first chapter of history being of this character, it vibrates in unison with the discoveries of the most modern science, thus proving that the pen of its author was directed by the Author of creation. The question of the harmony of revelation and science, as it relates to geology, stands upon a grand and impregnable basis.

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GROWTH OF CANADA.—The foundation stone of a new Town Hall was laid the other day at Cobourg, the Montreal Witness says: "Sir Allan McNab who was the chief guest on the occasion made some interesting references to the change that had taken place since he had first known Canada. There was a time, he said, when in this portion of the Province, at least, so few were the inhabitants that there was scarcely one but what he was acquainted with, nay, he said, he almost knew every man's horse, and every man's dog. But now, amid such a vast increase of population, with only a few cities where only a few individuals were once to be seen—with a new and enterprising generation rising up and pushing their way in the world, he felt himself almost like a stranger in the land. Time had changed the faces of many old acquaintances, and he had difficulty in recognizing them."

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—Peter Nessau, a colored man, now a resident of Woodstock, Va., has reached the extraordinary age of 126 years! and is undoubtedly the oldest living man in this country. His history has been traced out by N. Haskell, Esq., town clerk of Woodstock, and it appears that he was born two years before the Declaration of Independence, and long before the second war with Great Britain broke out over this country. He was a free-born African in the north to the great political importance as being nearest to the frontier of Persia, and as having resisted the attempts of that Power from time to time to extend its territory eastwards towards the Indus. Herat was the strong-hold which, in point of fact, has for centuries secured the independence of the numerous small tribes with which we have formed peaceful and commercial connections. It was, therefore, the keystone of our new Indian policy, which it became equally our interest to secure against the intrigues of Russia on the one hand, and the threatening pretensions of Persia on the other. With the latter Power we succeeded in making a treaty, by which she engaged to respect the independence of Herat, and to

abandon for ever her designs upon it.—we established diplomatic agents to watch our interests, and we entertained a fair hope that our wise and enlightened policy as regarded Central Asia had succeeded. It was under these circumstances that the government of Persia, seeing England engaged in a great European conflict, and encouraged by Russia, concerted a design to break faith with regard to her engagements towards Herat.—Economist

most other names are mentioned by Dr. J. W. Draper in his admirable work on Human Physiology: Attila 124 years; Margaret Patten, 137; the Countess of Desmond, 145; Thomas Parr 152; Thomas Damm, 154; John Rovia, 157; his wife 164, and Peter Torton, 185. The Englishman, Parr, who was born in 1483, married when he was 120, and died at the age of 152. Henry Jenkin's who died in Yorkshire, in 1670, lived 169 years Boston Transcript.

Advantages to Insurers in the Fire Department. A PARTICIPATION in Two Thirds of the Profits, and a guarantee to insure, beyond the rate proper for the risk, are the inducements which the London Board of Assurance have offered to the holders of the Local Board without reference to England. There is a large amount of business done in the United States, and a large amount of business done in the United States, and a large amount of business done in the United States.

Advantages to Insurers in the Life Department. Persons assuring their lives, can, after five annual payments, discontinue their Policies without loss, as they receive a full rate of interest on the premiums received. The Agents in the country, therefore, may be assured that the business is profitable to the insured.

Wesleyan Conference Office. HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 3, 1857. THE BOOK STWARD has to announce that having been called lately to visit the United States on other business, he is unable to attend to the duties of the office, and has appointed Mr. J. W. Draper, of Halifax, N. S., to act in his stead, until he returns.

Notes & News. Commenting on the prospect of having Cass for Secretary of State, Cobb, of Georgia, in the Treasury, and Clifford of Maine, Attorney-General, the Providence Journal, says: "With Cass at the head of our Foreign affairs and Palmerston in England, if the two countries are not in a quarrel, in the course of a month, and in a war in the course of a year, it will be the most conclusive evidence yet afforded of a special providence, and of the miraculous interposition of divine power in human concerns. The supercilious, aristocratic contempt of England for everything American, the demagogical hatred of Cass for everything English, will meet as steel meets flint. To change Guthrie for Cobb, is to change order, system and enlarged views for mere political expediency, and the descent from Cushing to Clifford, is an intellectual fall that the office has not often been called to make."

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