Little Helps.

For Little Boys and Girls who think they can do no good in the world.

Suppose a little twinkling star,
Away in yonder sky,
Should say, what light can reach so far,
Form such a star as I?
Not many rays of mine, so far
As yonder earth can fall.—
The others so much brighter are,
I will not shine at all!

Suppose a bright green leaf that grows
Upon the rose bush near,
Should say, because I'm not a rose
I will not linger here.
Or that a dew-drop fresh and bright,
Upon that fragrant flower,
Should say, I'll vanish out of sight,
Because I'm not a shower.

Suppose a little child should say,
Because I'm not a man
I will not try, in word or play,
To do what good I can!
Dear child, each star *some* light can give,
Though gleaming faintly there;
Each rose-leaf helps the plant to live,
Each dew-drop keeps it fair.

And our good Father who in heaven,
Can all his children view,
To every little child has given
Some precious work to do.
Kind deeds to every one you see,
Kind words and actions right,—
So shall your star shine bright and be
A precious little light!

—*Olive Branch.*

To my Infant Daughter.

BY DR. MOIR.

In sleep thy gentle spirit seems
To some bright realm to wander back,
And seraphs mingling with thy dreams,
Allure thee to their shining track.

Already, like a vernal flower,
I see thee opening to the light;
And day by day, and hour by hour,
Becoming more divinely bright.

Yet in my gladness stirs a sigh,
Even for the blessing of thy birth,
Knowing how sins and sorrows try
Mankind, and darken o'er the earth.

Ah! little dost thou ween, my child,
The dangers of the way before;
How rocks in every path are piled,
Which few unharmed can clamber o'er.

Sweet bud of beauty! how wilt thou
Endure the bitter tempest's strife?
Shall thy blue eyes be dimmed, thy brow
Indented by the cares of life?

How to Live.

We live in *deeds*, not years; in *thoughts*, not breaths;
In feeling, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by *heart-throbs*. He most lives
Who thinks most; feels the noblest; acts the best.

—*Bailey.*

Temperance.

The War upon the Maine Law.

The following excellent and timely article is taken from the *Baltimore Clipper*:—

There is a very large class of respectable newspapers in this country that do not oppose the cause of temperance, but ever regard the movements of its peculiar friends as "injudicious" and "indiscreet," if not as "suicidal." When the movement began, they thought it altogether pharisaic; anon, they thought it productive of good in restraining the "lower classes," but regarded the exclusion of wine as an over-stringent measure. Again, acquiescing in this, and still approving the moral reform in theory, they yet thought its advocates too intemperate in their zeal, and especially offensive in their denunciations of those who make, import, and sell the ruinous liquid. They thought that, so long as the law sanctioned these pursuits so long the traffickers in grog were entitled to all respect and consideration. Moral suasion, applied to the mind and feelings of the drunkard, was the only influence which they regarded as conducive to the promotion of good results. But that era passed away, and friends of temperance, growing still more aggressive, procured the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of strong drinks. This law has long been denounced by these respectable journals, as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive; and it was the happy privilege of the *Philadelphia Ledger* to discover that it was neither more nor less than a "sumptuary law," and sumptuary laws had long ago been repudiated, even in England, as an abrugment of liberty that could only be justified on grounds of extreme necessity. But what was the import of the sumptuary laws thus denounced? They were laws which took cognizance of the expenses of families, and, to prevent private extravagance, undertook to limit or restrain people in their style of living. As the prohibitory law now familiar to us attempts nothing of this kind, but, on the contrary, aims directly at the enhancement of our comforts and enjoyments by the inhibition of nothing but evil, the people have found it difficult to identify it with the sumptuary enactments of a bygone age.

Failing in every effort to attack the law upon principle, and in many instances magnanimously admitting that it is a good law, "if it can but be enforced," they have gone earnestly to work to prove the impossibility of enforcing it; and on this point they offer some strange testimony. Prominent among their willing witnesses stands the editor of the Boston Transcript, who boasts of having been *particeps criminis* in the violation of the Maine law in Maine: who boasts of having been one of fifty persons at dinner at a public table where the champagne bottles were opened "with a loud report" and passed round; and who boasts of having been one of a party of twenty who "in broad day light" visited the bar-room of a fashionable hotel, where there was a great show of decanters filled, and "where the *company*, the barkeeper, the furniture of the room, and everything which meets the eye indicate that it is a bar-room, with every facility for the open sale of ardent spirits by the glass to all applicants." And he concludes by saying: "We must believe our own senses and positive evidence in preference to the statements of others, and the negative testimony furnished by those who are evidently not posted up."

So far as the cases cited by this editor are concerned, we are inclined to believe him.—"He is either guilty of falsehood, or of going into the State of Maine and participating in, or at least of being privy to, the violation of her laws."—We acquit him of the former; but by no means envy his position as a transgressor in the latter case.—And if guilty, as he confesses, or, rather, boasts, what is proved? The injustice of the Maine law? That is not alleged. Is its impotency proved? So far as the individual instances are concerned, it is, and so for also as these instances prove a general rule; but no farther. It may be also that the *character* of the opposition to the law is also proved, as even the most respectable among those who oppose it do not scruple to boast that they have successfully violated it, where its constitutional enactment in compliance with the wishes of the people, is an admitted fact. They are legal felons, and their moral position is no better. The right of individuals to nullify State enactments has never been claimed in this country.

But, it may be said, the Boston *Transcript* is but a single penny paper, and its sayings should not be magnified as the voice of the whole opposition to the Maine Law. We reply that the *Transcript* is the main witness relied upon, and that its testimony is paraded before the country. Our quotations are made from it, as we find its editorial transferred to a conspicuous position in the *National Intelligencer*, a journal the respectability of which will not be questioned, and yet which evidently lets pass no opportunity of quoting whatever is adverse to the prohibitive law.—So far as silent quotation may be regarded as assenting to the conduct of the editor of the *Transcript* to that extent are the editors of the *Intelligencer* culpable in this matter. In the same issue of their paper, singularly enough, we find it recorded, as "what rum will do," that a man was arrested in Wilmington, Del., a few days ago, for stealing $55; that he was once a man of some wealth, an esteemed citizen, one of the members of the Wilmington City Council, and one of the most popular men in the city; that he had a wife and nine interesting children; but that the demon of intemperance took hold of him, he spent his money, his wife died, some say heart-broken, his eldest daughter, a beautiful and amiable girl, soon followed her mother to the grave, and he himself, still in the prime of life, is now a confirmed drunkard. And also, that Walter D. Haley, who killed John Nelson in a drunken spree at Waynesville, Ohio, has been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to the State prison for life. One would suppose that they who would thus take cognizance of such events as these, and of their *cause*, would be slow to approve in any manner the violation of a law of Maine designed and adapted to remove that cause.

But a crisis is approaching in the State of Maryland. The prohibitory law is the important issue. Politicians in both parties are anxious to frustrate the efforts of the friends of temperance, that their own ranks may remain unbroken. To acomplish this purpose the heavens and the earth are to be moved. The law cannot be successfully assailed upon its merits, and the attempt is being made to defeat it by inducing the voters to believe that, however good it may be, *per se*, we are unsuited for it; that the people of Maryland are so degraded by the use of strong drink, so infatuated with the love of it, and so destitute of moral principle, that they will defeat its operation if it shall be enacted. Base and insulting as are these stratagems, they may have their designed effect if the true friends of the Temperance cause are not vigilant and active, and prompt to expose and rebuke every imposition of the kind. Let them be up and ready. The cause—the cause—before a thousand parties.

Agriculture.

The Choice of Seeds.

BY L. L. LAMBORN.

There is a great law governing the propagation of animals and vegetables, which should be understood by every farmer. A law is a rule of action; and an observance of this rule of action has brought the animal and vegetable world to their present state of perfection, in ministering to the convenience and affluence of man.

The operation of this law is manifested in parents begetting like progeny, or, in other words, "the like begetting the like."

Farmers, to take advantage of this law, must select animals to breed from, which possess all the qualities of those they wish propagated. The very best specimens of seed must be selected to propagate with, and all seeds should be kept in their seed vessels. As soon as the pods of cabbages, raddishes, turnips, parsnips, &c., become brown, the stalk bearing them should be cut close to the ground, and tied up in a cloth; there being an ample amount of substance in the stalk to fully ripen the seed. The first pumpkins, melons, radishes, vegetables, and fruits of every kind should be carefully preserved for seed; such seed will propagate or ripen much earlier the following season, than though the seed were saved from later specimens.

I suggest to all farmers, who wish to improve the quality of their corn, to select, this fall, the best ears, which ripens first, for their seed corn next spring, that their entire crop, the following season, from such seed will be regularly ripe at the time, if not before the time such seed ripens the present season.

Another important principle farmers should not neglect, is, that some grains, fruit, and vegetables have climates, and soils, in which they develope themselves the best; in localities and soils less suited to their nature, if propagated from the seed growing there; for instance, melons of the largest kind, and finest flavour, grow in New Jersey, and propagate and even improve from their own seed. Their seed brought into Northern Ohio, will degenerate into a small, insipid melon, bearing but little resemblance to the original stock. In all cases where there is a disposition for animals or vegetables to run down in consequence of unfavourable climate or soil they should be obtained frequently from countries or localities most favourable to their perfection, for propagating in countries less suitable.

This law is further illustrated in the case of aboriginal fruits, where the primary wild apples and pear grew; the apple and pear arrives, by cultivation, in point of size and flavour, to the greatest perfection. The wild crab abounds in England, and her splendid apples attest her climates suitable. The wild pear is indiginous to France, and her luscious pears are the result of natural advantages with cultivation.

So, if the law holds good, that "the like begets the like," the finest and first of everything should be preserved for seed, and in case of unsuitable climate or soil, seed should annually be obtained from remote sections, naturally favourable for their greatest development.—*Columbian & Great West.*

TIMBER FOR POSTS.—The best timber for posts, in the order of durability, is red cedar, yellow locust, arbor vitæ, (or white cedar of some places), white oak and chestnut. Charring posts of the more perishable sorts to render them durable, is of little use: for the charred portions are made brittle, and the only part of the post possessing strength, is the interior, which is liable to the changes of dryness and moisture as ever, through the porosity of the charcoal. Salting posts by boring a hole obliquely downward at the surface of the earth, and plunging in salt is far more effectual.—Cases are known in this country, of red cedar posts nearly a hundred years old, perfectly sound.—*Ib.*

SHELTER FOR FATTENING STOCK.—At a late discussion by the members of the Highland Agricultural Society, in reference to the winter management of stock designed for slaughter all the speakers agreed that it was most economical to shelter the animals—that this mode effected a saving of food, and at the same time there was a greater gain of meat. The extra gain is doubtless owing the food which would be consumed in keeping up the necessary warmth of the animal under exposure being converted into flesh and fat, when the animal is placed in a genial temperature. One of the speakers, who had fattened many cattle, said his rule was to keep them in such a degree of heat, that their skins when touched felt damp with perspiration, but not so warm as to make the perspiration run from them.—A similar rule has been adopted by successful feeders in this country.

DESTROYING EFFLUVIA.—The North British Agriculturist furnishes a statement of Lindsey Blyth, in relation to a very successful experiment for destroying a most offensive smell in a stable, arising from the decomposition of urine and dung. He tried the mixture of Epsom salts and Plaster of Paris, (gypsum,)—"the most wonderful effects followed—the stable keeper was delighted." Previously, the stable was damp and unwholesome; and if closed for a few hours, the ammonical vapours were suffocating. After sprinkling the sulphates underneath the straw, and along the channel of the drain, the smell disappeared, and even the walls became drier. He recommends as an economical preparation for this purpose and for sewers, magnesia limestone dissolved in sulphuric acid, (forming sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts,) with a portion of super phosphate of lime (made by dissolving bones in sulphuric acid)—these, at the same time that they retain the escaping ammonia, adds greatly by their own presence to the value of the manure.

Miscellaneous.

Interesting Paragraphs.

WHY MR. BUCHANAN NEVER MARRIED.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, writing from Lancaster, Pa., briefly records the reason:—

"A short distance from the city is the country residence of Hon. James Buchanan, American ambassador to the court of St. James. Its general appearance at once indicates that no fair hand is there to train the creeping vines or budding roses to their befitting place—as you are aware that the honorable gentleman still remains in single blessedness! The story is briefly told. Paying his addresses to a young and beautiful lady of this city, each became deeply enamored, and they were engaged. On a given evening, she requested his company to a party at a friend's, which he declined on the plea of business engagements. Circumstances rendering it necessary, he, late in the evening, gallanted a young lady to her home, and on the way—*they met*. Mortified and chagrined at what she deemed unfaithfulness and desertion, and imagining the worst, she left the city early in the morning, and returned, *a corpse*. Such is the sad story of his early love, nor can the high places of distinction and trust make him forget, nor the wreaths of honor that encircle his brows bury the memory of the early loved and lost."

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—Three or four weeks ago an amusing incident took place in one of the most splendid of the New York Hotels, which is too good not to be related. A distinguished southern gentleman, formerly a member of the cabinet, was a boarder in the house, and preferring not to eat at the *table d'hote* had his meals served in his own parlor with all the elegance for which the establishment is noted. Being somewhat annoyed with the airs of the servant who waited on him—a negro of very sooty complexion—he desired him, one day at dinner, to retire. The negro bowed and took his stand directly behind the gentleman's chair. Supposing him gone, it was with some impatience, that a few minutes after, the gentleman saw him step forward to remove the soup. "Fellow, said he, "leave the room, I wish to be alone." "Excuse me, sir," said Caffee, drawing himself up stiffly, "*but I'm responsible for the silver.*

PERCUSSION CAPS SUPERSEDED.—A new composition has lately been invented by Messrs. Winiwarties & Gersheim, of Vienna, for the purpose of superseding the ordinary percussion caps, and in many instances, the gunpowder charge also. The most prominent features of these gun primers, as the composition is called, are the absence of a metallic coat or cover, and their uniform explosive power, the materials being of such a nature that, after a detonation no residue whatever is left behind. The materials which form the new composition are fulminating mecury, chlorate of potash, and sulphide of antimony, the dangerous properties of which ingredients are diminished by the application of collodion, which is used as a cement, and it is the ingenious employment of this substance which constitutes the chief peculiarity of the invention.—*Scientific American.*

THE SUSPICIOUS MAN.—This kind of individual always smells a continuous line of rats. He sees, hears, nor dreams of anything in which he does not "smell a rat." The most harmless action of his neighbor, under his suspicious and inquisitorial disposition, is made a matter of serious investigation, because he knows there is something in the wind, for he saw his neighbor, Mr. B———, speaking very confidently to Mrs. S——— that morning in the market. He puts that and that together, as he calls it, and connects this whispering in the morning with something he heard in the barber's shop, some weeks before, and he is satisfied his neighbor B——— is either going to fail in business, or abscond without giving his creditors due notice.

STRANGE COMPANY.—The Exeter News Letters states that a gentleman residing in that town, owns a cow which he dares not send out to pasture or in the streets, such is her malicious disposition and perfect hatred of the human species, and especially of woman and children. The owner of the cow also has a cat upon his premises, and although the gentlest treatment in all the blandishments of the dairy have been proffered it, no person has been able to lay hands on it or even to lure it in the house. Strange as it may seem, these two wild animals have the best understanding between themselves, and appear to be perfectly happy in each other's company. While few persons dare approach the head of the cow, the cat sleeps in her manger, or upon the cow's back, eating with the cow from one pail, and receiving the kindest treatment from her.

THE GAIT.—One may judge of the spirit and disposition of a man by his ordinary gait and mien in walking. He who habitually pursues abstract thoughts, looks down on the ground. He who is accustomed to sudden impulses, or is trying to seize upon necessary recollection, looks up with a kind of jerk. He who is a steady, cautious, merely practical man, walks on deliberately, his eyes strait before him; and, even in his most musing moods, observes things around sufficiently to avoid a porter's knot, or a butcher's tray. But the man with strong sanguine—impulsive, lively temperament, who, though practical, is yet speculative—the man who is emulous and active, and even trying to rise in life—sanguine, alert, bold—walks with a spring, looks rather above the heads of his fellow-passengers, but with a quick, easy turn of his own, which is lightly set on his shoulders; his mouth is a little open; and his eye is bright, rather restless, but penetrative; his port has something of defiance; his form is erect, but without stiffness.

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers contain everything, and are found everywhere; the only difficulty is to read them. The threads of newspaper correspondence enclose the whole globe in a net-work of *espionage*. Nothing can happen that is not sure to get into a newspaper while it is happening, and sometimes before it has happened. It is no idle bluster to say that the eyes of Europe are on you. The eyes of Europe are the newspapers of Europe; and these same eyes are on every man, woman, and child, whose lives are of the slightest interest outside their own circles. It has been beautifully said of flowers, that they start up in the most unexpected places, where there is hardly a handful of soil, and even where there is none, striking their tender yet vigorous roots into the crevices of the naked rock. The same thing may be said of newspapers. They seem to be sown, like certain seeds, by the caprice of the winds. Wherever there is a settlement of a dozen people, you may look out for a newspaper. The first necessity of a new population is a newspaper. It inverts sometimes the vulgar principle of political economy, which will insist that the demand produces the supply; for it happens with newspapers every now and then that the supply produces the demand. The newspaper of a little colony often comes into existence before the readers; some far-sighted speculator being always in advance with an article of consumption which he knows well enough will become indispensable by and by. Even New Zealand, while it was yet undergoing the early stages of an excruciating experiment, had a newspaper; and Hong Kong where the fatality of the climate might be supposed to deter any sensible man from risking more than a month's subscription, has its "Gazette." Indeed, we are not quite sure that a newspaper is not a sort of social instinct. People get up newspapers where this is nobody to read but themselves. Passengers on a long voyage who have no news to tell, except that which they get from each other and no body to tell it to when they get it, frequently amuse themselves by playing at newspapers. This is more remarkable than the most out-of-the-way birth of flowers. A harebell on a rock is not half so surprising as a newspaper on board ship.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

GREATNESS OF ENGLAND.—In his recent work, "Six Months in Italy," Mr. Hillard has the following paragraph:—

A new sense of the greatness of England is gathered from travelling on the continent; for let an Englishman go where he will, the might and majesty of his country seem to be hanging over him like an unseen shield. Let but a band of violence be laid upon an English subject, and the great British lion couchant in Downing street begins to utter menacing growls and shake his invincible locks. An English man-of-war seems to be always within one day's sail of everywhere. Let political agitation break out in any port, in the globe, if there be even a roll of English broadcloth or a pound of English tea to be endangered thereby, within forty-eight hours an English steamer or frigate is pretty sure to drop anchor in the harbour, with an air which seem to say, "Here I am; does anybody want anything of me?"

THE SPIRITS IN SYRIA.—The Sheik Bechir is a personage of acquirements; he has a store of history and literature; his conversation is superior to that of his countrymen; and he has, to complete the superiority, the fame of a wonderful-worker, and the advantage of interview with the spirits of another world! Who can resist such proofs of power as these? He will place a jug between the hands of two persons sitting opposite to each other, which, on the recital of certain passages taken indiscriminately from the Koran and the Psalms of David, will move spontaneously round, to the astonishment of all beholders. A stick, at his bidding, will move unaided from one end of the room to the other. A New Testament, suspended from a key by a string, will turn violently round of itself. An egg, boiling in the saucepan, will be made to spring suddenly out of the water, and be carried to a considerable distance. A double-locked door will unlock itself.—But the following trick seems to us the strangest of all: On two earthenware jars being placed in opposite corners of a room, one empty and the other filled with water, the empty jar, on the recital of certain passages, will move across the room; the full jar will of itself pour its contents into the empty one which will return to the place whence it came.—*Churchill's "Mount Lebanon."*

PEACE AT HOME.—It is just as possible to keep a calm house as a clean house—a cheerful house, an orderly house, as a furnished house, if the heads set themselves to do so. Where is the difficulty of consulting each other's weakness, as well as each other's wants; each other's tempers, as well as each other's character? O! it is by leaving the peace at home to chance, instead of pursuing it by system, that so many houses are unhappy. It deserves notice, also, any one can be courteous, forbearing, and patient in a neighbor's house. If anything goes wrong, or is out of time, or disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; or, if felt, it is attributed to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy, but natural, in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic societies. A husband is willing to be pleased at home and as anxious to please as in his neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy. Let us not evade the point of these remarks by recurring to the maxim about allowance for temper. It is folly to refer to our temper, unless we could prove we had ever gained anything good by giving way to it.—Fits of ill-humor punish us quite as much, if not more, than those they are vented upon; and it actually requires more effort and inflicts more pain to give them up than would be requisite to avoid them.

CURIOUS NATURAL DEVELOPEMENT.—A correspondent writing us from the Southern part of the State, says he has in his possession a very extraordinary *mouse*, recently caught by his overseer. In general appearance the little animal does not differ from others of its species; what renders it extraordinary is its musical gifts. "To hear the little creature warbling the exquisite notes of the canary bird, its imitation of the quail or partridge, the peculiar yelp of the wild turkey, with an occasional imitation of the mocking bird," says our correspondent, "is truly wonderful. Its notes are very sweet, but not very loud, though sufficiently so to be heard distinctly in any ordinary sized room."

The gentleman who writes us the above facts is an extensive planter in Glynn county, above committing an imposition upon the public.

A WHITE NEGRO WOMAN.—In looking over our exchanges last evening, we find the following in the Chattanooga Advertiser, which we give as appropriate in this connection: "Dr. Hood, of Whiteville, Ga., describes a white negro woman living near him, thirty-four years of age, the mother of ten ebony children; whose skin, since she was eleven years of age, has changed from a pure black to a white, as fair as any of Circassian blood. Her eyes and hair retain the African peculiarities. No diseased condition of the skin or system has been discovered to show for this change of colour, which began upon her forehead, in a small spot, and gradually affected her whole body, the black disappearing from her neck downwards in a single week after her face had become entirely whitened.—*Savannah Georgian.*

THE DECIMAL COINAGE.—An interesting report on decimal coinage, by a committee of the House of Commons, has just been printed. They recommend the introduction of the decimal coinage into this country, as far superior to the present system.—The committee regard the present time as especially adapted for its introduction, in consequence of the prosperous state of the whole community, including those classes which would be more immediately affected by the change, and they feel the importance of not allowing such an opportunity to be lost. Great and permanent benefits will be conferred on the public of this country, and increased advantages to future generations.

A MONSTER CHERRY TREE.—There is in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster county, N. Y., on the premises of John Bruyn, Esq., a cherry tree of such size, beauty, and productiveness, as cannot, perhaps, be excelled in our country. This tree measures thirteen feet in circumference around the trunk, immediately under the limbs, and fifty feet across the extreme point of one limb to that of another immediately opposite. It cannot be less than forty-five feet in height.—It is in full bearing, and is estimated to produce a wagon load of fruit in one season.

BOSTON VALUATION.—The assessor's valuation this year is about $206,000,000. State valuation $280,000,000. This enormous amount is unparalleled in this country, except in the city of New York, which now shows a valuation of nearly $380,000,000. Yet even her wealth bears no proportion to this city, as the present population of New York being probably 600,000; while that of Boston does not exceed 150,000. New York should have, in proportion to Boston, at least an assessed valuation of one thousand millions of dollars.—*Boston Traveller.*

A NEW GUANO ISLAND.—Mr. Jas. Caird, in letter to the London Times, says—An immense deposit of guano has been discovered in the Indian Ocean between Mauritius and Calcutta. I have seen samples of it this morning in the chambers of Mr. J. Bell, 25, York Place, Edinburg. It has been analyzed by Professor Anderson Wray, of London, for analysis. Four kinds of it have been brought home, two of which are of superior quality, resembling the guano of Saldahana Bay, the other two are comparatively inferior.

A MAN NINE FEET HIGH.—A giant, nearly nine feet in height, is shortly expected to arrive in Madrid. He is a native of Lachar, in the province of Grenada, and is only twenty-three years of age.—He eats as much as five men, walks with extreme rapidity, and has been twice married, but both his wives are dead. His object in visiting Madrid is to demand the hand of a female, of great beauty, who keeps a coffee house. He is described as so great a coward that he will allow a child to ill treat him.—Up to the age of six he was of ordinary stature but then he began to grow rapidly.—*English paper.*

STONE-TREE.—There is a tree in Mexico called the *chijol*, a very fine wood, which according to a writer in the National Intelligencer (W. D Porter,) becomes petrified after being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried.—From this timber, houses could be built that would in a few years become fire-proof, and last as long as those built of stone. The wood, in a green state, is easily worked; it is used in building wharfs, forts, &c., and would be very good as railway-sleepers, or for plank-road stringers.—*The Pacific (San Francisco paper.)*

PARIS HEATED BY GAS.—One of the most curious of the late applications has been the plan of a rich proprietor, who has gained an immense fortune by gas speculation. His idea now is to warm all Paris by a concentrated gas of his invention, and he urgently solicits authority to commence with one of the quarters. No decision has been made upon this singular project.

THE POPULATION OF ICELAND is diminishing. The island once contained a population of 100,000; but now the number is 48,000. The poorer people suffer much from the severity of the climate, and from leprous diseases induced by the dirtiness of their habits, and the coarse, unwholesome food on which they subsist.

SERVING TWO MASTERS.—Grace Greenwood, who is now in Italy, on asking a poor woman who had placed one candle at the image of a saint, and another at the image of the devil, why she placed one at each, was told by the poor devotee, that "she knew not into whose hands she might fall, so she thought she had better be civil to both."

DEPTH OF NIAGARA RIVER.—An English gentleman who has been endeavouring to ascertain the depth of Niagara river at the Suspension Bridge, has at length succeeded. At one point, he finds the depth to be 125 feet.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A Sum of not less than Five pounds in money, or the value thereof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essays: it is expected, will endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the measures best fitted to promote their general welfare:—touching in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union.

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

Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D.	Rev. E. A Crawley, D. D.
" M. Richey, D. D.	" John Scott
" Alex Forrester,	" P. G McGregor.
" J. G. Geikie,	

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

Halifax, July 28, 1853. 411—225

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May 19 1y.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

June 6th, 1852. (Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

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