

POETRY.

NATURE'S NOBLEMEN

BY MARTIN P. TUPPER.

Away with false fashion, so calm and so chill,
Where pleasure itself cannot please;
Away with cold breeding, that faithlessly still
Affects to be quite at its ease;
For the deepest in feeling is highest in rank,
The freest is first in the band;
And nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank,
Is a man with his heart in his hand.

Fearless in honesty, gentle yet just,
He warmly can love and can hate;
Nor will he bow down with his face in the dust
To fashion's intolerant state;
For best in good breeding, and highest in rank,
Though lowly or poor in the land,
Is nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank,
The man with his heart in his hand.

His fashion is passion, sincere and intense,
His impulses simple and true,
Yet tempered by judgment, and taught by good sense,
And cordial with me, and with you:
For the finest in manners, as highest in rank,
It is you, man! or you man! who stand
Nature's own nobleman, friendly and frank,
A man with his heart in his hand!

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Young Prussian.

Frederick, King of Prussia, one day rang his bell, and nobody answering, he opened his door and found his page fast asleep in an elbow chair. He advanced toward, and was going to awaken him, when he perceived a letter hanging out of his pocket. His curiosity prompted him to know what it was; he took it out and read it. It was a letter from the young man's mother, in which she thanked him for having sent her a part of his wages to relieve her misery, and finished with telling him that God would reward him for his dutiful affection. The King after reading it, went back softly to his chamber, took a purse full of ducats, and slipped it with the letter into the page's pocket. Returning to the chamber, he rang the bell so loudly that it awakened the page; who instantly made his appearance. 'You have had a sound sleep,' said the King. The page was at a loss how to excuse himself; and putting his hand into his pocket by chance, to his utter astonishment, he there found a purse of ducats. He took it out, turned pale, and looking at the King, shed a torrent of tears, without being able to utter a single word. 'What is that?' said the King, 'what is the matter?' 'Ah, sire,' said the young man, 'throwing himself on his knees, 'somebody seeks my ruin! I know nothing of this money which I have just found in my pocket.' My young friend, replied Frederick, 'God often does great things for us, even in our sleep. Send that to your mother; salute her on my part, and assure her that I will take care of both her and you.'

The Infidel's Child.

In the United States of America, infidelity found an active champion in the well known Col. Allen, who made an open profession of his disbelief in revealed religion. It happened that a daughter of the Colonel's, to whom he was very much attached fell sick. During the process of her illness, Dr. Elliot was one day dining with the Colonel, and, after having adjourned to the Colonel's library, some infidel and deistical publications were introduced by the Colonel to the Doctor's notice. While they were occupied in looking at them, a servant came to announce to the Colonel that an alarming change had taken place in his daughter, and that his presence was required in her bed-room. Thither he went, accompanied by Dr. Elliot. As he approached her bed-side, she took his hand and said, 'Father, I feel that my end is drawing near; tell me, I entreat you, am I to believe what you have taught me, or what I have learned from my mother?' Her mother was a sound and sincere Christian, and had spared no opportunity of instilling Christian truths into the mind of her child. The father paused for a moment; he fixed his eyes on his dying child; his countenance changed; his frame was observed to be convulsed to its very centre; while his quivering lips could scarce give utterance to the words, 'Believe, my child, what your mother has taught you.' The struggle was too great; the conflict between the pride of human reason, and the dwelling of parental affection in the heart, was more than he could bear, and even over his stubborn heart the truth prevailed.

How they get Tar and Turpentine.

The principal pursuit of the inhabitants in many places near the sea coast of the Southern States is that of getting turpentine. It is made from the pines which abound almost to the exclusion of every other species of forest trees.

Many persons have no other means of a livelihood than this employment, especially those of the poorer classes. As soon as the sap begins to run in the season, a notch is made near the root of the trees, to catch the turpentine. This is called boxing the tree. Then it is dipped out, generally with a simple gourd, into buckets which are emptied into barrels on the spot. These are ready for market as soon as they are filled.

Another small portion of the tree is then pared off, and the sap again descends freely into these receptacles. Under this operation, a pine will usually live for six or seven years, and is used in this manner until it is deprived of its bark and a small portion of its trunk, to the height of ten or fifteen feet. One man, it is calculated, will attend to 7,000 boxes in a season, and will collect from 100 to 130 barrels of turpentine in a year. The old trees, when they can yield no more turpentine, are cut up into small pieces, and then piled in heaps to make tar, which is only turpentine heated and smoked. The whole is then covered carefully with dirt, and a smothering fire is kept up beneath. As the wood slowly burns out, the tar runs from beneath into gutters prepared for its reception.

While burning, the kiln is carefully watched day and night. One hundred barrels of tar are usually made at one burning. When the kiln is burned out, the charcoal still remains from the wood, and becomes also an article of use and value. How wisely are the provisions of Providence adapted to the use of man! This pine, growing as it does on the poorest of lands, affords support to thousands of persons. How useful is this tree! It produces the turpentine and when worn out for this purpose, tar and coal are obtained from it; from the wood are made, also, the barrels to convey the tar and turpentine to market. The whole process is carried on in the very forests where nature has planted this beautiful tree.

The road in these regions often runs for miles through these pine woods, and I know of no sight more singular than for the eye to rest upon these trees, thus raising up on every hand, naked and stripped for many feet from the ground. In their resemblance, the imagination pictures many things. I have often beheld them silent and majestic, and thought they resemble an immense army drawn out in columns and at rest. At night, especially by clear moonlight, the scene becomes impressive. There they stand, naked, and white, and solemn, like the tomb-stones of some vast grave yard, impressing the mind with serious and profitable reflections.

Gutta Percha and its Uses.

Among the novelties of the present age is the gutta percha. It is no less curious in its physical qualities than valuable, because of the uses to which it can readily be applied. It possesses all the tenacity of caoutchouc with great firmness and resiliency. Something was wanted that would combine all the valuable properties of the best tanned leather, and yet flexible as the Indian gum, and the gutta percha appears to supply that desideratum. The gutta percha is not a substitute for leather, but a far better material, equally flexible, and far more durable. In this way catarrh from wet feet is more effectually prevented than by an Indian rubber slipper. A sole of any thickness may be made to adhere so closely to the leathern sole as to defy any agent but fire for its removal; and being perfectly and absolutely impervious to water, no better protection can be needed. In fact, there is no purpose which either leather in any form, or caoutchouc, is applicable, that is not far better consulted by the preference of the gutta percha, with this additional advantage, that many things can be made from it far better answering the intention than if either were employed.

Piping may be made of gutta percha. Its use for many surgical purposes, is most beautiful.—Gutta percha may be rolled out thinner than gold beater's skin to any size. The various articles of dress, capes, leggings, umbrellas, and other defences against rain, hat cases, drinking cups, backs for hair and clothes brushes, buckets for fire engines, are a few of its various applications. In the ornamental arts, its use in bookbinding is becoming common. Mouldings of all possible intricacy, from ceiling mouldings down to the copy of a coin, can be constructed as truthfully of the gutta percha as though the copy were made in Plaster Paris, with this difference, that the plaster will break, and that nothing but a

heavy hammer or a red-hot fire, can deface the other; air, acids, and the ordinary chemical agencies have no action upon it. Cricket-balls, whips, and picture frames, fancy boxes, ink-stands, and floor-cloths, are some of its forms. The quantity imported into this country is as yet hardly sufficient to meet the demand for its manufacture. Already the public are becoming familiar with it—at least in London—as forming the additional sole for shoes that are partly in wear; but besides this, immense quantities of shoes are now manufactured, of which the sole is entirely and directly constructed of the gutta percha, glued or stuck on to the welt and insole by a peculiar solution made for the purpose, and that defies any separation.

THE SILLINESS OF ILL-NATURE.—The lobster, it is said, when meddled with, will bite off its own legs, as though by this act of self-mutilation it satisfied its resentment; so I have known persons, who, meeting with a momentary and trifling annoyance, would rather torment themselves than restrain their revengeful feelings, and the expression of their ill-nature. Man's boasted intellect sometimes causes him to act with little more discretion than does the instinct of the least endowed animals.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVANTAGES OF GRASS AND CLOVER.—When land is suffered to lie in grass for some time, it grows manure for itself. Say that it is sown with red clover and other grasses; after the first two years, the greater part of the clover dies off; its stem and roots decompose, and some, from year to year, are dying, so that at the time it may be taken up again, the land is richer in vegetable matter than a very great application of dung would have made it. This is the great benefit of sowing clover and grass seed in land not intended for crop the following year. Of course, land requires to be in a fertile and clean state before it will grow clover, but if it be in a fit state, the clover will undoubtedly manure it, and improve the soil for a future crop of grain. The loss in Canada is very great from not sowing clover in land that is not in tillage. Clover seed may be expensive, but it is the farmer's fault that he should feel it so, as almost every farmer might grow his own seed of all descriptions. We have seen excellent clover seed grown in Canada, and if one farmer can do it, so can another. The same remark applies to all other agricultural seeds. The advantage of raising good, clean seeds, would be very great, because we might then be sure they were new and sound. It would not be necessary that every farmer should grow seeds for himself in all cases, but they might grow seeds to supply each other directly, without purchasing through other hands. These matters may be considered of not much importance, but they have great influence upon the prosperity and net income of the farmer.—Agricultural Journal.

From the Mark-Lane Express.

Carrots.

Carrots are now much used in Lancashire as substitutes for the potato, as the nutritious qualities of the carrot have been attested by chemical experiments to excel the potato, the price not here being one-half of the price of the potatoes; and on Saturday morning last, in the Preston market, there was an abundant supply—from 5s. to 8s. per load of 240 lbs., at which price they met with a ready clearance for culinary purposes; and for puddings they are found most excellent, made in the following manner: the carrot is grated; the apertures in the carrot-grater are made larger than those used for spices, so that the carrot may pass readily through; say to 1 lb. of grated carrot the same quantity of wheat-flour is added there to, and 1 lb. of suet, 1 lb. of currants and a little salt and spice: they are all then well mixed together, put into a basin, enclosed in cloth, and then well boiled; and when brought to the table, a little melted butter may be added to it, which then makes it a most delicious grated pudding, and at a little expense. By the above proportions, they may be made any size; and for the working man they are found satisfying and pleasant, if they have but a little bacon put therein, and more nutritious qualities than the potato, and cheaper, and prepared with but little trouble; and as the season is now at hand, it would be well for every cottager to prepare a little ground in his garden for the carrot, so that he may have a few, as a luxurious meal occasionally, and all farmers would also do well to do the same thing.

A CARD.

The Proprietors in introducing this establishment to the notice of the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public of Saint John and the Province of New Brunswick, feel that they have removed an inconvenience long and greatly felt in this part of America, namely, the want of a CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT sufficiently extensive to meet the varied taste and wants of an opulent and respectable community. It has often been justly remarked that St. John, notwithstanding its increasing prosperity and advancement in almost every branch of business, was far behind other cities and towns in America, in FASHIONABLE TAILORING, and Ready Made Clothing Establishments; and that to such an extent was this deficiency felt that a great number of Gentlemen, who, although anxious to encourage trade at home, were obliged to send to the Old Country in order to get fashionable well-made clothes, which in Saint John were difficult to obtain. Under these circumstances, the Proprietors have been encouraged to commence this business, and have spared neither labour nor expense to make their establishment, in every department, commensurate with the want of the public, and worthy of their support, which shall be their constant study to merit.

The system upon which we conduct our business is exclusively for Ready Money, being the only system upon which any establishment can offer decided advantages to the public, the truth of which is becoming more apparent every day.

See Advertisement in succeeding columns. GARRETT & SKILLEN. November 6, 1847.

READ'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received during some years past, wishes to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house in King Street, owned by Mr. Peter Reed, a few doors below the Saint John Hotel, and is now ready to receive permanent and transient BOARDERS, and trusts from long experience and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage heretofore received. Good Stabling, and an experienced Hostler always in attendance. JOSEPH READ. P. S.—The above establishment is conducted on strictly Temperance principles. St. John, December 29, 1847.

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