

Poetry.

TO LIZZIE.

My Soul! My Soul! O peace, be still,
And ask for grace
To thy Heavenly Father's Will,
To teach His face.
Oh! she was beautiful,
A Gem;
Beaming with beauty bright,
In Jesus' diadem.
He carried her safely through
Death's swelling stream;
Where the quiet waters softly flow
In pastures green.
A Lamb in the Shepherd's arms
At rest;
Fear from the cruel world's alarms,
Supremely blest.
No scorching sun can wither now
My pretty flower;
Her head shall never be bowed to bow,
In sorrow's hour.
She was given to light our home,
For a little while,
And memory fondly loves to dwell
On her sunny smile.
But she never can cross again
That swelling flood;
She will join us when we are called
To meet our God.
St. John, 1899.

The Education of English Girls.

BY REV. J. C. BOWWELL.

Step into Moseley's in Summer street, and you will see one indication of a good time coming for our daughters—ladies' boots, with soles of a thickness which will cheer every man's heart to look at—and fashionable too—the very latest fashion! Now, is it not matter for rejoicing, and even for devout gratitude, that it is actually fashionable for women to wear shoes which will keep their feet dry and warm?

Our countrywomen have long endured great and cruel hardships in this particular, compelled to wear so flimsy an article, as if all the shoemakers were in league with consumption and death; while their husbands and brothers have walked by their side in boots which protected them from all harm. This hardship and cruel inequality of the sexes has been national, as the custom of pinching the feet of woman has been peculiar to the Chinese. European women have been wearing all along the very description of boots and shoes which is now fast becoming fashionable with us, never dreaming of anything else as at all consistent with common sense. English duchesses have worn shoes from time immemorial which country misses would have considered very vulgar. And so English duchesses have retained their plumpness and bloom, and joyous health to fifty and sixty years of age, while our women have lost the last rose before thirty, and have gone in frightful numbers to an early grave.

This whole subject of the training of our girls must undergo a thorough revision. Many other things need looking after besides shoes. Our climate has, unquestionably, something to do in transforming the round and ruddy Anglo-Saxon lass to the pale and slender miss of Boston and New York. But sadly defective education does a great deal more. The difference in the training of English and American girls begin in the nursery, dating from the first weeks of existence, and extend over the entire period from infancy to ripe womanhood. As it is my desire to furnish something that may be useful rather than entertaining, I shall speak very plainly, and somewhat in detail.

One of the first maxims applied to the management of both girls and boys in England is, in the words of one of their old physicians, "Plenty of flannel, plenty of milk, and plenty of sleep." I am quite sure that a great many of our young mothers do not understand the importance of every part of this maxim. It does not require a professional eye to discern that many an infant suffers from want of flannel, although the inexperienced mother has no conception of it. The child looks warm, and is warm to the touch, but is irritable, restless, unable to sleep. Were you never troubled through the night without knowing the reason, till you awoke in the morning and found that though you had not had any sense of chilliness, yet you had wanted more covering to make you sleep quite soundly? Infants require a great deal of warmth, and cannot be healthy without it.

As to food every mother in England understands that an infant must not be fed with all kinds of trash, gingerbread, cake, pie, &c.—Nothing of the kind is permitted to be given them. The shops of London—grocers, druggists, and pastry cooks—abound in simple articles of diet, prepared especially for infants, as "biscuit powder," "baked flour," "tops and bottoms," "patent American corn flour," "arabica revivens," &c., &c. "Plain, simple and nutritious" is the rule here. Through the entire period of childhood, and even of youth, the diet of English girls is extremely simple. No tea and coffee, no hot bread—indeed it is a very common rule in well ordered English families that no bread must be out of the oven till the second day from the baking—and very little of pastry or sweet meats of any kind. Plain bread and milk, and fresh beef and mutton, roasted or boiled or broiled—not baked nor fried—with plenty of vegetables, make up the principal food for English children. Pork, veal, and salted meats are allowed very sparingly, as all English mothers know that they are difficult to digest, and especially injurious to a child that has the slightest constitutional tendency to scrofula.

A well-lighted nursery is considered indispensable, as it is well understood that a dark nursery will kill a scrofulous child. Their odious and obnoxious window-tax, modified and relieved to its worst feature within a few years, makes Englishmen anxious to get as much light as possible into their dwellings, whereas we cover our houses with windows to an absurd extent, and then, still more absurdly, shut out nearly all the light with blinds.

English children must have abundance of fresh outdoor air, every day if possible; and an important part of the duty of the nurse-maid is to take the children out several hours every fine day, including the infant. One of the most beautiful pictures in the "London parks, and indeed everywhere all over England, is the innumerable nurse-maids, themselves radiant with health, with their still more innumerable children. Thus the English girl early trained to a habit and love of walking

which she never loses, and in this way secures round limbs, and expanded chest, and ruddy countenance while still a child. It is hardly necessary to say that the shoes of English children have thick soles, and that their clothing throughout is very carefully adapted to the season and the weather.

I am afraid American mothers will laugh when I say that the mothers of England are very particular not to allow their children, before they are old enough to walk, to sit much on the carpet, as it is a posture unfavorable to erectness and fullness of figure. They are, therefore, taught with special pains to roll themselves on the carpet, and to lie on the stomach, all of which has a direct tendency to secure a perpendicular spinal column and broad full chest.

It is a beautiful feature of English families that the children, instead of being pushed into a precocious maturity of dress, and manners, and habits, are children all along; their parents, love to have it so—simple, free, joyous, playing, laughing, and romping all they can.—It is not the least of the advantages of this, that when womanhood comes as come it will in spite of everything, it sets easily and gracefully upon them.

English children do not go to fashionable parties, or keep late hours. It is a special study to provide them abundance of healthy sports, and above all, to make home radiant with cheerfulness through the day; and when the night comes, the young misses, instead of staying up and being called ladies, are called girls and sent to bed.—[Happy Home.

The Missing Scissors.

"What a little bit of a thing the ninth commandment is," Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," said Jane who was studying her Sabbath-school lesson from a card. "It means, I suppose, if we are ever called into court we must speak the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Girls, are never called to court, so mother can't apply this to me." "Nor to me," said George, "though I should like to be a witness in court."

In a few days the children found the ninth commandment a great deal easier home than they thought for. Mrs. Payson, their mother, had a nice pair of scissors which she forbade the children using; there were other scissors for their use. One afternoon Jane had a little visitor in her baby-house, and they wanted to cut some pasteboard chairs. Jane ran down stairs for the scissors, and finding none but her mother's best ones, she took them. How beautifully they cut. And the children, did cut, until a large piece of pasteboard was quite cut up, when Jane noticed that the rivets were loosened. Then her mother's charge flashed upon her. "Oh," she cried, "what will mother say? I wish I had never, never touched them."

The children soon left the room, leaving every thing on the floor, and went into the garden; nor did Jane return to the baby-house that night. The next morning, seeing her mother go to her work-box, the scissors came to her mind. She quickly slipped out of the room, went up stairs, snatched up the scissors, ran into George's room, and laid them on his bureau. It was all the thought of the moment. When she returned to the sitting-room, her mother was asking for the missing scissors. "I've not seen them," said George. "Nor I," said Johnny. "Jane, can you tell me where they are?" asked Mrs. Payson. "They are not among my things mother," answered Jane.

During the forenoon Mrs. Payson found them on George's bureau. "Can you tell me," she asked of Clara the housemaid, "how these scissors came here?" "When I went into the play-room early this morning to get Johnny's mug, I saw them on the floor," answered Clara. "And you know nothing further?" asked Mrs. Payson. Clara did not. As the scissors had no feet, it was plain they could not go from place to place as they did without hands; and Mrs. Payson was much distressed to know whose hands they could be. In the evening, while sitting with the children, she said gently, "George, I found my best scissors on your bureau; do you know how they came there?" "No, mother, I'm sure I don't," answered George, looking up with innocent surprise; but Jane turned pale.

"Do you, Jane?" asked Mrs. Payson. "Yes," faltered the little girl, and she stopped. Her mother waited for her to go on. "I—I put them there," said Jane, looking greatly distressed. "Where did you find them?" asked her mother, "and why put them there? Finding them on his bureau was presumptive evidence against George. I am glad they bore false witness."

"What is presumptive evidence, mother?" asked George.

"The sort of proof which arises from some circumstance in a case; it is not direct proof, but probable, quite likely proof. The scissors being found on your bureau was positive proof that you took them, but one ground for thinking so."—"I laid them there but 'twas more to screen myself. I didn't mean to have George blamed," said Jane, sobbing; and then she confessed how it all happened. "But you see," said Mrs. Payson, "the act comes under the condemnation of the ninth commandment. The ninth commandment is meant to guard our good name, which is to be chosen rather than great riches," the Bible says. It therefore not only forbids lying, slander, backbiting, and spreading bad reports, but any act as well as word which lays an innocent person open to blame, or brings unfounded suspicions upon his character, is as really breaking it."

"I did not know it meant so much," said the little girl. "I thought it was only made for witnesses in court. I did not mean to rob George of his good name. I am sorry. Will George forgive me, and will mother?" I am sure they did.

"But only think of God's making a law especially to preserve our good name," said George. "There is a verse," said Jane, wiping her eyes, "which says, 'A good name is better than precious ointment.'"

"How nice the care God takes of us," said George, his mind still on the meaning of the commandment.—"How carefully he guards our treatment of each other. It was only a very good God, mother, who would have made it a great law in his empire. 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.'—[Child's Paper.

A Word to the Boys.

I VISITED, a few days since, our state's prison. It was an awful scene, and one I should be unwilling to look upon again. I cannot forget it if I would. I seem to see them still—that motley array of all ages and conditions. Not a word, or even look at their fellows allowed, avert under the eye of a vigilant keeper; and then, as they were examined, marched to their cells and locked up for the night, only to pursue again that unvaried round of labour for months and years, and some for life. O, how it made my heart ache. It was sad to see among them young men in their freshness and vigor doomed by crime to that wretched life. Old men too, even with grey hairs, were there; not a crown of glory, but badges of shame were theirs. But if possible, it was sadder still to see among them boys, one less than fourteen years of age, younger than one of my own little boys at home. And then I thought if he and other boys could once look upon such a scene, it would be a life-long lesson to them.

The warden very kindly answered all our inquiries, and what do you think brought that boy there? It was passion, uncontrolled temper. He commenced only in play, then got angry with a playmate, and in the heat of passion dealt blows that took his life. "He did not mean to do it," he said. Probably he did not, but his sorrow could not restore life. An indictment was found. He pleaded guilty, and now, in silence and in shame, the weary years that should have gladdened his parents' home are dragged on in those prison walls. Would he not say to you, boys govern your temper?

Another sad fact the warden related. Of those one hundred and one convicts, all but six were brought there by the use of intoxicating drinks. I would hope not one of all the boys to whom the "Messenger" speaks ever touch, taste, or handle the destroying cup; but very many of them, I fear have not perfectly learned that difficult lesson—to conquer self. Do you ever think, when tempted to anger, to what it may lead?—American Messenger.

"My Life has been a Failure."

So said a capitalist in this country worth his several millions, on being asked why he did not have a biography of his life written. What an answer, and what a sad truth, to be made and considered by one who has spent a whole life in amassing wealth! and now, with trembling limbs, stepping into the grave the startling truth, quite too late it is to be feared, flashes across his mind that his life had been a failure—its great object, and the only one worthy the attention of an immortal being, having been entirely overlooked and neglected! What more than such a thought need occupy a sane mind, to fill and keep it full of unutterable anguish. Life a failure! Probation squandered—ending!—the soul lost?

Reader, whoever you may be, poor or rich, do you ever ask yourself whether your life also has not been a failure?—whether you are living merely for this world! laying up the treasures which cannot avail yourself in your time of greatest need? Will you go to the judgment with the awful truth sounding in your ears, that your life has been a failure? If you would not, mind that failure—mend it to-day; to-morrow is not yours. Put off no longer a work so important, involving your all, and one which should have been done the first day of your accountability.—Christian Treasury.

55 King Street!
FENNIS & GARDNER have received per Gertrude from London, PRINCE DE LANCE, REGENT, TAS, FRENCH CAMBRICS, SHEPHERD and SPRING CHECKS, GREY COTTONS, and their Spring supply of CARPETINGS, HEARTH RUGS, &c., in all the latest and most desirable styles. Balance of Spring Stock per Niagara, in the Eastern City from Boston, 5th April, and the John Parker from Liverpool. (April 7.)

BOARDING.
THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish comfortable accommodation to a few respectable BOARDERS, who would like quiet Home at moderate charges and in a central situation.

TARIFF OF DUTIES.—The Subscriber have just published—An Act imposing Duties for Raising a Revenue, passed 21st March, 1859, to which is appended an Alphabetical Arrangement of Tariffs or Rates of Duty of the Province of New Brunswick. Price is 3d. J. & A. McMillan, April 13.

SEEDS.—The Subscriber has just received per steamer Arabia, from Liverpool, and Eastern City from Boston, a part of his Spring Stock of Garden and Field Seeds, which are warranted fresh and of the best quality. For sale by S. L. TILLEY, 26, King-street.

TO LET.
FROM 1st of May, a Store No. 24, King Street, (in Fine Brick Building.) Enquire on the premises of A. A. SMITH.

SAMUEL BROWN,

HAS commenced this day to SELL OFF his large and varied Stock of DRY GOODS, etc., as follows: FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and Horse Rugs; Cloaks, Shawls, and Quilts; Silks, Plushes, and Velvets; RIBBONS, Flowers, and Laces; Kerlin Sleeves & Jackets, Opera Hoofes; FINEST COLOURED and Quilts; Cotton Warps, Grey Cottons; Men's L. Wool Vests & Drawers; Gloves and Stockings; Wool PRIZES and Fancy Dress GOODS; Bonnets, Feathers, and Hats; Satinets, Homespuns, and Molekins; Stripe Shirts, White Cottons; Cotton Batting, Comforters; HABERDASHERY, &c., &c. P. S.—The whole of the Stock must be sold, as the Subscriber has to prepare for removing into his New Premises. dec. 10. S. B.

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Feb. 16.

SAINT JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Feb. 16.

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Feb. 12.

A SUPERIOR AND GENUINE

VEGETABLE COUGH CANDY

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For curing Coughs, Croup, Irritation of the Throat, Asthma, and is particularly useful to relieve the Wheezing Cough, and the Hoarse and Sore Throat.

It is particularly recommended to the attention of Public Speakers, Singers and all persons who use the voice freely, its efficacy for clearing the Voice is truly astonishing!

There has been much practical success in the use of this Candy in turning the public with superior medicines that the in winter of 1858, and the winter of 1859, each one would try for himself, for society demands that each one should be made public.

Good Medicines

should be made public. Every one who does possess some virtue are held at such exorbitant prices that they do not come within reach of the poor; while they, above all, are the most liable to suffer from the consequences of neglect and exposure.

Do not the poor suffer daily? It is true they do, for the want of a medicine which they are unable to purchase—this difficulty by using the Medicine composed of twenty-nine different ingredients, extracted from the Vegetable Kingdom, and some of the most celebrated in the world, in the reach of all. It is well known that many ingredients used in the manufacture of medicines, when combined with others are highly salutary.

Macer's Vegetable Cough Candy

contains the most celebrated ingredients which other Cough Candies are composed, with several additional ingredients, the combined power of which is sufficient to heal, in a very speedy manner, the most obstinate Coughs, and is equally efficacious in the cure of Asthma, and all the various diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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St. John, Dec. 18, 1857. F. A. COSGROVE & CO., 16 Prince William.

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Our Stock of HATS & WINTER CAPS is large and well assorted, and will be sold this season at very low prices; our Stock consists of Soft Castles, Calves, Calves, and Wide Awake HATS; Ladies' Minnie and Children's Felt HATS, in various colors; Neutrals, Sable, Rock Mill, Seal, Seal Cloth, Silk Plush, Himalaya, Wit, Tweed, and Broadcloth, in all the latest and most desirable styles and colors.

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WOOD'S Celebrated Hair Restorative;

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Butcher's Hair Dye. Just received and for sale by S. L. TILLEY, 26, King-street.

dec. 10.

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RUBBERS, including Window, Whiteash, Paint, Varnish, Black Lead, Shoe, &c. For sale by S. L. TILLEY, 26, King-street.

apl 21.

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1000 do Pantaloons, all prices, from 6s upwards;

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All descriptions of Rubber Boots and Shoes, Hat Cases, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Shirt Collars, Gloves, Braces, Belts, &c.

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March 10

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March 10

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