

The Provincial Wesleyan.

There's Joy in Heaven.

There's joy in many joyful hearts,
In children's revelry;
When merrily the merry bells
Of bright gaily ring,
Lowlands green and woody hills,
And all the following years,
When tales of grief and faithful love,
Are rife with sorrow's tears;
There's joy in every step through life,
In hearts whose eyes are rivet'd;
That said joy is nowhere found,
But with the best in heaven.

There's joy in humble hearts who claim
One pull—some have a grain;
Their whistling sympathies love,
In life's life and care;
Though floating, all of earthly gifts,
No mind the cup that's given;
Fragile and false the hopes of man,
True joy is found in heaven.

There's joy around the cottage fire,
When daily toils are past;
Aid gladness hearts together join,
To share the honeydew of rest;
Though storms of fate might blight that joy,
Those hearts in twain be rivet'd;
And disappointment life's dreams,
Yet still there's joy in heaven.

There's joy amid the bridal throng,
When happy hearts are join'd;
And holy vows are pledged 'twixt
Those, one in soul and mind;
Though envy may its thorns intrude,
Where peace and love are given;
Or hatred crush those high rapt hopes,
For such there's joy in heaven.

Joy lifts the sorrow-stricken sire,
And triumphs o'er his pain;
When the lost prodigal returns,
To bless his home again;
When from that home no more to rove,
The pledge that hour is given;
Joy fills each heart, the nearest kin,
To that joyed in heaven.

The saints of God taste solid joy,
Though all beside is brief;
They find "mid every we a charm,
And e'en a joy in grief";
Their happy hearts to whom such joy,
Such blissful joys are given;
There's the home of joy and peace,
There's the joy of heaven!

DELTA.

Agriculture.

"That is my Home."

Many a farmer manages in such a way
That neither his sons nor his daughters
Can take any pleasure in directing the eye
Of a stranger to the family dwelling, and saying,
"That is my home."

It is not in the erection of costly
and temple-like houses, or ornamenting
other buildings with much profuse expense,
that "home" is made most beautiful. These
costly decorations may appear very splendid
at first, but they are of that character which
loses beauty instead of increasing it.

The mind of youth is reaching forward,
and is most pleased with that kind of ornament
which every day grows more beautiful.

Most men, in building houses, expend
much money in making the house showy.—
One, two, or five hundred dollars spent in
this way is a common thing in building.—
But this is all just "paying too much for
the whistle." Such beauty only pleases
while it is new. The second look at it has
no interest. The eye ceases to behold
with pleasure whatever, from its fixed
character, become familiar and established.

Beauty, order, and neatness, constitute
the sum of all beauty, in everything which
is of a fixed character.

Let the farmer adopt a different course,
and plant around his neat and simple dwelling,
one, two, or five hundred dollars' worth
of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, and
what a world of beauty and attraction it
will present. These are "things of life,"
and their beauty will be progressive.

When the eye of a stranger shall rest upon
it, he will exclaim, "How beautiful!" and
that lovely daughter, whose presence al-
ways gives joy and gladness to the home
circle, will be happy always, when she
thinks "that is my home." And that
noble-spirited young man who would have
left the homestead years ago, but for these
attractions, will feel a conscious elevation
of character, a growing greatness, inspired
by the objects with which he is surrounded.

It is certainly true that the character of
men is shaped by the objects which con-
stantly engage their attention. The man
of a noble spirit will be a noble man, in-
spired by the objects with which he is surrounded.

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and joy shall be there; while birds shall
sing in the spring time, a cooling and re-
freshing shade be felt in summer's sultry
day, a golden harvest be gathered in autumn,
and a happy grove and a bounding brook
for beauty and fragrance, and contradictory
qualities. Its blossoms are of a delicious
crimson, appearing in large bunches, and
exhaling a rich perfume.

The fruit resembles enormous cannon
balls, hence called because only
the shells contain several kinds of acids, be-
sides sugar and gum, and furnish the ma-
terial for making an excellent drink in sick-
ness. But, singular as it may appear, this
nut, when in a perfectly ripe state, is very
filthy, and the odor from it is exceedingly
unpleasant.

THE SORROWFUL TREE.—At Goa, near
Bombay, there is a singular vegetable—the
sorrowful tree. At sunset no flowers are
to be seen; and yet, half an hour after,
it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet
smell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine
upon them than some of them fall off, and
the flowers in the night all continue
flowering in the night all the year.

THE COVE TREE.—This tree is a native
of Venezuela, South America. It grows in
rocky situations, high up the mountains.—
Baron Von Humboldt gives the following
description of it:—
On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree
with dry and leathery leaves; its large
woody roots can scarcely penetrate into the
stone soil. For several months in the year
not a single shower moistens its foliage. Its
branches appear dead and dried; yet, as soon
as the first rain comes, there flows from it
a sweet and nourishing milk.

It is as sure that this vegetable fountain
is most abundant. The natives are then
seen hastening from all quarters, furnish-
ing with large bowls to receive the milk,
which they draw their bowls under the
tree, while others carry home the juice to
their children; and you might fancy, as the
father returned home with this milk, you
saw the family of a shepherd gathering
around and receiving from him the produc-
tion of his flock.

THE MILK obtained by incisions made
in the trunk is tolerably thick, free from all
acid, and of an agreeable and balsmy smell.
It is offered to us in the shell of the cala-
bash tree. We drank a considerable quan-
tity of it, and before long we were all
ill, and very early in the morning, without
experiencing the slightest injurious effect.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This tree is
found on the islands of the Pacific Ocean.
The trunk rises to the height of thirty or
forty feet, and attains the size of a man's
body. It is covered with a soft, downy
hair, and is very smooth. The fruit is a
child's head. When used for food it is
gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked
among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome
bread, and in taste somewhat resembles
fresh wheat bread.

This is a very useful tree to the natives;
besides its fruit, which supplies them with
food, its trunk furnishes timber for their
houses and canoes; and the gum which exudes
from it serves as pitch for the vessels, and
from the fibres of the inner bark a cloth is
made to cover their persons.

THE UPAS TREE.—For some ages it was
believed that a tree existed in the East Indies
which shed a poisonous, blighting, and
deadly influence upon all animals that re-
posed under its branches; and that so fatal were
its effects, that birds attempting to fly near
it fell to the earth, and withered in a few
days, and that all animals which were
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THE CANNON BALL TREE.—Among the
plants of Guinea one of the most curious is
the cannon-ball tree. It grows to the height
of sixty feet, and is covered with a thick
coat of beautiful, and fragrant, and
contradictory qualities. Its blossoms are
of a delicious crimson, appearing in large
bunches, and exhaling a rich perfume.

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It is very common for persons to tell
everything they hear, whether they have any
grounds for the belief of what they hear
or not. To the injury of an individual, some-
times may be said and spread abroad, where
there is not the least shadow of truth in the
statement. It is against this species of tattling
which we are particularly guard ourselves.
The wise man knew how prone
the world was to this, when he said—
He that keeps his mouth keepeth his life.
Truly that man who is careful of what he
says—especially when he knows it is in his
power to injure somebody by a person,
or thwart any of his purposes—acts up to
the proverb, and gains the esteem and
friendship of his fellows. Although by not
speaking sufficiently on your guard, you may
excite a degree of interest at the expense
of the character, and the neighbor depend
on it, it is only for a moment. You but heap
coals of fire on your own heads. None
will trust you with their secrets, and you
will be pointed at as one deserving of their
contempt. Be aware how you use your tongue.
As an infirm to their confidence, you may
point to somebody who has given you
to think twice before we speak once.
Act up to this, and now will complain of
you in this respect—and you will gain
the confidence of mankind, which is more
to be desired than all the secrets of a com-
munity.

Franklin was an observing and sensible
man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect.
He said that a Newspaper and a Bible in
every house, a good School in every district,
and all the other things which are the prin-
ciple of support of virtue, morality, and civil
liberty. He was correct.

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the size of a large tree, and is covered
with a thick, white, downy hair, and is
very smooth. The fruit is a child's head.
When used for food it is gathered before
it is fully ripe, and baked among ashes,
when it becomes a wholesome bread, and
in taste somewhat resembles fresh wheat
bread.

This is a very useful tree to the natives;
besides its fruit, which supplies them with
food, its trunk furnishes timber for their
houses and canoes; and the gum which exudes
from it serves as pitch for the vessels, and
from the fibres of the inner bark a cloth is
made to cover their persons.

THE UPAS TREE.—For some ages it was
believed that a tree existed in the East Indies
which shed a poisonous, blighting, and
deadly influence upon all animals that re-
posed under its branches; and that so fatal were
its effects, that birds attempting to fly near
it fell to the earth, and withered in a few
days, and that all animals which were
near it, or which touched it, died. This
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It is very common for persons to tell
everything they hear, whether they have any
grounds for the belief of what they hear
or not. To the injury of an individual, some-
times may be said and spread abroad, where
there is not the least shadow of truth in the
statement. It is against this species of tattling
which we are particularly guard ourselves.
The wise man knew how prone
the world was to this, when he said—
He that keeps his mouth keepeth his life.
Truly that man who is careful of what he
says—especially when he knows it is in his
power to injure somebody by a person,
or thwart any of his purposes—acts up to
the proverb, and gains the esteem and
friendship of his fellows. Although by not
speaking sufficiently on your guard, you may
excite a degree of interest at the expense
of the character, and the neighbor depend
on it, it is only for a moment. You but heap
coals of fire on your own heads. None
will trust you with their secrets, and you
will be pointed at as one deserving of their
contempt. Be aware how you use your tongue.
As an infirm to their confidence, you may
point to somebody who has given you
to think twice before we speak once.
Act up to this, and now will complain of
you in this respect—and you will gain
the confidence of mankind, which is more
to be desired than all the secrets of a com-
munity.

Franklin was an observing and sensible
man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect.
He said that a Newspaper and a Bible in
every house, a good School in every district,
and all the other things which are the prin-
ciple of support of virtue, morality, and civil
liberty. He was correct.

It is to be desired that this vegetable fountain
is most abundant. The natives are then
seen hastening from all quarters, furnish-
ing with large bowls to receive the milk,
which they draw their bowls under the
tree, while others carry home the juice to
their children; and you might fancy, as the
father returned home with this milk, you
saw the family of a shepherd gathering
around and receiving from him the produc-
tion of his flock.

THE MILK obtained by incisions made
in the trunk is tolerably thick, free from all
acid, and of an agreeable and balsmy smell.
It is offered to us in the shell of the cala-
bash tree. We drank a considerable quan-
tity of it, and before long we were all
ill, and very early in the morning, without
experiencing the slightest injurious effect.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—This tree is
found on the islands of the Pacific Ocean.
The trunk rises to the height of thirty or
forty feet, and attains the size of a man's
body. It is covered with a soft, downy
hair, and is very smooth. The fruit is a
child's head. When used for food it is
gathered before it is fully ripe, and baked
among ashes, when it becomes a wholesome
bread, and in taste somewhat resembles
fresh wheat bread.

This is a very useful tree to the natives;<