The Provincial Wesleyan.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

The Last Day of Summer.

The last day of Summer is fled and is gone,
Its smiles and its flowers have decayed;
The brightness and beauty in which it hath shone,
Are all of them hastening to fade.

The soft breathing zephyrs that played in the grove,
And scented the plain with perfume,
Have died on the gale that now threatens to bear
All their sweets and their joys to the tomb.

The roses are robbed of their beautiful dyes,
The violets no longer appear,
Whilst, sulky and sad, gloomy Autumn draws nigh,
All robed in his mantle so drear.

The yellow corn calls for the husbandman's toil,
To repay all his labours and cares,
While gladness and joy spread alike o'er the soil,
At the blessings kind Providence shares.

The leaves are fast falling from yonder proud beech,
Who tow'rs in his glory and pride
And nodding majestic, now bends to the breeze,
Which his strength and his firmness deride.

Old Boreas, in blasts, whistles loud from the north,
While drop from the clouds the chill rains,
And tints, with his garment of sombrous hue,
The pride of the once fruitful plains.

So youth and its soft winning smiles must decay,
Its roses and lillies must die,
And the graces and charms that the face now display,
To-morrow in sadness may lie.

The autumn of life with its groans and its tears,
Its pains and its anguish in view,
Will change those dark locks that now wave in rich curls,
To be crown'd with a silvery hue.

That brow on which courage undauntedly sits,
Or where happiness fondly now glows,
Must sink 'neath the weight of time's cares and its toils,
Or grow sad at the tale of its woes.

The winter of age, too, glides swiftly along,
With its halt and its faltering pace,
And tells us in lessons felt keenly and strong,
The end of time's troublesome race.

Let the mind, then, be stored, by counsels divine,
The soul filled with calm and sweet peace,
And then in Eternity's realms may they shine,
When from earth has been gained a release.

September, 1852. DELTA.

Agriculture.

Wash for Apple Trees.

For more than a dozen years past we have at least once in each year recommended ley from ashes, or from potash, to cleanse the bark of apple trees from moss, to kill the young borers as soon as they are hatched, and to keep away the mother fly which deposits her eggs at the root of the tree.

We have given especial directions how strong the wash may be made for young trees, and how it should be applied on old ones where the young borers are to be killed. Still we are daily called on to state whether we have any confidence in a wash of ley, and whether we really think that one pound of potash to a gallon of water would not kill a young tree.

People who have actually tried this wash are not the persons who doubt. But there are great doubters who never try experiments. They find it easier to doubt than to do anything else; and by throwing out doubts about washing trees they deter timid people from making a trial.

No man who has actually tried the wash that we recommend has ever written to us, or orally stated, that he has injured his trees. We can truly say we have not heard of an instance where trees have been injured by a wash of ley no stronger than to bear up an egg to the surface of the ley.

On the other hand there are many orchards that have been washed with ley, and they can be seen by any timid man who has strength enough to make them a visit.

We have shown people our own trees that have been washed with this ley year after year—but no matter—some mountebank has *suggested* to them that ley will kill the trees, and they stand in fear. July is a good time to apply the wash, and one pound of potash to one gallon of water is the right proportion for young trees. This will give the bark a fine complexion, and will kill the moss and the insects on the trunks.

Old trees may have a wash twice as strong as this without injury. Old trees infested with borers should have a strong wash at the roots. Timid people—doubters—infidels—may try this wash on a single tree, and remain in doubt till some charlatan comes along and persuades them that the tree will surely die. When the tree dies the owner will oblige the Ploughman by making the event known.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Weavil in Grain.

We are informed from various quarters, of the serious depredations of the weavil in in the wheat granaries of our farmers—in some instances the grain being almost entirely destroyed, or injured to such an extent as to be unfit to manufacture into flour. Several persons have inquired of us for a remedy; and we see the same inquiry made in several other agricultural journals, without eliciting a reply.

We have but a small amount of knowledge on which to prescribe a preventive for this evil. We know of no other than to thoroughly whitewash the granary, *in every part*, inside and out, as well as the under timber if possible, before the grain is put in. This, we think, if well done, will stop their entrance.

Where grain is already infested, air-slacked lime, perfectly dry, sieved over and mixed through the grain, we believe will drive away the insect and will not injure the grain, as the lime can be blown away by running through the fan.

We know of no other remedy; but if any of our readers possess a better, they will be conferring a favor upon the agricultural community by forwarding it to us for publication without delay.

Soil for Flowers.

People do not always consider that good, fresh, well mixed, pulverized soil is as necessary for the fullest development of flowers in all their beauty and fragrance, as for the protection of fruits and vegetables. Fresh soil made of sods, compost &c., is perhaps, the best for upland plants. The relative locality of our finest flowers is usually in a deep, cool soil, (not cold and clammy,) partially shaded by surrounding plants, and such a soil they always love. We have seen the bloom of a plant increased double in size and number, by an addition of fresh soil to the roots, and a sharp heading in of the branches—roses particularly so. All flowers, indeed, when branching, require the knife as well as the compost heap, to develop their beauties in perfection.

Water on Trees.

A West Cambridge correspondent who has been setting seven hundred and fifty pear trees, inquires whether water found in the ditches in peat meadows, and rather stagnant, will be injurious to his trees. He proposes to let each tree have a barrel of water at a time, and to repeat the dose twice more during the summer.

We think such a quantity of water of any kind would prove injurious to trees that have been recently set. There may be cases in which watering may be necessary, as when a tree is removed so late that the leaves are out. In such case we should remove the tree in the evening, or in a wet day. Then puddle the roots and keep them wet for a few days.

But ordinarily, we choose to remove trees in dry weather when the roots may all be spread apart and admit the fresh loam between them. When this is done at the proper season of the year and the soil has been prepared to a good depth there will be no need of artificial watering.

The surface of ground, however, should be *mulched* before dry weather comes on—this checks evaporation so effectually that no water will be of use.

Stagnant water is better for irrigation than running or spring water. Sulphuretted hydrogen is found in peat meadow ditches, and sulphate of iron sometimes abounds. But there is not enough of this last article in the vicinity of Boston to create any alarm, and as to sulphuretted hydrogen we should like more of it than we have.

Stagnant water is injurious to all plants and trees, and a farmer cannot do worse than to set fruit trees in wet grounds, or in places where the surface water will not soon drain off.

Stagnant water on grass lands is injurious to the grass—but moving water is always favorable to the growth. We are not aware that water from ditches hereabout has qualities injurious to trees.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Family Circle.

A Newspaper in a Family.

A School teacher who had been engaged in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper on the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Journal as follows. I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are,

1st. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2d. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3d. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in half the time it requires others as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of all the important places, nations, their government and doings on the globe.

4th. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from common place advertisements to finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more rapidly comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with greater accuracy.

5th. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly expressed.

6th. Those young men who have for years been reading newspapers are always found leading debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with a greater clearness and correctness in the use of language.

That may all be very true, but who ever expected to find a family, intelligent, cultivated or refined that did not take newspapers? We have no sort of expectation that we will ever meet with such a prodigy—Never.

A Faithful Mother.

The following anecdote strikingly illustrates the strength of maternal love, the beauty, of faith, and the efficacy of prayer. It was related by a blind preacher:—"When I was about eighteen years of age, there was a dancing party in Middleboro', Massachusetts, which I was solicited to attend, and act, as usual, in the capacity of musician. I was fond of such scenes of amusement then, and I readily assented to the request. I had a pious mother; and she earnestly remonstrated against my going. But, at length, when all her expostulations and earnest entreaties failed in changing my purpose, she said: "Well, my son, I shall not forbid your going, but remember, all the time you spend in that gay company, I shall spend in praying for you at home." I went to the ball, but was like the stricken deer carrying an arrow in his side. I began to play; but my convictions sank deeper and deeper, and I felt miserable indeed. I thought I would have given worlds to have been rid of that mother's prayers. At one time I felt so wretched and so overwhelmed with my feelings, that I ceased playing and dropped my musical instrument from my hand. There was another young person who refused to dance; and, as I learned, her refusal was owing to feelings similar to my own, and perhaps they arose from a similar cause. My mother's prayers were not lost. That was the last ball I ever attended, except *one*, where I was invited to play again, but went and prayed and preached, *instead*, till the place was converted into a Bochim, a place of weeping. The convictions of that night never wholly left me, till they left me at the feet of Christ, and several of my young companions in sin ere long were led to believe the gospel also.—*Clement's American Women.*

Rules for home Instruction.

The following rules contain thoughts which almost every parent needs to be reminded of frequently:

1. From your children's earliest infancy, inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you loose your self-command.
7. If they give way to pretulence and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little *present* punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recital with perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale bearing.

Simplicity in Dress.

Those who think that, in order to dress well, it is necessary to dress extravagantly or gaudily, make a great mistake. Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity. We have seen many a remarkably fine person robbed of its true effect by being over-dressed. Nothing is more unbecoming than overloading beauty. The stern simplicity of the classic tastes is seen in the old statues and in the pictures painted by men of superior artistic genius. In Athens, the ladies were not gaudily, but simply arrayed, and we doubt whether any ladies have ever excited more admiration. So also the noble old Roman matrons, whose superb forms were gazed on delightedly by men worthy of them, were always very plainly dressed. Fashion often presents the hues of the butterfly, but fashion is not a classic goddess.—*Geo. D. Prentice.*

Autumn and Winter.

BY FRANCES GAGE.

The Autumn is going with its beauty so glowing,
And Winter o'er all things is casting its pall;
The rose-tree is fading, no longer 'tis shading
The arbour of love or the bright water fall.

The dahlias are lopping, the ripe fruit is dropping,
The corn-leaves are withered and dry on the stalk;
The ring-dove is sighing, the grasshopper dying;
The fire-fly no longer enlivens the walk.

The forests are changing, the wild-birds are ranging
To hunt out a hole where the skies are more clear;
The stream deeply flowing, the chilly winds blowing,
All tell us that Winter, cold Winter is near.

Summer's sweets while we're tasting, away are all hasting,
The days of the peach and the melon are o'er;
Then let us be trying while Autumn is dying,
To lay up for Winter a plentiful store.

Work freer and harder, fill the barn and the larder,
Then give to old Winter, whene'er he shall come.
A welcome most willing—we'll heed not his chilling,
If there's warmth round the hearth-stone and plenty at home.

But while we are cheerful—no cause to be tearful,
Let us think of the children of Sorrow and Wrong;
And give from our treasure, with no stinted measure,
Of the good gifts of Heaven to help them along.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.—The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations, which are being carried on by M. Place, Consul of France at Mossul, in the ruins of Nineveh. In addition to large statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of inhabitants of the ancient city, he has been able to examine the whole of the palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies, and in so doing has elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a large gate twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellar of the palace still containing regular rows of jars, which had evidently been filled with wine, and at the bottom of which jars there is still a sort of deposit of a violet colour.

M. Place has, moreover, discovered the storehouse of pottery, containing various other articles. In addition to all this, he has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachiccha, Karamless, Teu Leuben, Mattai, Karrakock, Dagan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsobad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewellery, and some articles in gold and other metal and stone.—At Digigran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be large as that of Khorsobad. At Mattai, and at a place called Barrian, M. Place has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock; they consist of a number of colossal figures and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Place has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Rawlinson had authorized him to make diggings near the places which the English are engaged in examining.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE—ITS COST.—In one of Mr. Willis's recent letters to the *Home Journal*, we find the following paragraph, relative to the original purchase and the amount paid for the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky:

Col. Croghan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some thirty years ago, and as an American found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which at home, though living within twenty miles of it, he had heard very little. He went there immediately on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining he bought it for $10,000—though shortly after he was offered $100,000 for his purchase. In his will, he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in in his family for two generations, thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are nineteen hundred acres in the estate—three miles above the ground, though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property—(a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to nadir)—great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurement as would enable them to sink a shaft with any certainty.—The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and there is probably many a backswoodman sitting in his log hut within ten miles of the cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies of Europe and America are walking, without leave, under his corn and potatoes!

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN SMYRNA.—Letters from Smyrna of the 26th ult. give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in the midst of the market place and bit several persons most severely, but, taking fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall, and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to the town on account of the silk crop, were sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded one hundred and twenty-eight persons, but being frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheepfold, were he killed eighty-five sheep and wounded seventy-five. Unfortunately the governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without means of defence; but on the following day arms were distributed and the wolf killed. According to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous, but the most horrible circumstances in this disaster is, that several of the wounded have already died of hydrophobia, so that the whole population is in the utmost consternation.

POWER OF CREATION.—The experiments made by Professor Crosse, of England, of producing insect life from elements free from all ova, have given rise to the falacious idea that man possesses the faculty of creation. Whatever the cause of life electricity, in itself, or in combination with the gases—man has no power of creation in himself; however he may be made the *medium* of life, or the agent acting for a higher power. As a *creature*, whatever man may do, or seem to cause, he is but an instrument of power, to carry out the designs of creation. He combines, he analyses, he executes, but he *originates* nothing, however wonderfully he may achieve great results by complicated adaption of *means to ends*. Professor Crosse is a diffident and meek disciple of science, who makes no pretensions to the creative faculty; but insists only on the principle of spontaneous creation; yet, as the power of *man* is, now-a-days, too often glorified, instead of the power of God, too much caution cannot be used, in confounding one with the other. Immense and marvelous as are the powers of the human faculties, under the lever of genius, still humility is the only door through which ever genius can pass from the darkness of ignorance into the full blaze and dazzling glare of science, as she reveals nature to the astonished meditation of philosophy.

LOVERS OF CANDIES, BEWARE.—In an article in the "Household Words" we find the following horrible statement:—

"British confectionary contains plaster of Paris, chalk, starch, sulphate of barytes, bronze, copper leaf, leaf tin, arsenite of copper, carbonate of copper, verdigris, chromate of lead, orpiment, oxychloride of lead, red lead and vermillion. The minerals here named are all poisonous. Our bright yellow comfits contain a dangerous and insidious poison—chromate of lead, which is used also largely for given the slight yellow tint, to ginger lozenges. Let the British consumer who has often, during the winter season a ginger lozenge in her mouth, not be surprised at her health failing in her health. The emerald green sugar plums and ornaments in sugar have been colored with a still more dangerous poison, arsenite of copper. These mineral pills offered to the young population of Great Britain do their work. Dr. Lethe by states that, to his knowledge, there have been seventy cases of fatal poisoning during three years traced to the use of confectionary made and colored in this country."

ONE OF THE SPRINKLING WAGONS, used to dampen the streets by water from a large reservoir containing several hogsheads, was proceeding slowly down the street, engaged in the laudable task of flooring the dust, when the attention of a raw Hoosier was attracted towards the singular looking vehicle.

"Hullo, stranger, said he, addressing himself quite audibly to the driver, you are losing all of your water thar!"

No answer was made by the person addressed.

"I say, old hose," said the Hoosier "you're losing your water right smart thar, I tell you, and your old tub will be dry next, you know."

The driver was still silent. The stranger again addressed John:

"Look here, don't you see that somethin's broke loose with your old cistern on wheels, and that all o' your water is leakin' out?"

Still the driver was silent, and the Hoosier turned away in disgust saying:

"I allow that feller is little the biggest fool I ever see, but if he is so blind to his own interest as to throw away his labour in that thar way, let him do it."

CAUTION TO LETTER-WRITERS.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has given a judicial exposition of the law on the subject of love-letters, by instructing a jury, in a recent case, that where a written correspondence is kept up between an unmarried young lady, and an unmarried young gentleman, the most common and natural inference is, that it is upon matrimonial subjects. Young marriageable ladies, at least prudent ones, do not allow themselves to be engaged in a correspondence with unmarried men, unless they suppose a marriage contract exists between them. And unmarried men do not desire that such a correspondence should be carried on where an engagement does not exist, unless it be from some improper motives, or with the hope and expectation of an ultimate engagement. If these instructions are to be taken as law in other States, all sentimentalities, not looking to matrimonial conclusions, between unmarried persons of opposite sexes, will have to assume an oral character.

TROUT IN LAKE ERIE.—Mr. Andrews, of N. Y., recently succeeded in catching salmon trout in Lake Erie, where it was not known that they existed. Several unsuccessful attempts were made at different depths of water, and in different ways, but at length the true way was found, and that by turning out some thirteen miles from shore and dropping nets to the depth of nearly or quite one hundred feet, and thus letting them remain some hours, the fish could be secured. Mr. Andrews took at one haul over fifteen hundred pounds of trout and whitefish. In this lot were thirty-three trout weighing about thirty pounds each.

NATURAL AFFINITY.—An outside passenger by a coach had his hat blown over a bridge, and carried away by the stream.

"Is it not very singular," said he to a gentleman who was seated beside him, "that my hat took that direction?"

"Not at all," replied the latter; "it is natural that a *beaver* should take to the water."

CURIOUS INTERIOR OF A TREE.—A short time ago the sawyers employed at the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Wright and Son, of Harrogate, while engaged as usual in cutting timber, were very much astonished on dividing a large chesnut tree to see in the centre, about nine feet from the roots, the figure of an eagle perfectly delineated, the eye keen, and the feathers as distinctly marked as if by the hand of a talented artist. This figure, it is imagined, is some depth in the wood, and presents a very valuable curiosity. Already, several hundreds have visited the saw-pit of the manufactory, and feel well repaid by the sight of this remarkable phenomenon.—*Leeds' Mercury.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A letter from Lake Superior says that a wooden skid was found twenty feet below the surface, upon which was resting a mass of copper weighing more than five tons. Two copper tools and several hammers of stone, together with coal and ashes of wood, were lying around it, as fresh to all appearance as though they had been made last year, and yet there was six feet of vegetable soil above them, surmounted by a tree, which on being cut, proved to be at least five hundred years old.—*Leader.*

THE LOST CROWN OF HUNGARY.—The London Times of the 2nd inst. says that the Emperor of Austria has promised an immense reward to any person who will recover the crown of Hungary, which disappeared during the revolution. He has promised a million of florins to those magnates who are suspected of being in correspondence with Kossuth, if they will assist in the recovery of this crown.

A CITY MISS, newly installed as the wife of a farmer, was one day called upon by a neighbour of the same profession, who, in the absence of her husband, asked her for the loan of his plough a short time. "I am sure you would be accommodated," was the reply, "if Mr. Stone was only at home—I do not know though where he keeps his plough, but," she added, evidently zealous to serve, "there is the cart in the yard—could'nt you plough with that till Mr. Stone gets back?"

An exchange paper remarks that machinery has reached a great stage of perfection. In illustration the editor says:

"We saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee mill, the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled, 'Old Government Java.'"

"I will not strike thee, thou bad man," said a quaker, one day, "but will let this billet of wood fall on thee;" and at that precise moment the "bad man" was floored by the weight of a walking stick that the quaker had been known to carry.

A Western editor thinks Hiram Powers, the sculptor, is a swindler, because he *chiseled* an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

A cotemporary says, "A fool and his money are soon parted," and a brother kindly asks of him "what he has been buying!"

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman. "Why they are in a weak place," replied the latter.

Why are blankets so called? Because first made by one Thomas Blanket, of Bristol, in 1340.

Advertisements.

"STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY."

Founded 1843.—Capital £100,000 Sterling.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent for the above named institution, hereby gives notice, that he is prepared to transact the business of the Halifax Agency at the Office of Bell & Black, Upper Water Street, and requests all Policy Holders to pay to him, the premiums becoming due after this date.

The privileges offered to Assurers in the STAR LIFE Office, are highly advantageous. Ninety per cent, or nine tenths of the profits (ascertained every fifth year) are allocated to the holders of Policies, which may be applied in the reduction of the future annual premium, or be added to the sum insured, as a Bonus.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the premium from the date of its becoming due.

All claims are paid within fifty days of their being allowed by the Board, and disputed claims referred to arbitration.

The dividend declared in 1848 was 62 per cent. on the premium paid, the largest Bonus ever given by any Company having agencies in this Country.

This Society is chiefly but not exclusively devoted to the Assurance of the lives of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, and of the hearers and friends of that connexion. Assurances however, have been, and may be effected upon all assurable lives. Nothing need be said upon the propriety of persons assuring their lives for the benefit of their families or friends, when so many proofs are furnished by the experience at every day life. The advantages of a Respectable Company, with a large Capital and dividing handsome profits, are too obvious to need any comment.

All necessary Blanks and Pamphlets and every information furnished gratis, by the Society's Agent or Medical Examiner.

R. S. BLACK, M. D., Medical Examiner. M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent at Halifax, N. S.

July 15. 4in.

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, Cashmerette, Summer and Venetian CLOTHS, Russels Cord, Princetta Cassinetta, Drills, Black and Fancy SATIN VESTINGS.

OUTFITS—White, Regatta, Striped Cotton and Blue Serge Shirts; Lambs Wool, Merino, Brown Cotton and Flannel VESTS and DRAWERS, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Hosiery, Cloth Caps, India Rubber, Web and Cotton Braces; in fact everything necessary for Mens' wear.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, well assorted, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

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

CHARLES B. NAYLOR, Tailor & Clothier.

May 12.

BELL & BLACK,

HAVING received by Mic Mac, Moro Castle, and other vessels from Britain, their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, hereby offer—Berage and Cashmere SHAWLS, long and square. A great variety of plain and FANCY FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

Habit Shirts, White and Spotted Muslins, Worked Muslin Collars and Sleeves, Veils, Parasols, Hosiery, Ribbons, Cambric Handkerchief, Printed Cambrics, Gents White Shirts and Collars (home made).—Checked Linen for Boys wear, Silk Hdkts, Stocks, Napoleon Neckties, Towels, Towellings, Carpet Bags, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

A large and general assortment of staple British and American GOODS, suited to the town and country trade, such as

White, striped, and Grey Shirting Cottons of the best marks.

Doeskins, Broad Cloths, Satinetts, White and Colored Flannels, and every description of Woollen Manufacture.

White and Blue Cotton Warp, India Rubber Coats and Leggings, &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold as low as they can possibly be afforded.

May 8. Wes. 6w.—148. Chris. Mes.

Wesleyan Day School.

THE Wesleyan Day School in this City will be opened under a competent Teacher, on MONDAY next the 16th of August, in which will be taught, on a *thorough system* the *Primary* and *Higher Branches* of an *English Education*. All who are able to write will be required to devote a portion of their time to Composition.

☞ Pupils of both sexes will be received.

☞ A Class of Young Ladies for instruction in *Algebra, Botany, &c*, will be opened in the afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

☞ For Terms please apply to the Rev. Dr. McLEOD, at the Wesleyan Office, Argyle Street.

Aug. 12, 1852. 3m.

Richmond Nursery.

JAPAN LILIES, JAPAN LILIES.—A few new and splendid varieties of the Japan Lily is now in and coming into bloom at the above establishment. Flowering Bulbs supplied in the Autumn, at the following prices, and packed to carry any distance:

Lilum Speciosum	7s	6d
" Cruentum	5	3
" Lancifolium Punctatum	5	0
" " Album	3	9
" Eximium	2	6
The whole collection for	£1	4 0

☞ Boquets and Nosegays can be had every day (Sunday excepted) at the shortest notice.

Aug 26. 3w. HERBERT HARRIS.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 5th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) T. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Winch.

Margaret M'Conigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men of Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she conversed to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was aggravated by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their aperient operation, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. HENRY COE,

(Signed) North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT

Copy of a Letter addressed to R. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint in the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendents, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills and as a forlorn hope he did so; the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at any other time, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Sore throats,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula or king's evil,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel,
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel complaints,	Headaches,	Tic Doloureux,
Colics,	Indigestion,	Tumours,
Costiveness,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
of bowels,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Consumption,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds,
Debility,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c.
Dropsy,	Piles,	
Dysentery,	Rheumatism,	
Erysipilas,	Retention of Urine	

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Dr. Harding, Windsor Mrs Neil, Lunenburgh. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. N Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Truro. J. & C. Jost Guysborough. R Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N Fuller, Horton. B Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co. Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney J. Matheson, Pictou. E. O'D. F. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 8d., 33s. 4d. and 50s. each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan 1.

Canada Land Company

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

The Rents payable 1st February each Year, are above the Interest, at six per Cent., upon the Cash Price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, *no Money is required down*, whilst upon the others, *according to locality, One, Two, or Three Years' Rent* must be paid in *advance*. But the 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 Lessee has this *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, by our Steamships for direct 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 Revd. E. Evans, Chatham; R. L. Hatt, Esq., Toronto; and those persons the Company await 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.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY,

Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B.

PRINCIPAL—The Rev. HUMPHREY PICKARD, A. M.
CHAPLAIN—The Rev. ALBERT DESBRISAY.
TREASURER—CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esq.
STEWARD—Mr. THOMPSON TRUEMAN.

THIS Institution will continue to be conducted on the same principles which have rendered it so generally popular, and secured for it such extensive patronage from almost every part of these Provinces. It has now been opened and in successful operation upwards of nine years. The arrangements which were made to accomplish the important object for which it had been founded, were such as obtained for it from its very commencement a very high position in the public estimation. And those, upon whom the direction of its affairs has devolved, have been encouraged and stimulated, by its prosperity, to continued efforts to render it, in all its departments, ever increasingly efficient. Every year in its history has consequently been marked by valuable additions to its educational facilities, and by more or less extensive general improvements throughout the Establishment.

The attention of young men and of parents and guardians of youth is, therefore, respectfully invited to it as an Institution where the advantages of a thorough intellectual training may be obtained in safety and comfort, and under most favourable circumstances.

FACULTY.

Rev. H. PICKARD, A. M., Professor of Mental Philosophy, Ethics, &c.
Mr. THOMAS PICKARD, jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science, &c.
Mr. ALEXANDER S. REID, French Tutor and Assistant in Classical Department.
Mr. ARTHUR MCN. PATTERSON, Assistant in Primary Department.

☞ The next Term will begin on Thursday, the 5th of August.

EXPENSES.—For Board, &c., and Tuition, from £25 to £30 N. B. currency per annum.

☞ Persons wishing further information are requested to apply to either the Principal or the Chaplain.

Mount Allison, July 5th, 1852. 157—169.

Sun and Colonist, 3l, Jew; Hazard's Gazette, Yarmouth Herald, C. B. News, 3l each.

☞ Bills to be forwarded to the "Provincial Wesleyan" Office for payment.

PHOSPHATE

Of Lime in Consumption.

A GENTLEMAN of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was induced to administer Dr. Stone's Medicines. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperfectly prepared—being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of Cod Liver Oil. No material change was discoverable in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest soon abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being moved about the apartment reclined on an invalid chair, he is now daily riding, on an average, ten miles, on horseback, facing the wind and breasting the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of the case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with Cod Liver Oil.—*Boston Medical & Surgical Journal, April, 1852.*

The Phosphate of Lime, and Cod Liver Oil, to be