The Provincial Wesleyan.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

"Mollie Bawn."

Thou art flitting before me,
Dear "Mollie Bawn,"
From the twilight's soft hour
Till coming of dawn.

I meet in the dream-land
A form like to thine,
Thy voice maketh answer
There, softly to mine.

A joy in thy presence
A brief, happy space,
My heart groweth glad
When I see thy dear face

I wake from my slumber
To know thou art gone,
My thoughts go to seek thee
In thy distant home.

Oh! dreams, whither go ye?
Bright spells of the heart,
Ye leave us all lonely,
Why, need ye depart?

How fondly I treasure
That soft tress of brown,
Which link'd with dear mem'ries
A talisman's grown.

I place it so gently
With locks that now seem
Things holy, to whisper
Of those, who *have been*.

The playmate of childhood,
The pure spirit fled,
Who looks on me now
From her home overhead.

Close by *her* dear name
Is written thine own,
Long since *her* flitting
Thy love hath been won.

Oh! seems it not strange,
When one fond tie is riv'n,
For that which is taken
A new blessing is given?

I love ye together,—
Thou bright one, I blend
Thy mem'ry thus closely
With that gentle friend.

Long, long, may it be
Ere thy pure light be gone,
For dear unto many
Art thou, "Mollie Bawn."

Baltimore, Md. ORIA.

Agriculture.

Reclaiming Wet Lands.

There are in many parts of New England, (and, we may add, the British Provinces,) numerous swamps or wet meadows of various extent, from one acre or less, to hundreds of acres; which are almost entirely level, and are covered with water during the wet season. In these swamps vegetables have been growing for ages, which have decayed, forming a vast accumulation of peat, mud or muck, which may be made a rich mine to the farmer. When these lands are properly improved, they furnish large crops of excellent grass, which may be relied on in case of a severe drought, when high lands fail; for if they are drained deeply and thoroughly, so as to make them sufficiently dry in a wet season, the main drain may be damned in a dry time, so as to furnish a sufficient supply of moisture, by keeping the water tolerably near the surface. As a small amount of manure will keep these lands in a very productive condition, and as they furnish materials enough for a large amount of manure, there will be a considerable surplus to aid in keeping the upland in good condition.

This month (August) is generally a good season for reclaiming wet lands. In the first place clear up all bushes, and remove the wood, such as old logs, stumps, &c; if it be too soft to remove these at the present season, or if there be a very large quantity on the meadow, and it be not convenient to remove it in the summer, pile it up and remove it in the winter, when the ground is frozen.

In draining, make a main drain through the meadow, to carry off the stream, if there be one, or the water from the springs. This drain must vary in depth, according to the amount of water to be conducted off, and the descent and length of the meadow. In some cases, where the meadow is long and nearly level, and a large amount of water is to be discharged, it is necessary to cut the drain four or five feet deep at the foot of the meadow. After making the main drain, make marginal drains around the meadow at or near the highland, to carry off the water that oozes off of the highland. Many persons neglect this in the beginning, and have to make them afterward, to complete their draining. If there be not marginal drains, and drains are made twenty or thirty feet apart, running directly from the highland to the main drain, the water will run out of the banks and extend down a number of rods between the drains, as may be seen by the worthless plants growing there.

Make cross drains from the marginal drains to the main ditch, sufficiently near to drain the meadow well. They should be twenty, thirty, or forty feet apart, according to the depth of mud, the degree of moisture, the descent of the drain, &c. We have seen meadows two acres in extent, of an oblong form, completely drained, so as to be dry enough for tillage merely by a marginal drain, for there was no water on them except what ran from highlands; as that was cut off by a marginal ditch, the draining was thorough.

The depth of drains should vary according to circumstances. Generally the drains should extend through the peat or mud, into the hard soil, unless the mud extends to a great depth; and in this case the drains should be pretty deep, generally two-and-a-half to three feet deep. Drains may be made with the sides slanting, and these sides covered with sods of grass, which gives them a beautiful appearance, and they will yield grass even to the bottom of the drain. If the sides are quite slanting, a team can pass over them conveniently. Some persons fill up the drains with small stones, so that they can be passed over conveniently. Others fill them with small stones till within a foot of the surface, and then fill up with earth, so that grass will grow over the drain. These modes will answer where there is a good descent, and the drains are short. But if the drains are long and the descent small, the water will pass along sluggishly and clog, and the drainage be imperfect. This evil may be avoided by making channels in the bottom of the drain. But if the mud is deep, so that the drain does not extend down to the hard soil, flat stones, planks or boards should be laid at the bottom, else the stones laid on each side, to form a channel, will sink in the mud, and the mud will rise and obstruct the channel.

Soon after the drains are made, the meadow will settle, and the earth become more firm and dry. When there are no roots or other obstructions, and the ground is sufficiently hard, it is best to plough, as this operation will more thoroughly destroy the weeds and wild grasses. Whether the meadow is ploughed or not, a good coat of gravel or sand should be hauled and spread. Gravel is best, and sand or sandy loam is preferable to a more compact or tenacious soil. After applying the gravel, add a good dressing of compost manure. Harrow thoroughly, sow herds, grass and red-top, the latter part of August or early in September, and work it in with a brush harrow, and clover seed in March, and a good crop may be expected the next season. If the ground be not sufficiently firm to cart on gravel or sand, it must be delayed till it is frozen in winter. Compost manure may be carted on also, and spread with the gravel as soon as it is thawed in March, and brush over with a harrow before the meadow is thawed. Then sow herds, grass, red-top, and clover, and the seed will take without brushing. A tolerably good crop may be expected the same season.

These general remarks may be of advantage to the inexperienced; there are various circumstances attending these operations on which the operator must exercise his judgment at the time of performing them, as no precise rule can be given, adapted to all circumstances. There are meadows in Massachusetts, which, before drained, were valued at ten or fifteen dollars per acre, that have been reclaimed at a moderate expense, and are now worth two hundred dollars per acre; as they will usually pay the interest on that sum from the net profit.—*New England Farmer.*

[We recommend the above article to the careful attention of our Provincial farmers.]—ED. WES.

New Process of Making Butter.

Mr. James Stubbs informs the New Bedford *Mercury* of a new and simple process of making butter from the cream, which promises to supercede the labour of the churn, at least during the warm season. At his dairy, recently, a quantity of cream that had obstinately refused to become butter under any reasonable or unreasonable amount of "agitation," in the usual mode, was at length emptied into a clean "salt bag" of coarse linen and deposited in the ground at a depth of about twelve inches below the surface, to keep cool. On the following morning it was found that the butter-milk had entirely separated and disappeared, and the butter remained in the bag perfectly nice and sweet. He has since frequently manufactured butter by this method, with invariable success, in from six to twelve hours. As an effectual preventive of any earthy taste becoming imparted to the butter, he suggests that the bag containing the cream be placed in another bag or cloth of the same material. The value of the discovery may be easily tested.

Hints to Farmers.

Whoever will apply an ointment made of gunpowder, brimstone, and common grease, behind the necks of their lambs, will be sure of having them preserved from all kinds of vermin. The quantity necessary to be made use of is so small that a sixpenny worth is sufficient to dress upward of two hundred lambs. The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit. What ought to be done to-day do it, for to-morrow it may rain or snow. A horse may be cured of lounder in half an hour by rubbing his leg from the fetlock joint to the hoof with water, heated as hot as the hand will bear, and a little melted lard. It has been tried with success.

To keep Birds from picking Fruit.

As the season is coming on for the depredation of birds, I beg to report my experience of last year, when I saved my currants and gooseberries by winding coloured worsted round and across my bushes; and my cherries, by hanging up several pieces of tin with strong thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough together to clash with the wind, which sound, with the bright reflection of the tin in the sun, certainly frightened them away; and I had my due share of fruit, which, the preceding year, I was obliged to relinquish to them.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Worth Knowing.

To prevent Cows failing in their Milk the udder and teats should be washed with pure cold water before milking, and then milk her morning and evening as dry as possible; negligence in this latter precaution is one of the causes of cow's failing in their milk. The cow should, if possible, be always milked by the same person, and while the process is going on a small quantity of hay should be placed before the animal. This furnishes employment for the jaws, and draws her attention from what is going on, and the milk is in consequence yielded freely.—*Am. Veterinary Journal.*

Scythes.

A complaint is often made by workmen of their scythes not acting well; of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c; now the form suited to each mower may be tested by a very simple experiment. Let a man, with a piece of chalk in his hand, walk up to a high wall or barn door, and raising it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form that his scythe should be; and if he applies the edge of it, and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save himself much trouble and labour.

A mode of planting Apple Trees.

A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. The plan is, to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potatoe, and plunge both in the ground, having put an inch or two of the shoot while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up, and becomes a beautiful tree bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

For your Cattle and Horses.

Mix occasionally one part of salt with four parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kind of stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetites, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against botts in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Important to Farmers.

Judge Thompson, of the Court of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania, has decided that the tenant of a farm in that State cannot remove or sell the manure from the farm, no matter how produced. This has been long a vexed question, and the Judge's opinion is of interest to farmers generally.

Murrain—Preventive.

Mix ashes with salt for cattle whenever there is danger from this fatal disease. Use but a small quantity of ashes at first, or they will refuse the mixture. One or two teaspoonfuls of saltpetre every week, is also good, and a tablespoonful three times a-day for several days, will cure an animal.—*The Plow.*

Miscellaneous.

The Roman Forum & Colosseum.

I at length reached the Forum Romanum itself—what grandeur! and yet what ruin! I cared not to distinguish to what temples each group of those majestic columns belonged; whether to the temples of Jupiter or Janus, or Fortune or Concord, or whether yonder churches enclosed the temples of Romulus and Vesta—enough remained—enough of certainty—this, indeed, was the Forum Romanum. Here was the Temple of Concord—here Tully harangued against Cataline—and yonder Cæsar bled. Who can mistake the Capitol?—that steep square-crowned mount which still seems to be the citadel of the empire—the stronghold of freedom. Let us pursue our walk across the "sacred way," and pass under, in succession, the triumphal arches of Severus, Titus, and of Constantine; the imperial edicts, and the decrees of the Senate for their erection are engraven at length; the imperial effigies still surmount the trophied pediments; and under the Arch of Titus, "the delight of mankind," we recognise in full relief, the sacred candlesticks and tables of the law, borne along in triumph. But let us turn and behold the Colosseum—the enormous building erected by Vespasian to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem, and to gratify the pride and cruelty of the Roman people. What vastness, what massive strength that has successfully resisted the waste of time and the fury of war and spoliation for seventeen hundred years! The mind loses itself in contemplating its arena; and yet order and design are visible in all its parts. How admirably adapted for the purposes of a theatre! What minute attention to the ranks and convenience of the spectators!—the very galleries and approaches are numbered, so that every Roman citizen could at once find his appropriate seat. But what were the entertainments for which this vast amphitheatre was destined? The heart shudders at the recollection, and the Christian derives another awful confirmation of the desperate wickedness and depravity of the unconverted man. The bloody taste for gladiatorial shows was, however, peculiar to the Romans; and while the imaginative Greeks as freely abandoned themselves, in all their notions of religion, to the fables of their poets—"the doctors of their religion," as Bacon calls them—yet their public amusements were never of a brutal or sanguinary character. But the exhibition of gladiators was the favourite amusement of all classes of the Roman people; nor could the vast theatre erected by Pompey the Great in the Circus Maximus, which alone was capable of accomodating 87,000 persons, satisfy their atrocious passion for blood. The Colosseum was therefore erected, and Christian persecution and constancy soon furnished them with abundant victims to glut their ferocity. Here came, twice a day, we are told, the most distinguished, not only of the men, but of the matrons and daughters of Rome; and so terrible was the butchery on some of the great Roman holidays, that it required aqueducts to supply water necessary to cleanse the arenas after these bloody exhibitions. When wearied with the mortal strife between man and man, the ruler of these terrific shows gave the signal, and man was seen contending with the wild beasts—"tigris et aspera Gætulusque leo.' We would fain turn away incredulously from such recitals; but the testimony of the Romish historians, and the very ruins themselves, leave us no room to doubt of these bloody scenes. Never was the faith and constancy of the first Christian martyrs displayed and tried in an ordeal so terrific. Their inhuman persecutors, amazed by a fortitude which they could not appreciate, attributed their devotion to madness; for they could not understand why men should prefer death to a denial of the truth, when, like Pontius Pilate, they were themselves ignorant even of what it was.—*Gcale's Italy.*

Tea.

This leaf was first imported into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, in the early part of the seventeenth century; but it was not until the year 1666 that a small quantity was brought over from Holland to this country, by the Lords Arlington and Ossory.

The tea-plant is a native of China, or Japan, and probably of both. It has been used among the natives of the former country from time immemorial. It is only in a particular tract of the Chinese empire that the plant is cultivated; and this tract, which is situated on the eastern side, between the 30th and 33rd degrees of north latitude, is distinguished by the natives as "the tea country." The more northern part of China would be too cold; and further south, the heat would be too great. There are, however, a few small plantations to be seen near to Canton.

The leaves, as soon as gathered, are put into wide, shallow baskets, and placed in the air, or wind, or sunshine, during some hours. They are then put on a flat cast-iron pan, over a stove heated with charcoal; from a half to three-quarters of a pound of leaves being operated on at one time. These leaves are stirred quickly about with a kind of brush, and are then as quickly swept off the pan into baskets.

The next process is that of rolling, which is effected by carefully rubbing them between men's hands; after which they are again put in larger quantities on the pan, and subjected anew to heat, but at this time to a lower degree than at first, and just sufficient to dry them effectually without risk of scorching.

The tea is then placed on a table, and carefully picked over; every unsightly or imperfectly dried leaf that is detected being removed, in order that the sample may present a better appearance when offered for sale.

Charity.

Night kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dewdrops hung upon its blushing bosom and watched its sweet slumbers. Morning came with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god, sweeping from the east, and he smote the young rose with his scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted and almost heart broken, it dropped to the dust in loneliness and despair. Now, the gentle breeze, which had been gamboling over the sea, pushing on the home-bound bark, sweeping over hill and dale—by the neat cottage and still brook—turning the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood—came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love, and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool, refreshing showers, and the young rose revived looked up, and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze; but she hurried quickly away; her generous task was performed, yet not without reward, for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose; and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the trees. Thus real, true Charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performance of its offices of kindness, which steals upon the heart like rich perfume, to bless and cheer.

Natural Bridge in Alabama.

It is situated in Walker county, about a mile from the road, on the property of a man by the name of West, but yet would well repay a traveller, by the beauty of the scenery, for deviating a little from the regular route. It occurs in that geological deposit termed the millstone grit—the lowest one in the coal measures—the only rock which, in Alabama, exhibits the truly wild and romantic grandeur of nature. This grand structure of the Great Architect, spans about one hundred and twenty feet, while its height is about seventy. A smaller bridge connects it with the bluff beyond.

The symmetry of the main arch will make it almost indestructible, though of course its regularity has only been produced by the undermining and breaking down of the rock which at some by-gone time existed below it. The cleavage marks of the massive sandstone of which it is formed causes it, even in the more minute construction, to resemble an artificial bridge, as these lines make it appear as if built with regularly worked blocks. Beneath it are many pieces of broken and partially water-worn rocks—materials, as it were, left by the builders; and these, together with the mighty escarpments round about, would impart a most grand aspect, even if that were not produced by the bridge itself. A little spring trickling from between these broken masses make it a frequent resort of the deer, which abound in that part of the country, and whose numerous foot-prints on the soft soil indicate a favourite lick. Lofty hemlocks and beech-trees growing on the bridge, and near by, shade it from the rays of the sun.

Advantage of Knowledge.

The mysteries of magnetism should be unfolded to the sailor, above all men, since he is the one of all others whose safety depends on its phenomena. He should be told that on electro-magnetic principles he would materially influence the march of the needle by wiping the glass which screens it—especially with silk. It is some years since a fact was told me, which may be adduced in illustration. It was that of a ship which arrived at Liverpool, after having been for several weeks the sport of winds and waves; the mariner's compass having been washed overboard in a storm, the voyage was dreary and procrastinated, much caution being necessary, and despite of which they might have been inevitably lost. Now, had the simple fact of the extreme ease with which a mariner's needle might be made known to any one on board, the peril might have been avoided. A sewing-needle or the blade of a penknife, being held in an upright posture and struck by a hammer, and subsequently floated by cork on water, or suspended by a thread without tension, would become a magnetic-needle, and point north and south; or the end of a poker held vertically, and passed over its surface from one extreme to the other, would impart magnetism, and which, if the needle be of steel, would be of a permanent character.

Harvest Time.

BY ALICE CAREY.

God's blessing upon the reapers—all day long
A quiet sense of peace my spirit fills,
As whistled fragments of untutored song
Blend with the rush of sickles on the hills:
And the blue wild-flowers and green-briar leaves
Are brightly tangled with the yellow sheaves.

Where straight and even the new furrows lie
The corn stalks in their rising beauty stand:
Heaven's loving smile upon man's industry
Makes beautiful with plenty the wide land.
The barns pressed out with the new hay I see,
And feel how more than good God is to me.

In the cool thicket the red robin sings,
And merrily before the mower's scythe
Chirps the green grasshopper—while slowly swings
In the scarce swaying air the willow lithe:
And clouds sail softly through the upper calms
White as the fleeces of the unshorn lambs.

Outstretched beneath the venerable trees,
Conning his long, hard task, the school boy lies,
And like a fickle wooer—the light breeze,
Kisses his brow; then scarcely sighing, flies;
And all about him pinks and lilies stand;
Painting with beauty the wide pasture land.

O! there are moments when we half forget
The rough, harsh grating of the file of Time!
And I believe that angels come down yet
And walk with us—as in the Eden clime;
Binding the heart, away from woe and strife,
With leaves of healing from the tree of life.

And they are most unworthy, who behold
The bountiful provisions of God's care,
When reapers sing amid the harvest gold,
And the mown meadow scents the quiet air;
And yet who never say with all their heart,
How good, my father! oh, how good thou art!

Interesting Paragraphs.

DEEP SOUNDINGS.—The U. S. brig Dolphin, Commander S. P. Lee, has lately returned from a year's cruise, last from Pernambuco, having been employed in making various examinations and surveys of islands, rocks and shoals, on the South American coast, and meteorological and other philosophical observations, under the Bureau of Hydrography. It is stated that she has sounded the ocean, but not stated where, to depths of from one to four miles, and made daily observations of currents and temperatures, both superficial and submarine. The deep sea soundings were taken by means of a small strong line, with a 32 pound shot attached, and let run from a boat which was kept directly over the shot by gentle motion of the oars. The deepest cast, when bottom was obtained, was 3860 fathoms, or about 4½ miles. The currents were observed at the surface, and at the depth of 10 and 20 fathoms; and the temperature at various depths, from the surface, to 500 fathoms. The extreme depth of soundings here stated exceeds the elevation of the highest mountain in South America.

A GREAT WINDFALL.—A young lady of Brooklyn, N. Y., named Payne, has recently received a legacy amounting to seventy-five thousand pounds sterling, from a Don Guy Emanuel Hernando, a wealthy West Indian planter. This lady, it is said was married to the planter in 1846, when she was scarcely fifteen years old, but the marriage having proved an unhappy one, it was never proclaimed. Shortly after he left her and took up his residence in New Orleans. In 1848 he received information of his father's death—he returned to his estate in South America, and succeeded in increasing his already large fortune to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. As he was about to embark for Havana, he was taken with cholera, and died on his estate, bequeathing seventy-five thousand pounds to his wife, (if living,) and the whole if she never married and resided on his estate, which will render her the wealthiest heiress in the United States.

ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA.—At a recent religious meeting held at Exeter Hall, a gentlemen of authority stated the undeniable fact that the tax levied upon salt by Warring Hastings, during his tyrannical rule in India, was the cause of the Asiatic cholera—a disease that has spread its poisonous, putrid breath over the world, and sent millions to the grave. The cholera was unknown before alluded to, and made its appearance immediately following the edict which deprived the lower castes of Hindoos of a healthful ingredient in their food.

UNITED STATES BANK CASE.—Judge Allison, of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia on Saturday, decided that the Trustees of the Bank of the United States are bound to receive, in payments of debts due the bank, coupons of bonds issued by the bank.—The Trustees resisted this principle, and also contended that the Court had no power to decide the question in a summary way, in equity. The Court, however, not only ruled the general principle as stated, but held that its equity powers over corporations were general and unlimited, although in reference to natural persons it was bound by certain restrictions. The latter doctrine was laid down some time ago, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

A CURIOUS CASE is related by the Troy Budget of a girl in that city losing her speech for a whole week. Being disobedient and refusing to answer her mother when spoken to, she found, after sitting dumpishly in the corner for about an hour, brooding over her bad conduct, that she was unable to utter or articulate a word! Her friends did not take particular notice of her for a couple of days, supposing she was keeping up her pet. Finally she wrote down that she could not speak, when her friends became alarmed and consulted several physicians. After a week had passed she awoke one morning and found herself again in speaking order.

ACCOMPLISHED AT LAST.—It is well known that there is no word in the English language to rhyme with "month." Confident of this, a gentleman recently asserted among several of his friends, that with all their boasted ingenuity, there was not one of them who could produce a rhyme to "month." A grave individual present immediately drew forth a pencil and wrote the following, which, on being read publicly, brought down the house, and the grave individual returned his pencil amidst a cloud of dust.

"They seized the soldier in Broadway,
[December was the month]
He saw his pistols thrown away.
And also was his gun th—
—Rown away."

AN IMPROVED RAILROAD.—Mr. Carpenter of Rome, N. Y., has made an improvement in the ordinary iron railroad, calculated to diminish the liability of a train running off the track. The improvement consists of a *middle rail* of iron or wood, running the whole length of the track, in its centre, raised a foot or so above the side or, bearing rails. Friction rollers are attached to the engine and cars beneath, to play upon the sides of the middle or guiding rail whereby the motion of each car is steadied, and any tendency to fly off the track at once arrested.

MARRIAGE AT THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—On Saturday the solemn rite of matrimony was celebrated at this institution between Mr. Nehemiah Denton and Miss Louisa A. Frisbie, both deaf mutes, the Rev. Henry S Wilkins, of Brooklyn, officiating. Mr. Denton possesses considerable wealth, and is a grandson of the late Mr. Nehemiah Denton, of Brooklyn. Dr. Peet translated the service and the reverend gentlemen's remarks into the sign language.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS.—Mr. Gideon Miles, of West Chester, Pa., is the father of seven sons and two daughters, all of whom are living except one who died within a year. The following is the weight of the survivors: 252 lbs., 238, 190, 230, 219, 190, 190, 200 and 204. The father still lives at the good old age of 76. The joint weight of the father and eight children is 2133 pounds. A *weightier* family than the *nine Miles* will not be found in *fifteen miles.*

FREAK OF FORTUNE.—One of dame Fortune's strangest freaks heard of lately, is the bestowal of a legacy of about $75,000 upon a man known as old Grimes, who for years past has lived a most dissipated life in a poor hovel below the Naval Yard, Philadelphia. This streak of fortune comes through the decease of a relative in England, of whom it is said he is the direct heir. The wife of the lucky fellow has been keeping a low tavern, which afforded a support for the family.

POWER OF SPEECH RESTORED.—The Dayton (Ohio) City Item says that a citizen of that county, now in his *one hundred and ninth year*, and who has, for the past two years, been deprived of the power of speech, was lately, by some accident, thrown upon his head, receiving a severe injury, but strangely to say, he has been able to converse as fluently as at any period of his life.

ANCIENT CARRIAGES.—There are in the possession of Mr. Baskerfield, of Manton, near Marlborough, Eng., two ancient carriages which, a few years since, were dug up at a spot in the adjoining neighbourhood. They are supposed to have belonged to the sheriffs of the County, about the time of the Commonwealth. The panels have armorial bearings, and the several parts are richly and elaborately worked.

CAUTION.—In Salem, Mass., as some boys were amusing themselves, on Pingree's wharf, with throwing a scrub-broom back and forth from a vessel to the wharf, one of the party, a lad of eight years, named Bateman, was accidentally struck on the back of the neck and head and instantly killed. A blow on the back of the neck is very frequently followed by sudden death. Hence the impropriety of striking children there, and also of lifting them up by placing the hands on the side of a child's head.

Advertisements.

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CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

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FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and
CONSUMPTION.
DO NOT NEGLECT IT.
CONSUMPTION
Can and has been cured in thousands of cases by
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CURE CONSUMPTION.
The most strongly marked and developed cases of Pulmonary Consumption, where the lungs have become diseased and ulcerated, and the case so utterly hopeless, as to have been pronounced by Physicians and friends, to be past all possibility of recovery, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, and are now as well and hearty as ever. It is a compound of medications which are peculiarly adapted to and essentially necessary for the cure of
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION.
Its operation is mild, yet efficacious; it loosens the phlegm, which creates so much difficulty, relieves the cough, and assists nature to expel from the system all diseased matter by expectoration, producing a delightful change in the breathing and chest, and this after the prescriptions of the very best medical men and the inventions of kind and sorrowing friends and Nurses, have failed to give the smallest relief to the *Consumptive sufferer.*
THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE
persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be *infallible cures*, but which have only proved palliatives, but this medicine is not only a palliative but a *cure for ulcerated lungs.* It contains no deleterious drugs, and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs, such as *Spitting of blood, coughs, pain in the side, night sweats, &c. &c.*
About 1000 certificates of almost miraculous cures, performed by this medicine, from some of the first Doctors, Clergymen, and Merchants, have been sent us for this medicine, but the publication of them looks too much like Quackery. I will show them to any person, calling at our office. This medicine will speak for itself and enough in its own favour wherever it is tried.
CAUTION.—This medicine is put up in a large bottle, and the name of Judson & Co., Proprietors, New York on the splendid Wrapper around the Bottle. All orders must be addressed to Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John Street, New York.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.
Colours the Hair, and not the Skin.
This dye may be applied to the hair over night, turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, without the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the dye, if applied to the skin, *will not colour it.* By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no colouring in this statement, as one can easily test.
These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

DEAFNESS.
Use Dr. LARZETTE'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles, thrown aside these trumpets, being made perfectly well. It has cured cases of ten, fifteen, and even thirty years standing of deafness.

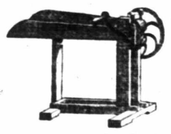
CARLETON Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.
The changes of weather and season, with the change of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these times they require an assistant to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Itch, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will cure when disease appears, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore has the same effect upon the Horse, Ox, and all and all Herbivorous animals—all diseases arising from or producing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them.
Remember and ask for CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS, and take no *others.*

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.
It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of the PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity unless where its effects are witnessed, *Externally* in the following complaints:
For Dropsy—Treating extraordinary absorption at once.
Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving immediate ease.
Sore Throat—By Cancers, Ulcers, or Colds.
Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns, Curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or of long standing, and fever sores.
Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising and beyond deception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm." It is *warranted* to please any person that will try it.
Caution—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper of the genuine article.
CAUTION—All of the above named articles are sold only in New York, by Comstock & Brother, No. 9 John St.
☞ Sold wholesale for the Proprietor in Nova Scotia at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Halifax; in Windsor by Mrs. Wiley; in Dartmouth by D. Farrell, and by one agent in every town in N. S. and N. B.
Enquire for Comstock's Almanac for 1852 which is given to all gratis. 105 July 12.

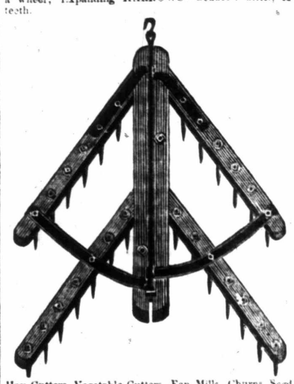
Canada Land Company.
TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA. THE CANADA COMPANY would suggest to parties who may contemplate leaving Nova Scotia that the Western Section of Canada offers every inducement for them to settle there, rather than that they should proceed to the United States. In *Upper Canada* 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 Townships,—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 about 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 payments* of further Rents, before the expiration of the Term, upon paying the purchase Money specified in the Lease.
The *Lease* has thus *guaranteed* to him the *entire 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 Savings' 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.

LIVERPOOL HOTEL!
THE Travelling Public are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now ready to accomodate permanent and transient
BOARDERS.
He will pay every attention to those that may favour him with their patronage. The House is pleasantly situated on the East side of the Market Street, formerly occupied by James Barss, Esq.
ALSO—A good Stable and Coach House, with a Groom in attendance, for the accommodation of Travellers.
J. 12 1y3. 3ms. BRADFORD HARLOW
Liverpool, 14th April, 1853.

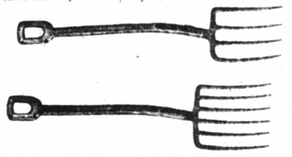
J. B. FLOWERS,
Has received ex "BLOOMER" and other arrivals from Great Britain, a Choice Selection of
Staple and Fancy GOODS.
—COMPRISING—
DUNSTABLE Rice, and Willow BONNETS, Lace, Tuscan, and Fancy Cordour do.
Children's Jenny Lind and Princess Alice Hats,
Boys Tuscans and Dunstable Hats,
Ribbons Parasols and Neck Ties,
Gloves, Hosiery Stays,
A variety of French and English FLOWERS,
Barage, Cashmere, and Filled Paisley SHAWLS,
Printed Cashmere, Muslins, and Balzarines,
Ladies' Worked Collars, Habit Shirts, Black Lace Veils
Harness Bordered Curtain Muslins, new patterns,
Low priced Druggets and Carpets,
Ladies' Cashmere, Albert Cord, and Lasting Boots,
Ladies' and Children's Patent Leather Shoes,
A lot of very cheap DeLaines,
Together with a varied assortment of Cotton Fabrics in Grey and White Shirtings, 8 4 & 10-4 Sheetings,
Ticks, Moleskins, Drills, best quality Warp,
Prints, Cambrics, Furniture Prints,
Striped Shitings, Fent Dresses, &c., &c.
Which are all offered at the Lowest Cash Prices.
46 Barrington Street,
May 21, Wes. & Ath. 2m.



Agricultural and Garden Implements.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. &C.
BESSONETT & BROWN
HAVE received a supply of Agricultural and Garden Implements, more extensive and varied than they have usually kept, and respectfully invite those engaged in the cultivation of the soil to call and examine them. The PLOUGHS are of various sizes and patterns, and some of decidedly improved descriptions. They have also improved Expanding CULTIVATORS, with and without a wheel; Expanding HARROWS—Geddes's ditto, 62 teeth.



Hay Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Fan Mills, Churns, Seed Sowers, Hand Seed Sowers, Hand Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Hoes, in variety, Bush Hooks, Hedge Cutters, Shovels, Spades, Hay Forks, MANURE FORKS, long and short handles, some very superior.



Ox Bows, Hay Rakes, Scythe Snaiths, Grain Cradles, Griffin's Prime and double refined Scythes, American Cast Steel Scythes, Horse Hay Rakes, Harrows, Hand Grain Mills; and also a variety of neat and useful Garden Tools.
A small supply of interesting works on Agriculture and Gardening, and Treatises on the Horse, Cow, Hog, Manures; Elements of Agriculture; Fowl Breeder; The New England Farmer, &c, which are mostly low priced, and will be found valuable aids to those who embrace the opportunity now afforded of obtaining them.
They have also their usual well assorted and very extensive supply of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY; Window Glass, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Roofing Cloth, Yankee Axes, Bait Mills, Fish Forks, Codlines, Tygines, &c., &c., the whole forming a stock evidently superior to what is usually found in one establishment, and well adapted for the trade of this Province.
RAZOR Row, Halifax, April 24. Wes. 142.

SPRING—1852.
Halifax Clothing Store,
No. 4, ORDNANCE ROW.
THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the recent arrivals from England, his SPRING SUPPLY of
Seasonable Goods,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
A Good Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING suitable for the present season, which together with a large assortment manufactured at his own establishment, forms as good a variety as will be found in the city.
ALSO—Broad Cloths, CASSIMERES, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Cashmeretts, Summer and Venetian CLOTHS, Russels Cord, Princetts Cassinetts, Drills, Black and Fancy SATIN VESTINGS.
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