The Provincial Wesleyan.

October.

BY MRS. M. W. CURTIS.

Autumn winds are sighing,
Through the forest lone;
Summer flowers are dying,
Summer days are gone.

Forest leaves are falling,
Withered to the ground;
Many hearts appalling
With the lonely sound.

Gone the merry birdlings,
To a fairer clime;
Chilling are the breezes,
Gone is summer time.

Welcome is the fire glow,
By our own hearthstone;
Happy while the hours flow,
'Though the summer's gone.

Agriculture.

Cheap Draining.

It is stated in the foreign correspondence of *The Michigan Farmer* that a method of cutting drains has been adopted in Scotland, requiring much less cost than formerly, being all done with the plow. It is very useful in all cases where the ground is clayey and tolerably free from stones. In the first place a common plow is passed back and forth, turning out a furrow on each side. Then follows the draining plow, which goes down from 2 to 2½ feet, the mould board being so formed as to turn the earth all out. In this manner twelve acres in the vicinity of Sterling were drained with three plows in one day, the tile being laid in the furrow just as the plow left it. The earth was returned to the ditch by means of a scraper in the form of the letter V. the legs of course protruding forward, and a team attached to each leg, on each side of the ditch. We have been long since satisfied that the cost of excavating ditches might be reduced by more horse labor than is generally used. For instance, let a Michigan subsoil plow with ample team be set in a foot deep, a furrow each way (leaving but a narrow strip in the middle) the first foot of the ditch is at first thrown out with sufficient rapidity to prepare some miles for the spade in each day. By running twice each way a greater depth and more perfect work might be attained. A regular and thorough system of draining is at present quite expensive, costing some twenty-five or thirty dollars per acre; and if its cost could be reduced one half by the application of horse power it would greatly contribute towards its general introduction, and be worth millions to the country, lying, as it does, in most cases, at the very foundation of successful farming.

Waste of Weeds.

There are a large number of our farmers who seem to have a strange veneration for weeds Even in their fields, in the corners of their fences, in the very heart of their meadows, the intruders are tolerated in their rank fertility as though they were sacred — We often see large meadows dotted with such swam islands, and the plough even, driven in towards the centre. The ground is thus cumbered and lost for all useful purposes, when a few hours labour would change the whole aspect of the field. Not only do farmers 'compromise' with weeds upon their very fields, but the roads through their premises are lined with the same noxious burdens, annually spreading out their roots, and upon the winds, scattering their unnumbered seeds to fall upon and take root in other sections. The very winds are thus full of foulness to the lands of the agriculturist. Our highways are sometimes hedged for miles with the Canada thistle, its downy produce floating unobstructed, and the slovenly farmer sleeps while his lands are being filled with foul stuff.

The good farmer will not pursue such a system of farming. Economy and good order cry against it. Whenever we pass a farm where an exterminating war has been waged against weeds and bushes, we feel like stopping to thank him in person. We have purchased a small farm, and there hope to spend the greater portion of our time and labour; and when once under way, if such mischievous customers crowd our furrows or deface our meadows, it will be because our right hand has lost its strength. We put it down as bad economy to invest money in weeds —*Cayuga Chief.*

Saving the Dead Leaves.

Very few gardeners would be guilty of so foolish a thing as to waste barn-yard manure. But they are almost all guilty of a waste not a whit less excusable. We mean the waste of dead leaves that fall at this season of the year from trees and shrubs of all kinds. If every horticulturist would reflect for a moment on the nature of these fallen leaves—which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthy salts, lime, potash, &c., needed for the next season's growth—and that, too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree or plant from which they fall—nay more, if they would consider that it is precisely in this way, by the decomposition of those very falling leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year, in her great forests, it would scarcely be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally be lost altogether.

A wise horticulturist will diligently collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil about the roots, where they will decay and enrich that soil, provide in the cheapest manner, the best possible food for that tree. In certain vineyards in France, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off such vines, or that falls from them at the end of the season. In the same manner, the leaves that fall from young fruit trees should be carefully saved and dug in beneath the surface of the soil. A single year's experience of its good results will confirm our readers in this practice.—*Downing's Horticulturist.*

Singular Production.

Mr. R. Graves, exhibited at the late Cattle Show in this town, an unusual production in the way of a cabbage plant. A cabbage stump was set out two years ago last spring, for the purpose of producing seed. But in addition to the seed-bearing branches, others were thrown out which produced cabbage heads. The stalk was preserved and set out again the succeeding spring At the time of exhibition, the various branches of the plant were three or four feet long, and some of them were adorned with blossoms, while others bore tolerably fair cabbages.—*Northampton Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.

Scientific Research in France.

A correspondent of Chambers' Edinburg Journal writes :—

Research is as active as ever in France.—M. Bernard, who is well known as a physiologist and anatomist, after a careful study of the salivary glands, finds that each of the three, common to nearly all animals, furnishes a different secretion. The saliva from the sublingual gland is viscous and sticky, fit to moisten the surface of substances, but not to penetrate them, giving them a coat which facilitates their being swallowed. That from the parotid gland, on the contrary, is thin and watery, easily penetrates substances taken into the mouth, and thereby favours their assimilation; while the saliva from the submaxillary gland is of a nature between these two. These facts were verified by soaking portions of the membrane in water, as well as by experiments on the living subject; the liquid in which they were soaked presented the same character as that of the secretions.

The varying of the parotid secretion with the nature of the food taken, is considered by M. Bernard to be a proof that this secretion is especially intended to favour mastication. A horse kept on perfectly dry food gives out a far greater quantity than when the food is moistened. Experiments on the dog and rabbit supplied similar results; and extraordinary as it may appear, the glands will secrete saliva in the course of an hour weighing eight or ten times as much as its own tissue. A striking example this of the rapidity with which saliva can be separated from the blood under certain circumstances, and of the fallacy of founding conclusions on the quantity secreted within the twenty-four hours.

The sublingual gland is inert during mastication, and only begins to act as swallowing commences, when it envelopes or lubricates the chewed substance with a fluid that assists its passage to the stomach. The function of the submaxillary has much to do with taste; the fluid which it pours out dilutes and diminishes the pungent flavour of sapid substances, and at the same time weakens the energy of their contact, The three organs are identical in texture, though so different in their secretions; "each gland," as M. Bernard says, "having a special act, its function is exercised under separate and independent influences.—Notwithstanding their discharging into and mixing in the mouth, their use remains distinct," as above stated. To complete this brief summary of uninteresting subject, it may be added, that birds and reptiles have but one kind of saliva, answering to the vicious in mammalia.

M. Vogt, in a communication to the Academie, adds to the proofs that what is called the spontaneous generation of certain worms, is due to natural causes. For instance, a worm, which has no reproductive organs, is often found in the body of the stickle-back; this worm, however, is known to breed, but it does so only when the stickle-back happens to be eaten by a bird; the worm is then placed in the proper condition for development, "for it is then only that its segments become filled with eggs, which, egested by the bird, pass into the bodies of other fishes," in a way more in accordance with natural operations than spontaneous generation.

Again, of two kinds of worms which infest human beings, the *Bothriocephalus* is found among the Poles, Swiss, and Dutch, while the *Tenia*, or tape-worm, is common among the French and Germans. If, however, the latter reside in Switzerland, they also become infested with the first-named worm, the reason given being, that in Switzerland liquid *excratae* from cesspoles are largely used for manuring vegetables, and that, in the eating of these vegetables, the eggs of the worms are taken into the body, and become hatched by means of the intestinal warmth. These investigations, which are to be continued, are important, seeing that they have a bearing on the phenomena of health and disease.

There are some curious facts, too, concerning oysters. M. Dureau de la Malle states, that 100,000,000 of these bivalves are collected annually from a bank off the port of Granville; and that, by a proper course of feeding, white oysters have been converted into a much esteemed green sort, which sell at a high price. And further, a physician at Morlaix has succeeded in crossing a big, tough species with one that is small and delicate, and has obtained 'hybrids of large size and of an excellent quality.'

M. Verdeil informs the Academie, that he has proved the chlorophyll, or resinous green colouring-matter of plants, to be 'a mixture of a perfectly colourless fat, capable of crystalising, and of a colouring principle which presents the greatest analogies with the red colouring principle of the blood, but which has never yet been obtained in a perfectly pure state.' He has isolated a quantity for experiment and examination by a chemical process, and has added another fact to the list of those which show a relation between animal and vegetable functions. It has been known for some time, that certain functions of the liver are similar to those of certain plants.

M. Marcel de Serres shows, that marine petrifactions are not necessarily of ancient date, for they are formed at the present day in existing seas, that shell are now being petrified in the Mediterranean. All that is required for the result is the pretence of certain calcareous salts in the water; repose even is not essential, for the process goes on below, though the surface may be stormy.

A Thrilling Incident.

The first settlers in Maine found, beside its red faced owners, other and abundant sources of annoyance and danger.

The majestic forests which then waved, where now is heard the hum of business, and where a thousand villages stand, were the homes of innumerable wild and savage animals.

Often at night was the farmer's family aroused from sleep by the noise without, which told that Bruin was storming the sheep pen or the pig stye, or was laying violent paws upon some unlucky calf—and often, on a cold Winter evening, did they roll a larger log against the door, and with beating hearts draw closer around the fire, as the dismal howl of the wolf echoed through the woods.

The wolf was the most ferocious, bloodthirsty, but cowardly of all, rarely attacking man, unless driven by severe hunger, and seeking his victim with the utmost pertinacity.

The incident which I am about to relate occurred in the early history of Biddeford

A man who then lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. H——, was one Autumn engaged in felling trees at some distance from his house. His little son eight years old, was in the habit, while his mother was busy with household cares, of running out into the fields and woods around the house, and often going where the father was at work. One day, after the frost had robbed the trees of their foliage, the father left his work sooner than usual and started for home.—Just by the edge of the forest he saw a curious pile of leaves—without stopping to think what had made it he cautiously removed the leaves, when what was his astonishment to find his own darling boy lying there sound asleep! 'Twas but the work of a moment to take up the little sleeper, put in his place a small log, carefully replace the leaves, and conceal himself among the nearest bushes, there to watch the result.

After waiting a short time he heard a wolf's distant howl, quickly followed by another and another, till the woods seemed alive with the fearful sounds.

The howls came nearer, and in a few minutes a large gaunt, savage looking wolf leaped in the opening, closely followed by the whole pack. The leader sprang directly upon the pile of leaves and in an instant scattering them in every direction Soon as he saw the deception, his look of fierceness and confidence changed to that of the most abject fear. He shrank back, cowered to the ground, and passively awaited his fate; for the rest, enraged by the supposed cheat, fell upon him, tore him in pieces and devoured him on the spot.

When they had finished their comrade, they wheeled around, plunged into the forest and disappeared; within five minutes from their first appearance not a wolf was in sight. The excited father pressed his child to his bosom, and thanked the kind Providence which led him there to save his dear boy.

The boy, after playing till he was weary, had laid down and fallen asleep, and in that situation the wolf had found him and covered him with leaves, until he could bring his comrades to the feast; but himself furnished the repast.—*Biddeford Journal.*

Ruins of an Ancient City.

AT TINIAN ISLAND IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

It has long been known to men of science, that several of the Ladrone Islands contain ruins of very ancient and splendid cities. Ewing says in his geography, that Guam and in the other Islands, "there are extensive ruins, which show them to have once been in a flourishing condition." We also learn from the same source, that these islands were discovered in 1521.

Their name implies the "Isle of Robbers," the natives showing great disposition to pilfer. According to Gobien, the inhabitants, until the arrival of the Spaniards, regarded themselves as the only men in the world. Before the Spanish conquest these Islands were very populous—Guam having 30,000 inhabitants—and Agagna, 570 houses mostly built of cocoanut wood. In Tinian, oranges, limes, and cocoanuts abound, "with that celebrated and remarkable tree which bears the bread fruit."

Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of this town, informs us that when on his last whaling voyage, in the ship America, of New Bedford, which was about eight years ago, he had occasion to visit the island of Tinian, to land some sick men. He remained there some days. One of his men, in his walks about the island, came to the entrance of the main street of a large and splendid city in ruins. Capt. Fisher, on being informed of the fact, entered the city by the principal street, which was about three miles in length.—The buildings were all of stone, of a dark colour, and of the most splendid description. In about the center of the maine street, he found twelve solid stone columns, six on each side of the street; they were about forty-five or fifty feet in hight, surmounted by cap stones of immense weight.

The columns were ten feet in diameter at the base, and about three feet at the top. Capt. F. thinks the columns would weigh sixty or seventy tons, and the cap stones about fifteen tons. One of the columns had fallen, and we had a fine opportunity to view its vast proportions and fine architecture.—From the principal street, a large number of other streets diverge. They were all straight and the buildings were of stone.—The whole of the city was entirely overgrown with cocoanut trees, which were fifty and sixty feet in height. In the main street, pieces of common earthenware were found. The island has been in possession of the Spaniards for a long time. Six or seven Spaniards resided on the island when Capt. F. was there.

They informed him that the Spaniards had had possession about sixty years—that they took the Island from the Lanacks, who were entirely ignorant of the builders of the city, and of the former inhabitants. When questioned as to the origin of the city, their only answer was—"There must have been a powerful race here a long time ago."

Capt. F. also saw on the island immense ledges of stone, from which the buildings and columns had evidently been erected.—Some portions of them exhibited signs of having been worked. Here is food for speculation. Who were the founders of this once magnificent city in the North Pacific, and what has become of their descendants? Whatever the answer may be, they were evidently a race of a very superior order.—*Vineyard Gazette.*

The New Safety Lamps.

We suppose that no one would use oil in preference to burning fluid, if the use of the latter could be rendered perfectly safe. This, we think, has been fairly accomplished by the invention of a lamp which is now for sale under the name of Horsford and Nichols' safety lamp. The following description of it we take from the *Transcript.*

"A new safety lamp and lamp feeder have been submitted to our inspection, for the invention of which the public is indebted to Professor Horsford, of Harvard University. We have examined the lamp, and it seems to answer all that is claimed for it by the proprietor. It is protected.

1st. By the use of the metallic tube soldered to the cap and descending to the bottom of the lamp reservoir, which prevents the spilling of the fluid when the screw cap is removed and the lamp accidentally overturned. By it also we entirely and effectually prevent the vapor within the tube, should it ignite, from communicating with the interior of the lamp. By it a double coating of cement is formed around the cap, the portion resting against the tube and glass within, the other against the glass and cap without, thus effectually guarding this avenue of danger.

By means of the metallic, chamber securely soldered to the screw cap within, no flame can possibly pass down by the side of the wick tubes or through the orifices in the screw into the lamp. Nor can it pass down the empty wick tube into the lamp, for the chamber intercepts it. The wick tubes within the chambers are provided with *points*, which turn upwards, so that the wick can only be drawn *up*, cannot be thrust *down*. By an arrangement within this chamber, the fluid, in case of increased capillary attraction or 'flooding,' can only pass up as far as that point, when it flows back through a protected orifice into the lamp again.

Thus it may be seen that effectual barriers are interposed against the admission of flame into the lamp, and the protection is such that even the most careless may use the fluid with safety. With this protection, metallic lamps may be placed in the hands of children and servants without fear or apprehension of accident."

A Psalm for the Sorrowing.

BY T. B. READ.

Gay wanderer in a homeless world,
Poor pilgrim to a dusty bier;
On time's great cycle darkly hurled
From year to year;
See in the sky these words unfurled—
"Thy home is here!"

Pale mourner, whose quick tears reveal
Thy weight of sorrow but begun—
Not long thy burdened soul shall reel
Beneath the sun—
A few swift circles of the wheel,
And all is done.

Though galled with fetters, ye have lain
To vulture hopes and fears a prey,
O, moan not o'er your ceaseless pain
Or slow decay,
For know, the soul thus files its chain,
And breaks away.

Interesting Paragraphs.

THE PROMPT MERCHANT'S CLERK.—A correspondent of the London Youths' Instructor relates an anecdote, which Hunt transfers to the pages of the Merchant's Magazine for the especial benefit of young men entering mercantile life:

"I once knew a young man," said an eminent preacher the other day, in a sermon to young men "that was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him, 'Now, to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it.'

"He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been entrusted to superintend the execution of this work. He made his arrangements over night, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and resolved to begin very early in the morning he instructed the labourers to be there at half-past four o'clock. His master comes in, and seeing him sitting in the counting-house, looks very black, supposing that his commands had not been executed.

"'I thought,' said the master, 'you were requested to get out that cargo this morning.'

"'It is all done,' said the young man, 'and here is the account of it.'"

"He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed; confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promptness. He very soon came to be one that could not be spared; he was as necessary to the firm as any of the partners—He was a religious man, and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death was able to leave his children an ample fortune. He was not smoke to the eye nor vinegar to the teeth, but just the contrary."

DODDRIDGE IN HIS LIBRARY.—Entering his well-stored library, we see him surrounded by groups of listeners, going from shelf to shelf, and giving a *viva voce* catalogue, which displays a surprising extent of knowledge, and recommending at what period of their course, and with what special views, particular books should be read, and which of them it is desirable they should be most familiarly acquainted with when settled in the world. And now in he comes, with a merry laugh and a ludicrous anecdote. A little girl had just been playing with a dog, and nursing it in her lap, as he sat in the old-fashioned window-seat. "And do you know," she gravely asked, "who made you?" A look of blank wonder from the questioned animal was, of course, all that followed. "Shame on you," proceeded the young interrogator, with grave reproof; "you Dr. Doddridge's dog, and not know who made you!" "And if," after relating the comical story, he adds, "so much is expected from my dog, what may be expected from my students?"—*Stoughton's Life of Doddridge.*

RUINS OF ANCIENT CITIES IN THE ISLANDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The ruins of ancient cities of immense magnitude and extent, have long been known to exist in several islands of the Pacific ocean, the origin and existence of which history furnished no account. In one of the Ladroue islands, a group lying in lattitude 16 deg. north, and longitude 170 deg. east, some two thousand miles from the coast of China, are the stupendous ruins of one of these ancient cities.

The Vineyard Gazette, published at Edartown, gives an account of a visit to these ruins by Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of the Nantucket whale ship America. The principal street was three miles long, and the buildings all of stone of a dark colour and of the finest material. Near the centre of the street were twelve solid stone columns, near fifty feet in height, and ten feet in diameter at the base, surmounted by stone caps of immense weight. From the principal avenue other streets diverge at regular intervals and at right angles. The ruins of the whole city were overgrown with trees of ancient and gigantic growth. The native inhabitants, nor the Spaniards in whose possession the island is at present, could give any account of the founders of the city. It seems to be a counterpart of those Central American cities, the record of whose people is blotted from the memories of men.

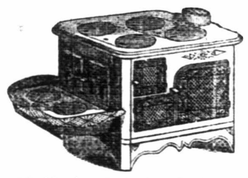
NOBLE SENTIMENT.—This is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the subjects around us in their true light, we should see beauty where we behold deformity, and listen to harmony where we hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of vexation and anxiety to meet; we cannot sail on a summer coast for ever, yet if we preserve a calm eye and steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm, as to avoid the quicksands and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family; we are travelling the same road, and will arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same air, are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down upon the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming, then, that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbour should deceive neighbour. We pity that man who can harbour enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life; he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion, and turn a deaf ear to scandal; breathe the spirit of charity from our hearts; let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as a fountain, so that the golden age will become no fiction, and islands of the blessed bloom in more than Hyperian beauty.

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him on thine errand just before his dinner.

Advertisements.

At the City Stove Store.

No. 213 HOLLIS STREET, NEAR H M. ORDNANCE



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

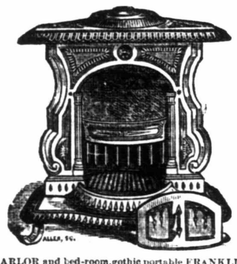
FALL SUPPLY, 1852.

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

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

SCOTCH UNION Cooking Stoves and round double carrel and small dumps for Shop ditto—PLYMOUTH brass mounted improved square CABOOSES of sizes for vessels of 50 to 80 tons made very substantial and with copper fixtures &c. the cheapest and best caboose fuel saver ever offered in this market.

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



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

GOTHIC REGISTER GRATES. Parlor Franklins with secret cooking apartments to close over veryneat and ornamental, Russia Sheet Iron Air Tights with cast tops and ornaments on inside & place for boiler in back very useful and neatly made common Air Tight ass'd. sizes, plain Franklin for wood or coal, ornamented Star Air Tight with doors to close in front and urn tops suitable for fashionable Halls and Stores, &c. Ornamented Close Stores, Vases with holes on the top, No. 1 to 4 fluted Cylinder Stoves. VARNISHES, viz:—A superior invented glossy black Varnish suitable for Stoves at a low price per gallon worth the attention of Founders, and put up retail for general use, fine patent Varnish for Gothic Grates, boxes Black Lead in papers. On hand a small assortment of Scotch and Home-made Cooking Franklin and 18, 21, 24, 27, and 30 and 36 single; and 27 and 30 double close Canada STOVES for Churches.

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

☞ Also for sale in Dartmouth at the store opposite Mr. Williams' Eastern Country House a similar new assortment at very moderate prices in Scotch and American Cooking, Franklin, Air Tight, Close, Canada, Shop, Parlor and Bed-room STOVES, Farmers' boilers, Cast Iron 3 foot sinks for Kitchens, oven mouths, Furnaces and Potters for use of Charcoals and piping to fit them.

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

Halifax Sept. 20th, 1852.

NEW GOODS!!

BELL & BLACK,

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

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

Fall and with Bonnets

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

Best Black Satins, Cassimeres and West of England Broad Cloths; Gents Wool Vests and Pants.

White Shirts, (home made) good quality.

Shirt Collars, Neckties, Fancy Hdkfs and Cravats.

White, Scarlet, Blue and Yellow Flannels, Welsh and Lancashire, Mens' Blue Wool Shirts; 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Blankets, Sackville Mills, do, Oil Cloth and other Table Covers.

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

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

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

FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY

HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE.

Old Stand, No. 4, Ordnance Row.

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

Seasonable Goods, viz.:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS (some of choice patterns,) Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Whitney, &c

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

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

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

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

Jackets—Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Flushing and Cloth. Trousers—Cassimeres, Cloth, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinett, Cantoon, Cord, Moie Canva-, Duck, &c &c.

Vests in great variety.

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

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

CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

Oct. 21, 1852. Tailor & Clothier

British and American Dry Goods.

FALL, 1852.

THE SUBSCRIBER has completed importations for the season, and invites the attention of purchasers in town and country to a well selected assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

Mohair, Habit, and Napoleon Cloth Cloakings; Galls and Fancy Plaids for Children's dresses; Coburgs, Delaines, Rich Printed Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Brilliants, Exhibition Cloth, and other materials for Ladies' dresses.

A variety of handsome SHAWLS, Tweed and Cloth Mantles, Drawn Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Polka Jackets, Superior White Stays, Habits, Cloth and French Kid Gloves, Hosiery extensively assorted.

HEAVY WOOLENS in Pilot and Broad Cloth Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Serges, Flannels, Blankets—some very superior.

A general assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' BOOTS AND SHOES; Gents' White Cotton Shirts, with linen fronts; India Rubber Shoes; Good Congou and Souchong TEA.

Always on hand the cheapest and best Stock of American Goods in the city, comprising—White Shirtings and Long Cloth Grey and Striped Shirtings, Blue Drillings, Cotton Tick, Wadding, No 1 Batting, Cotton Warp, equal to Springfield, Cotton Flannel, some choice specimens of American Satinets.

☞ Country Homespun, Flannel, Socks and Butter taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Orders from the Country will receive attention.

J. H. FLOWERS,
No. 46 Barrington Street,
Opposite Grand Parade.

Nov. 18. Wes. & Ath. 2m.

Extensive Importation of New Goods.

LONDON HOUSE.

E. BILLING & SON.

Have imported for the present and approaching season a varied and very extensive Stock of

British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.

WHICH they can confidently recommend as the cheapest in the City.

N. B. Our CARPET and FLOOR CLOTH Warehouse is replenished with superior Kidderminister and Scotch Carpeting, Druggets, &c

Also—New and splendid patterns of Patent Floor Oil Cloth for Halls and Rooms, cut to any dimensions to six yards wide without seam.

☞ We have fitted up a commodious Wareroom as a ready made CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, and have received a large supply from the first London Houses, of various garments well made. Heavy Winter Overcoats and Sacks, of Whitney, Beaver, &c., very cheap

Nov 4, 1852. 6w.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

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

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

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

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

Daily Monitor, gilt
Dew Drops, gilt.
Death Bed scenes, by D W. Clark pp 573 plain and gilt.
Dick's (Dr T.) Atmosphere.
Do do Philosophy of Religion.
Doddridge's Life of Col Gardiner
Doing Good, by Allen.
Dying Hours of good and bad men contrasted.

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

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

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

Hadassah; or the Adopted Child.
Hannah's (Dr. J.) Study of Theology.
Harris's (Dr. J.) Mammon, (cheap edition)
Hodgson's Polity of Methodism.
Horne's Introduction, (Abridged) 12 mo. pp 408
Hostetter; or the Mennonite Boy Converted.

Jay's Christian Contemplated.

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

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

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

Napoleon Bonaparte.
Neddy Walter.
Nelson's (John) Journal
Netherton, Frank; or the Talisman.
New Zealanders, by Smith.
Newton, (Sir Isaac) Life of
Nevin's Biblical Antiquities
Old Anthony's Hints.
" Humphrey s Half Hours.
" " Pithy Papers.
" " Selections.
Olin's (Dr.) Christian Principle.
" " Early Piety
" " Religious Training of Children.
" " Resources and Duties of Young Men.
Onsley's (Gideon) Life.

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

Question's on the New Testament.

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

Saville's Memoirs, by West.
Senses (the)
Sherlock on the Resurrection, (a celebrated work.)
Sketches (Religious and Literary) for the Young
Smith's (George, F. S. A., &c.) Sacred Annals.
Smith's (John) Life, by Treffry.
Stoner's Life.
Stories on the Beatitudes.
Supernuate, Anecdotes, Incidents, &c. by Ryder.
Sunbeams and Shadows, by Miss Hulme.

Thayer's (Mrs.) Religious Letters.

Useful Trades.

Walker's Companion for the Afflicted. (A valuable work.)
Warning's to Youth, by Houston.
Watson's (Richard) Conversations.
Do do Dictionary of the Bible.
Do do Exposition.
Do do Life, by Jackson.
Do do do by Wickens.
Do do Sermons.
Do do Theological Institutes. (Worthy of being in the hands of every Christian Minister.)
Wesleyana: a complete system of Wesleyan Theology, selected from the Writings of Rev J. Wesley; and so arranged as to form a minute Body of Divinity 12 mo. pp 326.
Wesley and his Coadjutors, by the Rev. W. C Larrabee, A. M. 16 mo. 2 vols pp 672 (A recent work.)
Wesley Family, by Dr. A Clarke.
Wesley s (Charles) Life, by Jackson. 8vo. pp 800.
Wesley's (John) Christian Perfection.
Do do Journal.
Do do Letters.
Do do Life, by Watson.
Do do do by Norris.
Do do Notes on the N. T. Pearl Edition.
Do do Sermons.
Do do Works. 8 vo. 7 vols. pp 5084.

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

September 30, 1852.

RAZOR ROW. IRON AND HARDWARE STORE, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

IRON AND HARDWARE GOODS

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

Agricultural and Garden Implements,

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

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

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

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W. N. SILVER & SONS,

Are now selling at the very lowest market prices, an extensive assortment of new and seasonable

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Comprising every article generally needed for the city and country trade. Good Welch FLANNELS, heavy Winter