The Provincial Wesleyan.

My "Nom de Plume."

I'm often asked most solemnly,
Why, in the name of song,
I chose such rustic cognomens,
As to my rhimes belong.

Why was not I "Grace Greenwood,"
Or pretty "Fanny Fern,"
Or why not seek the classics,
Or of the Muses learn?

But much I fear the graces,
Would hang their heads in shame,
And I never wished by *greenness*,
To win my little fame.

"Fanny," is rather saucy,
And the muses would rebel,
If I should dare to ask them
A fitting name to tell.

But there's a cheerful heartiness,
Like the greeting of the dawn,
And a sort of *Irish* jingle
Which I like in—"Molly Bawn."

The *Irish* is quite appropos,
"Sure 'tis my mither tongue,"
Or *was* some hundred years ago,
Where my ancestors begun.

But there's still another reason,
Why I choose that homely word,
For a host of olden memories
Are by its accents stirred.

It oft rang out in playfulness,
When the merry jest went round,
And the melody of loving hearts
Gave it a tender sound.

It was of many a graceful song,
The musical refrain,
And sweet remembered voices
Yet linger in the strain.

It called me oft in tenderness
And sometimes e'en with tears,
But nevermore those tones may call,
Through the long coming years.

It is of all those early ties,
The dearest and the last,
Which links the untried future,
To the dim and distant past.

And when I weave my simple rhymes,
About that happy time,
I love to call my own pet name,
And hear its pleasant chime.

Then chide me not for loving
That little homely word,
For a host of olden memories,
Are by its accents stirred.

MOLLY BAWN.

Cincinnati, December 12, 1852.

Agriculture.

Deep Tillage.

As an instance to show what deep cultivation will do in time of severe drought, I will mention a field of about six and a half acres, mostly high, dry, undulating clayey land, which has been in grain most of the time since it was cleared—over twenty years Five years since it was manured with about thirty loads of course barn-yard manure to the acre, and planted to corn for two seasons, then barley and oats one season. Wheat next, and seeded with eight or ten bushels of clover-chaff and six quarts of timothy to the acre For the barley and wheat crop it was subsoiled and made fine and mellow to the depth of twenty inches. This season it was in meadow, and a heavier growth I never saw; thirty-three loads of hay were taken from it, and since it was cut the pasture has been fresh and good Here was probably over three tons of hay per acre, while on the other land in this vicinity, of similar soil, but which had been subjected to shallow tillage, the grass was light; in many cases badly worth cutting.

I might mention other instances to show the beneficial effect that deep cultivation has upon growing crops, but it is not necessary; it would not probably do any good, even if such a statement should be made to every farmer in our land It is so much easier to grumble about the weather than it is to put in the plough, that many all prefer the latter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Straw as a Covering.

Clean straw is an excellent covering for many things; thousands of sea-kale in frames of under hoops have no other blanching material; and how clean they grow in it! Rhubarb, in winter forcing an early spring, grows beautifully pinky. It is well known that early spring frosts destroy rhubarb; but if a six inch layer of straw is put on every crown, as the heads put up, they raise the straw with them, and it not only gives the stalks a better colour, and makes them less "stringy," but it keeps the leaves from growing too large. No wind will blow it off, nor will the most intense frosts injure the plants. Straw should not be looked upon as a mere litter; it is as good as a frame upon a large scale. What sort of eatable strawberries would we have without straw? In summer, every crop, such as gooseberries, currants, and many other things, should have the protection of straw which keeps the sun from drying up the surface, and the surface roots, damp and cool, while all weeds are kept down.—Market gardeners use it for their frames; it matters not whether for cucumbers, melons or potatoes, straw is their covering, and their crops are more secure than when protected by a thin mat. But some may object to the use of straw, on account of the litter it makes in a garden; but if any of those who object to its use for this reason will just take a peep into Covent Garden market at any season, they cannot fail to be struck with the quality of the produce, in the raising of which straw plays an important part. Straw is also the best of all manure for a strong retentive soil, when it is dug in fresh, as it decays and leaves innumerable worm-like holes, which act as drains for the roots.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

House-Ripening Pears.

The practice of gathering pears while hard, and ripening them in suitable places under cover, is well understood, and often resorted to by persons who make the culture of fruit a profession, but is not known to many who may chance to have more or less of this kind of fruit, which they would learn to prize more highly if it were rightly managed. The following is from Thomas's work on Fruits:—"Nearly all pears ripen with a much finer flavour, if picked and matured in the house. The exceptions are very few Some, which prove only to be second or third rate when allowed to remain till they soften on the tree, become rich, melting, and delicious, if house-ripened.—Gathering the fruit while yet hard, will, in nearly all cases, prevent or greatly diminish the rotting at the core, which otherwise nearly destroys the value of many early sorts. Winter pears should hang upon the trees as late as safety will allow, and when gathered, should be kept in a cool room till near their usual period of maturity, when the ripening is to be completed in a warm room, at a temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees. They should be covered to prevent shrivelling. Some cultivators have wholly repudiated Winter pears, merely from a want of skill in the management of their ripening, or the want of a good cellar to keep them in. Some sorts, however, as the Buerre d'Aremberg, require but little care; others, as the Vicar of Wakefield, need particular attention. But the transfer from the cool to the warm room is of great importance to most, and will convert tough and hard specimens into those which are juicy, melting, and excellent."

Miscellaneous.

Flowers in Palestine.

Lord Nugent, in a recent work of travel, thus speaks of the flowers of Palestine:

"Our way lay over a high bank to the northwestward, shaded by a grove of ancient olive and oak trees, and commanding a splendid view of Nablous and the country beyond. Thence we descended rapidly into a white valley, proceeding for an hour along lanes flanked on each side with gardens of mulberry and fig. The richness of the whole valley is hardly to be described. Between the gardens and the road the margin is lined with a natural and abundant growth of aromatic bay trees of great size, and pomegranates and medlars in full bloom thus early in the year. In many places they overarch the road for some distance. Bright streams and fountains gush forth on all sides to join in a wide and rapid stream that flows westward, in the opposite direction from those on the other side of the heights we had just left. This is the "Vale of Many Waters," and we had passed the boundary which divides their course.

In a quarter of an hour further, the village of Beitwaden was on our left; and now, turning more to the north, we mounted a ridge of low hills, where tillage and garden culture ceases, and the soil is no longer deep enough for the growth of trees; but the stony ground is covered with ranunculus, anemone, and lupine of a great size and dazzling brightness of blue and white.

Three hours and-a-half took us to the foot of the mountain range which parts this vale from that of the Kishon. On both sides of the track, along which they gained the top towered the grey stems of lofty trees, whose foliage quivered against the clear blue heaven, in many places almost closed over our heads. It was much the same sort of scenery as that through which we had passed on our ride to Tabor. But the ash mingling with the oak here gave it more the character of the finest English greenwood than that part of Whittlebury or the New Forest.

Alas for the little wild flowers of England that here and there peep forth and sparkle among the brambles of the thicket, or cluster in bunches far apart from the short turf of the open grove, when compared with the blaze of the rich ranunculus, anemone, and gaudy iris, carpeting the green sward of Palestine, and the cyclamen that absolutely perfumes the air far around! Yet one principle of gladness is wanting in these lands, to which the classical and sacred writers were not insensible in their descriptions of the charm of woodland scenery, but which is never enjoyed here in the measure in which it abounds in our northern countries—the song of birds.—Nothing is to be seen moving in these shades but here and there the majestic crane stalking between the holes of the trees; nothing heard but the rustle of the kite or vulture, when he burst from among the boughs and flies screaming to the skies, And these but bespeak the deep loneliness which for a moment they disturb, to leave it without a living thing to be seen, or a living sound to break the silence of your solitary path."

Joint Education of the Sexes.

This is and is to be one of the great questions of the age. An immense change has already taken place in public opinion as compared with its state a score of years since. It is only of late that the public press has begun to throw out paragraphs like the following:—*Ober. Evang.*

"Our colleges are unjust and one-sided in that they habitually deny to young women the advantages proffered to young men. There is no reason in employing a professor to lecture to two or three hundred boys only, when there are as many girls who would gladly share and pay for the knowledge thus imparted, if they were permitted to do so. This State has given many dollars for the instruction of males to every one for the higher education of females.—There is no reason for this, and it must not continue. There will be purer morals, better manners, more refinement, greater propriety of behaviour, and more just ambition, in a college to which women are welcomed as equals in right, and entitled to equal opportunities, than in one devoted exclusively to men."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

I confess that I have never been able to perceive the advantages of separate schools for the sexes. From the cradle to the grave, I must think that God intended that they should walk in each other's society.—I cannot think it necessary to erect a sort of literary monastery and nunnery for girls and boys. I do not believe it furnishes the most suitable preparation for life. I think it quite evident that girls educated with the other sex gain a strength, a balance, a firmness of character, which they cannot elsewhere acquire, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, young men from a suitably familiar companionship with young women in the course of education, acquire for them a high-minded respect, a propriety of demeanor, and a purity of feeling which is apt to be wanting when they associate only with each other.

Together as regards studies and progress, and together as regards companionship, let them tread the fields of literature, or ascend the starry walks of science—together let them explore the wonders of creation and the highest mysteries of the Cross.

Iceland.

A correspondent of the Watertown Jeffersonian, now in Iceland, writes from Reykjavik, the capital of the Island, that it is a neat town of twelve hundred inhabitants, with a cathedral and college. There is also a hotel and club house. Several of the merchants live in two story houses. The main street runs parallel to the water, the sloping gravelly beach, and on the side of this street, facing the sea, are the stores, some fifteen in number. Besides this, there are three other streets running parallel to it further back The houses, with gable ends to the street, are all wooden framed buildings, generally of one story, and covered with a coating of tar in place of paint. This preserves the wood, and makes sides and roof water tight, and though they are all black as night, they do not contrast badly with their white window sash and curtains, and the green fields about. In closed dwellings, muslin curtains, flower pots, containing roses, fuchsias geraniums pansits, and other exotics all in bloom, showed the triumphs over climate that a little care will make. The hotel is a square two story building.

"How green the fields look, and how pretty the gardens here in Iceland! I walked up on a hill, a little out of town, and I saw the farmers mowing, and heard the familiar clink of the stone on the steel, while the mower sharpened his scythe.—The land is so rough—all covered with little mounds or hillocks—that they can only use scythes about two feet long. The scythe snath is straight, and similar to those I have seen used in Shetland. The right hand, or lower side, is like ours, fastened to the snath, but the left hand one is like the letter T, the band taking hold of the top piece They shave the grass down as close as Hotspur found the dandy's chin. 'new reaped,' like 'stubble land.'—The hay is fine and soft, but the grass is not very high. In the gardens I see grow ing potatoes, turnips, radishes, lettuce, and some other vegetables. Grain does not grow in Iceland, neither does wood. The country is quite destitute of timber. I saw a little shrub, about five feet high, in the Governor's garden; that is, perhaps, the largest tree in Iceland. This, though, is protected by a high wall on the north of it. In former times there must have been some forests, for I am told large logs are found in the bogs, and too far inland to allow the idea of their being drift timber."

Important to Mill Owners.

HOW A CIRCULAR SAW IS RUN WITHOUT AN ARBOR.—Some time since it was announced that Ammi U. George, of Nashau, had invented and patented a machine by which a circular saw was run without an arbor, and in such a manner as to cut a board nearly the width of the saw. The announcement was received with credulity in high mechanical quarters. We published a week or two since a paragraph from the Scientific American, which is supposed to be posted up in these matters, declaring its utter disbelief in the truth of the statement, and anxiously inquiring for the inventor, and how it is done.

We have seen the machine operate and can tell the editor how it is done. His other inquiry is already answered. The saw which we saw operate is a foot in diameter, and cut a board ten inches wide, and we will try to tell how the thing is done.—The saw is placed horizontally, and upon two opposite edges lies tightly held between two iron wheels or pulleys, covered with leather; then an iron plate passes across the centre upon the upper side of the saw, in which a pivot attached to the upper side of the saw runs. This keeps the saw steadily in its place, while the under side of the saw presents a clear surface from the pulleys upon one edge to those upon the other. Motion is applied to these pulleys, and those on opposite sides of the saw moving in opposite directions, the saw is moved round rapidly, held in places, as before stated, by the pivot revolving in the plate across the centre. This plate is brought to an edge on either side, so that in sawing a board, it springs so as to pass over it. The log—for the machine is designed for sawing logs—is placed upon the carriage, which feeds itself, and as it progresses the board passes over the plate. When it has cut through, the board is removed, the log raised by a convenient operation, so as to cut another board, the motion reversed, and the carriage goes back again, cutting a board as it goes, and so on, until the log is all sawed up.

The great advantage of the plan is the ability to saw large logs—a saw four feet in diameter sawing a board nearly its own width. The power being applied to the outer edge of the saw, it is obvious that the larger the saw, the greater the power, being increased in the same ratio that it decreased in the old method. It may seem as if the pulleys which impart motion to the saw might be made to slip upon it, when any obstacle is placed against it. But we saw it demonstrated again and again, that while the pulleys run the saw runs, and when an obstacle of sufficient force was applied to stop the saw, it stopped the pulleys, and let a three inch belt slip upon the shaft, the saw holding the pulleys fast. The machine is an ingenious one, and yet simple in its principles.

The proprietors of the patent are Mr. George, the inventor, of Nashau, and Mr. John Mullay, of Bangor, Me., by whom it will be introduced to the pine forests of that State, and will work a revolution in the lumbering business of that region.—*Nashau Telegraph.*

A patent for this saw has been applied for in England.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Invasion of the Yankees.

Under this heading the Paris Charivara has a hit at the Americans:—

"There remains in the world but one sort of barbarians. The last of the barbarians is the Yankee, alias the American.—Europe is too careless, and will shortly be Americanized. The inherent and distinctive character of the American Yankee is to spurn all vulgar prejudices, and to respect nothing that is deemed respectable by other nations. We must, however, also add, that all other democrats profess the same subversive ideas. Should there be in Europe any celebrated agitator, depend upon it, the Yankee will move heaven and earth to get possession of him; he will load him with honours, will cram him with feasts and banquets, will surfeit him with compliments and speeches, merely to vex us men of order—We all remember how the Marquis de Lafayette was received, when the elder Bourbons were on the throne. Yesterday it was Kossuth's turn, to-day and Irish tribune of the name of Meagher has dethroned the Magyar demagogue. Whoever is at war with any established order of things in Europe, is sure of the most hospitable reception in Yankeedom. The American has one quality in common with the barbarian; he is unscrupulously bold, and is convinced that all belongs to him; he has not the most rudimentary notions of property.—Should he have any longing desire for a town, or find a country that pleases his fancy, he immediately annexes it, and thus sets the thing at rest. Oregon pleases us; we annex Oregon. Texas is a nice spot; we annex Texas. California might be turned to account; we annex California, &c., &c. The Yankee finds Mexico to his taste; depend upon it, he will soon annex Mexico. Havana is a nice island; it will share the same fate. Should Navarre, a kingdom which we legitimately possess, since the time of Henry IV., tickle the fancy of the Yankees, the official gazette of Washington would soon publish the act of annexation of Navarre. Thus it would be with regard to Perigord, Annis, Saintogne, Acquitaine, Ostarace, and all the possessions of the French crown. Europe is not sufficiently guarded against the Yankee invasion; we may soon expect to see their small clippers come into our rivers, and penetrate into the heart of the country; our fine provinces will be sacked, the churches pillaged and burnt, the unfortunate inhabitants compelled to turn Yankees; that is to say, their religious creed will be, to wear a round hat, straight collared coat, and drab gaiters up to the knee. The Northmen will give the hand of fellowship to all the Josephites, Templars, Manicheans and Free Masons of Europe. Verily, verily, I say, let Europe be aware; some morning *she may awake* A YANKEE!"

The Three Voices.

What saith the past to thee? Weep!
Truth is departed;
Beauty hath died like the dream of a sleep,
Love is first faint-hearted;
Trifles of sense the profoundly unreal,
Scare from our spirits God's holy ideal,
So as a funeral bell, slowly and deep,
So tolls the past to thee! Weep!

How speaks the present hour? Act!
Walk upward glancing:
So shall thy footsteps in glory be traced,
Slow but, advancing.
Scorn not the smallness of daily endeavour,
Let the great meaning ennoble it ever,
Droop not o'er efforts expended in vain
Work, as believing that labour is gain.

What does the future say? Hope!
Turn thy face sunward!
Look where the light fringes the far rising slope,
Day cometh onward,
Watch! tho' so long be the twilight delaying,
Let the first sunbeam arise on thee praying;
Fear not, for greater is God by thy side,
Than armies of Satan against thee allied.
—*Home Journal.*

The Paletot.

Mons. Eugene Guinot devoted a part of his last "Review of Paris" to the memory of the Count d'Orsay. The following is a curious anecdote translated from it, descriptive of the origin of the paletot:—"One day the Count d'Orsay, whose distinction, elegance and wit pronounced him the leader of English fashion, returning from a steeple chase, mounted on a race horse and followed by a jockey, was surprised by the rain (an accident very common in the English climate,) and against which he had nothing to guard him. The jockey had forgotten to provide his master with a great coat, which he was in the habit of carefully folding and attaching to his back with a leather strap. The storm continued with redoubled force, and the king of fashions was menaced with the danger of taking cold, when he perceived a sailor clothed in a large coat of coarse cloth which enveloped him comfortably from the chin to the middle of the legs. "Oh! my friend," said the Count d'Orsay, stopping his horse, "will you go into this public house until the rain is passed over?" 'With pleasure,' replied the sailor. 'Well, take off your coat and sell it to me. You will not want it while you are there, and you can buy another after the rain is passed away." "Willingly, my lord" The sailor took off his coat and the Count gave him ten guineas, put the coat over his hunting coat, and rode into London in the dress.—During the interval the rain had ceased, and the sun shone forth; it was the hour for walking in Hyde-park. The Count d'Orsay went thither, and appeared in the middle of that elegant crowd with a sailor's coat instead of an overcoat. "It is original! charming! delightful!" said the dandies.—The next day all the fashionables in London had coats to match, and the paletot was invented—the paletot, which had been round the world, and yet flourishes after ten years' fashion. Such was its origin."

Minute Mechanism.

There is a cherry stone at the Salem, (Mass.) Museum, which contains one dozen silver spoons. The stone itself is of the ordinary shape, but the spoons are so small their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Here is the result of immense labour for no decidedly useful purpose; and there are thousands of other objects in the world, fashioned by ingenuity, the value of which, in a utilitarian sense, may be quite as indifferent.

Dr. Oliver gives an account in his Philosophical Transactions, by the way, of a cherry stone, on which were carved one hundred and twenty-four heads, so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by the mitres and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for $1,500, and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered an object of so much value, that its possession was disputed, and became the object of a suit in chancery. This stone Dr. O. saw in 1687.

In more remote times still, an account is given of an ivory chariot, constructed by Mermicides, which was so small that a fly could cover it with its wing; also a ship of the same material, which could be hidden with the wing of a bee.

Pliny, too, tells us that Homer's Iliad, which has fifty thousand verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nut shell; while Elia mentions an artist who wrote a distich in letters of gold, and enclosed it in the rind of a kernel of corn. But the Harren MSS. mentions a greater curiosity than any of the above, it being nothing more or less than the Bible written by one Petre Bales—a chancery clerk—in so small a book that it could be enclosed within the shell of an English walnut. D. Israeli gives an account of many other similar exploits to that of Bales.

There is a head of Charles II. in the library of St. John's College, Oxford, wholly composed of minute written characters, which, at a small distance, resemble the lines of an engraving. The head and ruff are said to contain the book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Again, in the British Museum is a portrait of Queen Anne, not much bigger than the hand. On this drawing are a number of lines and scratches, which, it is asserted, include the entire contents of a thin folio.—*Scientific American.*

Washington's Punctuality.

Washington was a minute man. An accurate clock in the entry at Mount Vernon, controlled the movements of the family. At his dinner parties, he allowed five minutes for difference of watches, and then waited for no one. If members of Congress came at a late hour, his simple apology was, "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you;" or, "Gentlemen I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come." Nobody ever waited for General Washington. He was always five minutes before the time; and if parties he had engaged to meet were not present at the season appointed, he considered the engagement cancelled, and would leave the place and refuse to return. Noble trait! May it become a national one.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

Old Maids.

Of old maids there are many kinds.—Curvier himself could scarcely have classed the multitudes of the species. The patient, pious old maid; the brisk, busy old maid; the gaunt, the precise, the dressy, the grim, the gossipping, the spiteful, the kindly; all these, buzzing in and out of the world's great hive, may puzzle us by their variety. But one great distinction they share with the rest of their fellow-creatures, married or single—there are bad and good old maids. One species, gentle, meek, useful; having no ties of their own, making ties of the very tenderness and affection of their yearning hearts; nursing sick children; looking after the poor; taking all the trouble off the hands of some overburdened mother of a family, governess, friend, housekeeper, and humble companion, all in one; women perfect in their way; women, who lack nothing of being saints, except canonisation. But to balance the love we might otherwise feel for the lonely race, there is another species—busy bodies; intriguers, thrusting themselves out of their own solitary homes into the homes of others, to work mischief, like earwigs in the core of fruit; toad-eaters; slanderers; full of flattery; full of spite: struggling to keep their ground by the meanest concessions; affecting not to perceive the most open rebuffs; ready to undermine by the grossest treachery; envious; pitilers; daughters of the father of lies, and serving him perpetually.

The Difference.

As a gentleman was walking in the street, he saw, at some distance ahead, half a dozen men proceeding at a slow and measured step to their day's work. In a minute or two he overtook them, and soon looked back upon them in the distance. "What makes the difference?" said he to himself: "I was the son of a poor labouring man. What am I not like these men, now plodding on in the same condition of poverty and toil? Evidently for the same reason that I have left them far behind me. From my earliest childhood, whenever I have had anything to do, I have done it with my might, whether working by the day or by the job. These men are working for others—I suppose by the day They will take a "slow and easy" motion. They will plod on so through life, and never rise any higher. If we would win the prize, we must run for it."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Advertisements.

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1853,

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C. H. BELCHER.

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Nov 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS

For Christmas and New Year!

At the Wesleyan Book-Room, 136 *Argyle Street.*

BESIDES a large assortment of Books from the United States, a package was received by the last R. Mail Steamer from England containing VALUABLE and INTERESTING Books, in *beautiful* and *fancy bindings, gilt edges*, suitable for *CHRISTMAS* and *NEW YEAR GIFTS* to the Library, and Drawing-Room. Among these are the follwing:—

Abbott's Parental Duties, Mother at Home, Every Day Duties, Child at Home, Corner Stone, Way to do Good, Fireside Christian;

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The above sold at very cheap rates.

☞ We should be glad to have a call from our friends and others at this *Season*. The above may be safely put in the hands of the young. Dec 16.

READ, MARK AND REMEMBER,

THAT no Medicine has ever been introduced, so useful and beneficial in DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP and SPASM of the STOMACH or BOWELS, VOMITING, &c. &c. (so prevalent during sultry weather), as that pleasant and cheap preparation known as TAYLOR'S CORDIAL SYRUP. It has now been before the public during the past three years, and been extensively and advantageously employed in some very severe cases, and is now kept in many families in the event of sudden attack.

Prepared only by H. A. TAYLOR and sold at the Edinburgh Cough Lozenger Depot, agent for LEDY's Sarsaparilla Blood Pills, HOBENSACK's Worm Syrup, &c., 84 Sackville Street, in bottles fifteen pence each, with directions for use. Athe. July 15.

Fresh Grapes, Figs, Raisins, &c.

Received ex Brooklyn, direct from Malaga.

FRESH GRAPES, in Kegs, Boxes and Drums, White FIGS, Layer RAISINS in half boxes, Bunch Muscatels, boxes halves and quarters, Bloom Raisins, sultanas do, Jordan and Softshelled ALMONDS, PECANS, Filberts, White Wine VINEGAR, Olive Oil, &c &c. For sale at the "ITALIAN WAREHOUSE," 44 Hollis Street.

Nov 11. W. M. HARRINGTON.

Fox Scent.

MADE from the Receipt of a celebrated Fox Catcher, and highly recommended. For sale at No. 139 Granville Street. ROBT C. FRASER.

November 25. Druggist.

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 abundant; 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* 1850 *Cash and Emigrant in Instalments still being done away with.*

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 lots*, *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 Lessee 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 Saving's 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

FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY.

HALIFAX CLOTHING STORE.

Old Stand, No. 4, Ordnance Row.

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

Seasonable Goods, viz.:

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, DOESKINS (some choice patterns,) Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS, Whitneys, &c.

Mens' Lambs' Wool Vests and Drawers; fine white, Regatta, striped Cotton, red and blue Flannel Shirts, Silk and Cotton, Handkerchiefs, well assorted; English, German and American Braces.

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

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

Jackets—Pilot, Beaver, Whitney, Flushing and Cloth

Trowsers—Cassimere, Cloth, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinett, Cantoon, Cord, Moleskin Canvas, Duck, &c &c.

Vests in great variety

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

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

CHARLES B. NAYLOR.

Oct 21, 1852. Tailor & Clothier

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica

FOOD,

FOR DIGESTION, &c.

THE distinguishing characteristic of DuBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is succinctly described by one of the sufferers who have been relieved by it, as having "done all that medicine failed to effect." Without recourse to medicine, it affords a perfect cure in the most inveterate and distressing cases of disease connected with the nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys, and intestines, as exhibited in an innumerable variety of malignant forms.—The list of those who have taken the trouble to acknowledge personally the benefit they have derived from the Food now considerably exceeds FIFTY THOUSAND, and includes persons of all classes, from the peer to the artisan. Honest Sergeant Neels, of H.M.S. *Crocodile*, who declares that he has been restored to health and life by it, and "wishes every poor creature labouring under disease could become acquainted with the Food," is as explicit in his thanks as Lord Stuart de Decies, Major-General King, the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, &c. &c. &c. Mr. J. B. Newton, of Plymouth, declares to the same effect:—"For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, wlepelessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past."

For sale in Canisters at 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 13s. 9d., 27s. 6d., and 4 s. 5d., by JOHN NAYLOR,

Nov. 18 152 Granville St.

British and American Dry Goods.

FALL, 1852.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Orders from the Country will receive attention.

J. B. FLOWERS,

No. 46 Barrington Street, Opposite Grand Parade.

Nov 18. Wes.&Ath.2m.

E. K. BROWN,

No. 1, Ordnance Square,

Has received per late arrivals, a well selected stock of

HARDWARE:

BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON,

Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL,

Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps

Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Sock Moulds

Manure Forks and Shovels,

Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Crosscut and Hand Saws,

Nails, Spikes, Latches and Hinges,

Cast Steel Axes, Hatches; Adzes, Draw Knives,

Plates, Chisels, Brace and Bits, and Hammers,

Tin, Iron Wire, Rivets and Wire Cloth,

Shoe Thread, Sparrowbills, Heel Irons, Awl Blades,

Mincing & Pallette Knives, Steel Yards, Spring Balances

House Scales,

Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Ivory Knobs for Mortice Locks,

Coach Wrenches; Brass Bands, Patent Axles, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules,

Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards,

A general assortment of Brushes; Borax

TABLE CUTLERY.

Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, HARNESS MOUNTING, Cabinet Brass Ware; Girth, Chair and Brace Web,

STOVES, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers,

Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles, and Saucepans,

Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes,

Ships' Compasses, Colours and Time Glasses,

Best London White Lead.

Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS,

Linseed Oil, Copal & Bright Varnish, Turpentine,

Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres,

GUNPOWDER, SHOT, and SHEET LEAD.

Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Herring TWINES,

Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit

Oct. 14. 3m.

NASH & CUTLIP,

AUCTIONEERS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 DUKE STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

REFERENCES:—Hon. A. Keith, Halifax, N. S.
Black & Brothers, do.
Cobb & French, Boston.

Dec 2, 1852.

Money Found.

THE Subscriber has found a considerable Sum of MONEY on the Post Road in Hopewell, County of Albert, New Brunswick. The owner can have the same by describing the property and paying expenses

Harvey, Co., Albert, Dec 2nd, 1852.

B. H. NEWCOMB

Dec 9. tf. Nova Scotian. tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY recent arrivals from England,