

The Provincial Wesleyan.

and the former instituted, by divine direction, to be performed on a similar class of persons in the first instance, at least, so it may have some in place of circumcision, as its substitute.

Throughout the above argument I have not known of any one who has been disputable by our opponents, and hence, in the expression twice used, viz., that the two rites were performed, in the first instance, "on the same class of persons, at least," viz., believers in the Messiah, I do not however mean that the rite, even in the case of baptism, was performed on that class exclusively. I believe that the scriptures of the New Testament are sufficiently clear to the mind of a sincere Christian, who reads without prejudice or sectarian gloss the following passages—Gen. xvii, 23.—And Abraham took Isaac his son, and all that were born in his house, and all that were bought with his money, every male among the men of Abraham's house; and circumcised the flesh of their foreskin, in the same day, as God had said unto him. Acts xvi, 33.—And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized; he and all his household. 1st Cor. i, 16.—"I baptized also the household of Stephanus;" Acts xvi, 15.—And when he was baptized, and his household." But when he reads the accounts which St. Paul and St. Peter give of certain types of baptism, in which parents and children received the ordinance in a type, see 1st Cor. x, 1-2. 1st Peter iii, 21, which, and remembers the fact that when a stranger, not of the Jews, wished to serve God, and be joined to His people he was circumcised, and with him his infant offspring; he rarely must perceive that there is ample evidence to prove that baptism and circumcision were in their original institution designed for and performed upon the same classes of persons, viz., believers and their offspring. Can there be the least doubt in the mind of the reader that on the question, "Does Baptism come in the place of Circumcision?" the answer must be—certainly.

But it may be, and it will be said, "Circumcision was performed on the servants of believers irrespective of piety." This has been generally allowed, but it can see no sufficient cause for such a supposition. Abraham's servants were to be circumcised, but there is reason sufficient, to my mind, that they were pious men who believed God. In the first place God never consents to force His ordinances on any against their will; but if Abraham's servants were not believers in God, governed by His fear, and confident that obedience to Him was a duty and privilege, would they have submitted to so painful a rite as circumcision? It is the nature of the impatient or carnal mind, to rebel against every attempt to compel to religious observances, and if Abraham's servants were carnal and impatient, would the three hundred and eighteen have submitted to God in this rite? We think not. Why, one objection—the grand reason—assigned by our inferring friends for our refusal to submit to their rite, is that we are either unconvinced, or shrink at the cross, i. e., the pain and shame of being laid down in the water by them; and their writers profess to believe that Abraham's servants, though carnal, and in fact heathens, submitted at once to be circumcised at the command of Abraham! Besides, look at the conduct of Abraham's servants in going with him against a superior force by far, and readily resigning their lives; and also at the faithfulness and God-honouring conduct of Eliezer; and at the testimony which God gives to the effects of Abraham's family government. See Gen. xiv, 14-15—18; xviii, 18-19; and xxiv, throughout, on the conduct of Eliezer.

But the most conclusive proof against the doctrine that Hebrew servants were not in general circumcised, is found in Exodus xii, 45.—A foreigner and a hired servant shall not eat thereof: but he that is bought with money shall be circumcised. And when a stranger shall sojourn with thee, and will keep the passover to the Lord, let him come near and keep it. The proof lies in the first passage, which takes for granted that the hired servants of the Hebrews were not ordinarily circumcised, and therefore forbidden to eat the passover; and in the second passage, which, by enjoining circumcision on such as wished to keep the passover to the Lord, shews that in order to circumcise there must be sufficient belief in God, and a sufficient desire to please God, and to enjoy His favour, to induce the wish to keep the passover to the Lord; which no one can do rationally, without being a sincere and utterly impatient and godless stranger or servant. Besides, would God, who gave the above law, and who "desireth truth in the inward parts," sanction an impudent sinner in engaging in His holy covenant?

It may also be said that circumcision was applied to females; but this, so far from being an argument against the position that I take, the inference drawn by our opponents, viz., that the privileges of those under the Gospel Dispensation are rather extended than narrowed, is thereby abundantly confirmed. It will be remembered that in my previous letter—16; it was shewn by illustration, that one thing succeeding another, and used for the same purposes in general, was not a substitute, because it might be better adapted than the former to those purposes; or capable of a more extended use and application.

In my next I shall consider the doctrine of the Abrahamic Covenant, hoping that both your zeal and readers will continue your usual courtesy and patience, as I am as anxious as they can possibly be, to have my present duty discharged. XX.

Brevities.

ARE THOU A FAITHFUL STEWARD?—Friend, thou expectest thou art the Lord's, and hast devoted thyself to him; thou hast placed thyself in covenant unto him, resolving to be His disciple; but which way runs thy estate? Where is it, in these lands, and this money which thou hast; are these the Lord's? How is it, then, that thy lusts have so much of them at their service? That thy pride hath so much, or that they are all appropriated and kept by thee to feed thy covetousness? Is all thou hast the Lord's? How is it, then, that thou begrudgest or thinkest so much of every little that He calls for from thee? Thou who will not in every case part with so much as God calls for, art either a covetous robber. Either thou didst not give all to God when thou saidst thou didst; or then thou art a liar; or if thou didst give all, and yet will not let Him have what He calls for, but bestowest it elsewhere, then thou art a robber.

IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.—A poor decrepit minister, in one of the north-west corners of Georgia, called at a sadder's shop during a bill meeting about a month since, to buy a new girt. The article procured, "What is to pay sir?" "Nothing; as you are a preacher, I'll take it in preaching." Now it so happened that this man was the haberdasher who was preaching. "Sir," said the preacher, "it takes two to make a bargain. I do not want your girt for nothing; if you will not come to meeting and let me pay you in preaching, here is your money." The sadder replied, "But the sadder still declined with an intimation, however, that he might perhaps at

the lighter and more graceful structures of Greece and Rome. If the slave trade can be alleged against Africa, now, the same could be said against Great Britain only eight centuries ago, for from her coasting ships were sent annually cargoes of slaves for the markets of more southern Europe. The coloured race was at least competent to the more ordinary arts of civilization, and in many instances coloured persons had taken a high stand in scholarly reputation with well instructed whites. Mr. E. specially instanced the case of Beverly Williams, who as a Latinist was really distinguished.

As the rapid prosperity and success of the Colony of Liberia could be fairly adduced as an argument in favour of the coloured race, it is not surprising to find that the same has been urged by the same party in the United States. I have done here before.

Pure unselfish Christian love could never fail. All other powers and agencies may do so, but this never could. It was in this that the hope of Africa was built. Though we were to admit the inferiority of the African race, and stand in point of moral sentiment the coloured race stand upon an equality with ourselves."

We remember the earnest and soul-stirring pleadings of our own RICHARD WATSON in behalf of Africa, and are glad to perceive men of power and influence in the United States favouring the cause of African manhood and the improvement of that interesting portion of our race.

Horton Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR.—Some three months ago, we attempted to hold the weekly Missionary Meetings for the present Methodist year on this Circuit; and had invited the Rev. Messrs. PICKLES and LOCKHART to afford their assistance upon that occasion. The time fixed upon was not perhaps judiciously selected; but the Rev. Mr. Pickles, who was convened at that period, and thought that the probable state of the weather would prevent the large attendance with which we are usually favoured on these occasions,—if we could only convey to the different parts of the Circuit the news that the Rev. Dr. HORTON, with the Brethren previously named, might be expected to preach, or deliver addresses in our various chapels at the time stated.

The Sabbath was tolerably propitious, and the congregations good. Brother Pickles preached in Horton during the evening, and at Greenwell in the afternoon; and Brother Lockhart took Cornwallis East and Kentville on the same day.

In Cornwallis West the public meeting had been held on the night of the preceding Friday, and although the congregation was discouragingly small, the speeches were of an interesting nature, and brought the sum subscribed considerably in advance of that of last year. One incident transpired in the course of this meeting which shews that some of our people act from right motives in giving for the support of the cause of God. The Rev. Mr. Pickles, in his address, endeavoured to depict the horrors of heathenism; to show the adaptation of the gospel to the wants of the world;—the efficiency and economical working of the Wesleyan system;—to exhort the people to give for the sustenance and increase of our glorious agencies;—but I like the man, who when the mind is calm as evenside sleep, will ask himself how much I can give, and what part of the debt can I now pay?—and then he gives accordingly.

On this occasion the collection had been made, and the Chairman of the Meeting was asked to draw a list of paper from his pocket;—I put down my pen, and saw my own name, the sum which I intended to give, and upon opening my crumpled scrap, I found that it contained the sum of ten pounds, but distributed among four or five members of my family, which would not do.

After the labour of the Sabbath, the Ministers met at Greenwell on the Monday night for the purpose of holding the public meeting in that place; the congregation was good, attentive, and liberal; and but for some fellows of the "base crew" who have no respect for themselves, nor for the sacredness of the Sabbath, and who live in the rear of the village, the meeting would have been increasingly profitable.

At Habington, on the Tuesday evening, we were favoured with the presence of our beloved Chairman, who had come up from Halifax to attend the meeting. He was introduced by address, as well as those of the other speakers, was listened to with becoming attention; and the objects of the meeting having been secured, we had our plans for the morning, and then separated. The Chairman of the Meeting, a man of a terrific snow-storm was then brewing, and which came down upon the Cornwallis Valley in one blinding cloud, and continued through the whole of the night, and the greater part of the next day.

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Yarmouth Circuit—Tea Meeting.

The Ladies of the Wesleyan Mission House Aid Society, held their annual Tea Meeting on the evening of the 24th. of Feb. in the Parian Hall.

The weather was fine, but the roads so muddy that it was with difficulty pedestrians could walk there; nevertheless at half past six o'clock near two hundred persons sat down to an excellent Tea gratuitously provided.

After Tea the Chair was taken by our excellent friend Mr. JOHN IRVING, who in a neat Speech informed the company as to the progress of the funds raised by the evening's exercises.

At the request of the Ladies, a lecture was then delivered on the Science of Botany; including the Physiology, Analysis, and Classification of Plants. The Lecture occupied near two hours in its delivery, and was listened to with great attention.

Notes of thanks were then formally presented to the Lecturer; to the Ladies; and to the young men, for their labour in preparing the place, and for the assistance they rendered during the evening.

It was eleven o'clock before this interesting meeting could be closed and after it had been closed, several persons stayed to see some Botanical illustrations by the Mage Lantern, which could not be brought into operation during the lecture, as the illustrations were shown in the "English" of "Bees," largely magnified; two dissected leaves, one a "Calla leaf," and the other a leaf of the "American Olive," "Olea Americana;" various sections of wood, both of *Eschscholzia*, and *Eschscholzia* growth; with a beautiful illustration of the "Fronde" of the "Common Brake."

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Barrington.

The Ladies of the Chapel Aid Society at North East Harbour realized at their last Bazaar, held in January last, the handsome sum of nearly 40 dollars in the erection of a new Chapel. A letter from St. John's, dated Nov. 1853, says the same noble sum of about £47, in aid of the Chapel at that place. The Ladies at both places deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of those localities for their indefatigable efforts for the House of God. The Ladies of the Head Chapel are also busily engaged in raising funds for the improvement of our Chapel there. We have also opened a Bazaar on the 28th. inst. for the benefit of the Bazaar Harmonic Hall, at Port LaSalle, for Meetings and Schools, &c. The Ladies at Shelburne are also employed in providing means to fence our Cemetery there; and to the Ladies at the West Chapel we are indebted for the paving of our Chapel in that place, which, ere long, will be paved.

At the meeting at Barrington, on the 28th. inst. the Ladies were favoured with the presence of our beloved Chairman, who had come up from Halifax to attend the meeting. He was introduced by address, as well as those of the other speakers, was listened to with becoming attention; and the objects of the meeting having been secured, we had our plans for the morning, and then separated.

Religious Items.

... The present Missionary Society of Basle have recently sent out three missionaries to labour on the West Coast of Africa. A letter from Stuttgart, dated Nov. 1853, says the same noble sum of about £47, in aid of the Chapel at that place. The Ladies at both places deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of those localities for their indefatigable efforts for the House of God. The Ladies of the Head Chapel are also busily engaged in raising funds for the improvement of our Chapel there. We have also opened a Bazaar on the 28th. inst. for the benefit of the Bazaar Harmonic Hall, at Port LaSalle, for Meetings and Schools, &c. The Ladies at Shelburne are also employed in providing means to fence our Cemetery there; and to the Ladies at the West Chapel we are indebted for the paving of our Chapel in that place, which, ere long, will be paved.

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Roman Catholic Items.

CONVERSION OF ROMANISTS.—Among the revivals of religion in different portions of the world, we hear of the conversion, from sin to the holiness, of numbers of Romanists. This is especially the case, where there are not resident priests. Here their people go, to a greater or less extent to Protestant worship, and mingle in Protestant families. Hence their hold on Romanism in many cases is greatly weakened, and in several instances they have renounced their sins and their loyalty, and become good Christians in Lebanon, O., during the recent revival, it is said that some six or eight Catholics have expressed their desire to be Protestants. The priest, in his monthly visits, we learn, has recently been lecturing them on the sin of bearing heresy, a young Irishman, who had attended Protestant worship, was taken in hand. The priest wished that he would promise not to go to Protestant worship, and spoke very angrily to the young man. After urging the promise, the young man would not make any such promise. Whereupon the priest, in a fit of despondency, laid force on the head of his disobedience. A few nights after the young man experienced peace to his mind at Protestant worship, united with a Protestant Church and bid adieu to Rome forever.—Let our Protestant ministers and people endeavor, in love and by the truth, to bring Catholics to the knowledge of the truth, and the Lord will be glorified.

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CATHOLIC CHURCH OF GENOA.—REV. H. HASTINGS.

Rev. H. Hastings, now travelling in Europe, speaks thus of a Roman church which he entered at Genoa, Italy: The churches are thronged with priests, but the people are not there, and often, in going through them, I have seen more of the former than of the latter. There will be a very few persons, from five to twenty, kneeling upon the cold pavements, in different parts of the church, looking around upon strangers, and at the same time listlessly counting their beads. I saw one well dressed, interesting looking young woman at the altar, repeating her rosary, and while doing so, a gentleman approached her, bowed politely, and carried on a very animated and pleasant conversation for some minutes, in which the priestly joined, at the same time keeping her beads on the rosary, by holding it in her thumb and finger the last bead she had said. And when he left her, she took it up again at that point.—At the door of the same church, in large letters, was posted conspicuously, the following sentence: "Full indulgences are granted in this church, at all times."

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POPERY IN PERU.—A CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON CHRISTIAN TIMES SAYS:

A worthy priest in Lima—the capital of Peru—about a year ago, published an extensive work in that city, condemning the Pope's usurpation and aggressions on the civil and on the ecclesiastical authorities. The nail was hit on the head.—The Pope felt it, and in consequence the work was formally condemned and prohibited to be read. A pamphlet was published by the priest in which he defended all the grounds on which the Pope had alleged for condemning the work. This pamphlet was circulated extensively, as it was easier of access and sooner read than the work which it treated. This again brought the work more into notice. A second and an abridged edition were then published, and to this the Government of Peru openly subscribed, in the face of the Pope's prohibition. The subject has been taken up with interest in that country, both in a civil and religious point of view.—New York Observer.

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PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

If you want an enemy, choose the person and expect him to be one; and if he is now your friend, ten to one if you do not sooner or later realize your expectations. But on the other hand, if you take a man to be friendly, ten to one if he does not become so. "Take for your motto, 'Thinketh no evil.'"

A wise man, says Seneca, is provided for occurrences of any kind; the good he manages, the bad he vanquishes; in prosperity he betrays no presumption, in adversity he feels no despondency.

He gives twice who quickly gives, and a frank favour to a kind heart must surely make more impression than a greater brow wrung from us by long solicitation.

The apprehension of evil is many times worse than the evil itself; and the ill a man fears he shall suffer, he suffers in the very fear of them. Avarice and ambition are the two elements that enter into the composition of all crimes.—Ambition is boundless, and avarice insatiable.

It has become an established fact that the best citizens are raised in families where there is the freest access to newspapers.

Graceful manners are the outward form of refinement in the mind, and good affections in the heart.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Retirement from business—a mistake in those who have not an occupation to retire to as well as from.

If you would rise in the world, you must not stop to kick at every cur that barks at you as you pass along.

Praise, when judiciously bestowed, tends to encourage every one in the pursuit of excellence.

It is to be doubted whether he will find the way to Heaven, who desires to go there alone.

Do what good offices you can, but leave yourself at liberty from promises and engagements.

He who says there is such thing as an honest man, you may be sure is himself a knave.

No man is master of himself, so long as he is a slave to any thing else.

It is the basest of passions to like what we have not, and slight what we possess.

Wisdom is the talent of buying virtuous pleasure at the cheapest rate.

The first step from virtue is generally the first move to vice.

Men fear death because they know it not, as children fear the dark.

Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions.

All the virtues are in peril when filial piety gives way.

Fine sense and exalted sense, are not half so useful as common sense.

Literary and Scientific.

WROUGHT IRON MANUFACTURED BY A NEW PROCESS.—An important improvement in the manufacture of wrought iron, was made at Newark, N. J., two or three years ago, and a few weeks since an association at that place put it into successful operation. The improvement, it is said, consists in the production of pure wrought iron, directly from the ore, with mineral coal, thus dispensing with the time and money consumed in producing first pig iron, and then wrought iron by puddling, or with charcoal. The Newark Advertiser says:

The chief advantages claimed for the invention are that the iron is produced for some twenty dollars per ton less than the puddled or charcoal iron, and that it is worth ten dollars per ton more on account of its superior quality; that a greater quantity of the iron is extracted from a given amount of ore than by the old process, and that it is only the ore which is pure wrought iron that can be produced.

The *raisonne* of the invention is that the iron is dissolved by heating a mixture of the pig and charcoal, and cast in close tubes, so that by the combination of the coal oxygen is absorbed from the ore, and passed off in an aeriform state. The residue is taken from the tubes and worked into balls weighing about 100 pounds each.—These are taken to the trip-hammer, by which they are reduced to blooms. Two tons of the iron made by this process, require about two tons of ore, and one ton and a half of coal to produce one ton of the wrought iron. The iron is extracted and perfected by a continuous process, very simple in its operation, and therefore is made by more uniform, and altogether superior to that made by other processes by which the ore or iron must undergo two successive exposures to the fire before it can be reduced to wrought iron.

DISCOVERY OF A BURIED CITY.—A buried city has been discovered in Egypt, named Sakkarah. It appears to be situated about five hours' journey from Cairo near the first cataract. An Arab having observed what appeared to be the head of a sphinx appearing above the ground near this spot, drew the attention of a French gentleman to the circumstance, who commenced excavating, and laid open a long buried street, which contained 38 granite sarcophagi, each of which weighed about 68 tons, and which formerly held evidently the ashes of ancient animals. The French gentleman has got a grant of the spot from the Egyptian Pacha, and has examined great quantities of curiosities, some of them ancient earthenware vessels of a diminutive size. This street, when lit up at night, forms a magnificent sight. It is upwards of 1,600 yards in length. Many of the curiosities dug out have to be kept buried in sand to preserve them from perishing.

THE TOMB OF DANIEL THE PROPHET.—A letter from Berris mentioned in the *Boston Chronicle* (U. S.), at that in the course of works on the line between Persia and Turkey the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the Prophet. The reader can turn to Esther, and there he will read of a "pavement of red, blue, and white, and black marble" in that palace. "That pavement still exists, and is the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman. Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SAYS THAT CAMPHOR has been discovered to be an antidote to that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison, one-sixth of a grain each, administered by Dr. Sudlock, in a letter to the *London Lancet*, claims to have made the discovery.

A STEAM MAN.—A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeeded in making a steam man. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a large colossal statue, the feet of which are placed upon wheels on a railroad, and he goes thundering over the course, the smoke puffing out of his nostrils.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House of Commons, on the 28th. inst. passed a resolution, recommending that the prayer of the petition be granted, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Baptist Church at Westport.

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Legislative.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2. Hon. Hugh Murray reported against the New- foundland Junction Telegraph Bill.

Hon. Mr. Henry introduced a Bill to provide for the expenditure of the Great Post Road, Grant by the Government.

Hon. Provincial Secretary laid on the Table, as a notice, Resolutions in favour of the Bill and a Normal School.

The sum of £25,000 was voted for the Road and Bridge service, and £50,000 for the Great Road.

Hon. Provincial Secretary called the attention of the House to sundry inaccuracies which he alleged were in the evidence of R. B. Deary, Esq., given before the special Committee of the House or Railroads—he having stated that he was present in New Brunswick when the bridge was to be of tubular iron, and that the tubular iron bridge was not mentioned once; all the bridges less than 33 yards long could be made of stone and wood and the station houses, if of brick, would be increased in value proportionally over the price of wood. He moved that the Speaker do forthwith issue a warrant, summoning Mr. Deary to the Bar of the House to explain or correct the discrepancies.

Mr. M. L. Wilkins certainly thought that if there was an intention to make charges of fraud against Mr. Deary he ought to be here. Mr. Marshall voted for the resolution, but certainly thought that the application read by the Provincial Secretary as a private paper, ought to be laid on the table.

Hon. J. W. Johnston had no doubt that Mr. Deary would give such explanations as became a gentleman of honor. The motion was by Mr. Hon. Provincial Secretary he was the last judge of; he would not oppose it. He took it for granted Mr. Deary would vindicate himself.

Provincial Secretary would lay a copy of the specification on the table.

The resolution passed without dissent.

The House Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4. The Legislative Council set down nine bills agreed to, and a bill to incorporate the Trustees of Baptist Church at Westport.

No Surrender.

Ever constant, ever true,
Let the word be, No surrender;
Bully dare, and greatly do;
This shall bring us safely through;
No surrender, No surrender,
And though fortune's smile be few,
He is always springing new,
Still inspiring me and you
With a magic no surrender!

Nail the colors to the mast,
Shouting gladioli, No surrender!
Troubles rear all the last—
Serve them as you did the last—
No surrender! No surrender!
Though the skies be overcast,
And upon the sleety blast
Disappointments gather fast,
Beat them off with, No surrender!

Constant and courageous still,
Mind, the word is, No surrender!
Battle, though it be uphill;
Stagger not at seeming ill;
No surrender! No surrender!
Hope—and thus your hope fulfill—
There's a way where there's a will;
And the way all cares to kill
Is to give them, No surrender!

Agriculture.

Shoulder-Slip in Horses.

Shoulder-slip consists of a rupture, and subsequent separation of the fleshy fibres composing these muscles which lie outside the shoulder blade, but pass from it to the upper arm bone below. In a healthy condition, the action of these muscles consists in moving the arm bone backwards and forwards, and in keeping its upper end in connection with the body when weight falls upon the shoulder joint. The fleshy substance of the muscles is attached to sinews which pass outside of the joint, and add materially to its strength and security; but in motion the sinews is promoted by muscular or fleshy contraction. If any injury (such as strain, for instance) should lacerate the fleshy fibres, they cannot, of course, determine any action to their sinews, and the latter become so relaxed as not to retain the shoulder bones in their normal position during motion; the head of the upper arm bone, in short, slips outward from under the weight, which, if its fleshy and tendinous relations were intact, it would support, and will keep its own proper situation. This rupture of muscular fibres is accompanied by wasting of the fibres themselves. This process is frequently observed in the animal frame, and occurs in parts which are from any cause deprived of their usual functions. The affected shoulder, under the disease in question, becomes consequently much diminished in size; and the wasting being for the most part confined to muscles outside the shoulder blade, the outlines of this bone may sometimes be visibly seen. The outward rolling motion of the shoulder joint is greatest when the horse is going down hill, and is sometimes so excessive in a trotting gait that the animal seems in danger of falling. If sufficient time be allowed, and the horse not put to work soon, he will usually recover from this affection. Months are sometimes required to ensure complete restoration; and in addition to the rest needed, much benefit is derived from an occasional application of blisters to the whole outer surface covering the shoulder blade and shoulder joint.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Sandy Soils—Modes of Recovering Them.

Sandy soils, like all other soils, differ widely in quality, and hence it is difficult to apply a common remedy to them all. In answer to W. E., however, whose soil from the tenor of his letter, is evidently blower, we would recommend the following:—This immediate neighbourhood must doubtless contain much swamp muck, and his soil seems to be denuded of much vegetable matter, and has probably yielded up its original organic constituents to floods passing over its surface. This muck, if returned to his sandy soil to supply it with organic matter. In its return he should decompose it by such of the means we have given in our former volumes, as would bring into requisition the missing organic constituents of his soil. This may be analyzed if found to be deficient of chlorine and soda, or either of them, decompose the muck before used in the soil with the salt and lime mixture, and he will thus supply the necessary deficiencies, while the organic matter thus added will correct the mechanical condition of his soil. If clay pits are near, his compost should be made in part with clay; this will have a beneficial tendency in increasing the adhesive powers of the soil, besides permitting the clay to re-fer to the ammonia consequent upon the fermentation of his compost heap. Clay once charged with ammonia, and properly subdivided in a sandy soil, loses some of its mechanical properties. In localities where muck cannot be procured, and organic substances are not readily obtainable, charcoal dust may be used for the purpose of rendering the soil retentive of ammonia; but this alone will not correct the over-percultural property of the soil. To give weight, accelerate the growth of clover, buck-wheat and other green crops, the plowing of which will increase the organic matter of the soil, and add to its tenacity. All these means, however, are useless, unless the inorganic deficiencies of the soil are supplied. With these, even in small quantities, green crops may be readily raised in sandy soils as to additional matter to their density. Turnips sown broadcast and plowed under in full leaf, is a good practice under the previous plowing of clover crops. Some sandy soils are rendered more tenacious by the use of lime, particularly when accompanied by the addition of organic matter—others are injured by the application of lime. When the ultimate particles of sand are spherical, and they are often found to be so, when previously acted upon by water; slight rains lubricate these polished surfaces, and cause the sand to pack. The addition of lime to such lands applied in the coarse form, roughens these surfaces, forming silicate of lime, and prevents the mechanical conditions before referred to. Some sands are materially benefited by the application of plaster, both from its peculiar chemical constituents, and its peculiar mechanical action upon the particles. Sandy soils show the least resistance in the fall, and when practicable, rolled, to compact their surfaces. The very opposite practice should be pursued with clayey soils; for when they are left rough and the frequent rains, which are followed by winter render them pulverulent. The opposite action is desirable to blowy and sandy soils.—*Working Farmer.*

Bright in Wheat.

The bright in wheat—the bright in wheat has puzzled the farmer to ascertain its cause. The last researches in the matter were made by two practical agriculturists in their own field, and they report having discovered a little white insect which eats off the roots of the kernel and separates the stalk from the berry, which at once shrivels up, and becomes worthless.

VERMILION MILK.—Experiments have been made of the comparative excellence of zinc and tin for milk. The result was that milk in tin cans cured three hours sooner than that in zinc, and that the milk in the latter produced one-fifth more cream, and of a sweeter flavor.

Miscellaneous.

A Lake of Pitch.

A correspondent of the *Troy Daily Flag*, writing from the Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, under date of February 3, says:—"Last week I made an excursion to the Pitch Lake. Early on Friday morning I embarked on the steamer 'Lady M'Leod,' for Point La Brea, a distance of about thirty miles southerly along the coast. There was one passenger only to land with me at La Brea, Mr. Clapham, of St. Vincent. An introduction by a fellow passenger to a nightingale planter, and to the supervisor, procured us tickets to prosecute our enterprise. Mr. Clapham was to secure the address of the owner of the horse and cart, and in the morning he was about to send for a glazier, whose bill he would have charged to the person responsible for the trespass upon his property. The next morning, however, Mr. Clapham was no longer to be seen, and Mr. Moliere observed that every passer-by stopped to look at it, and exclaimed, 'How curious!' How extraordinary! During the whole day a crowd was collected in front of the house. It then occurred to Mr. Moliere that since his broken window appeared to possess such attractions for the public, it might answer his purpose to make the public pay for the gratification of their curiosity. Accordingly he put up his side shutter and charged one franc per head for admission to his shop. Vistas flocked to the exhibition, and in a few hours the fame of it spread far and wide. Not a single particle of the glass had fallen but, the cracks radiating from the centre with wonderful regularity are so numerous that the pane presents the appearance of a gigantic cobweb. Seen from the interior of the shop by gas light, it reflects the prismatic colors with extraordinary brilliancy, and may be compared to a peacock's tail. A speculator has offered the pane for sale at the rate of one franc for the fragile property, and the offer has been refused.—Mr. Moliere calculates that he shall receive that sum from Parisians alone, and afterwards the pane may be removed in its iron frame, and carried round the province. This event has, since the sensation that any other that has occurred in Paris since New Year's day. The excitement is on the increase. Crowds, too poor to pay the admission money, stand about the house to talk over the story, and mathematical success in the Quarier Linceux are working parties, in the confident hope of finding out how to crack another window in the same way.—*Peabody's Chronicle.*

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.

The principal, Mr. Merlat, of the state institution, at READING, has brought a deputation of its pupils to the city, on the last week, and gave a public exhibition of their proficiency in education and in the mechanic arts, on Thursday night, the 26th ult. The spacious African Baptist Church was filled to its utmost capacity by an interested party, and the exhibition was both seen and heard. It was one of the most agreeable evenings we have spent for a long season.

To witness the blind reading with their fingers with facility and correctness not often seen in persons of the same age, and their senses and the best advantages, to see the dumb working out problems on the slate that would tax other persons of good education, and with an ease and promptness not often seen in persons of the same age, were sights as surprising to the mind as they were gratifying to the best feelings of the heart.

One young man proposed and worked orally by a young lady of the blind department, and now and then, by a young lady of the deaf and dumb, will give some idea of the exercises and of the proficiency of the pupils. It was the interest on one cent, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, for one year, upon the sum of £100, which the deaf and dumb, and the blind, as figures could be put down, working out, the blind girl, in the midst of the profound and breathless silence of the audience, stated the problem, and laid out the process, and with a calm and straight forward accuracy and ease, and with a firmness and close, she gave the result in billions, millions, thousands and hundreds of a cent brought out from the excited multitude a shout of admiration that might have opened the ear of the deaf.

But the blind one was telling off the total of interest, the little mute had folded her arms and turned her speaking features to her teacher, leaving the slate with a mass of figures two feet square to speak for her, and in commendation of the excellent service of the Institution. Besides the Blind, intervals of the evening gave us music from brass instruments, flute and piano, of a very high degree of excellence. What a triumph of skill, industry and patience over the most formidable and frightful obstacles in the way of teaching!

What a blessing to these unfortunate beings is this educational training. Not one in that vast assembly but must have felt a profound joy at such a triumph. It was a literal fulfilment of the words of prophecy: "I will lead the blind by a way which they knew not; and will raise up for them a way, and all of us present, and every description, whenever a passenger came in sight, they were stood in their boats, with hands and eyes uplifted, making endless salutations—salutations. As the articles could be appropriated to particular individuals, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, were most fortunate. Everything thrown over was immediately put upon the body, without the slightest reference to custom or propriety; and in consequence of this, the putting on of one person would often show the most ludicrous incongruities imaginable. As we looked on these poor creatures, and marked the state of deep degradation in which they seemed to be, we almost felt ourselves absorbed in being their brethren, till a moment our thoughts reverted to the fact in the history of our own ancestors—that at one time they were considered by a conquering nation as being sunk too low to be fit for even slaves, and not worth the transportation to

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That fans the cheek on twilight eves—
Love's breath exhales from out the roses,
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A London correspondent encloses us an account of a singular accident that recently happened at the shop of M. Moliere, of Paris. A question now universally asked in every shop is, "How much is the broken window?" This refers to an accident of a very ordinary nature, followed, however, by an infinitely improbable result, which occurred in the Rue de la Bourse.—M. Moliere, a book maker in that street, had for some time past been working in a broken window. Rather late at night a restive horse backed a cart against the iron shutters of the shop-front, with such force that a pane of plate-glass immediately behind the part struck was cracked into a number of fragments. M. Moliere's first care was to secure the address of the owner of the horse and cart, and in the morning he was about to send for a glazier, whose bill he would have charged to the person responsible for the trespass upon his property. The next morning, however, Mr. Clapham was no longer to be seen, and Mr. Moliere observed that every passer-by stopped to look at it, and exclaimed, 'How curious!' How extraordinary! During the whole day a crowd was collected in front of the house. It then occurred to Mr. Moliere that since his broken window appeared to possess such attractions for the public, it might answer his purpose to make the public pay for the gratification of their curiosity. Accordingly he put up his side shutter and charged one franc per head for admission to his shop. Vistas flocked to the exhibition, and in a few hours the fame of it spread far and wide. Not a single particle of the glass had fallen but, the cracks radiating from the centre with wonderful regularity are so numerous that the pane presents the appearance of a gigantic cobweb. Seen from the interior of the shop by gas light, it reflects the prismatic colors with extraordinary brilliancy, and may be compared to a peacock's tail. A speculator has offered the pane for sale at the rate of one franc for the fragile property, and the offer has been refused.—Mr. Moliere calculates that he shall receive that sum from Parisians alone, and afterwards the pane may be removed in its iron frame, and carried round the province. This event has, since the sensation that any other that has occurred in Paris since New Year's day. The excitement is on the increase. Crowds, too poor to pay the admission money, stand about the house to talk over the story, and mathematical success in the Quarier Linceux are working parties, in the confident hope of finding out how to crack another window in the same way.—*Peabody's Chronicle.*

Love Eternal.

Love's breath is in the vernal breeze,
That fans the cheek on twilight eves—
Love's breath exhales from out the roses,
When morning unfolds its crimson leaves—
Love's breath is in the murmuring sound
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