Poetry

Verses,

Suggested by a Bird alighting on the deck of a Steamship when sailing the Mediterranean.

BY WILLIAM STEWART.

We bid thee welcome twittering little thing,
And hail thy presence with sincere delight.
Come, rest awhile thy weary fluttering wing,
Nor venture further on a seaward flight.

Nay, start not from our freely offered crumbs,
As if suspecting us of artful *ruse*.
Be guileless as a welcome guest becomes
And we thy friendship frank shall not abuse.

We mean no harm, in action or in word,
Yet, of thy history we would something know;
Come, tell us now in candour little bird
Whence thou hast come, and whither thou dost go.

Say, hast thou, like a truant, broke away
From home, and friends, and fond domestic ties?
Ah! silly culprit, thus the fool to play
And hope for pleasure in thy enterprise.

Or, hast thou quarrelled with thy gentle mate,
And left her, vowing thou shouldst elsewhere live?
Nay, be not rash, 'tis hurtful so to hate;
Resent not wrongs, "forget them and forgive."

Mayhap *thy* petulance had grown so bold,
So hot thy temper, and thy speech so rude,
That thou, at length, hadst plainly to be told
"To leave thy country for thy country's good."

But thou art libeled by such naughty things;
Thy unblanched eye bespeaks thee innocent;
'Tis liklier thou hast spread thy tiny wings
On some kind deed or useful mission bent.

Perchance, this morning thy paternal care
Was roused by plaintive chirping of thy brood,
And thou hast ventured, with devotion rare,
Thus far o'er land and sea in search of food.

Or, hast thou missed some fledgling from the nest
And sallied forth the fugitive to track?
Then, welcome generous bird, and speed thy quest,
Soon mayst thou guide the erring wanderer back.

Or, hast thou left some solitary spot
To seek a less precarious sphere of life?
Still speed thee dauntless bird, and may thy lot
Wherever cast, be free from care and strife.

Say, dost thou bear the olive branch of love,
The pledge that wars' engulphing surges cease?
Thrice welcome halcyon bird, as Noah's dove,
With joy we hail thee, harbinger of peace.

We might indulge sweet fancies such as these,
Were but thy pleasant visit long enough,
But now thy pinions open to the breeze
As if impatient to be soaring off.

Yet, stay, before we part another word,
'Tis fit we should repuite thy confidence;
If thou art well good gentle little bird
"Let well alone" and trust in Providence.

Abide at home with patriotic heart
To train thy young, or trill thy matin lay,
So shall thou act a wise and proper part,
And share their honours who best serve their day.

Now, fare thee well, we part for different climes,
We ne'er may chance to meet again with you,
Yet, fare thee well, for oft in after times
Our thoughts shall linger o'er this interview.

Agriculture.

A Few Hints on Budding.

Budding, or *inoculation*, is one of the most general, and, in this country, by far the most important method of summer propagation. This operation consists in removing a bud from the variety to be propagated and inserting it on another which is called the stock. Its success depends upon the following conditions: In the first place, there must be a certain degree of affinity between the stock and the parent plant from which we propose to propagate. Thus, among fruit trees, the Apple, Crab, Pear, Quince, Mespilus, and Mountain Ash, all belong to the same natural family, and may be worked upon each other. The Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach and Almond, form another natural division, and work upon each other. The Cherry must be worked upon some kind of Cherry, and Currants and Gooseberries go together. In general practice the Apple is worked either upon Apple seedlings, which are called free stocks, or upon the *Doucain* or *Paradise*, which are dwarf growing species, and are used for the purpose of making small trees. The Pear is worked either upon Pear seedlings, which are called free stocks, or upon the Quince to make dwarfs; occasionally it is worked upon the Mountain Ash and Thorn, But it must be borne in mind that while all varieties succeed on the Pear seedling, a certain number fail entirely on the other stocks we have named. Lists of such as succeed particularly well on the Quince will be found in previous numbers of the *Horticulturist*. The Cherry is worked either upon seedlings of what is known as the *Mazzard*, a small, black, sweet cherry, that form a very large, robust tree; or for dwarf, on the *Mahaleb*, or perfumed cherry, which is a small tree with bitter fruit, about as large as a common pea.

In the second place, the buds must be in a proper state. The shoot, or scion budded from, must be the present season's growth, and it should be mature—that is, it should have completed its growth, which is indicated by the formation of a bud on the point, called the *terminal bud* and the buds inserted should be wood buds. On a shoot of this kind, there are a number of buds unsuitable for working; those at the base begin but partially developed, are liable to become *dormant*, and those on the point, where the wood is pithy, perish. The ripening, or maturing of the buds, must regulate the period of budding, so that the time at which any given tree or class of trees should be worked, depends upon the season, the soil, and other circumstances which control the ripening of wood. In our climate, plums usually complete their growth earlier than other fruit trees, and are, therefore, budded first; we usually have ripe buds by the middle of July. In some cases, when the stocks are likely to stop growing early, it becomes necessary to take the buds before the entire shoots have completed their growth, and then the ripe buds from the middle and lower parts are chosen. Cherries come next, and are generally worked about the first of August. The buds *must* be mature, or a failure will be certain.

In the third place, the stock must be in the right condition—that is, the bark must lift freely and cleanly from the wood, and there must be a sufficient quantity of sap betwen the bark and wood to sustain the inserted bud and form a union with it. Stocks, such as the common sorts of plum, pear, and cherry, that finish their growth early, must be worked early; while such as the Peach, Quince, wild or native Plum, *Mahaleb* Cherry, &c., that grow late must be worked late. If these stocks that grow freely till late in the autumn be budded early, the buds will either be covered up—"drowned," as it is technically called—by the rapid formation of a new woody substance, or they will be forced out into a premature growth.

A very great degree of sappiness, in either the stock or bud, make up, in part for the dryness of the other. Thus, in the fall, when plum buds are quite dry, we can work them successfully on stocks that are growing rapidly. This is a very fortunate circumstance, too. Young stocks with a smooth, clean bark, are more easily and successfully worked than old ones, and when it happens that the latter have to be used, young parts of them should be chosen to insert the bud on.

In localities where buds are liable to injury from freezing and thawing in the winter, the buds are safer on the north side of the stock, and when exposed to danger from wind, they should be inserted on the side facing the point where the most dangerous wind blows from. Attention to this point may obviate the necessity of tying up, which in large practice, is an item of some moment.

In the fourth place, the manual operation must be performed with neatness and dispatch. If a bud be taken off with ragged edges, or if it be ever so slightly bruised, or if the bark of the stock be not lifted clean without bruising the wood under it, the case will certainly be a failure. The budding-knife must be thin and sharp. A rough-edged razor is no more certain to make a painful shave, than a rough-edged budding knife is to make an unsuccessful bud. It takes a good knife, a steady hand, and considerable practice to cut off buds handsome, well and quick. As to taking out the particle of wood attached to the bud, it matters little, if the cut be good and not too deep. In taking out the wood, great care is neccessary to avoid taking the root of the bud with it. Then, when the bud is in its place, it must be well tied up. Nice, smooth, soft strips of bark, like narrow ribbands, are the best and most convenient in common use. Every part of the cut must be wrapped so firm as to exclude air completely; and this should be done as quickly as possible, as the air soon blackens the inner surface of the new parts that are placed in contact.

We have thus stated briefly, for the benfit of beginners, the chief points that require particular attention in budding, or inoculation. Amateurs who have little to do should choose the mornings and evenings, or cloudy, cool days, to do their budding; but nurserymen must work in all weathers, and in all hours of the day; but their superior skill and quickness renders it less hazardous. When only a few stocks are to be worked, and the weather happens to be dry, a thorough watering or two will be of great service in making the bark lift freely.—*The Horticulturist.*

From the New England Farmer.

Training Horses for the Saddle.

To sit on horseback, the rider should retain a uniform position from the waist to the knee. The changes in position and bearing are obtained by the movement of the body above the waist, and of the legs above the knee.

Keeping your seat, depends upon keeping the centre of your weight in a line with the legs of your horse, as seen from front to rear, and, therefore, at the same angle with the ground, as his own weight, bears in all his movements.

When the horse, at speed, wheels, he inclines his body to the side he turns to, and thereby resisting the impetus of his velocity in the former direction. If you incline your body with his, you keep your centre of gravity at the same angle with the ground as the horse's weight rests, and are not forced out of the saddle by your own momentum.

The skill of the horseman (acquired by practice,) enables him to anticipate the movements of the animal, and be so placed at every change of motion, that his own weight does not throw him when the horse attempts to dismount the rider.

You communicate your orders to the horse, and inform him of the movement required by inclining your body toward the attitude you should have when he obeys, and enforce his obedience by the spur or the bit.

If, at a halt, you wish to move forward or, on the march, wish to increase his speed, a slight inclination of the body forward and drawing back of the feet, will notify the horse of your intention, and place you in a position to apply the spur, and resist the effect of any violent spring that might be made by a restive horse.

The horse, after a little practice, moves without waiting for the spur to prick him. When he obeys, resume your former position.

On the march, if you wish to slacken your speed, or halt, the backing the upper part of the body and putting forward the feet, (more or less, in proportion to the extent of the change,) will notify the horse of your order, and prevent you being thrown forward when he obeys.

He will slacken his speed, or halt, without waiting for the powerful strain of the bit, especially if his mouth has not been calloused by a rider who tries to keep his seat by hanging on to the reins. Be careful not to spur or rein without an object. Let the horse know that no pain follows his prompt obedience.

If you wish to wheel to the right or left, a slight inclination of the body, a pressure of the rein in that direction against the neck, and a movement of the *leg on that side* as to apply the spur, will move the fore quarters of the horse toward and the hind quarters from it. In general, the movement will be done before the rowel touches the skin.

When you leap a fence, as the horse rises on his hind feet, you incline your body forward and lower your feet, to get your weight to the same bearing as his own on his hind legs that support him. Your preparing yourself for the leap when he sees the obstacle, notifies the horse of your intention, and he will spring without waiting for the spurs, which he knows enforce all movements to the front. When the horse leaps, you keep your body in the same vertical position, as he changes his bearing from the hind legs to the fore, bringing your shoulders back and your feet forward, to resist the shock when his fore feet strike the ground. All movements are performed by the horse with more or less rapidity, as the rider's movements are more less accelerated.

Passaging.—To move sideways at a halt (to close an opening or clear an obstacle,) before moving forward, move the bridle hand toward the object you wish to approach, and apply the *opposite* spur. The horse will then move up without advancing or falling back. As this is the most difficult motion to teach the horse, he should be first well trained in the other movements. He should be trained to close up with other horses, a pace or two from him, or move up to a gate he is to pass through, that he may understand what is wanted.

A horse can be readily trained so that the rider can command his position while seated in the saddle, as readily as if he stood on the ground, and with a horse's rapidity added. The horse will change his position to suit the direction you wish to point the carabine or the telescope; as though the rider's eye and the horse's legs were parts of the same body. GUIDON.

Miscellaneous.

Literature and Longevity.

An opinion has been expressed, (says Mrs. Sigourney, in her interesting volume, "Past Meridian,") that literary labors, or habitual excursions into the regions of imagination, are adverse to the continuance of health, or even the integrity of intellect. Grave charges, truly! and examples to the contrary may be easily adduced.

Premature death and mental declension are confined to no profession or condition of life. Too early, or undue, stress laid on the organs of the brain, is doubtless fought with disastrous consequences. Still, their constant and severe exercise may comport both with physical welfare and longevity.

It is indeed true, that Swift "expired a driveller and a show,—but not until he had passed seven years beyond the span allotted to human life; and the amiable author of the "Task" closed his pilgrimage in a rayless cloud at sixty-six; and Water Scott sank at sixty-one, under toil too ambitiously pursued for the safe union of the flesh with spirit; and Southey, whose reckless industry precluded needful rest, subsided ere sixty-eight into syncope and the shadows of darkness; and Henry Kirk White faded at twenty-one, in the fresh blossom of his young renown; and Byron at thirty-six rent the fiery armor of genius and of passion, and fled from the conflict of life.

Yet Gœthe, unimpaired by the strong excitement of imagination, saw his eighty-second winter; and the sententious architect of the "Night Thoughts" reached fourscore and four; and Voltaire, at the same period, was still in love with the vanity of fame; and Corneille continued to enjoy his laurels until seventy-eight; and Crabbe, at an equal age resigned his pen which had sketched with daguerreotype minuteness the passing scene. Joseph Wharton, until his seventy-ninth year, made his mental riches and cheerful piety sources of delight to all around him; Charles Wesley on the verge of eighty, called his wife to his dying pillow, and, with an inexpressible smile, dictated his last metrical effusion; and Klopstock, the bard of the "Messiah," continued until the same period to cheer and delight his friends. Isaac Watts laid down his consecrated harp at seventy-four; and our own [American] Trumbull, the author of "M'Fingal," preserved until eighty-two the bright, clear intellect, whose strains had animated both the camp and cottage. The illustrious Metastasio detained the admiring ear of Italy until eighty-four; and Milton at sixty-six, opened his long eclipsed eyes on "cloudless light serene," leaving to the world the mournful memories of "Lost Paradise," with living strains of heroic and sublime counsel. Mason was seventy-two ere the holy earth," where his "dead Maria" slumbered, admitted him to share her repose; and the tender Petrarch, and the brave John Dryden, told out fully their seventy years, and the ingenious La Fontaine, seventy-four; while Fontenelle, whose powers of sight and hearing extended their ministrations to the unusual term of ninety-six years, lacked only the revolution of a few moons to complete his entire century.

Those masters of the Grecian lyre, Anacreon, the sweet Sophocles, and the fiery-souled Pindar, felt no frost of intellect, but were transplanted as evergreens in the winter of fourscore. At the same advanced period, Woodsworth, in our own times, continued to mingle the music of his with the murmur of Rydal's falling water; and Joanna Baillie, to fold around her the robe of tragic power, enjoying until her ninetieth year the friendship of the good, and the fruits of a fair renown. Montgomery, the religious poet, so long a cherished guest, amid the romantic scenery of Sheffield, has just departed at the age of eighty-two; and the Rogers, who gave us in early life the "Pleasures of Memory" now the most venerable poet in Europe, and probably in the world, is cheered at ninety-three, with the love of all who ever came within the sphere of his virtues.

It was a brighter vernal day than often occurs under English skies, (says the lady writer quoted above,) when I drove to Hampstead to see Joanna Baillie. I found her seated on the sofa, in her parlour, surrounded by many pictures,—herself, to me, the most pleasant picture, of dignified and healthful age. On her cheek was someweat more of a color than usual; for she had just returned from a long walk among her pensioners, and the exercise, and the comfort of active benevolence, lent new life and expression to her smile. Seventy-six years had absorbed any charm that youth might have bestowed; yet to my eyes she was beautiful. On the same sofa was her sister, Agnes, whom she so intensely loved, and to whom one of her sweetest poetical effusions was addressed. Though several years beyond fourscore, her complexion was singularly fair, her features symetrical, and her demeanor graceful and attractive.—Between them was seated Rogers the banker-poet, with locks like the driven snow, having come out several miles from his mansion in St. James's Park to make them a friendly call. His smooth bow and fresh flow of conversation, made it difficult to believe that this could be indeed his eightieth spring It seems that he had been kindly advising the authoress of "Plays of the Passions" to collect her fugitive poems, from their wide, spread channel into the more enduring form of a volume. As she felt disinclined to the labor, he had himself undertaken and accomplished it, and was now discussing the success of the publication, and enjoying the high suffrages of criticism as if they were his own. Their cheering joyous notes pleasantly blended; and mental communion and service seemed to have given them new youth, or rather to have kept it perennial.

Even now I imagine that I hear the voice of the venerable poet, whom I still rejoice to number among my living friends, repeating with deliberate intonation and perfect emphasis his favorite passage from Mrs. Barbauld, who herself resided in the immediate vicinity at Hampstead. It was written in extrame old age, but with unfaded vigor of intellect:

"Life' we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part where friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost both pang and tear;
So, steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time,
Say not, Good night; but in yon happier clime
Bid me, Good morning."

Pluto wove for the men of Attica his beautiful theories to the age of eighty-one.—Newton, as illustrious for Christian humility as for intellectual greatness, laid down his earthly honors at eighty-five; and Franklin, who in the words of Mirabeau, "stole the lightnings from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants," cheered us with the mild radiance of his philanthropy till eighty-four; and Herschel rose above the stars, with which he had long communed, at eighty-three,—while his sister, whom he had so kindly made the companion of his celestial intercourse, survived until ninety-seven. Mr. Hofland and Miss Jane Porter reached seventy-four, in dignity and honor; Mrs. Champon, seventy-five; Mrs. Piozzi, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, eighty-one; Miss Burney, eighty-eight; Mrs. Carter, eighty-nine; and the venerable Hannah More died only one year younger, having with indefatigable industry composed eleven books after she had numbered her sixtieth birthday: Mrs. Elizabeth Montague and Mrs. Sherwood lived to be eighty-one; and Mrs. Barbauld to a more advanced age.

Various Extracts.

HOMER'S DESCRIPTION OF BALAKLAVA.—Thus it seems almost beyond a doubt, that the shores of the Black Sea were the mysterious regions where some of the scenes of Homer were laid, and in parts of which in the very earliest times, as in Colchis, were settled highly civilised communities. Let us now observe Homer's description of Balaklava, as Pope has translated it:—

'Within a long recess a bay there lies
Edged round with cliffs, high pointing to the skies.
The jutting shores, that swell on either side,
Contract its mouth, and break the rushing tide.
Our eager sailors seize the fair retreat,
And bound within the port their crowded fleet;
For here retired the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness silvered o'er the deep.
I only in the bay refused to moor,
And fixed without my hawsers to the shore:
From thence we climbed a point, whose airy brow
Commands the prospect of the plains below;
No tracks of beasts, or signs of men, we found,
But smoky volumes rolling from the ground.'
Od, b. 10, v. 101.

It is impossible to give a truer or clearer picture of Balaklava than that which was thus drawn by old Homer nearly three thousand years ago. The two high rocks which advance into the bosom of the waves, and seem approaching to embrace one another, are there, and only leave a narrow passage turned towards the south, which barely allows two vessels to cross one another. Its width is eight hundred feet, and its greatest depth one hundred fathoms, and the water of the bay looks very black.—When the narrow passage is passed, the port enlarges to the width of twelve hundred feet, and its depth goes on diminishing from ninety to six fathoms, its entire length being nearly a mile.—*Seymour's Narrative of Travels in the Crimea.*

NO FIXTURES IN NATURE.—There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and volatile. Parmanence is but a word of degree. Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law dissolves the fact and holds it fluid.—Our culture is the predominance of an idea which draws after it this train of cities and institutions. Let us rise into another idea; they will disappear. The Greek sculpture is all melted away, as if it had been statues of ice; here and there a solitary figure or fragment remaining, as we see flecks and scrips of snow left in cold dells and mountain clifts, in June and July. For the genius that created it creates now somewhat else. The Greek letters last a little longer, but are already passing under the same sentence, and tumbling into the inevitable pit which the creation of new thoughts opens for all that is old. The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races feed out of the decomposition of the foregoing. New arts destroy the old. See the investment of capital in aqueducts made useless by hydraulics; fortifications by gunpowder; roads and canals, by railways; sails by steam; steam by electricity.

THE BEST LEGACY.—The mere money which endows a school or a college, is not the only or the highest contribution to the cause of education or improvement. It may have been acquired by dishonourable trade or accursed traffic. It may have been amassed by sordid hoardings, or wrung from oppressed dependants. It may carry with it to the minds of those for whom it provides, the pernicious idea that a pecuniary bequest may purchase oblivion for a life of injustice and avarice, or secure for the vile and the infamous that ever fresh and fragrant renown, which belongs to the memory of the just. The noblest contribution which any man can make for the benefit of posterity, is that of a good character. The richest bequest which any man can leave to the youth of his native land, is that of a shining spotless example.—*Winthrop's Addresses.*

DYING WORDS OF MELANCTHON.—It is related that Melancthon, just before he died, expressed a wish to hear read some choice passages of scripture; and this desire having been met, he was asked by his son-in-law, Sabinus, whether he would have any thing else; to which he replied in these emphatic words:—"*Alinde, nihil, nisi, cœlum,*" NOTHING ELSE, BUT HEAVEN; and shortly after this he gradually breathed his last. Well did one who sought to embalm his memory in verse say:—

"His sun went down in cloudless skies,
Assured upon the morn to rise,
In lovelier array.
But not like earth's declining light,
To vanish back again to night;
No bound, no setting beam to know,
Without a cloud or shade of woe
In that eternal day."

Notes & News.

THE SELF-IMPORTANCE OF CRIME.—The juveniles are, when in prison, of all its inmates the most troublesome; they strut from cell to chapel, and from chapel to cell, with an air of impudence and self-importance as is seldom seen in older criminals. Their manner and their questions in the dock declare how their present mode of decipline operates on their minds. The expression of their conduct if not their lips, is of this kind:—"There's the policeman; he must mind and not ask me questions about my offence. There's the turnkey; he is my servant to bring me my breakfast, dinner, and supper; and if he dont give me enough I'll send for the scales to weigh my bread and meat. There's the schoolmaster; he must give me instructions, and supply me with books. There's the doctor; he must come and ask me how I am twice a week, and every day if I want him. There's the chaplain; he must visit me frequently.—And the governor must not neglect me; and the magistrates, they must come twice a week and ask me if I have any complaints to make. The officers are obliged to mind what they are about. This swells the frog into an ox.—*Prize Essays on Juvenile Delinquency.*

A SUBMARINE RAILWAY.—The *Boulogne Gazette* says, "There is once more a serious intention of uniting France and England by a submarine railway. The latest project is that of Dr. Payerne, who, with forty subaqueous boats, of which he is the inventor, fifteen hundred sailors and navvies, 4,340,000 cubic yards of materials, and £10,000,000 sterling expense, would undertake to construct a tunnel, by means of which the strait that separates the two countries would be crossed in thirty-three minutes. The position of this tunnel would be, no doubt, nearly parallel with that of the electric telegraph, and contiguous to it, as being the narrowest part of the channel, as well as that where the depth of water is the least."

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.—At a time like the present, when the contraction of national debts is becoming general, the following statement of the debts by the principal states in the world, corrected up to a late period is of some interest. It is contained in Ayre's edition of "Fenn on the English and Foreign Funds," very recently issued: Austria, amount of debt, £211,000,000; Baden, £7,000,000; Bavaria, £14,117,000; Belgium, £26,000000; Bolivia, £521,000; Brazil, £12,392000; Buenos Ayres, £2,500,000; Chili, £1,784,000; Columbia, £6,625,950; Cuba, £311,230; Denmark, £13,069,000; Ecuador, £3,817,000; England, £773,923,000; France, £233,000,000; Granada, (New) £7,500,000; Greece, £8,250,000; Guatemala, £594,500; Hamburg, £4,000,000; Hanover, £5174,000; Holland, £102451,000; India, (British,) £48,000,000; Mexico, £10,000,000; Peru, £9,953,800; Portugal, £19,122,000; Prussia, £33,500,000; Roman States, £17,152,000; Russia, £68,000,000; Sardinia, £23,000,000; Saxony, £6,223,000; Spain, £70,000 000; Sweden, £4450,000; Switzerland, £160,000; Turkey, 5,000,000; United States of America, (Federal,) £10,000,000; Venezuela, £3,789,000; Wurtemburg, £4,850,000. Total, £1,736,229,550.

INNER SEA IN AFRICA.—A great inner sea is said to have been discovered in equatorial Africa by Dr. Rebmann, one of the travelers with whose persevering labours in that remote region the newspaper public have become intimately acquainted. He has sent to Europe a small map, on which the sea occupies the vast space between the equator and 10 degrees of south latitude, and between 23 degrees and nearly 39 degrees longitude east from Greenwich, having at its south-eastern extremity Lake Nyassa attached to it like a tail-piece. Mr. Augustus Petermann, in a letter to the London Athenæum respecting the discovery, says: "This immense body of water, with an area about twice as large as the Black Sea—with the Sea of Azoff—is inscribed with the name of Ukerewe or Inner Sea of Unimamezi, its narrow elongated south-eastern end bearing that of Lake Nyassa and the discovery is said, in the accompanying letters, to have been arrived at by the concurrent testimony of various natives dwelling on or close to the lake, both on its eastern as well as on its western shores—with whom the missionaries came in contact. Some of these natives that came down to trade on the coast at Tanga, in particular, gave a clear account of it; while at other points of the coast, from Tanga southward for six degrees of latitude, corroborative information was obtained."

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GREEK SCULPTURE.—Letters from Athens mention the discovery of three hundred antique statues, or fragments of sculpture, recently brought to light by excavations at Argos, on the site of the temple of Juno. These precious remains of ancient art have been recovered by the Greek government; and if it had any large spirit or interest in archæology, Argos possesses within its classic soil quarries of invaluable works of sculpture, buried in the ruins of the ancient city, which might be reclaimed at no great cost. Indeed, the sites of the old Greek temples in many districts, excavated by the government or by the capital of associations, would probably, by sale of the works discovered, amply repay the outlay.

GLOVES.—Belgium is the great glove manufactory of the world. It is stated that from one establishment last year, 400,000 dozen pairs were exported to England and America. There are three thousand hands employed there.

"STAR"
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
CHIEF OFFICE
43, Moorgate Street, London.

THE 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 religious connexion. Assurances, however, may be effected upon all assurable lives.

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from accredited Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies.

The *advantages* it offers to Assurers include all the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance, but the following deserve especial notice.

Nine tenths or ninety per cent. of the Profits, ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-holders having paid Three Annual Premiums.

Credit may be given for one half the Premiums, upon whole Life Policies, for Five Years.

Policies which may lapse, from Non-payment of the Premium, may be renewed at any period not exceeding Six Months, satisfactory proof being given that the Life assured is in good health, and on the payment of a small Fine.

Assured Persons (not being seafaring by profession) will be allowed to proceed in time of peace, in decked vessels, to any port in Europe, and return, without extra charge or previous permission of the Directors.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

All claims paid within Fifty days of their being passed by the Board.

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

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

The following Table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of Ten Years' duration.

Age at Entr'ce	Sum assured	Am't paid to office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years.	Total am't now payable at the death of the Assd.
30	£1,000	243 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	324 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	377 1 8	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The "STAR" Office insures at as low a rate as any of the Life Offices—and Wesleyan Ministers have the advantage of a discount from their annual premium of five per cent.—Further information may be obtained at the office of the Agent, 31 Water Street, or from the Medical Referee, Granville Street.

R. S. BLACK, M.D. M. G. BLACK, JR.
Medical Referee Agent
April 25. y 362

MORTON'S
MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1842—RENOVATED 1854

BY the Recent Arrivals, the Subscribers have completed their Fall Importations of

Genuine Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery,

in great variety from the most approved sources, and are enabled to offer them by LOW PRICES wholesale or retail.

The usual assortment of Toilet Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Cleaver's and other SOAPS, Spices, &c.

☞ Orders from Physicians and others in the country will receive careful attention, if addressed to the Subscribers, 39 Granville Street, Halifax.

October 18. G. E. MORTON & CO.

Free Almanac for 1856.

Purchasers of any of the Following

REMEDIES:

BOGLE'S HYPHERON FLUID,
Bilse's Cod Liver Oil Candy.
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam,
Hohensack's Worm Syrup,
Moffat's Bitters and Pills,
Robert's Sarsaprilla Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Will be supplied GRATIS with a Medical

ALMANAC FOR 1856.

On application at Morton's Medical Warehouse, No 3 9 Granville Street, Halifax.

November 22 G E. MORTO & CO.

The Balm of Thousand Flowers

NO one who makes the slightest pretension to personal comfort and good looks can dispense with this Balm it promotes health and beauty more than any other article of the Toilet ever discovered, removes spots, pimples and freckles, and renders the skin white as alabaster; all persons who are at all exposed to the weather should protect themselves by the balm, from the injurious effects of the heat and sun.

☞ For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., John Richardson, W. Langley, J. Naylor, DeWolf & Co., H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and dealers generally throughout the Province 6m. July 5.

Gerry's Pectoral Tablets.

THIS elegant preparation of Gerry, suffered to dissolve on the tongue, has its active principles at once absorbed by the capillaries and sent direct to the lungs, where without delay it commences a healing process. How much better than those so-called remedies which only clog the stomach and create new diseases. Price one Shilling, sfg., by retail dealers in medicine and wholesale in Halifax by the Proprietor's agents, at Morton's Medical Warehouse. January 31.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these, this Ointment when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrate through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Rheumatism and Scorbutic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or, Erysipilas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings and tumours. Professor Holloway has despatched to the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years' standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Bite of Moschetoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
Bad Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swellings,	Tumours,
Chiego-foot,	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Wounds,
Chapped-hands,	Rheumatism,	Yaws
Corns (Soft)		

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Hoffton. Moore and Chipman, Kentville. E. Caldwell and Tupper, Cornwallis. J. A. Gibbon, Belmont. A. B. Piggot, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T. R. Patillo, Liverpool. J. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River. Robt. West, Bridgwater. Mrs. Neil, Lunenburgh. B. Legge Mahone Bay. Tucker & Smith, Truro. N. Tupper & Co, Amherst. R. B. Huestis, Wallace. W. Cooper, Pugwash. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. Mrs. Norris, Canso. P. Smith, Port Hood. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Mathesson, Brasd'Or.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Price in Nova Scotia are 4s. 6d., 8s. 9d., 6s. 3d., 18s. 6d., 33s. 4d, and 50s. each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

☞ There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. December 13, 1855.

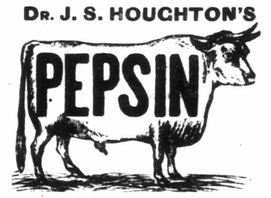
Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a great Natural Remedy for INDIGESTION, and DYSPEPSIA, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is precisely like the Pastric Juice, in its Chemical powers, and a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Sold by the Proprietor in Halifax by the only Provincial Agents.

October 18. G. E. MORTON & CO.

FORRESTER'S
Boys' and Girls' Magazine.

SUCH is the public's appreciation of this standard 3d Monthly for Children, that its subscription list has steadily increased at the rate of 100 *per month for the last three years*. It has won the high reputation of being unquestionably the most fascinating, the best Illustrative, the most instructive and useful juvenile Magazine in the world. The SEVENTEENTH VOLUME commences with January.

"We know of no magazine for children that approaches it in any where near the standard of excellence, attained by this."—*Ladies Rep. Cin.*

The reading matter is varied, chaste and interesting, and so far as distinctness and beauty of execution are concerned, we are safe in pronouncing this juvenile work "unapproached and unapproachable."—*The Constitution, Cincinnati, Oio.*

This is one of the prettiest and best publications for the young that finds its way to our table. The editor seems to understand perfectly what will at once amuse and profit his little readers.—*Vermont Chron Mon, Montpelier, Vt.*

TERMS, $1 per year, in advance, for a single subscriber; for $5 at one time we will send to four subscribers. ☞ Specimen numbers sent to any one wishing to form a club. Money may be sent by Mail at our risk.

F. & J. C. RAND, Publishers, 7 Cornhill, Boston.

☞ We will prepay the United States postage on Subscriptions in Nova Scotia. January 3

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

LIGHTFOOT'S

Pulmonary Pastiles,

PREPARED from Indian Roots and Herbs, from an original receipt used in the private practice of a Celebrated Physician—recommended for the cure of Cough Influenza, Asthma, Croup, Hoarseness, and Incipient Consumption.

☞ A Fresh Supply of this, and all other approved Remedies for affections of the Lungs, just received at Morton's Medical Warehouse, Granville Street, and for sale by G. E. MORTON & CO.

N. B.—Superior Cod Liver Oil constantly on sale by the barrel, gallon, or single bottle.

October 25.

MEDICINES,
SPICES, PERFUMERY.

By the Mic Mac, and Shooting Star, from Glasgow, Eagle, from Liverpool, Warburton, and White Star, from London.

THE Subscribers have received a large and well selected Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Perfumery, Dyestuffs, Patent Medicines, Glassware, Combs Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c, which together with their Stock now on hand, they would offer Wholesale and Retail, as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the City,

DEWOLF & CO., City Drug Store.
October 11. 63 Hollis Stree

The "Sebastopol"
OF DISEASE.

THE ALLIES have made great blunders in the Crimea but not greater than are every day made by doctors, who, to dislodge the enemy *Consumption* from the lungs, throw immense quantities of ammunition, in the shape of powders and pills into the Stomach. They often seriously damage the latter organ, but fail to operate on the former. Now the *Pectoral Tablets* go directly to the seat of mischief, and the whole tribe of lung diseases, Asthmas, Coughs and sore throat are quickly subdued.

☞ Prepared by R. P. Gerry, at 1s