The Provincial Wesleyan.

He is ever yet my prayer,
Is though it is as hour like this
And thrills me even now,
He's chosen me to be his love
And comforter through life;
Enable me, O God, to prove
A loving, faithful wife.

He knows not, Father, all the deep
Affections I control—
The thousand loving thoughts that sweep
Resistless o'er my soul.
He knows not each deep fount of love
That gushes warm and free;
Nor can he ever, ever prove
My warm idolatry.

Then guard him, Father—round his way
Thy choicest blessings cast,
And render each successive day
Still happier than the last.
And, Father, grant us so to live,
That, when this life is o'er,
Within the happy home thou'lt give,
We'll meet to part no more.

When You and I were Boys.

How lovely then bloomed all things round—
The streamlet babbling by,
Was music to the ravished ear,
Untended by a sigh.
Alas, for change!—how vanished now
Are those sweet earthly joys,
That floated past on pleasure's wing,
When you and I were boys.

Where are the loved of other years,
Ah! where, where are they all?
The voices sweet that charmed our ears,
Are silent in the hall:
Our mother and our brother where,
Where Willie's gilded toys?
Sleeping all from worldly care,
Since you and I were boys.

Alas! how true—the times are changed,
The world indeed is cold—
The flowers are dead where once we ranged,
We, too, are growing old:
But not so old, while memory brings
Its sadness and its joys,
To cheer the heart that fondly clings
To times when we were boys.

Temperance.

"One Drop too Many."

It is this which has lured souls to their ruin, blasting hopes for time, blotting them out for eternity. But for this, the overflow of the sparkling cup,—reason might still have held her sway, the mind might have grown strong in integrity,—the lofty intellect, free from the chains which bind to earth, might have soared, eagle-like, until it swept the clouds;—the spirit, unfettered by all that debases, and effaces the impress of its Maker, might have become a pure and holy shrine, fit place for the in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit.

Oh! were it not for the syren-like voices,—the whispers of the tempter, who cometh even as an angel of light, to dazzle the weak vision of him who looks upon the liquid in its fiery light—could these be hushed, would the weak and erring but turn to the guardian angel that followeth his falling steps, surely the goblet would be dashed to earth, the enticing sparkling drops would be put far from the trembling lips.

But alas! for the deluded and misguided ones. Dim grows the angel-light upon their pathway,—fainter sound the voices that would win them back to purity and peace. Clouds obscure their vision, they see not through the mist, eyes that still watch for their home-coming—heed not that hearts grow weary with the waiting. Sounds of revelry are in their ears—eyes flash upon them with a spell they may not resist, outstretched hands press the goblet to their lips. What see they in its crimson depths? One moment,—O God! how much pends on that hesitating look—one moment—shall the better angel plead in vain?—alas, the tempter triumphs,—the cup is drained,—again,—again,—and again. Midnight tolls, another day is ended—its deeds gone up on high, to be recorded in the Book of God's remembrance. O! if the angels wept, tears of pity would fall on some that make those pages dark with misery that few on earth have looked upon.

Morning dawns, and upon what scenes its pure light falls! Reckless men, grown more like to demons, breaking the stillness by horrid laughs, and jests, and oaths, such as should fill their souls with fear. The bright sun which shines upon the just and on the unjust, lights up dens of infamy, the only bright pure things that ever enter in—and on ghastly faces, and sleeping forms, left the jest of those who turn derisively from the weaker than themselves, the younger in sin, who are easily overcome by "a drop too much."

Oh! when shall these things cease? The cry goes up, in agonizing earnestness from many a hearth stone in the land. Not among the lowly outcasts alone—the miserable children of want and despair—but from proud homes, from the mighty places of the earth, where those who should be the nation's pride, are being lowered to the level of the brutes.

Prayers are going up from hour to hour, tears are ever falling in our Father's sight, hearts are breaking, yet brokenly we go on, because of the moral darkness covering earth as doth the night.

Incline ye God! the hearts of those who have the power, to use it well, as those who shall have to give an account of their stewardship in the day of Thy coming.

Let them not refuse to hear the thousand pleading voices, that are as one, lest when it be too-late these things shall be against them, and prove the "*one drop too much*," in the cup of torment allotted unto the workers of iniquity—and to those "who behold sin, with any degree of allowance!"

Preserve it Unsullied!

We trust that, in the struggle at hand, no Son of Temperance will bring dishonor upon the triple emblem, his solemn obligations, or his manhood.

We know that some Divisions have fallen away. There is an element in the human mind which craves the novel and new. They

[illegible]

Then close up, brethren of the Order [illegible] soul must be kindled anew and the flame upon our altars burn with a brighter light to days to come. Let the influence of the Division Room vibrate in the out-door struggle. Gather in stronger bonds as demagogism plots and schemes to compass its partizan impunity. For the honor of our cause, for the sake of humanity, for Country and Right, so discharge the duties of freemen as to look upon the next Legislature without a blush for recreancy in the hour of need.
—*Cayuga Chief.*

Agriculture.

What a Farmer Wants.

A farmer wants a stable mind,
A purpose sure and steady,
To patient industry inclined—
For business always ready.

Good careful habits well infixed,
A judgment acting clearly,
To sift out truths with error mixed,
Though it should cost him dearly.

He wants a penetrating eye,
That he may quick discover,
If any business goes awry,
That he's presiding over.

He wants a mind that wide awake,
A quickness of invention,
Abounding much in thoughtful care
And prudent circumspection.

He wants a neat and prudent wife,
Who, when he earns, can save it—
Who kindly soothes the cares of life,
[Best gift of Him who gave it.]

He wants a snug and tidy farm,
And health and strength together,
A house and barn to keep all warm,
And dry in rainy weather.

Heaven's blessings then must crown the whole—
Or all his hopes are blasted;
But with this resting on his soul,
The purest joys are tasted.

He then enjoys a bliss unknown,
To them the world calls greatest:
Known only to the good alone,
The earliest and the latest.

Securing Potatoes.

The potato, by its universal diffusion, and admirable adaptation to the wants of mankind as a means of sustaining life, has become second in importance only to the wheat and corn crops. Its cheapness and great productiveness render it emphatically the poor man's friend. For so many years that inscrutable disease, the rot, so far affected the potato as to greatly check its extended cultivation, while at one time it seemed to threaten its extinction. Of late, however, the disease itself seems to be wasting away, and the cultivator encouraged himself that again he may plant his potato-field with a good prospect of realizing, as of old, a remunerating harvest of sound tubers. Still the disease lingers here and there; rages, it may be said, in some localities,—and it is well not to be too sanguine, but profit from past experience, and take the most advantage that can be in the cultivation and securing of the crop, in order to ward off or head the disease.

The object, however, of this article, is not to speak so much of the disease, as to throw out some hints on the harvesting and securing of the crop. It may be some of these are old-fashioned; nevertheless, we think them none the less worthy of attention. To have good potatoes, it is essential to have them in good order, and to do this, the work must be commenced in time and performed with care. It is all important that the ground should be dry when dug,—then the potatoes can be immediately pitted or housed, with the least exposure to light, which causes them to deteriorate pretty fast. They should not, therefore, be exposed to the sun or wind, unless in cases where they are taken from muddy ground. Hence, the work of gathering them should be performed as soon as they are ripe,—which may be with some of the earlier planted, or the earlier varieties, in September.

If the cellar be dry and cool, an excellent plan, and one which may preserve them in all their mealy purity,—where there is no disposition to rot,—is to mingle, fine, dirt or sand in the bin, and to cover them entirely with it. This method will keep them in their natural condition, which is best. But we would not recommend it in a damp or warm location. The cooler the potato can be kept above freezing, and the more perfect the exclusion from the light and the external air, the better it will be. This is proven by the fact that potatoes, escaping the frost, but remaining in the ground till spring, retain all the dry, mealy flavor of fresh potatoes.

Many potatoes are pitted or buried in the field. Where the subsoil is sufficiently porous to readily pass off all the wet, the best method of pitting is to dig a trench of such a width and depth as may be thought most convenient. This may be filled nearly to the top, then a coating of straw, and over that a cover of boards, sufficiently inclined to pass off water; upon this shovel from eight to twelve inches of dirt, and you may rest content that your potatoes will come out in prime order in the spring, unless they are attacked with the epidemic,—and no place will save them from that. Where the subsoil is not porous, but retentive of water, pitting is done upon the surface. A slight elevation is selected, a ring of earth raised sufficiently large to hold the desired quantity, which should not, as a general thing, exceed thirty bushels. The potatoes as they are dug are emptied within the ring until it is full, and the pile assumes the shape of a cone. A liberal coating of good straight straw is carefully placed on the heap, in such a manner as to effectually shed all water that may fall on it. One should not begrudge straw on such a pit, for it is by this the frost is the most effectually kept out. Dirt is then shovelled on at the bottom all around, and gradually upward till the apex is covered. If it is early in the season, the covering of earth may be light; and it is more proper it should be,

[illegible]

Ploughing by Steam.

We see it stated in the late English papers that the Marquis of Tweedale has succeeded perfectly in working ploughs by steam power. The distinguished English agriculturist, Mr. Meche, in a late article, says there can be no doubt but that very shortly every agriculturist must use steam-power if he is to stand his ground in the race of agricultural competition. The want of it is already felt, if not seen, by those who have not the means or the inclination to use it. The time is approaching when a steam engine on a farm will be as common as the drill or threshing machine, although like them, it has to pass through the ordeal of disbelief, doubt and prejudice. A committee of the Royal Agricultural Society give the most extraordinary accounts of the rapid introduction of farm locomotive engines during the past three years." Agriculturists appear to be waking up to the importance and advantages of steam as a mechanical aid in their labour. A vast field is opened to mechanical invention as soon as this fact becomes generally impressed upon those who till the soil.—*Maine Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

The two Millers.

"There is the doctor's gig again," said I to my friend Criticus, the other morning. "What is the reason that the X——children, so well cared for, and beginning life with good constitutions, look so puny, and are always ailing? The Y——s over the way, have not half their natural advantages, and yet are quite robust."

"When I was a boy," said Criticus, "there were, on the stream near us, two mills, dividing the patronage and the confidence of our community. The two millers, Grindem and Boltem, could hardly be called rivals, for Grindem's flour was always of the best quality, while Boltem's could seldom be relied on. And yet they had equal advantages, both for buying and grinding their wheat.

"The difference was this: Grindem knew, that to make good flour, you must have good wheat, and he never bought any other: Boltem was always trying to get good flour out of poor wheat, and so he would grind away, and wear out his stones, and, after all his flour was poor. He never could make good flour from poor wheat."

I looked at Criticus, and asked him for further light, and finally arrived at the application of his parable. To make good blood, and from it bone, and muscle, and sinew, you must have proper food. This principle, Mrs. Y—— understands and acts upon it with her children.

Mrs. X—— does not know it, or does not care—forgetting that children have neither reason nor instinct to control their appetites, she leaves them to choose for themselves. If they don't want bread and milk, and do want cake, she gives them cake: if they put away a plain dinner and cry for pudding, she gives them pudding. If they *want* tea and coffee, it is a sufficient reason why they should have it, even if their nerves are excited by it, poor dears! If, with sickly appetite, they prefer dainties and confectionery, at all hours of the day, they must be indulged. So she goes on, trying to grind good flour from poor wheat; and from food which does not contain the material for growth and vigor, expects them to extract both.

Add to this the close air of a nursery, occupied day and night, with the addition of a fire in winter, and a bright gas-light burning, by way of excitant to the brain, during their sleep, and no wonder the doctor needs to make frequent visits there.

Now that mother *knows* that fresh air is essential to her children, and that a cool, dark room, is best for sleep, and that plain, simple food, at regular intervals, is best for them; but, like Boltem, she is bent upon trying experiments with poor wheat, and the result will be fatal to her children.

"We were too Poor to Pay."

Yes, it was a lovely spot—that village graveyard! such a one, I fancy, as inspired the "Elegy in a country churchyard. There were less pomp and show than in our city burial places, but what of that—as Jeremy Taylor says, "We cannot deceive God and nature, for a coffin is a coffin, though it be covered with a sumptuous pall." So a grave is a grave, though it be piled over with sculptured marble.

Then that little girl! How her image comes up before me—bending over her brother's grave. I marked her when we entered, and was soon drawn towards the spot where she was kneeling. I approached cautiously—there was something so sacred in the picture of a child weeping at a new made grave, that I feared my presence would break the rapture of her mournful musings. I know not how long I might have stood, apparently reading the rude grave-stones, had not the child raised her eyes and timidly said—

"Our little Willy sleeps here. We's too poor to get a tomb-stone; *we* and the angels know where he lies, and mother says that's enough."

"Are you not afraid to be here alone?" I asked.

"O, no; mother is sick and couldn't come, so she said I must come and see if the violets were in bloom yet."

"How old was your brother?" I asked, feeling interested in the little girl.

"He was only seven years old; and he was so good, and had such beautiful eyes; but he couldn't see a bit!"

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Interesting Paragraphs.

The Death of Infants.—Those who have never lost a child, are unable to understand how great a void the death of one little one can make. There is, we think, nothing on earth that can cast so long and wide and black a shadow as a small coffin. It is emphatically the shadow of death which freezes the parent's heart.

Small as is an infant's tomb, it sometimes is capacious enough to hold the brightest hopes and dearest joys of a whole family circle. The little child is often the bright focus where all the rays of gladness in a household centre, and from which they are reflected again over happy hearts; and where this central light is eclipsed, great darkness falls upon all.

How many there must be in Heaven, gathered up from all climes, even from heathen shores, who have died so young as to retain no memory of earth, and to whom that world of glory seems as their native land; whose souls were washed and regenerated so early: that no stain of this world was ever visible upon the soul!

Whatever wound of sin there may have been, has healed without a scar; their every thought has been moulded by the society and scenery of Heaven, and they stand continually before the Father. In how large a sense may we say, "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven?"—*Christian Press.*

The Greatest Living Curiosity.—The editor of the *Baltimore Clipper* lately visited "The Carolina Twins," who were then on exhibition in that city, and speaks of them as follows: "A freak of nature so extraordinary, must be seen before it can be fully credited. These children, born in Columbus County, North Carolina, are of negro origin, to a remarkable degree lively and intelligent, and are beginning to utter and repeat words quite distinctly, though only six months old. This connection is much more intimate than the Siamese twins, being joined together at the back by the union of two spines in one. Physicians who have examined them pronounce them to be the greatest curiosity ever seen or heard of.—Some of their organs are in common, whilst others are perfectly distinct. Often whilst one is sound asleep, the other is wide awake and playful, and the connection is such, that whilst one sits erect, the other can lie down.

A Good Wife.—A friend of ours, who had been spending a few weeks in the country, and who has visited some of the private dwellings of the rustic inhabitants, tells of a singular old man who lives near Brookfield. He is somewhat noted for his odd expressions. He was one day visited by a small party of ladies and gentlemen who went to hear his talk. "Now young gentlemen," said he, "I will give you some directions to tell a good wife. A good wife will be like three things, and she will not be like them. She will be like the snail who stays at home, and she will be not like the snail who carries all it has on its back. She will be like the echo, that speaks when spoken to, and she will not be like the echo, always to have the last word. She will be like the town clock, that speaks at the right time, and she will not be like the town clock, heard all over town!"

A Wild Man.—A man named Williams was stopping at the United States Hotel yesterday, who might justly be styled a "wild man." He eats nothing that is cooked, nor drinks anything but water. His meat, potatoes, and all his vegetables, cabbage, turnips, &c., are raw. He alleges that he has not eaten any cooked food for several years, and that any deviation from his present mode of living would most probably cause his death. He resides in Iowa, and is on his way to Washington to make a purchase of some U. S. land.—*Cin. Atlas.*

Brock's Monument.—On the 13th ult., the foundation stone of the new monument to Gen. Brock, was lain at Queenstown by our Canadian neighbours. Among the thousands who were present, were a number of veterans who had fought with the general. The ashes of General Brock, and his aid, Col. MacDonnell, were taken up in their coffins from the garden of Col. Hamilton, and placed on the top of a funeral car. This was decorated with old muskets, swords and other appropriate devices. It was drawn by four black horses.

Production of Maple Sugar in the United States.—Of the twenty-seven States in which this sugar is manufactured—Maine produced 1,392,427 pounds; Vermont 5,159,641; New York 10,310,744; Pennsylvania 2,218,641; Virginia 1,223,908; Ohio 4,528,548; Michigan 2,423,997; Indiana 3,921,938. These are the largest producers. Vermont makes by far the largest in quantity in proportion to its territory. Besides the above sugar crop, there was a yield by the sugar maple in the United States, in 1850, of 40,000,000 gallons of maple molasses.

A Texas Waterfall.—On one of the branches of the Colorado, in Texas, falls have been discovered, about 120 feet in altitude and nearly 100 feet wide. The water falls perpendicularly in one unbroken sheet. These falls were discovered by Mr. W. H. Magill, who is an old settler in that State, and never heard of them before.

The Spanish real, in Massachusetts is called a "nine-pence," in New York, a "shilling," in Maryland, a "levy," in South Carolina, a "a seven pence," and in Louisiana a "bit;" the half real in Massachusetts, "four-pence ha'penny," in New York, "sixpence," in Maryland, a "flip," and in Louisiana, a "picayune."

Experimental Knowledge.—The *Democrat* says "The Maine Law is a failure." No doubt of it,—with "some folks."—*Bangor Jeffersonian.*

"I don't believe it is any use to vaccinate for small pox," said a backwoods Kentuckian, "for I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the window, and was killed in less than a week after."

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30 do do Thomas's No. 1 Chocolate
90 do ground Pepper and Ginger, in 1-4 and ½ lbs.
250 do extra family Nova Land 3d SOAP,
120 do do Candles, 6's and 8's, 25 & 15 lbs. each
60 do Glenfield, Miller and Lescher's Starch,
160 half bbls. No 1 Saleratus, 20 bags fine Salt,
25 bales Bar Lamp Wick, 30 kegs fresh Mustard,
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100 doz large and small Pails,
100 boxes and 200 halves Muscatel RAISINS,
20 do Brown Sugar Candy
60 bags Coffee, Ginger, Alspice and Pepper,
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100 bbls No 1 Pilot BREAD, bags Navy Bread,
100 bbls No 1, fat Herring, Split.
200 do Picton Prime Pork and Beef,
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April 28. 198.

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The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following clergymen.

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by whom the prize will be awarded, and who have the discretionary power of doubling the above amount.
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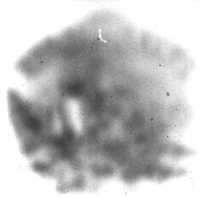

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May 19. tsy.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH DISORDERED STOMACH DIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erewen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimming of the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and general impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid to go out about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you think proper.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
June 6th, 1852. (Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which underified, was affected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in six weeks.
(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and stomach, indigestion, loss of appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the country, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desired me to say, that she had witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.
(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT, AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in handing you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising form frequent colds, smels of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.
I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

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