







Providence Items.

The Editor of the American... The Editor of the American... The Editor of the American...

Our Anceps are looking well.

Our Anceps are looking well... Our Anceps are looking well... Our Anceps are looking well...

Trinidad.

Trinidad... The Gold diggings... The Gold diggings... The Gold diggings...

American Markets.

American Markets... The latest New York Market report... The latest New York Market report...

HERE IS YOUR BIRTHDAY!

HERE IS YOUR BIRTHDAY!... HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT... HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT...

General Intelligence.

General Intelligence... We have much pleasure in giving... We have much pleasure in giving...

Demerara.

Demerara... On Saturday, a gentleman named Sheldon... On Saturday, a gentleman named Sheldon...

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Demerara... On Saturday, a gentleman named Sheldon... On Saturday, a gentleman named Sheldon...

Foreign Markets.

Foreign Markets... HAVANA, Aug 14... HAVANA, Aug 14... HAVANA, Aug 14...

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA... Liverpool, 24th inst... Liverpool, 24th inst... Liverpool, 24th inst...

Demerara.

Demerara... We have much pleasure in giving... We have much pleasure in giving...

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# The Provincial Wesleyan.

## Look Aloft.

BY J. LAWRENCE.

In the temple of life, when the wave and the gale  
Are around and above, if thy footing should  
fall, if thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution  
depart, "Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of  
heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity  
glow, With a smile for each joy and a tear for each  
woe, Should betray these when sorrow like clouds  
are arrayed, "Look aloft" to the friendship which  
never shall fade.

Should the vision which hope spreads in light  
to thine eye, Like the tints of the rainbow, but  
brighten to fly, Then turn, and through tears of  
repentance regret, "Look aloft" to the Sun that  
never sets.

Should thy eye be dimmest, the son of thy  
heart, The wither'd bay-beam in sorrow depart,  
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the  
tomb, To that soil where affection is ever in bloom.

And 'till when death comes in his terrible  
east, His focus on the future, his pall on the  
past, In that moment of darkness, with hope in  
thy heart, And a smile in thine eye, "Look aloft" and  
depart.

## Agriculture.

### Source of the Nutritious Property of Vegetables.

The nourishing property of corn, wheat and other grains, is owing to the gluten contained in them. And this gluten consists, in great part, of nitrogen. It is of course an important object with the farmer, to increase the proportion of gluten, and that is done by supplying additional nitrogen in the aliment of the plant. Carbonic acid and water are the chief sources of growth. Nitrogen is the principal element constituting the nutritive quality. The atmosphere contains a large quantity of nitrogen. It is not supposed to be taken up by vegetables, which being digested in the soil, in its simple form, but, by combination with hydrogen, in the form of ammonia. By the digestion of the ammonia, the nitrogen is afterward separated in the plant and used to constitute the peculiar protein, gluten, to which its nutrition is owing.

Ammonia is produced by the decay of most animal substances. In this way it is that the application of manures is so beneficial to plants—by the supply of ammonia furnished, which being digested in the soil, results in a separation of nitrogen, which enters in the tissues of plants and produces their nutritive quality.

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Corn ordinarily, when raised in vegetable manure, contains nine and a half per cent of gluten; but raised on land manured with blood or urine, has been found to contain thirty-five hundredths of gluten.

Gypsum has the quality of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere, and yield it again to water which may now through it. This is the mode in which gypsum has a beneficial action on vegetation, while the gypsum itself held in solution in water is considered to be injurious.—*New England Farmer.*

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To lay out an acre in the form of a square, measure one way, (say north), 12 rods and 12-10 links, or 12 rods and 10-10 links (east), the same distance. To lay out the same in form of an oblong, measure one way 20 rods and the other 8, or so that one side multiplied by the other shall give 160. To lay out, 1st, an acre, 2d, one-fourth acre, 3d, one-eighth acre, in the form of a circle:

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Ammonia is readily absorbed by water, and the rain which becomes impregnated with it, and it is thus administered to vegetables, in small quantities. This may be sufficient for their existence and ordinary growth. But a greater supply of ammonia is necessary to some plants on account of their peculiar nature, by the large amount of nitrogen which they require, and which they cultivate advantageously by a free application of manure, or otherwise an equivalent provision of ammonia in another form.

Corn ordinarily, when raised in vegetable manure, contains nine and a half per cent of gluten; but raised on land manured with blood or urine, has been found to contain thirty-five hundredths of gluten.

Gypsum has the quality of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere, and yield it again to water which may now through it. This is the mode in which gypsum has a beneficial action on vegetation, while the gypsum itself held in solution in water is considered to be injurious.—*New England Farmer.*

## Simple Rules,

FOR LAYING OUT GIVEN SURFACES.

These can be of little use to the surveyor, but may be of utility to refer to, especially to those who are not versed in the surveyor's art. In landscape gardening and rural embellishment a few such rules are often indispensable. In measuring land surfaces, the chain of two or four rods is used. A proper chain is 4 rods, or 22 yards, or 66 feet, or 132 links (of 7.42 inches) in length; and a square chain contains 16 square rods, or one tenth of an acre. A wooden rod 16 feet in length, or a tape or rope of the exact length 16 feet may likewise be used. The square is 16 square rods, or 10 square chains, (of four linear rods each.)

To lay out an acre in the form of a square, measure one way, (say north), 12 rods and 12-10 links, or 12 rods and 10-10 links (east), the same distance. To lay out the same in form of an oblong, measure one way 20 rods and the other 8, or so that one side multiplied by the other shall give 160. To lay out, 1st, an acre, 2d, one-fourth acre, 3d, one-eighth acre, in the form of a circle:

1. Fix a centre, and with a rope (radius) 7 rods and 3-8 links in length, trace the circle (of one acre) on the ground.
2. For one quarter acre, use a measure 3 rods and 14 links in length.
3. For one-eighth acre, use a measure 2 rods and 13 links in length.

To lay out, 1st, an acre, 2d, one-eighth acre, in the form of an equilateral triangle:

1. Make each side of the triangle 19 rods and 5 links in length for an acre.
2. Make each side of the triangle 6 rods and 20 links in length for one-eighth acre.

A plot of ground may be laid out having the form of an ellipse or oval, in the following manner, viz: Set three stakes, not in a straight line, but say at the three corners of a triangle, and draw these stretch a rope of cord. Then take any other three stakes, which stake stand along against the rope, keeping it tight, and it will trace out an ellipse.

If proper, I will send some simple rules for measuring land for multiplying chains, links and rods, &c., with remarks on the use of the compass.—*Corr. N. E. F.*

## How to Make Large Currants.

The currant likes a moist soil and a somewhat shady situation. Downing says, "No shrub shows the good effects of its manuring so completely as the currant. If you want to get a very large fruit, train the bush on the north side of a trellis, and feed the roots with half rotten stable manure."

## Management of Animals.

BY J. LAWRENCE.

In breaking or managing a horse, horse, or mule, or stubborn temper may be preserved your own. Almost every fault of the brute arises from ignorance. Be patient with him, teach and coax him, and success is time is certain. There are checks, however, which are the result of confinement, and these require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling at his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits, by trying him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a deep stream. With his tail pointed to the water he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and after a somewhat or two, and floundering a while in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridles.

A ram has been cured of butting at every body and every thing, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; when the sudden assault, on a windy day, brought him to his senses, and he took heed, which his improved manners took care to avoid in future.

A sheep-killing dog has been made too much ashamed even to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind legs to a stake ram on the brook of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. On being set free, and somewhat startled at seeing out, in his haste to regain his friends, he tumbled and thumped master Tray so rudely over the stones and grass, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the field and the birds of the air," by other means than brute force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things by his superior cunning.—