Poetry.

Grieve not the Heart that Loves thee.

Grieve not the heart that loves thee—
Not oft is true love found;
Then hold it not so light to pierce
One heart with deathful wound;
A fragile vase, a costly cup,
In sooth 'tis light to break;
But tell me—can a skilful hand
The shattered things remake?

Grieve not the heart that loves thee,
Be sure thou wilt repent,
The poisoned shaft of pain rebounds
On him by whom 'twas sent;
There's not a single unkind word,
One dark, unloving look,
But conscience faithfully records
In memory's varied book.

Grieve not the heart that loves thee,
When seperation's past;
When the dear one is gone from thee,
And tears come thick and fast,
Then, then the ghosts of these harsh acts
Will rise in strict array;
With bitter, unavailing truth,
Sad love will mourn and pray.

Grieve not the heart that loves thee,
For, trust me, they who feel
Know how the sneer-sent shaft of scorn
Can match the glittering steel;
And none, none but the wounded one,
May tell how deep and sharp
The pain that tears *one* rough-struck string
Upon the spirit's harp.

Grieve not the heart that loves thee,
The heart that loves thee so,
'Twould lose its own best blood before
Thy dearer life should flow!
Anger I know is quick to flash,
Yet pause and think a while,
Then shalt thou speak in gentier tone,
If not with loving smile.

Grieve not the heart that loves thee,
Grieve not the gentle one,
The trusting spirit ill can brook
One harsh, ungentle tone!
Grieve not the heart that loves thee,
Cloud not its tranquil sky;
O, never meet the glance of love
With cold, unfeeling eye.

—*St. Louis Presb.*

Agriculture.

Holes for Trees.

The practice of digging *holes* for trees can not be generally recommended. The whole ground should be well and deeply tilled, and it may be as well to add, manured too. Then there will be no necessity for digging pits, which in half the cases are but *graves* for the trees for which your money has been expended. This is doubly true of fall planting. The hole you dig, unless the soil is very dry, well tilled and drained, not only serves as a place for the roots of the tree, but is well adapted as a basin in which to catch the fall rains, which, retained around the roots, stagnate and kill them as soon as the frosts of winter comes to their assistance. Few trees can flourish well in water, and fruit trees are not of the number. These *holes* cost, in the loss of fruit and shade trees, hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and they cannot be too soon dispensed with. "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and if you are ready to plant an orchard and your field requires *holes* for the trees, adjourn a year at least, plow and thoroughly cultivate the *whole field*, providing water courses to carry off the surplus moisture, and you will have an orchard in bearing years earlier than you can if you plant before this is done.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Try Ridging your Garden.

There is not the slightest doubt that it pays well for the trouble, to throw almost any garden soil into high narrow ridges, in the Fall or early Winter. The frost will penetrate deeper at the bottom of the intervening furrows, and vastly improve the subsoil for the roots of plants. The soil in the ridges will also freeze and thaw most thoroughly, and thus become finer and mellower, and of course be rendered more fertile heavy soils. Ground thus thrown in ridges and furrows will dry out sooner in the Spring and be ready for much earlier working.

Another decided advantage is, that grubs, worms and insects generally, which burrow below the frost, or are protected by the soil from sudden thawing and freezing, will be mostly killed, if their retreats are disturbed and they exposed to severer cold. Many of the roots of perennial weeds will also be destroyed.

If you have not faith enough in this theory, and in the experience of those who have practiced upon it to induce you to treat your whole garden thus, try at first a small plot and mark the effects next season. Dig the ground deeply, making the ridges as narrow and high as possible. If it ordinarily freezes a foot deep, then by making the furrows to that depth the frost will penetrate nearly as much further down. A good freezing is equal, as a pulverizer, to any number of mechanical diggings with a spade.

For the good appearance of the garden during winter, it is well to make the ridges and furrows straight and uniform in size and height.—*Agriculturist.*

The Best Whitewash we Know of.

The arrival of the house-cleaning and house-repairing season, and several recent inquiries, remind us to again refer to that first-rate, in-door whitewash we described last June. Nearly a year's trial has confirmed all we said of it. Our house ceilings and the walls, where not papered, which received one coat last May, are now as white as after a usual fresh coat of lime, and we have not been in the least troubled with its "rubbing off." The numerous published receipts to the contrary notwithstanding, we believe no preparation of lime or other material will adhere well without the addition of glue, oil or varnish. The latter two articles are expensive, and caustic lime mixed with glue will soon change its color. White chalk is *uncaustic* lime (carbonate of lime), and this substance is the best substitute for lime as a whitewash. A very fine and brilliant white, washed preparation of chalk, is called *Paris white*. This we buy at the paint stores for three cents a pound, retail. For each sixteen pounds of Paris white we procure half a pound of the white transparent glue, costing twenty-five cents (fifty cents per pound). The sixteen pounds of Paris white is about as much as a person will use in a day. It is prepared as follows:

The glue is covered with cold water at night, and in the morning is carefully heated, without scorching, until dissolved. The Paris white is stirred with *hot* water enough to give it the proper milky consistence for applying to the walls, and the dissolved glue is then added and thoroughly mixed. It is then applied with a brush like the common lime whitewash. Except on very dark and smoky walls and ceilings a single coat is sufficient. It is nearly equal in brilliancy to "zinc white," a far more expensive article.—*American Agriculturist.*

KICKING-HORSES.—A writer in the Country Gentleman says: Having a horse that would kick everything to pieces in the stable that he could reach, and having found a remedy for it—after trying many things, such as fettering, whipping, hanging chains behind him for him to kick against, etc.—I send it to you. It is simply fastening a short trace-chain, about two feet long, by a strap to each hind foot, and let him do his own whipping if he can not stand still without it, and he will not need to have boards nailed on to his stall every day.

TO MEASURE HAYSTACKS.—"More than twenty years since," says an old farmer, "I copied the following method for measuring hay from an old publication. I have both bought and sold by it, and I believe it may be useful to many farmers. "Multiply the length, breadth, and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards make a tun. Clover will take from ten to twelve solid yards per tun.'"

Five hundred and twelve cubic feet in a compressed or well-settled mow is regarded equal to a tun of good hay.

Miscellaneous.

A Political Bishop.

Some of the English bishops have been shrewd politicians. Their insight has been keener, and their plans more sagacious than those of statesmen and courtiers, and had their wise suggestions been followed, many political blunders would have been avoided. Among these sagacious prelates Bishop Williams, in the early part of the seventeenth century, stands preeminent. Prof. Masson, in his admirable Life of Milton, gives the following sketch of this notable character:

"From the date of Abbot's mishap (1621) to the end of James' reign, the chief man in the realm, after James himself and Buckingham, was the Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln. He is one of those men to whom, from various causes, history has hardly done justice. A Welshman by birth, and placed, by a singular accident which had happened to him in his childhood, in the same category physically as Origen, Narses, and some other eminent men whose names may be known to the curious, he had led from his youth upward a life of prodigious activity. At St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was educated, under the tutorship of his countryman, Owen Gwynne, and where he was at first much laughed at for his ungainly Welsh tongue, he soon got ahead of all his coevals, not only in the art of speaking English, but also in most things besides. He had a handsome and stately look, was lavish of his money, dressed well, and won everybody's good opinion by a kind of fiery Welsh imperiousness, coupled with a courtly talent of the first order. His power of labor was incredible. In youth and all his life afterward, he required but three hours of sleep out of the twenty four, to keep him in health; and, every day from four o'clock till midnight, he was incessantly at work, reading, making notes, or writing letters, doing secular college business, or whetting his wits in disputations and table-talk. His scholarship was great and various; but his chief delight was in history, in which he was profoundly read, and in the study of which he was served by a miraculous memory. He had also a passion for music and considerable skill in it. Altogether he was the pride of the Welshmen at Cambridge, and they looked on him as their rising man. His rise had been unusually rapid. A fellow of his college from the time of his taking his B.A. degree, he used to go once a year to London on a visit to his kinsman, Bishop Vaughan, through whom he made some useful acquaintances. Old Lord Lumley, to whom the bishop had introduced him, supplied him with money, so that when he took his M.A. degree in 1505, he gave a feast like any nobleman; four years afterward, at the age of twenty-seven, he took priest's orders, and became vicar of a small parish at some distance from Cambridge; in 1610 he had the honor of preaching before the king, and Henry, Prince of Wales, at Royston; and as junior Proctor of the University, 1611–12, he performed his office in princely style.

"On the conviction and disgrace of Lord Chancellor Bacon (1621), the court were waiting anxiously to learn who was to be his successor; several great personages were confidently named; and when it was announced that the king, passing over all these, had given the [illegible] of Westminster, the news [illegible] hardly be credited. What! confer the highest law office and all but the highest lay dignity in the realm on a churchman, and thus revive a custom which was supposed to have ceased in the preceding century? Confer the office, too, on a man who had not passed his thirty-fourth year, and whose only qualification was that he had been house chaplain special to the great Ellesmere? Such was the fact, however; and on the 9th of October, 1621, Williams was inaugurated as Lord Keeper of Westminster Hall. The bishopric of Lincoln having fallen conveniently vacant, he was consecrated to that bishopric on the 11th of the following month. Lord Keeper, Privy Councillor, Bishop of Lincoln, etc, etc., Williams was, in fact, from 1621 to the death of James in March, 1625, the working partner of Buckingham both in church and state. One can trace, as owing to his influence, a certain difference in the general policy of the government in the last years of James' reign, as compared with the early part of it. In state politics his aim seems to have been to bring the prerogative, if possible, into greater harmony with popular feeling. In all his own speeches and correspondence, and in every public paper drawn up by his pen, there is a fearless directness of language, contrasting strongly with the usual style of official documents; and he seems to have infused something of this frankness into the intercourse between the king and his last two parliaments."

A Courteous Retort.

A local minister in England, who was distinguished for disinterested labor and ready wit, devoted several years of the last part of his life to gratuitous labor in a new cause in a populous town about three miles from his residence, to which place he walked every Lord's day morning, preached three times, and then walked home. On one Lord's day morning, as he walked along, meditating on his sermons for the day, he met the parish priest.

"Well,——," said his reverence, "I suppose you are on the way to your preaching again?"

"Yes sir," was the modest reply of the humble minister.

"It is high time the Government took up this subject, and put a stop to this kind of traveling preaching."

"They will have rather hard work, sir," said the imperturbable minister.

"I am not very sure of that," rejoined the priest; "at any rate, I will see whether I cannot stop *you* myself."

"I judge," said the worthy man, "you will find it more difficult than you suppose. Indeed, there is but one way to stop my preaching, but there are three ways to stop yours."

"What, fellow, do you mean by that?" asked his reverence, in a towering passion.

"Why, sir," replied the little preacher, with most provoking coolness,—"why, sir, there is but one way of stopping my preaching, that is by cutting my tongue out. But there are three ways to stop yours; for take your book from you, and you *can't* preach; take your gown from you and you *dare not* preach; and take your pay from you, and you *won't* preach." The parson vanished.

"One Fool in a Family is Enough."

There is no man, however addicted to the sin of drunkenness—unless he be lost to all sense of propriety—who desires to see his wife and children following his example. The truth of this remark was strikingly confirmed by the answer of a poor inebriate I once found sitting quietly in the snow. About twenty years ago, while holding a quarterly meeting at Bethlehem, in Stark county, Ohio, we had a heavy fall of snow. After the close of the meeting I started on my way to Canal Dover. The clouds had passed away, and the sun shone out warm, and the day was pleasant. As I rode leisurely along, enjoying the warm sun and balmy air, I passed a house on my right hand near which stood a covered wagon; going on about half a mile I found a man, a little off the road, sitting in the snow. I turned toward him, and asked, "What are you doing there?" He looked up, and in quite a pleasant mood said, "I wonder who has the most sense—you or I?" to which I replied, "I should think I have the most sense; for I am on my horse pursuing my journey, while you are sitting there in the snow." He made no reply, but asked, "Did you meet a waggon?" I replied, "I saw a waggon a short distance back." "Well," said he, "that's my family—my wife and daughter." "So," said I, "have you a wife and daughters?" "Yes." I continued, "And do they get drunk also?" "O no!" was his reply. I continued, "But if it is right for you to get drunk, they ought to get drunk also." He seemed to be horror-struck at the thought of his wife and daughters getting drunk, and replied, "O my! one fool in a family is enough!" I now saw a person coming with his beast, which had broken away from him, and I pursued my journey, thinking of the correctness and force of the remark—"One fool in a family is enough!" J. M

—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

Florence Nightinglae.

At first I thought she was a nun, from her black dress and close. She was not introduced, and yet Edmund and I looked at each other at the same moment to whisper, "It is Miss Nightingale!" Yes, it was Florence Nightingale, greatest of all now in name and honor among women. I assure you that I was glad not to be obliged to speak just then, for I felt quite dumb as I looked at her wasted figure, and the short brown hair combed over her forehead like a child's, cut so when her life was despaired of from fever but a short time ago. Her dress, as I have said, was black, made high to the throat, its only ornament being a large enameled broach, which looked to me like the colors of a regiment surmounted with a wreath of laurel, no doubt some grateful offering from our men. To hide the close white cap a little, she had tied a white crape handkerchief over the back of it, only allowing the border of lace to be seen; and this gave a nun-like appearance, which first struck me on her entering the room, otherwise Miss Nightingale is by no means striking in appearance. Only her plain black dress, quiet manner and great renown, told so powerfully altogether in that assembly of brilliant dresses and uniforms. She is very slight, rather above the middle height; her face is long and thin, but this may be from recent illness and great fatigue. She has a very prominent nose, slightly Roman, and small dark eyes, kind, yet penetrating; but her face does not give you at all the idea of great talent. She looks a quiet, persevering, orderly, lady-like woman. I have done my best to give you a true pen-and-ink portrait of this celebrated lady. I suppose there is a hum all over the world of "What is she like?"—*Sketches by Mrs. Hornby.*

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April 28

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Saturday, 7th,	"	at 4 p. m.
Wednesday, 11th	"	at 8 a. m.
Saturday, 14th	"	at 10 a. m
Wednesday, 18th,	"	at noon
Saturday, 21st,	"	at 3 p m.
Wednesday, 25th,	"	at 6 a. m.
Saturday, 28th,	"	at 8 a. m.

Passengers from Halifax to meet her will leave by Rail as follows:—

Wednesday, 4th May,	at 8 a m	
Saturday, 7th	"	at 8 a m
Tuesday, 10th	"	at 2 30 p m
Friday, 13th	"	at 2 30 p m
Wednesday, 18th	"	at 8 a m
Saturday, 21st	"	at 8 a m
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