Poetry.

THE STRUGGLE FOR FAME.

ADVICE TO AN ASPIRANT.

If thou wouldst win a lasting fame;
Thou th' immortal wreath wouldst claim,
And make the future bless thy name;

Begin thy perilous career;
Keep high thy heart, thy conscience clear;
And walk thy way without a fear.

And if thou hast a heart within,
That ever whispers, 'work and win,'
And keeps thy soul from sloth and sin;

If thou canst plan a noble deed,
And never flag till it succeed,
Though in the strife thy heart should bleed;

If thou canst struggle day and night,
And in the envious world's despite,
Still keep thy cynosure in sight;

If thou canst bear the rich man's scorn;
Nor curse the day that thou wert born
To feed on husks, and he on corn;

If thou canst dine upon a crust,
And still hold on with patient trust,
Nor pine that fortune is unjust;

If thou canst see, with tranquil breast,
The knave or fool in purple dressed,
Whilst thou must walk in tattered vest;

If thou canst rise ere break of day,
And toil and moil till evening grey,
At thankless work, for scanty pay:

If in thy progress to renown,
Thou canst endure the scoff and frown
Of those who strive to pull thee down;

If thou canst bear th' averted face,
The gibe, or treacherous embrace,
Of those who run the self-same race:

If thou in darkest days canst find
An inner brightness in thy mind,
To reconcile thee to thy kind:—

Whate'er obstacles control,
Thine hour will come—go on—true soul!
Thou'll win the prize, thou'lt reach the goal.

If not—what matters? tried by fire,
And purified from low desire,
Thy spirit shall but soar the higher.

Content and hope thy heart shall buoy,
And men's neglect shall ne'er destroy
Thy secret peace, the inward joy.

But if so bent on worldly fame,
That thou must gild thy living name,
And snatch the honours of the game,

And hast not strength to watch and pray,
To seize thy time, and force thy way,
By some new combat every day:

If failure might thy soul oppress,
And fill thy veins with heaviness,
And make thee love thy kind the less;

Thy fame might rivalry forestall,
And thou let tears and curses fall,
Or turn thy wholesome blood to gall;—

Pause ere thou tempt the hard career—
Thou'lt find the conflict too severe,
And heart will break, and brain will sear.

Content thee with a meaner lot;
Go plough thy field, go build thy cot,
Nor sigh that thou must be forgot.

CHARLES MACKAY.

Random Readings.

The mother who saw another baby prettier than her own, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

'You look as if you were beside yourself,' as the wag said to a fellow who stood by a donkey.

Red cheeks are only oxygen in another shape.—Girls anxious to wear a pair will find them where the roses do—out of doors.

An eminent spirit merchant in Dublin announces, in an Irish paper, that he has still a small quantity of the whisky on hand which was drunk by George IV. when in Dublin.

Ladies of a certain age may perhaps envy the Emperor of China one of his luxuries; his birth day is celebrated only once in ten years.

A young carpenter, having been told that the course of true love never did run smooth, resolved on going to court his young lady with a fore-plane under his arm.

'An' sure it's aisy enough to build a chimley,' said O'Rourke; 'ye howld one brick up an' jist slip another one under it.'

A wag who was asked to buy a Bank Note Detector yesterday, said he would purchase it if it would detect a bank note in his pocket.

An attorney before a bench of magistrates, a short time ago, told the bench, with great gravity: 'That he had two witnesses in court in behalf of his client, and they would be sure to speak the truth, for he had had no opportunity to communicate with them!'

The other day a gentlemen gave a woman a couple of cents who asked charity of him. 'Two cents!' exclaimed she; 'take them back, sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything with two cents.' 'My dear madam,' said the gentleman, 'I beg you'll keep the cents, and give them to some poor person.'

'Will you please to permit a lady to occupy this seat?' said a gentleman to another, the other day, in a railroad car. 'Is she an advocate of woman's rights?' asked the gentleman who was invited to 'vacate.' 'She is,' replied he who was standing. 'Well, then, let her take the benefit of her doctrine, and stand up.'

A SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.—There were residing at Preston a worthy couple who had been bound in the holy ties of matrimony for about six months. For some weeks previous, the husband had suspected that his lawful spouse regaled herself with delicacies in his absence, and determined to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. Accordingly, having obtained an opportunity of sending his worthy lady out of the house on a trifling errand, he amused himself in her absence with closely examining into the various closets and cupboards in the kitchen and cellar. He had searched for some time, without success, for the delicacies, upon which he imagined she regaled herself, and was about giving up his task in despair, when a small basin in one of the cupboards attacted his attention. After examining its contents, which were of a light blueish colour, he ventured to taste what he imagined to be a jelly. It had certainly an insipid taste; but, inspired with the thoughts of revenge upon his wife, he greedily devoured the whole, and was just chuckling over his success, when Mrs.——returned. "Well, Mrs.——, you never *do* have anything when I'm out, do you? Oh, no! certainly not; but don't think of deceiving me; I've found you out."—"Found me out! in what?"—"What was that jelly you had in your cupboard, eh? But you need not look, for *I've eat it all!*" Upon hearing this, Mrs.——*examined* the cupboard, and seeing the basin, burst into a loud laugh, exclaiming, "Why, you stupid! you've eat all THE STARCH!"—*Preston Chronicle.*

PASTURE LANDS.

In the management of pasture lands, this an excellent plan, where the nature of the ground favour the operation, to free the surface from bushes, stones, stumps, &c., and then plow it carefully once every six or eight years, harrow thoroughly, and sow the seeds of such grasses as are best adapted to the locality and the most valuable as a summer food for stock.

Herd's grass (timothy) white and red clover, red and brown top, make an excellent stocking for light pastures. The recuperative power of pasture lands is such as to render the application of manures of less consequence than on other lands; yet it will be found highly beneficial to apply, occasionlly, a light dressing of plaster, lime, or what is better still, wood ashes—all of which have a tendency to promote the development of vegetation in the early spring, as well as to sustain it in seasons of severe and protracted drought. These appliances tend also to bring into action the engeries of the inert humus contained in the soil and to render the silicates solube, and consequently in a proper condition to be taken up by the roots or plants.

From the inert humus, and certain other substances of a mineral character, the soil of our pastures derives the power of recuperation, of self replenishment, which it is supposed to possess. But it is well enough to remark, that, apart from the phenomena of vegetable growth and decay, no such power is recognized in nature. If we annually remove the produce of a field of pasture, without making any returns in the form of manure, we shall necessarily pretty rapidly impovish the soil.

In fallowing—that is, in plowing and harrowing land without sowing it—no vegetation is allowed to mature; all that the vegetation powers of the soil produce, is immediately returned to it, and as most plants derive a portion of their food from the atmosphere, the air, by this pocess, is made to enrich the earth. The soil itself also absorbs from the same scource a very considerable amount of fertilizing matters in the shape of gaseous products, and when supplied with the materials capable of absorbing and fixing the æriform principles which are perpetually present—and in large quantities, througout this widespread and inexhaustible field of fertility—the accession of fecundating matter will be large, and secure the most favorable results, both to the soil and succeeding crops. This is, perhaps, one of the most economical and effectual methods of replenishment it is possible to adopt.

But we must not suffer ourselves to be illuded by the glitter of hypothetical conclusions; we must attribute results to their legitimate causes, and trace each one, so far as it is practicable for us to do so, to its real and proper source.

The spires and blades of grasses, and the stalks and foliage of other plants, frequently decay and fall upon the ground, their places being supplied by new formations, often emanating from the same, or nearly the same points. The same takes place among the roots. When a fibre perishes, it is resolved into humus, and supplies food for the new organ which nature prepares to occupy its place. This alteration of decayed reproduction, is going on continually throughout the wide range of nature, and its results are obvious at every turn.

The pastures to which we refer, must be, of course, such as are capable of being worked; such as lie near villages, or wherever land is high. The rough, rocky, mountain pastures, where the land is compartively cheap, cannot be economically plowed. If they are absolutely needed, being more for pasture than to allow them to grow up to wood, about all that can be done for them is to keep the bushes down, and sow on them occasionally plaster, lime, or ashes; and the economy of this will depend entirely upon the price at which these articles can be obtained, including the cost of transportation.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD IN THE HORSE.

In a recent number of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, some very interesting experiments are recorded by Mr. James Farrell, V. S., on the success which had attended the transfusion of blood from healthy animals into the system of such as were in an advanced stage of disease. In the spring of last year a dangerous epidemic prevailed extensively among horses in Ireland and, we believe, in several other parts of the United Kingdom. It assumed the leading features of influenza of a low typhoid character, and was particularly prevalent and fatal in the vicinity of Dublin, and the eastern coast of Ireland. In some instances the disease developed itself with astonishing rapidity. Horses eating their morning food with their usual avidity, appearing perfectly healthy, would suddenly sicken, and by the evening would evince so much debility as scarcely to be able to stand. The bowels and urinary organs were often violently acted upon, so as to induce symptoms more or less characteristic of bad cases of cholera. In cases where bleeding and drastic purgation had been administered the treatment became much more difficult, and in the generality of instances terminated fatally.

Mr. Farrell opened the jugular veins of a healthy and diseased horse, and by means of an apparatus, mainly contrived by himself, caused the blood to flow freely from the veins of the former into those of the latter, in quantity about three quarts. No particular symptoms were induced until about two quarts had passed, when there appeared to be produced an amount of stimulation indicated by an increased action of the heart, and a dilating of the eye. In cases in which more than three quarts had been transfused, unfavorable symptoms followed, indicating the propriety of stopping the operation. On removing the tube, and closing the vein, all symptoms of irritation gradully subsided, and the pulse, from being rapid and irritable, became slower and stronger, approaching the natural condition. In several instances Mr. Farrell's treatment was perfectly successful; the patients beginning to amend in a few hours, and speedly became restored to their usual state of health. "Whatever obstacles and objections there may be to its performance in the human subject, there are none to prevent its becoming a most valuable agent in veterinary science."

POISONED BY PIE-PLANT.—We are under the painful necessity, this week, of recording the death of Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. John Anderson of the Township of Seneca, who died through eating the leaves of Rhubarb or Pie-Plant. It seems that Mrs. A. cooked some of the leaves of the above plant on Friday last and partook pretty freely of them, a few hours after which she was attacked with violent fits of vomiting, when medical aid was sent for but all to no avail, as the poison had already entirely prostrated the system. She lingered until Monday morning, when she expired. We have heard of several similar cases during the present season, and we would warn all parties against using the leaves of this plant, as they are a deadly poison, although the stalks are not.—*Caledonia Sachem.*

THIEVES are just now busily engaged in the practice of their profession in various parts of the country. Our exchanges contain the particulars of a number of robberies recently committed. At Dunnville, a few nights since, the store of Messrs. Amsden & Brother was entered by several thieves, but the clerk, who slept in the store, hearing footsteps, gave an alarm, when the rascals made a hasty retreat an attempt had also been made to break into another store, but it was unsuccessful.

The Owsego *Times* says a small show wagon containing a Leopard, was upset on the road near Fulton, the other day and being burst open by the accident, the enclosed animal taking advantage ot the chance, at once started for the woods, in which all search for him proved in vain, and the Leopard now roams a denizen of our forests.

DRUNKENNESS—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.—I am one of those who cannot consider drunkenness as a cause of evil, but rather as an effect. Of course in some senses drunkenness is a cause: it is the cause of infinate crime and misery. But what causes drunkenness? The answer is at hand—the main exciting cause of drunkenness in great cities is bad air, bad food, and bad lodging. Confined workshops and bed-rooms, were the light and air are excluded, have much to do with the promotion of drunkenness. A man living under these evils suffers in both body and soul—his blood is not properly oxygenated; and to overcome a miserable feeling of langour, he resorts to a stimulus, alcoholic drink, which renders but tempory relief, and is followed by increased langour and depression. If we would have men to do this, we must, in place of their present means of enjoyment, give them something better. Drunkenness is a very curable malady, as shown by the decrease of that vice within the last forty years among our upper classes, owing to the spread of education and the thousand improved and additional means of recreation and amusement which were not open to our forefathers. We get more into the country now; our houses are better ventilated; and, what is more than all, we wash. Foreigners are beginning to consider the bath as Young England's strongest superstition. The bath will lessen drunkenness by cleansing the skin, and by bracing the nerves and muscles, thus rendering the application of an artificial stimulent unnecessary. Reformatories, ragged schools, and model prisons treat only the symptoms, and not the cause of the disease. The cause can only be touched by improving the physical condition of the class—by abolishing foul air, water, and lodgings—and by preventing the over-crowding of dwellings, in which morality is difficult, because common decency is impossible. We spend thousands on separating the classes in prison: for God's sake, let us spend something on the classes out of prison—let us prevent their becoming dangerous classes—and let us maintain what has been England's strength and glory—the honest working man.—*Kingsley.*

SANDS OF THOUGHT.

The greatest bores are always the most profoundly and innocently unconscious.

Quackery is the supply for which ignorance furnishes the demand.

Angelic presences are seldom recognised till they have departed.

The best reply to misrepresentation is a pure life; to silence libels, live them down.

Fear not the words of men, but the judgments of God.

Men are divided by nature into Stoics and Epicureans, and all minds are either Platonic or Aristotelian in their aboriginal constitution.

The path of duty is the road of safety; do the right and avoid the wrong, and calmly leave consequences to a higher power.

Even their very lapses are lessons to the wise, from whence they arise, like Antaens from his fall, humbler and purer, and therefore spiritually stronger than before.

What we call the laws of nature are but fragments from a grandly harmonic scale of universal being reduced, as far as known, to the limited forms of human expression.

The "mighty angel" that superintends a world, and the simple peasant who but tills its soil, are alike the appointed instruments of Providence in the effectuation of its grand and farseeing purposes.

It is a most mistaken idea that all who are not men of thought are men of action. The most are simply puppets, who act as they are acted on. The prime movers are like suns, "few and far between," and each attended with a host of satellites.

Matured thought is laconic in its utterances,—the wise being sparing of their words, while prodigal of their meaning, knowing that the former, however appropriate and well chosen, are to the latter but as the costly setting to the priceless gem.

No man can be really great without a large admixture of the moral element in his mental constitution. It is not simply their commanding ability as warriors or statesmen, but their endurance under adversity, their self-reliance amidst difficulty, their unswerving integrity, and their magnanimous self-denial, that give so Titantic a stature and such a majestic port to the heroes of Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos. And it is the absence of imperfect development of these more robust and manly qualities that dwarf even the most capable moderns when their character and achievements are compared with the sublime altitudes attained by the ancient worthies.—*Edinburgh News.*

Bears abound this year, in the northern port of Nermont, more numerously than ever before, "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." On Sunday, May 30th, they killed three cattle for Hazleton Rice, and badly mutilated the fourth.

Canada Type Foundry

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THE Proprietors of this Establishment beg to inform the Printers of Canada, that they have now manufactured and ready for delivery, a large quantity of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeoise and Brevier, of Scotch face, which they will guarantee cannot be surpassed by any Foundry upon this continent for durability and appearance. They have also on hand a choice assortment of various kinds of

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Printers! mark the reduction in the price of type since this Foundry was opened; and bear in mind that a greater reduction depends upon yourselves. Our motto is—supply the trade with type of such quantities and at such prices as will prevent the necessity of patronising foreign manufacturers.

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LEADS—6 to Pica and thicker, 1s per lb.: 7 to Pica, 1s 3d; 8 to Pica 1s 6d.

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St. Therese Street
Montreal, May 18th, 1857 g3

N.B.—Publishers of newspapers giving insertion to this advertisment for 2 months will be allowed their bills upon purchasing five times their amount of our manufacture. Editors will confer a favor by directing attention to the announcement. T. J. G. & Co.

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There is an evil habit sometimes indulged in by boys, in solitude, often growing up with them to manhood, and which, if not reformed by them in due time, not only begets serious obstacles to matrimonial happiness, but gives rise to a series of protracted, insidious, and devastating affections. Few of those who give way to this pernicious practice are aware of the consequences, until they find the nervous system shattered, feel strange and unaccountable feelings, and vague fears in the mind.

A Most Scientific Invention.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or more properly known as Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, &c., which are permanently cured in from 15 to 20 days by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

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"Its efficacy has been fairly tested, and its virtues pronounced unparalleled"

The cures made by Dr. Tumblety with his Vegetable Compound, are so miraculous as to resemble the famed Scriptural account of similar cases in ancient times, and those cases are so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory and mitigating of human ills, as to call upon public functionaries and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering to look well into the well attested merits of this Vegetable Medicine.

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When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be forever blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's Garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood: the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find their way to every part, and completely rout and release the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passage for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames have been scorched by the burning elements of fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of *the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that* they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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TORONTO, June 5th, 1857. g13-1y

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