

The road or path is hemmed in on both sides; the view is completely obstructed; not an animal is to be seen; and the stems of the thistles are so close to each other, and so strong, that, independent of the prickles with which they are armed, they form an impenetrable barrier. The sudden growth of these plants is quite astonishing; and, though it would be an unusual misfortune in military history, yet it is really possible, that an invading army, unacquainted with this country, might be imprisoned by these thistles before they had time to escape from them. The summer is not over before the scene undergoes another rapid change; the thistles suddenly lose their sap and verdure, their heads droop, the leaves shrink and fade, the stems become black and dead, and they remain rattling with the breeze one against another, until the violence of the pampero or hurricane levels them with the ground, where they rapidly decompose and disappear—the clover rushes up, and the scene is again verdant.”—*Head's Journeys across the Pampas and Andes.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

By some recent experiments, made

by M. Bertrand it appears that charcoal possesses the power of counteracting the fatal effects of the mineral poisons on the animal body. He enumerates several experiments to prove this fact, the third of which was made on himself. “At half past seven in the morning,” he states, “I swallowed, fasting, five grains of arsenick powder, in half a glass of strong mixture of charcoal; at a quarter before eight I perceived a painful sensation of heat in the stomach, with great thirst. I then drank another glass of the charcoal. At half past nine the oppressive pain ceased in the stomach, and was followed by an uneasy sensation in the viscera.—Being very thirsty, I drank several cups of an infusion of orange flowers, and at 11, was completely well. At noon I dined as usual, without inconvenience, and could perceive no further derangement in the digestive functions. The same experiment was made with corrosive sublimate of mercury with the same result. As we have hitherto been unacquainted with an article capable of rendering the mineral poisons inert, the communication of M. Bertrand of the result of his experiments is of vast importance

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the *Acadian Recorder* of May 26th, there is a communication from PENNA, with the following Note appended to it:—“I am much obliged to the Editor of the ‘*Acadian Magazine*,’ for conferring on me the title of ‘*Pictou Student*.’ A disappointed correspondent will readily know his own signature, without an addition to it which was never intended.”

In designating Penna a “*Pictou Student*” we had no intention of hurting his feelings much less of casting the smallest reflection on that useful seminary, which has already produced students who are a credit to their teachers, and promise fair to be ornaments to any society in which they may move. Is Penna ashamed of being called a “*Pictou Student*?” If so, it must arise from his having profitted too little by the instruction of his teachers. Is it because he is “a disappointed correspondent” that he is displeased? Why should he be displeased? The *Recorder* has opened its pages to him and certainly it has shown great condescension to such unmeaning stuff as his communication consists of. It really exemplifies his own language when, speaking of the *Press*, he says, “It receives such immense quantities of nonsense and ILL NATURE that every simple school boy supposes himself qualified to be an author—and his TRASH appears in print.”

Arion and Philologus will appear in our next.

We request our Correspondents to be particular in addressing their Communications to Mr. J. S. CUNNABELL, Printer of the *ACADIAN MAGAZINE*, to prevent mistakes, as other publications in town, bear the name of “*Acadian*.”