

Poetry

From the New York Tribune. [An unknown correspondent sends us the following exquisite poem. It is shaped with as sweet, tender and delicate a beauty as the "dancing blossom" it addresses.]

TRAILING ARBUTUS. Dangling of the forest! Blossoming alone When earth's grief is sorest, For thy jewels gone—

For the last year-drift melts, your tender buds have flown. Tinged with color faintly, Like the morning sky, Or more pale and saintly, Wrapped in leaves ye lie, Even as children sleep in faith's simplicity.

There the wild wood-robin Hymns your solitude, And the rain comes rousing Through the budding wood, While the low south wind sighs, but dare not be more rude.

Were your pure lips fashioned Out of the air and dew; Starlight and moss and dew; Davy's most tender hue; And scented by the woods that gathered sweets for you?

Fairest and most lonely, From the world apart, Made for beauty only, Veiled from Nature's heart, With such unconscious grace as makes the dream of Art!

Were not mortal sorrow An immortal shade, Then would I to-morrow Such a flower were made.

And live in the dear woods where my lost childhood played.

Commonly known as the "May-Flower."

KOSSUTH'S PROTEST.

ADDRESS TO THE SUBLINE PORTE. The noble-minded Kossuth, from his lonely prison, has addressed a strong and effective protest to the Turkish government against the further detention of himself and his few associates. We give portions of it to our readers, as a tribute due to unrequited worth, and to the claims of our common humanity.

"The undersigned, late Governor of Hungary, is by his prolonged detention, reduced to despair of either justice or generosity.

"Today is the anniversary of our arrival at Kutajah! Kutajah! the tomb where the Sublime Porte has buried us alive, whilst speaking to us of hospitality."

"Pursued by misery, we stepped before the threshold of the Mussulman, and asked from him, in the name of God, in the name of humanity, in the name of his religion, a hospitable asylum, as a free passage. The Turkish government had entire liberty to receive us as a foe."

"The Sublime Porte desired to open to us its sheltering tent; it entreated us to cross the threshold, and swore by its God and its faith, that it would grant us hospitality and a safe asylum. We trusted ourselves to the honor of the Turks. We eat of their bread and their salt; we repose under their roof. We prayed for God to bless them, and we offered them our courage, our experience matured by vicissitudes, and our everlasting gratitude. And Hungarians kept their word."

"Look at Bosnia, where Mussulmen, subjects of the Sublime Porte, are revolted against it. A handful of Hungarian soldiers are in the ranks of its army—it is but a handful, for the Porte would not accept more.—Well! who are first upon the breach? who are the first in the charge? who are they never retreat, who advance, in the midst of fire and grape shot, bayonet in hand, to victory? They are the handful of exiles. They die for Turkey; the Hungarian keeps his word."

"They offered us hospitality, and they gave us a prison; they swore to us that we should meet with an asylum, and we have found imprisonment. God will judge; and God is just.

"We have suffered; but for the sake of not ceasing embarrassment, we have been silent. They begged us to have confidence. We have shown it. They begged us to wait. We have waited long."

"They said to us, it is only until Austria shall succeed in re-establishing that which despoils call order (the order of oppression), that which they call tranquility, (the tranquility of the tomb)."

"Well, she has re-established this order, this tranquility, by her executions. She has re-established it so far as to dare to provoke Prussia to war; so far as to dare, trusting to the support of her master, the Czar, to encroach upon the nations of Europe, to extend her forces from the Baltic to Rome; so far as to threaten Piedmont and Switzerland; so far as to bribe the border provinces of Turkey to revolt—she has re-established this tranquility, she has even announced its re-establishment to the Sublime Porte, and we are still prisoners."

"They begged us to wait one year, reckoning from the day on which we first placed our feet upon Ottoman soil. We waited."

"Afterwards we were told to reckon the year from the day when the sentence for our transportation into the interior was decreed. Again we waited patiently. At length they seemed to revolt at being any longer the jailors of Austria, and they permitted us to hope that on the anniversary of our arrival at Kutajah, our liberty would be restored to us."

"Well, this anniversary has arrived. Behold the consolation which the anniversary of our detention has brought to us! I most solemnly protest against this act. I appeal from it to the eternal justice of God, and to the judgment of all humanity."

"As for myself, and my companions in misfortune, I feel bound to declare before God and humanity, that we are reduced to that pitch of despair at which men take counsel only of their honor, regardless of the consequences or of the scandal of collisions which may be provoked, determined to die rather than to submit to a prolongation of their sufferings."

upwards." Now this is very expressive; there is much meaning in it. Raking with the teeth upwards is as bad as sowing upon fallow ground without breaking it up.

"Men of the world, and men after it, do not rake with the teeth upwards, but downwards. Politicians often rake with the teeth upwards. Politicians always do, but the work which they do is not raking, but smoothing and covering over. Raking with the teeth upwards, in a preacher, is handling the word of God deceitfully. Raking with the teeth upwards, in Satan's work; ye shall not surely die. Paul raked the Corinthians with the teeth downwards, and made them both sore and sorry. They sorrowed to see the raking, and in this Paul rejoiced, for the gospel raked in his hand had done its work effectually."

"In the pursuit of riches, men rake with the teeth downwards. There is Bunyan's Muck-rake, for example. Men must rake with the teeth downwards, if they expect either to rake out principles or riches. Good principles, the things of sterling wisdom, are below the surface, and men must not only rake, but dig for them."

"The work of the gospel is not surface work, but deep work. The gospel husbandry needs to be carefully and prayerfully performed. It means sowing their seed by the wayside without care, the fowls of the air will devour it. There may be whole baskets of good seed, but if it is thrown away in this manner, little good can come of it. Here and there a seed may take root, but the likelihood is otherwise. The good husbandman will stir the soil, if possible, and not throw his seed to the fowls."

"Our tract distributors are in one sense wayside sowers. But then, if they are faithful, they stir the soil, they use the rake with the teeth downwards. Whenever they find a field of soil that promises well, they often and prepare it as much as possible, whilst dropping in the seed. Nor must the seed lie withered, because the soil is not promising, or because they are not permitted to use the rake or the harrow. Wherever soil is found, there is seed sown to be dropped; and prayer itself, if nothing else can be used, may be both sown and reaped. And when the rain of the Spirit falls, the seed, though "buried long in dust," shall be quickened."

"The Maine Farmer has the following on this subject—

"There will probably not be so much wool clipped in Maine this year, as there was last, because, owing to the depressed price of wool, the number of sheep has been diminished, and the remainder of the flock, notwithstanding this, would urge the importance of thoroughly cleansing what wool is clipped, and putting it in the best possible condition for the market. Aside from the honesty of such a course, in itself considered, it is a duty that every farmer has to perform. Not only his own wool, but the better you prepare your wool, the better reputation will it have in the market, and as a natural consequence the more ready will be the sales and the larger the price."

"There are various modes adopted by flock-masters for washing sheep. Some drive them to the margin of a pond or stream of considerable depth, and standing in the water, plunging each sheep separately, and by pressing and squeezing the wool, get the dirt out in this way. As the operator has to stand in the water all the time, while doing this, it is rather a tedious process when the flock is numerous. Others make a sort of trough, or flume in the small stream, with gates to open or to shut, and through which the water is let in, and another at the lower end to let the water out. The operator in this case stands on the outside and washes the sheep, without being much exposed to the water himself. This is a very good mode."

"A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives the following mode, which he adopted. 'I took a trough,' said he, 'which held about a barrel, and filled it with soap suds. I laid a board on one end of the trough, slanting it so that when a sheep was dipped and taken on to the board, the water would drain into the trough. A boy took the hind legs of the sheep first, and I took the fore legs and turned their backs into the trough, then raised them one by one on the board and squeezed the wool thoroughly with our hands. When the soap suds grew low we would add more—having a quantity of dissolved soap in readiness. The soap suds should be made very strong. When we had done so we would take a sheep, and when we had found the wool white and cleaner than I ever got it before without soap, though I have helped wash sheep for more than twenty years; and when we came to shear the sheep, we found the ticks all dead.'

"I adopt any mode you think best, but by all means wash your wool clean."

"I never," says Pope, "could speak in public." "And I do not believe it was a set thing, I could give an account of any story to three friends together, though I could tell it to any three of them with great pleasure."

"When I appeared for the Bishop of Rochester on his trial, though I had but ten words to say, and that on a plain point, (how that Bishop spent his time when I was with him at Bromley.) I made two or three blunders in it, notwithstanding the row of lords which was all I could see, were mostly of my acquaintance."

"Move on.—If you are ever to be anything, you must make a beginning, and you must make it yourself. The world is getting too practical to help drones, and push them along, when there is a busy hive of workers, who, if anything, live too fast. You must lift up your

own feet, and if you have a pair of clogs, which clatter about your heels, they will soon be worn off and left behind on the dusty pathway. Mark, too, the lisp which you prefer; let truth be the object-glass—honesty the surveying chain—and embrace the level with which you lay out your field; and thus prepared, with prudence on one arm and perseverance on the other, you need fear no obstacle. Do not be afraid to take the first step. Boldness will beget assurance, and the first step will bring you so much nearer the second."

On the Construction of Chimneys. "In constructing chimneys, the builder should bear in mind that the facility for the passage of air through a funnel depends entirely upon his labor in its formation. The more direct the funnel, the more regular in its size, and the smoother in its surface, the more perfect will be the draft. The greater length you add to a funnel by giving it abrupt turns or 'breaks' (as they are sometimes called, the less useful it is for the purpose for which it was designed. A funnel 8 inches square, made perfectly smooth and even in its inner surface, and perpendicular in its direction, will conduct a stronger draft than twice the size which is irregular in its form with a rough surface, and having abrupt turns. A separate funnel for each room should be carried all the way up the chimney; and if this is not done, the area of each funnel should equal in measurement that of all the flues leading into it. A chimney of brick, as it is carried up, with a gradual increase of area, as it is carried up, will be much more regular in its draught, than the apex than that of the ordinary construction, where the outlet of the funnel is smaller than the bottom or inlet. The most prominent difficulty in the draft of chimneys is occasioned by discrepancies in the formation of the funnel."

NEW GOODS. Smellie & Abernethy Have received per ship 'Onyx' from Glasgow, part of their SPRING STOCK, consisting of: BARGAINS, Balzars, Lustré, Gause Challie Syphons, and Grenadines, for Ladies DRESSES; Flowered Barges, ROBES, Barge and Adeline SHAWLS, Earlston GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAYS and MUSLINS.

Sewal Gowns, in Collars, Chemisette, Habits, Elizabethans, Sleeves, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Insertions, Trimmings, etc., etc.

Case Black and Coloured Italian Sewing Silk. Pe. Tintino, from Liverpool—Green and White SHIRTINGS, and Sheetings; Printed COTTONS, ORLEANS, DELAINS, MUSLINS, etc. Long and Square Cashmere & Barge SHAWLS, WINDSOR and FANCY SUES, etc. etc.

JAMES MACFARLANE, Market Square.

Washing Sheep. The Maine Farmer has the following on this subject—

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JAMES MACFARLANE, Market Square.

VICTORIA HOUSE, Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B. MARCH 15, 1851. FIRST SPRING IMPORTATIONS, Per Steamship "EUROPA" Thirteen Days from England. Great Reduction in Prices, JAMES DOHERTY & CO., British and French Importers, Beg leave to inform the public that they have received the first part of their SPRING GOODS—consisting of: SHAWLS. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS, New and most superb styles, in RICH FILLED RUSLEY, FRENCH BROCH, CASHMERE, MERINO, THIBET, GALA, and ALL WOOL. NEWEST STYLES in SPRING BONNETS; New French Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; BRITISH and FRENCH RICHEST SATINS and SILKS, in Watford, Brocade Figures, Striped, Plain, and Satin, in all new Colorings, Patterns, and Black; RICH SILK POPLINS, most fashionable colorings; GEN'S GOODS in all new designs; DELAINES, French MERINOS, COBURGS, ALPACCAS, Orleans Cloths and Lustré; Ladies' French Cambric Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Fancy and Plain; Gent's French Cambric, and India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, in all new designs; GENT'S PANTS and VESTS.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES, CARLTON'S FOUNDRY OINTMENT, For the cure of Founder, Splint Hoof, Hoof bound, Horns and contracted forefeet, Fret, wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

RING-BONE CURE, CARLTON'S For the cure of Ring-bone, Blood-spavin, Bone-spavin, Windgalls and Splints, certain remedies. This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety nine cases out of one hundred any of the most distressing Ring-bone and Splints.

FOR FEMALE AND MALE DR. LAZETTE'S JUNO CORDIOL, OR Procreative Blixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that is wanted for those in the married state without offspring, Debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, &c. &c.

114 Packages GROCERY GOODS, POLAND, Sago, and Hall's Patent STARCH, PIPES, assorted Tins, and Shoe Thread, Pearl BARLEY, White Wine VINEGAR, Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Black Lead, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Vanillas, Almonds, Jordan do, Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes, WINKLES and SAUCES, BLACKING, WINDSOR and FANCY SUES, Patent BARLEY and GRAPE, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Revelaria Arabica, MUSTARD in kegs & bottles, and Wrapping and Letter PAPER, INK, WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c.

HAY'S LIMENT FOR THE PILES, The worst attack of the Piles ever experienced, and permanently cured by the use of the genuine Hay's Liment. It is a certain cure, and is a most salutary remedy, and is a most salutary remedy, and is a most salutary remedy.

New supply of cheap & handsome ROOM PAPERS, THE Subscriber has just received another supply of New and Handsome ROOM PAPERS, which he will sell as heretofore—Cheaper than any other in the City.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, WE have now on hand and are constantly making up, THE SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS FOR 1851, and are determined to give satisfaction to every reasonable person.

FOR THE HAIR, If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of Hair, free from dandruff and scurf, by the use of the genuine Hair Dressing, you will find it in the most salutary manner.

DR. SPOHN'S SICK HEAD-ACHE REMEDY, Why will you suffer with that distressing complaint, when a remedy has been discovered which will destroy any Head-ache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years standing.

AT THE HAT AND CAP STORE'S, East side Market Square, and North side King Street, C. D. EVERETT & SON

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS AT THE HAT AND CAP STORE'S, C. D. EVERETT & SON, HAVRE RECEIVED per ship 'Glasgow', Fast side and Cases from London, and Speed from Liverpool—100 dozen HATS, consisting of Satin, Velvet, Molekin, Silk; Felt Hats, various colors; Gilted Turbans, &c.

Spring and Summer Goods, Well worthy the attention of Purchasers! The West of England, French and German CLOTHS, VESTINGS, IN ALL SHADES AND TEXTURES, At Very Moderate Prices!!!

Oakum, Paint, and Oil, LAMING & CO., Sole Importers, 5 TONS LONDON OAKUM, 130 kegs Brandram's WHITE LEAD, 6 casks Griffin's Shill's-Rubber Knives—Cutting Ties—Spades—Shovels, &c. &c.

London Groceries, &c., CHESTS, fine Congo TEA, 7 Casks Day & Martine BLACKING, 100 Kegs White LEAD, 25 Casks fine Blue Painted STARCH, 25 Kegs Dr. S. P. MUSTARD, 5 Barrels White Wine VINEGAR.

Now Landing, Ex Schooner 'Liverpool', from Philadelphia: 250 BARRELS CORN MEAL; 151 do. RYE FLOUR.

3000 PIECES handsome London Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 1 1/2 to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches.

Groceries! Groceries! Stock on Hand, March 1st, 1851. 50 CHESTS Fouchong and fine CONGO TEA. 10 do. Gunpowder and Hyson Tea; 30 Hds. Raw SUGAR; 30 Hds. Crushed LOAF SUGAR; 40 Bags Java and St. Domingo COFFER; 20 Boxes TOBACCO, assorted qualities; 100 Hds. Havanna CIGARS; 20 Hds. Pot and Pearl BARLEY; 10 do. SPLIT PEAS; 10 casks Washing Soda, Epsom Salts, Cream Tartar, Alum, Copperas, Baking Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, &c. &c.

VICKER'S PILLS, &c. Just received per 'Sarah Milla' 1 CASK Vicker's Mill and other FILES; 1 cask Rim LOCKS; 7 do. Ballast and Barn SHOVELS.

TO LET, From the First day of May next, The HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. H. G. Kinneer and family, on the N. E. corner of Queen's Square.

Astonishing Efficacy OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY "Holloway's Ointment." CURE OF IMPERFECT CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree.

AMPUTATION OF TWO LEGS PREVENTED. Extract of a Letter dated Roxborough, February 20th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roxborough Journal.

Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs with eight ulcers on it, the other with three which were in such a fearful state that if not cured from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die.

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, IN BOND, 14 Hds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR, per Fatsin; 53 Hds. MOLASSES, Trinidad de Cuba, per Jola; 30 Hds. and 21 Twelve Porto Rico MOLASSES, per Aricho, per Durin; 60 Hds. Porto Rico MOLASSES, "Magrace."

LONDON PAPER HANGINGS, Just received by the "Caros" from London: 3000 PIECES new and handsome London Patterns, the length of each piece warranted 1 1/2 to 12 Yards, and breadth 21 to 22 Inches.

Superior Old Pale Brandy, 6 H HDS very superior quality Pale Cognac BRANDY, Will be sold by JOHN V. THURGAR, North Mt. Wharf, March 4th, 1851.

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