







THE LAMB IS THE LIGHT THEREOF.

REV. H. 23.

BY THE REV. H. BONAR.

This time is not like this dull time of ours,

All, all is brightness there;

A sweeter influence breathes o'er his flowers,

And a far brighter day;

No calm below is like that calm above,

No region here is like that realm of love,

Earth's softest spring ne'er shed so soft a light,

Earth's brightest summer never shone so bright.

That sky is not like this sky of ours,

Tinged with earth's change and care;

No shadow dims it, and no rain-clouds lower—

No broken sunshine there.

One everlasting stretch of azure pours

Its stainless splendor o'er those sinless shores,

For there Jehovah shines with heavenly ray,

There Jesus reigns dispensing endless day.

That dwellers there are not like those of earth,

No mortal stain nor bearing cloud and birth—

And yet they seem of kindred blood and birth—

Whence, and how came they there?

Earth was their native soil; from sin and shame,

Through tribulation they were born again;

Bond-slaves delivered from sin's crushing load,

Brands plucked from burning by the hand of God.

Those robes of theirs are not like these below—

No angel's halo so bright!

Whence came that beauty, whence that living glow?

Whence came that radiance white?

Washed in the blood of the atoning Lamb,

Fair as the light those robes of theirs became;

And now, all tears wiped off from every eye,

They wander where the footstep of the King

Through all the wilderness of that unending sky.

A Passage Through an Iceberg.

A passage through an iceberg was effected

by some men who served in one of the Arctic

expeditions. A large iceberg was seen which

had been perfectly appearing like an arch

tunnel, and three of the sailors took a boat

to sail through it. The writer says:—

"On nearing the arch, and ascertaining that

there was a sufficiency of water for the boat

to pass through, we rowed slowly and

silently under, when there burst upon our view

one of the most magnificent specimens of Na-

ture's handiwork ever exhibited to mortal

eyes.

When we had got about half-way through

the mighty structure, on looking upward I

observed that the berg was rent the whole

breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular

direction to its summit, showing two vertical

sections of irregular surfaces, darkly, deep-

ly, beautifully blue, here and there illumined

by an arctic sun, which darted its golden

rays between, presenting to the eye a picture

of ethereal grandeur which no poet could

describe, no painter portray. I was so enraptur-

ed with the sight, that for a moment I fancied

the 'blue vault of heaven' had opened, and

that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor

of a world beyond this. But, alas! in an in-

stant the scene changed, and I awoke as it

were from a delightful dream, to experience

all the horrors of a terrible reality. I ob-

served the fracture rapidly close, then again

slowly open. This stupendous mass of ice,

millions of tons in weight, was afloat, con-

sequently in motion, and apparently about to

lose its equilibrium, capsize, or burst into

fragments. Our position was truly awful; my

feelings at the moment may be conceived,

but cannot be described. I looked down-

wards and around me, the sight was equally

appalling; the very sea seemed agitated. I

at last shut my eyes from a scene so terrible,

men at the oars as if by instinct "gave

way," and our little craft swiftly glided from

beneath the gigantic mass.

Thus ended an excursion, the bare recol-

lection of which, at this moment, awakens in

me a shudder; nevertheless, I would not have

lost the opportunity of beholding a scene so

awfully sublime, so tragically grand, for any

money, but I would not again run such a risk

for the world.

We passed through the berg about two p. m.

and, at ten o'clock the same night it burst,

agitating the sea for miles around.

Animal Chemistry.

How seldom do we give a thought to the

manner in which it is strengthened or un-

dermined! We seem to think that it can

take care of itself exactly as well without our

aid as with it, and better, too, perhaps. We

do not reflect that, after all, we are mere

animal chemical machines and that various

substances combined in the human stomach

present the same phenomena that they would

in the receivers of a chemist's laboratory. For

example, we see it stated that without lime

the secretion of milk fails; "the bones and

teeth become soft or are arrested in their de-

velopment; without soda, no bile can be for-

med; without phosphorus and magnesia, the

nervous tissues lose their energy and the im-

CHLOROPHORM.

We observe it stated that Chlorophorm

has been employed in Edinburgh, in from 80,000

to 100,000 cases, without a single accident or

bad effect of any kind traceable to its use.

Mr. Carmichael, a surgeon of that city, com-

menting on the fact says:— "Would 80,000 or

100,000 full doses of opium, or antimony, or

opium salts, or any other potent medicine,

have been followed with as great impunity?"

Chlorophorm is now habitually used in Edin-

burgh in all kinds of surgical operations,

down to tooth-drawing. It saves many lives

which otherwise would sink under the ner-

vous shock which is experienced from a se-

vere operation undergone in a state of con-

sciousness. Such is the published opinion of

the discoverer of its use as an anesthetic, the

now celebrated Dr. J. Y. Simpson; and this

opinion has not been gainsayed by any of the

profession in Edinburgh. At the same time,

chlorophorm has received the sanction and re-

commendation of the most authoritative bodies

in France and the United States. Neverthe-

less, the public of London is almost wholly

devoid of the vast benefit of this agent, purely

through the prejudices of the profession.

This forms a curious illustration of the con-

dition of medicine and of the medical mind in

the metropolis, but it is not a new one. Not

only is there a distaste amongst several men

in England for everything that comes from the

north but there is a general benightedness in

the London medical world. They opposed

vaccination while it was embraced in the

Provinces; and, to the indelible disgrace of all

concerned, inoculation with small-pox main-

tained its ground in a London Hospital de-

spite of the purpose of a quarter of a century

after Jenner's discovery. The London public

should take the matter into their own hands.

Let them not be too ready to lay stress upon

account of fatal effects from chlorophorm. Of

such there have been a few; but it is remark-

able that in Edinburgh, where the article is

prepared in perfect purity, with the benefit of

first rate apparatus, and where it is adminis-

tered with judgment and due care, not one

accident has happened. Even admitting that

the accidents which have happened elsewhere

were not avoidable by any degree of care,

they should be placed beside the lives which

have been saved by the special use of this

agent. Taking the matter on still lower

ground, the rejection of chlorophorm, because

of a few fatal cases, is no more rational than

it would be to refuse to travel by railways be-

cause one person in several millions has been

killed by a collision.—Eng. Paper.

Important Discovery.

Faraday, the distinguished chemist at the

last monthly meeting of the Royal Institution,

London, announced his discovery that oxygen

is magnetic; that this property of the gas is

affected by heat, and that he believes the di-

urnal variation of the magnetic needle to be

due to the action of solar heat on this new

discovered characteristic of oxygen.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

We select the following paragraphs from

an editorial article in the Massachusetts

Ploverman, under the head of "Farm work

for June."

"Beans are sometimes planted in June,

and when the summer is favorable, they come

to maturity. Carrots, parsnips and beets, for

winter use, can now be sown; and the labor

of weeding will be less than when they are

sown earlier. The slight delay in sowing is

owing to the fact that the weeding must be late

when farmers want to be using.

Yellow turnips may be sown as late as the

25th of June, and this is done in the same

ground where other plants have failed to ve-

getate. Turnips are grown with less labor

than any of the root crops, and they are worth

less than any of the others, by the bushel.

We formerly planted many potatoes as late

as June, but since the rot has attacked them

it is found more safe to plant early. It may

be that very early and very late planting are

better than the usual time of former years.

It is thought by many farmers that the pota-

toes are better for planting than such as are

all grown and mature—they accordingly plant

a certain portion of the field quite late,

and save the product for next year's planting.

It is certain that when the refuse and unripe

potatoes are used for planting the produce is

equal to any from the full grown

tubers.

Fences should be put in good repair early

in the season. It is a miserable practice to

make experiments to try the powers of cattle

over fences. Never tempt them to jump, or

to hook down tottering rails. Keep a lookout

for cows until they have become used to the

pasture, and when a rail is down put it up

again before the cows find it out. By paying

HARDWARE.

Corner Dock Street and Market Square.

W. H. ADAMS

HAS received by late arrivals from England

and the United States, extensive additions

to his former Stock of HARDWARE, comprising

all Goods usually kept by the trade. May 25.

Bay State Mills Manufactures.

The Subscriber has just received per Steamer

Admiral, from Boston—

A FEW sample Packages of Fancy CASSI-

MERES—a new and superior style of Goods;

also of Scarlet and Red Twilled FLANNELS;

The Manufacture of the Bay State Mills, Mas-

sachusetts.

The early attention of parties in the Dry

Goods Business is requested to the above Goods,

to be viewed at the Warehouse of

JOHN V. THURGAR,

17th April, 1852. North Market Wharf

Tea, Clover Seed, &c.

Landing, ex "Loyal," from Halifax—

15 CHESTERS Fine Congo TEA.

Ex Admirals, from Boston—

15 Barrels Northern CLOVER SEED.

25,000 CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS.—For

sale by JARDINE & CO.

April 20.

Flour, Tobacco, and Tea.

On Consignment ex "N. Noyes," from Boston:

200 BARRLS Superior Canada

FLOUR—Fancy Brands;

10 chests and 10 half-chests best Congo TEA,

Rylands importation;

30 boxes TOBACCO, of the following Brands—

Palo Alto, Randolph, Lamartine, John Cary,

E. A. Price, and Diamond.—For sale at

rates. GEORGE THOMAS,

April 27. South Wharf.

English and American Paper Hangings, &c.

FOR SALE BY—JOHN KINNEAR,

Prince William Street.

6000 PIECES, principally low prices

and new patterns;

250 assorted cane and wood seat Rocking and

other CHAIRS.

A large variety of American Wooden WARE,

CORN BUCKETS, &c. Jan. 27.

Flewelling & Reading

Arrive received per ship "Felix," from London.

30 HDS. GENEVA, 10 quarter cases

Port and Sherry WINE—superior;

1 puncheon JAMAICA RUM—very old;

30 bags BLACK PEPPER; 1 box MACA;

2 cases CASSIA; 1 cask CREAM TARTAR;

2 tierces Epsom SALTS; 1 cask Saltpetre;

1 cask BLUE VITRIOL;

45 kegs F & P Gunpowder—Hall & Sons,

DAILY EXPECTED—

20 hhds. Hennessy's best BRANDY—which, to

gether with a large and well selected stock

of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, in Store, are offered

at lowest market prices. Oct. 6.

Oats! Oats! Oats!

Just received from Sackville:

250 BUSHELS BLACK OATS,

30 bushels POTATO and HOPKIN OATS.

For sale low by

JARDINE & CO.