The Provincial Wesleyan.

A Dream of Home.

I had a dream of home,
Of my childhood's home, last night—
Of dear familiar faces,
And by-gone pleasures bright,
And hands and hearts were linked in love,
That long had parted been:
And fond hopes cherished long ago,
Came back as bright as then.

Each brother, sister, gathered round
That old hearth as of yore,
And laugh and sportive jest were heard,
From buoyant hearts once more.
I saw amid the happy throng
That blessed my sight awhile.
My father's look of heartfelt joy,
My mother's loving smile.

We all were there, nor change, nor death,
Nor aught to part us came;
And each dear spot our childhood loved,
Seemed still the very same;
The garden where we gathered flowers,
The Woodbine shaded door,
Those tall old trees we loved so well,
In dreams I saw once more.

Such visions sweet of other years,
To me will often come,
And memories dear still cluster round
My early happy home.
But oh! there comes a thought which makes
My heart-strings thrill with pain—
An undivided band on earth
We ne'er shall meet again.

That old house, with its shadowing trees
And woodbine hill, is there,
But where that group of loving hearts?
"Sad echo answers, where?"
To meet again as once we met,
To us may not be given;
Two loved and cherished ones have found
A better home in heaven.

And those of us who linger still
In this sad world of pain,
Are parted—some are far away—
We ne'er shall meet again.
Those home halls ne'er again will ring
With our songs of gladness free,
But my mother's prayer still there ascends,
And still she prays for me.

Another home my love entwines,
With tendrils strong and true;
Yet still my heart with fondness clings
To the home which first I knew.
And, oh! while life and memory last,
Whate'er my lot may be,
My father and my mother's home
Will still be dear to me.

Agriculture.

Draining Low Grounds.

There are few operations associated with the permanent improvement of arable lands, which produce a more immediate and thorough amelioration than that of draining.—Much low land might be essentially benefited by shallow or deep drains, as the occasion may require, cut through them. These would convey off the superabundant water during the early spring, and in the more advanced periods of autumn, when large quantities accumulate, and have a tendency to abridge the fruitfulness by washing and drowning the more superficial roots. Water, in excess, is as harmful to the vegetable system as its privation. All terrestrial vegetation demands a graduated and equable supply of moisture; the solution of alimentary matter in the soil can only be effected, in its greatest perfection, by such a supply as is adequate to reduce it to fluidity. Too much prevents decomposition, as in the case of submerged *muck*, which is known to remain in an undecomposed condition for years. This is the reason why the vegetable and organic substances, in low lands, do not produce a beneficial effect upon the vegetation, often scanty and aquatic, which they produce. On examining the characteristic qualities, or chemical constituents of such lands, it is almost invariably found to possess acid properties. The acid is the *ulmic*, in most cases, and requires naturalizing before the soil, or rather the vegetable constituents, can be rendered available for agricultural purposes. Draining and liming, or after the former has been radically accomplished, burning the surface will have a beneficial tendency. The ashes will act much in the same manner as lime, and will add certain mineral constituents which will be of essential service in effecting a permanent mechanical amelioration in the texture of the soil.

Draining, if performed at the proper season, involves no very onerous expense.—The work may be let out by the job, or performed by farm hands, often in seasons when there is little else to employ them; but, by whomsoever performed, care should be taken to accomplish it in the most thorough manner. A poor or inefficient drain occupies the land to no advantage. It it chokes, in consequence of inequalities or or sudden turns, it will invariably effect more harm than good. In all cases, it should proceed as nearly on a straight line as practicable, and never have less than two inches fall to every fifty rods of its extent. This will ensure sufficient velocity in the current to carry off all the water that will be likely to accumulate in ordinary storms, without exposing the drain to injury from washing. Covered drains, as they deface the fields less, are now almost universally preferred to the old-fashioned open ones. If laid sufficiently deep in the soil, they oppose no obstacle to the cultivation of the surface, or the passage of carts, which is a serious objection to the open drain, especially where not only a main channel, but numerous lateral, or branch drains, are rendered necessary. Draining tile are now advertised in the United States for this purpose, and are found to be highly useful and economical; they save much time, are very durable, and, when properly formed and laid, are not liable to choke. Drains made made of cement are also becoming quite popular. They are cheap and efficient, and may be put down by any one. The ordinary method of constructing them is, in the first place, to excavate the viaduct, or drain, giving to it, as nearly as possible, the form of the letter V. The bottom, however, should not be less than three inches across, and some three and a half feet below the surface, in order to obviate all danger from the action of frost. Hence muck, mixed with three parts of sharp, well sifted sand, should then be prepared, and about three inches of the bottom of the trench filled in with it. The mould, which is a round stick of hard wood, having a strong strap or loop fastened to one end, and from three to four feet in length, is then placed upon the plastic mass, and covered nearly its whole length with as much of the cement as will make a pipe of the required thickness and solidity. This is to be rammed down firmly, and the cylindrical mould drawn forward into a fresh deposite, and so on until the work is done. The rapidity with which the cement indurates, or becomes hard, prevents any liability of injury or displacement from the subsequent operation of filling in, which may be performed as fast as the pipe is formed; but it will be necessary to avoid throwing in large stones, or other ponderous substances, fine dirt only being eligible for the first covering; the surface should alto be slightly rounded, and covered neatly with turfs. If there is not sufficiency of these at hand, a small quantity of fine compost should be raked into the soil, and some kind of grass seed sowed. This will vegetate rapidly, and in a short time cover the surface with a dense, compact, and luxuriant sward.

Another method of constructing under drains is to dig, if the substratum is of clay or other tenacious soil, a trench, some three feet wide by eighteen inches deep, and along the center of this sink another of the same depth, and eight inches in width.—This is then covered with flat stones, or, in case these cannot be obtained, with bushes, and covered with the soil removed. When stones are used, a stratum of straw, or small twigs may be superinduced, in order to prevent the silting of the covering soil through the interstices, which would have a tendency to choke the drain and lessen its efficiency.

But, after all, that can be legitimately advanced in favour or commendation of the several systems or methods of draining above named, that which is effected by means of *tiles* is unquestionably the most efficient and economical. The work is speedily performed, and there is ordinarily little or no danger of a failure. The extreme durability of good draining tile, and the perfect manner in which they are introduced obviates many of the unpleasant and expensive contingencies attending the introduction and use of other materials, especially stone and wood. With a proper descent, they rarely—indeed, never—choke; and being remarkably hard and impervious to water, and proof against the chemical action of the soil, do not admit of the escape of the water, and conduct it off without allowing a particle to escape.

The importance of thorough drainage is sufficient to recommend its adoption upon practical principles, by every person who has low ground to improve. Very low, peaty, or mucky lands, which are effluent in soluble matters, are very valuable under a judicious system of improvement, of which, however, draining must be regarded as the initial to primary duty, especially in all very humid soils.—*American Courier.*

Miscellaneous.

Tale of a Pin.

In an early month of the year 1778, with a tolerable education, and with many natural qualifications for a financial life, Jacques Laffitte was seeking for a situation as clerk. He had high hopes and a light heart, for he brought with him a letter of introduction to M. Perregaux, the swiss banker. But with all his sanguine anticipations and golden day-dreams, he was bashful and retiring.—It was with a trembling heart that the young provincial appeared before the Parisian man of bond and gold. He managed to explain the purpose of his visit, and present his letter of recommendation. The banker quietly read the note. "It is impossible," said he as he laid it aside, "that I can find room for you at present; all my offices are full. Should there be a vacancy at a future time I will see what can be done.—In the meantime, I advise you to seek elsewhere, as it may be a considerable period before I shall be able to admit you."—Away went sunshine and prosperous visions! Disappointed and gloomy poor Jacques left the presence of the polite banker. As he crossed with down cast eyes the court-yard of the mansion he observed a pin lying on the ground. His habitual habits of frugality, amidst his disappointment, were still upon the watch. He picked up the pin, and carefully stuck it in the lappel of his coat.—From that trivial action sprung his future greatness; that one single act of frugal care and regard for little things opened the way to a stupendous fortune. From the window of his cabinet, M. Perregaux had observed the action of the rejected clerk, and he wisely thought that the man who would stoop to pick up a pin under such circumstances, was endowed with the necessary qualities for a good economist; he read in that single act of parsimony an indication of great financial third, and he deemed the acquisition of such a one as wealth itself. Before the day had closed, Laffitte received a note from the banker. "A place," it said, "is made at my office which you may take possession of to-morrow." The banker was not deceived in his estimate of the character of Laffitte and the young clerk soon displayed a talent and aptness for his calling that procured his advancement from a clerk to a cashier, to a partner; and from a partner to the head proprietor of the first banking house in Paris. He became a deputy, and then a president of the council of ministers.

What a destiny for a man who would stoop to pick up a pin.

Climate of Australia.

Perhaps the following brief extract from a year's register of the seasons, kept at Sydney, will convey a better idea of the climate to intending emigrants, than could a longer and more laboured description.—All accounts agree in its being pre-eminently healthy, with just sufficient cold, at one season of the year, to renovate and invigorate the constitution, relaxed or debilitated by heat. In that favoured region, an everlasting spring or summer prevails. Our readers will remember that Australia is south of the equator, and that, consequently, the seasons are reversed, as compared with northern climates.—*P. E. Islander.*

JANUARY.—Generally the hottest month in the year—wheat harvest ends—watermelons and many other fruits in abundance—orange trees in full blossom—mean temperature 73°.

FEBRUARY.—Hot weather with thundershowers—plums, peaches, and other stone fruits getting scarce—the grape, pear, apple and fig in their prime—mean temperature 74°.

MARCH.—Rainy—the plants of European climates begin to flourish—heavy equinoctial gales—mean temperature 70°.

APRIL.—Heavy rains—weather broken and uncertain—Australian fruits disappear, and so do mosquitoes—mean temperature 65°.

MAY.—The finest month of the year, clear, cool, and bracing, the sun shining in a cloudless sky for weeks together—mean temperature 58°.

JUNE.—Weather same as last month—wheat sowing finished—Indian Corn harvest ended—oranges ripe, and continue in season for six months—vegetables of the finest quality in the greatest variety and abundance—mean temperature 53°.

JULY.—Clear and cool like the two preceding months—thermometer sometimes falls to 30° and 32°, and ice formed in the country. In Sydney it is rarely under 40°. Mean temperature 52°.

AUGUST.—Broken weather and gales of wind—Peach trees in blossom—mean temperature 55°.

SEPTEMBER.—Heavy equinoctial gales—orchards in full bloom—mean temperature 59°.

OCTOBER.—Planting of Indian corn commences—mosquitoes become troublesome—mean temperature 64°.

NOVEMBER.—Hot weather—dust abundant—wheat harvest and sheep-shearing commence—mean temperature 70°.

DECEMBER.—Hot winds, generally followed by a cool southerly wind and cloudy sky. Thunder, lightning and rain at intervals.—Christmas dinner eaten with the thermometer at 85° in the shade—mean temperature 74°.

Ship-Building.

CHANGE IN CONSTRUCTION.

The public were gratified on Tuesday last with the launch of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's new steam-ship Vectis, of 1,000 tons, the first of theirs being built on the new principle, without timbers, being all solid planking. She is the handsomest model of a steam-packet, notwithstanding her magnitude, ever launched upon the waters of the Medina. She was constructed by Messrs. John & Robert White, on their "patented improved diagonal principle," and is intended to form one of a fleet of steam-packets, upon the new contract, to carry the mails between Marseilles and Malta, and vice versa. As the Vectis is the first which has been constructed on an entirely new principle, destined to form a complete revolution in ship-building, some few remarks will be necessary as regards the method on which she has been constructed. It would appear that the introduction of iron ships into our leviathan steam companies, as well as into the navy, threatened for a while the annihilation of wooden ships altogether. To meet the requirements and reasonable demands of the various steam companies, and to counterbalance the advantages which iron ships possessed over those of wood, some improved method in the construction of the latter was absolutely necessary, in order to render them stronger and more buoyant, and carry a larger cargo, in proportion to their tonnage, with equal speed, to attain which objects the Messrs. White were induced to turn their attention; and after successfully making a series of experiments and models, at no inconsiderable cost, they at once satisfied themselves of the practicability of their plan, and undertook to build ships of any magnitude, and any degree of sharpness, combined with all the requisites of speed and internal capacity—and this by a combination of planking, without the necessity of ribs or frame timber. Their new mode of construction enabled them to produce vessels whose sides were only as thick as an iron ship with ribs and ceiling. The frame being entirely dispensed with, greater buoyancy was produced, and the ships were consequently enabled to carry from 15 to 20 per cent more cargo in dead weight, with equal speed; or the same quantum of cargo as an ordinary built ship, but with greater speed in consequence of being enabled to have finer lines. In the mode of construction, viz., two thicknesses, of diagonal planking, and longitudinal planking outside, greater durability and safety were effected over the old method, and by the exclusion of vacant spaces, where foul air is generated from the bilge-water, or dirt collected in the openings, the plan was rendered more healthy. Moreover, in the new method, there is freedom from rats and other vermin, and above all, the plan is particularly adapted, for men of war, from there being no iron strapping or iron knees, and the sides being solid there would be consequently less splintering from shots, and particularly healthy in warm climates. These improvements were thereupon patented by the Messrs. White, as an improved practicable method of building large vessels more than as a new scheme.—*Letter from Cowes, I.W., Jany.* 12.

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.

The following fact occured some time ago. A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered; at another time one of the most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. In an attempt to shoe him again, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to the stable unshod.—This was his only defect; in all other respects he is gentle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plow, where he might work barefoot, when by mere accident an officer in our service lately returned from Mexico, was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:

He took a cord about the size of a common bed cord, put it into the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done he patted the horse gently on the side of the head and commanded him to follow; and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Practical Hints.

Humanity will direct to be particularly cautious of treating with the least appearance of neglect, those who have lately met with misfortunes, and are sunk in life. Such persons are apt to think themselves slighted, when no such thing is intended. Their minds being already sore, feel the least rub very severely. And who would be so cruel as to add affliction to the afflicted.

If a man complains to you of his wife, a woman of her husband, a parent of a child, or a child of a parent, be very cautious how you meddle between such near relations, to blame the behavior of one to the other. You will only have the hatred of both parties, and do no good with either. But this does not hinder your giving both parties, or either, your best advice in a prudent manner.

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise, and really to be what we would seem and appear to be. It is an excellent instrument for the speedy despatch of business, by creating confidence in those we have to deal with, and saving the labor of many inquiries.

If you happen to fall into company where the talk runs into party, scandal, folly, or vice of any kind, you had better pass for morose or unsocial, among people whose good opinion is not worth having, than shock your own conscience by joining in conversation which you must disapprove of.

It is ill manners to trouble people with talking too much either of yourself, or your affairs. If you are full of yourself, consider that you or your affairs are not so interesting to other people as to you.

Deep learning will make you acceptable to the learned; but it is only an easy and obliging behaviour, and entertaining conversation, that will make you agreeable in all company.

The worst of men would find themselves under some restraint, could they but obtain of themselves to sit down sometimes, and solemnly think of God.

If you have a friend that will reprove your faults and foibles, consider you enjoy a blessing which a king cannot have.

The Child's Talent.

"Unto one he gave five talents, to another two, to another one."—MATT. XXV. 15.

God intrusts to all
Talents few or many:
None so young and small
That they have not any.

Though the great and wise
Have a greater number,
Yet my one I prize,
And it must not slumber.

Little drops of rain
Bring the springing flowers,
And I may attain
Much by little powers.

Every little mite,
Every little measure,
Helps to spread the light,
Helps to spread the treasure.

Youth's Companion.

Interesting Paragraphs.

ANTIQUITY OF UMBRELLAS.—Umbrellas and parasols, be it remembered, are as old as the sun and rain. Though of modern introduction in this country, they were well known in the olden time. In the East the umbrella has been used from time immemorial, though chiefly by the great; and proud is the Oriental despot who can style himself "Brother of the Sun and Moon and Lord of the Umbrel a." Assyrian monarchs stood beneath its shade while receiving homage from their vanquished foes; and Lycian princes sat under such shelter while directing the siege of a hostile city, as the reliefs recently brought from the ruins of Nineveh and the coasts of Lycia, and now in the British Museum, satisfactorily attest. The proudest trophy of the Gallic wars in Africa was the umbrella of Abd-el-Kader, till he himself shared its fate, though he was soon avenged by his victor being compelled to abandon his in a far ignobler manner.—Umbrellas preserved the complexion of the "fair-cheeked" Helen, and sheltered many a fair one of Greece and Rome from Phœbus' gaze, as we learn from ancient vases, bas-reliefs, and paintings. They were borne by the men, as well as by the maids of Athens, in the days of Pericles; and Roman gallants were wont to hold them over the heads of their mistresses. In this tomb (at Chiusi) we have proof—the first proof—that they were used in Etruria also. Yet though an umbrella often shaded the rich cheek of Cleopatra, and softened the glow of Aspasia's charms—in London, in the centre of modern civilization, not a century since, Jonas Hanway was ridiculed for carrying one through the streets.—*Dennis's "Etruria."*

A SAGACIOUS DOG.—A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, who was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me, in the middle of a sentence concerning something else—"I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." Though he purposely laid no stress on these words, and said it in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaped through the open window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potatoe field. He then, (not seeing the cow there) ran and looked into the barn where she was, and finding that all was right, came back to the house. After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his look out; but on the false alarm being a third time given, the dog got up, and wagging his tail, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation, that we could not help laughing aloud at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his own warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS.—Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing, or the manner of breathing. Many, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a destructive mode of breathing.—They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying half-way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a good deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breathe deep and full to the chest, and every part of it. So also with out-door labourers and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be high and raised up, nearly to the arm-pits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing—while the form of the chest and the symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed the fact that a vast many tall ladies stoop, while a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit to work or study being of medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short person. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her, and thus prevent the possibility of the necessity of stooping.—*Dr. Fitch.*

ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT.—Several gentleman of the Massachusetts Legislature dining at a Boston hotel, one of them asked Mr. M., a gentleman who sat opposite:

"Can you reach the *partaters*, sir?"

Mr. M. extended his arm towards the dish, and satisfied himself that he could reach the "partaters," and answered:

"Yes sir."

The legislator was taken aback by this unexpected rebuff from the wag, but presently recovering himself, he asked:

"Will you stick my fork into one of them, then?"

Mr. M. took the fork and very coolly plunged it into a very finely cooked potatoe, and left it there.

The company roared, as they took the joke, and the victim looked more foolish than before But suddenly an air of confidence returned to him; rising to his feet, he exclaimed with an air of conscious triumph:

"Now, Mr. M., I will trouble you for the fork."

Mr. M. rose to his feet, and, with the most imperturbable gravity, pulled the fork out of the potato, and returned it amidst an uncontrollable thunderstorm of laughter, to the utter discomfiture of the gentleman from B——.

THE SHADOW OF AN ASS.—The Greeks had a proverb which ran thus: "To dispute on the shadow of an ass." This took rise from an anecdote which Demosthenes is said to have related to the Athenians, to excite their attention during his defence of a criminal, which was being but inattentively listened to. A traveller, he said, "once went from Athens to Megara on a hired ass. It happened to be the time of the dog-days, and at noon. He was much exposed to the unmitigated heat of the sun; and not finding so much as a bush under which to take shelter, he bethought himself to descend from the ass, and sest himself under its shadow. The owner of the donkey, who accompanied him, objected to this, declaring to him that when he let the animal, the use of its shadow was not included in the bargain. The dispute at last grew so warm that it got to blows, and finally gave rise to an action at law. After having said so much, Demosthenes continued the defence of his client; but the auditors, whose curiosity he had piqued, were extremely anxious to know how the judges decided on so singular a cause.—Upon this the orator commented severely on their childish injustice, in devouring with attention a paltry story about an ass's shadow, while they turned a deaf ear to a cause in which the life of a human being was involved. From that day when a man showed a preference for discussing small and contemptible subjects to great and important ones, he was said "to dispute on the shadow of an ass."

GENTLE WORDS.

Use gentle words, for who can tell
The blessings they impart?
How oft they fall, (as manna fell,)
On some nigh-fainting heart.

In lonely wilds, by light-wing'd birds,
Rare seeds have oft been sown;
And hope has sprung from gentle words,
Where only griefs had grown.

THE CAUSE OF BAD TEETH.—Dr. Redfield says that the principal cause of bad teeth is the use of hot food and drinks. He referred to the dislike which little children showed to taking food of a higher temperature than milk warm, and of the attempt of nurses to satisfy them, and said by the habitually taking food of too high a temperature the mouth becomes insensible of what would scald an infant. If the membrane of the mouth which is a comparatively poor conductor of caloric, suffered from this cause, the teeth suffered much more, for they were excellent conductors, and the heat being conveyed to the nerves of the teeth, caused debility and loss of vitality, and, of course, rottenness of the teeth. Food that was so hot as to burn the tongue, was thrust between the teeth and held there till it had parted with its excessive caloric, and this rendered the destruction of the teeth inevitable; and as the grinders were most subject to this influence they were the greatest sufferers. By a total reform in society, in respect to this simple law, Dr. Redfield believes man would be exempt from the toothache, and from the necessity of the substituting artificial teeth for natural ones.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG.—A young man, convicted in Virginia of robbing the mail, has been sentenced to the penitentiary. There is an affecting and melancholy incident connected with this young man's criminal history, which goes to exhibit the strength of parental affection. When the father heard that his son had been arrested on a charge of robbing the mail, he exclaimed—"Have my gray hairs come to this?" and then fell. He was taken to his bed, and died in a few days, of a broken heart. If the young would not bring the gray hairs of their parents to the grave in sorrow, let them avoid the first enticements to sin. Once on the downward path, they know not where they will stop.

BELCHER'S

FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1853.

For Sale by the Subscriber at No. 8 Hollis Street, and at the WESLEYAN and other Book Stores in the City.

C. H. BELCHER.

☞The above Almanac can also be had handsomely Bound, with *Blank-leaves*, and embellished with an *Engraved* View of

A Scene in the Bay of Annapolis.

"BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK.—This time honored Manual is just out of the Press. It shows not the least decline in the quantity and usefulness of its contents, through which it has attained the widest celebrity of any similar publication in Nova Scotia. The materials of Belcher's Almanack are so skilfully arranged, that the work presents a vast amount of information, needful to every body, in very compact and neat form, and the price is considerably under its intrinsic value—*Rec.*

Nov. 18.

Canada Land Company

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In *Upper Canada* they will find a most healthy climate, and abundance of excellent Land to be obtained upon easy terms from the *Government* and *Canada Company.* The great success which has attended Settlers in Upper Canada is abundantly evidenced by the prosperous condition of the Farmers throughout the Country,—by the success of many Natives of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who have settled in many Township:—and by the individual progress made by several thousands of people who have taken Lands from the Company. The Canada Company's Lands are offered by way of Lease for Ten Years; or for Sale Cash down *The plan of 1-5th Cash and Balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents, payable 1st February each Year, are above the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, *no Money is required down*, whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in *advance*, but these payments will *free* the Settler from *further* Calls, until the Second, Third or Fourth year of his Term of Lease.

The Settler has secured to him the *right* of converting his *Lease* into a *Freehold*, and of course, *stopping payment* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus *guaranteed* to him the *same benefit* of his *Improvements* and *increased value* of the Land, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold; the *option* being *completely* with the *Settler.*

A Discount, of Two per Cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the purchase Money for every unexpired year of Lease, before entering the Tenth Year. The Lessee has also secured to him the benefit of the Settler's Saving's Bank Account.

The direct trade now opening up between Upper Canada and Halifax presents facilities for cheap passage by the St. Lawrence to the upper Lakes, in the vicinity of valuable lands open for settlers.

Printed Papers containing full and detailed particulars may be procured gratis from the Rev. E. Evans, Charlottetown, P. E. I., of whose permission the Company avail themselves to refer inquiring parties to him, as a gentleman long resident in Western Canada, and who will afford information respecting the Company's Lands, and upon Canada generally.

Commissioners of the Canada Company's Office,
Toronto, C. W., April 5, 1852. April 26.

Prunes, Figs, Dates, Nuts, &c.

BORDEAUX Prunes (in bottles,) very fine; boxes Malaga Prunes, 25 lb. each, 6d. per lb., drums and half drums Turkey FIGS, 8 lb and 4 lb each. DATES, Pecan Nuts, WALL NUTS, ALMONDS, &c. For sale at 44 Hollis Street, by

February 10. W. M. HARRINGTON.

WANTED.

FOR a small family, a steady active Woman as COOK, who can be well recommended, enquire at the Wesleyan Office. Dec 18.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Sidney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical aid at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled on his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed.) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsbro', dated March 1st, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed.) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31 Bailey Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she has been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and in great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderfully short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her constitution to health; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS—AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co. Chemists, Bath.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her legs for many years, and lately they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon an old a person, she being 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquirer as to the authenticity of this wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Sixth Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of a scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully
April 6, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Bite of Moschetoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco-Bay,	Glandular swellings,	Tumours,
Chiego-foot,	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Wounds,
Chapped-hands,	Rheumatism,	Yaws.
Corns (Soft)		

☞N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Horton. Moore and Chipman, Kentville. E. Caldwell and Tupper, Cornwallis. J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot. A. R. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. J. F. Moxe, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Robt Weir, Bridgewater. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburgh. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. Tucker & Smith, Truro. N. Tupper & Coy, Amherst. R. B. Huestis, Wallace. W. Cooper, Pugwash. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. Mrs. Norrie, Canso. P. Smith, Port Hood. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Matheson, Bras d'Or.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 3d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 3d., 33s. 4d, and 50s. each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

☞There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. January, 1853.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Great Pain-Curer!

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!

ALL PAIN CURED LIKE MAGIC!—This wonderful preparation is used internally and externally, giving immediate relief from all bodily pains.

If used according to directions, it not only relieves all pain, but it cures it usually on the first application. It may be relied upon for curing and giving almost instant relief, as thousands who have used it can testify, to Rheumatism, Ague, sudden Colds, Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Pleurisy, Earache, Toothache, Cholic, and all pain in the Stomach or bowels, Headache, Pains in the Womb, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, Spine disease, Lumbago, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pimples, and all Chronic Eruptions. ☞If you wish to be relieved from ALL PAIN, use Dr. Rose's PAIN CURER. If you desire to be cured of ALL DISEASES, take his Family Medicines Price 12½, 25, and 50 cents per bottle.

☞For Sale only at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis Street. 2m. February 3.

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica

FOOD,

FOR DIGESTION, &c.

THE distinguishing characteristic of DuBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is succinctly described by one of the sufferers who have been relieved by it, as having "done all that medicine failed to effect." Without recourse to medicine, it affords a perfect cure in the most inveterate and distressing cases of disease connected with the nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys, and intestines, as exhibited in an innumerable variety of malignant forms.—The list of those who have taken the trouble to acknowledge personally the benefits they have derived from the Food now considerably exceeds FIFTY THOUSAND, and includes persons of all classes, from the peer to the artisan. Honest Sergeant Neale, of H.M.S. *Crocodile*, who declares that he has been restored to health and life by it, and "wishes every poor creature labouring under disease could become acquainted with the Food," is as explicit in his thanks as Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General King, the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, &c. &c. &c. Mr. J. S. Newton, of Plymouth, declares to the same effect:—"For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past."

For sale in Canisters at 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 5s. 8d., 12s. 9d., 27s. 6d., and 41s. 3d., by JOHN NAYLOR,
Nov. 18. 152 Granville St.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and WHOOPING COUGH.

BE PREPARED FOR CHANGE OF WEATHER.—The frequent changes of the weather bring with it bad Colds, Cough, Asthma, Irritation of the Lungs, Sore Throat, and Bronchitis, all of which can be cured, and the system fortified against frequent attacks by using Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Celebrated *COUGH SYRUP.* Price only 50 Cents.

CHILDREN are also liable to Croup, which dangerous complaints yields immediately to Dr. J. S. Rose's never failing *CROUP SYRUP.* Price 25 cents

WHOOPING COUGH, another complaint, always worse in cold and damp weather The afflicted will find great relief in the use of Dr. J. S. Rose's WHOOPING COUGH SYRUP, which always relieves and prevents the disease from running into other diseases, such as INFLAMMATION of the LUNGS, DROPSY in the CHEST and CONSUMPTION. Price 50 Cents. Dr. Rose's successful treatment in all Lung Affections has created a great demand for the above highly valuable Family Medicines.

☞For Sale only at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis Street. 2m. February 2.

Sarsaparilla Pills.

DR. ROBERT'S 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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England, Scotland, and the United States, the Subscriber has completed his fall importations of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASSWARE, and all such articles as are usually kept in similar establishments, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.