

sick allowed to suffer for want of proper attention. Such things are bad enough in the heathen land. With this medicine at hand one may be comparatively safe, though the careless are dying by thousands about him. Twenty drops of the mixture are to be taken every fifteen minutes till the disease checked."

[Continued from 155th page.]

to Akyab. Two evenings ago he asked for baptism. In this city there is at present much excitement upon the subject of religion. A pretty large number profess to be inquirers and some of the principal men, the native City Judge, &c., say that their minds are decided that the Christian religion is true. Whether the motives that influence all of them are genuine we know not. Perhaps there may be cause for some fear. The present Commissioner is friendly to religion and to missionaries. The natives know it, and it may be that some in hope of gaining worldly favour wish to get the good will of missionaries. But be that as it may, the effect so far is happy. Opposition has very much ceased, and large numbers flock to hear the gospel of Christ. Last Sabbath the place of worship in and out, was pretty much crammed, and we can but hope that Buddhism in this large city.

### The Family.

#### YOUTHFUL PRESERVANCE.

A lad about thirteen years of age arrived in this city by the cars night before last. His story though brief, is an interesting one, and exhibits a strength of close clinging affection, which it is a pleasure to record. His mother and sister left Ireland about a year ago for America, and the boy being then a bound apprentice, was not permitted to accompany them, although he desired to do so. Some eight months after their departure, the little fellow without a penny in his pocket, ran away from his master, walked to Dublin city, told his story to the captain of an American ship, and tearfully solicited his aid in taking him to his mother. The captain told him that the United States was a very large country, and should he get there he might not find the object of his search; but the little "Japhet" was determined to "try," and finally got the captain's consent to take him across the ocean in the capacity of a second cook.

The vessel arrived at New York, and the little fellow all alone, searched the great metropolis throughout—enquiring of the Irish families of the whereabouts of his mother, but to no purpose—no one knew her. During this search, which continued more than a week, the little fellow met his current expenses by doing chores in the streets, such as holding horses &c.—for a lad of that kind could not be dishonest.

Failing in New York, he worked his passage on a steamer to Albany—reached that city, and worked his way to Buffalo, thence to Sandusky, and Cincinnati—making a journey, in all, of about four thousand miles, in search of his mother! Upon his arrival here, he immediately sought out the Irish residents, and, for the first time, heard of the object of his long and singular pilgrimage. He learned that his mother and sister had lived in Cincinnati, but about a month since had moved to Vanceburg, Ky.

#### Matrimony.

A man and his wife were on a certain occasion, enlisted in a dispute, which of them had committed the fault in some late occurrence; at length the husband, perceiving that it might amount to something unpleasant, kindly and sweetly remarked, "Well, my dear, I had as lief it would be I, as you that committed the fault, for we have but one interest, and but one character." "Yes, my dear," replied the wife, "and I would as lief it would be myself as you." Of course the quarrel was healed in a moment.

#### A Fearful Risk.

The New York Evangelist relates an affecting incident which has just occurred in that city. A pastor at the close of his sermon had made an earnest appeal to his unconverted hearers, and vehemently pressed the question—whether by delay of repentance, they would run the risk of dying and perishing in their sins? At the close of the service, a lady, while passing out, spoke to a young friend of hers, and asked whether she would run the risk? "Oh yes," she replied in a thoughtless tone, "I will run the risk." In about a week after, the same pastor was called to attend the funeral of the young lady who had so rashly assumed the fearful risk.

#### The Last Means.

An old teacher at Osnabruch, long since dead, had once in his school a very wicked boy, with whom all kinds of punishment, entreaties, admonitions, threats, keeping after school time, caning, and so on,—however often they had been inflicted upon him, had proved utterly useless. One day he committed another offence, and his fellow pupils were in great expectation of the new punishment the teacher would assign to him. Then the venerable man spoke:—"My children, you all of you know that I have tried every possible means to bring this offender into a better way; and you see every day that all my care, all my endeavours are in vain. Now, only one means is left to me, and if that too prove useless the unhappy boy is lost for this life and eternity. Well, then, my children, kneel down,—let us unite in fervent prayer for your poor fellow pupil! Nothing else is left us." This all the children did. The wicked boy was startled; he was moved by the earnest prayer which the teacher offered, and mended his manners from that very hour.

#### Serfdom and Agriculture in Russia.

The serfs or peasants in Russia are yet in a state of slavery, and are now as literally the property of the master as the English labourer was 600 years ago. It is difficult to conceive such a state of things in a country so near us. In numbers, those serfs are computed at about 44,000,000, nearly one-twentieth of the whole world's population, or double that of the United Kingdom. Of these rather more than one half are still serfs of private individuals, the rest are serfs of the Crown. The condition of the serf is no better than that of the negro slaves of Havana or Carolina. His master can sell him, he can strip him of his property, he can separate families, he can torture him to death. So great has become the apathy of the serf in many places, that he may be seen scratching up the soil with a plough like the prongs of a pitchfork, the clod which he turns over covering a ridge of its own breadth, and thus, whilst the surface of the ground is untouched, making the whole look brown, which seems to satisfy him. When he has done his day's work, he climbs on the back of his horse, hoists up the plough on his shoulders and jogs homewards. In others, he sets fire to patches of forest, ploughing between the stumps, utterly exhausting the land by as many crops as it will bear, and then abandoning it. Myriads of acres of the neglected land are richer than the soil of Lincolnshire, and yet the serfs often perish from starvation. The most northern part of this region has a population of 1,800,000 inhabitants, or four to a square mile; the central region of wood, marsh, and arable land, has a population of 40,000,000, or thirty to a square mile; and, lastly, in Southern Russia, in 400,000 square miles, we have a population of 11,000,000, or less than twenty-eight to a square mile. In the opinion of men conversant with agriculture, and acquainted with the two countries, the whole of this middle region of Russia might be rendered as productive as the soil of Belgium, which numbered, many years ago, 300 inhabitants to the square mile. If this middle region alone were properly cultivated, it would amply supply the wants of 325,000,000 people.—*English Paper.*

#### Salaries of the English Bishops.

A London correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier and Inquirer* says, "The high dignitaries of the Church of England are paid with princely magnificence, while thousands of the working clergy, who have to bear the heat and burden of the day, receive but the most meagre support. According to a Parliamentary Return, made in 1845, the annual income of the Archbishop of Canterbury was, at that time, £27,705; that of the Archbishop of York, £20,141; that of the Bishop of Durham, £22,416; that of the Bishop of London, £13,519; that of the Bishop of Salisbury, £12,879; that of the Bishop of Winchester, £11,599, and so down to the Bishop of Llandaff, the lowest on the list, whose annual revenues as prelate amounted to £890. Many of the bishops withal, at that time derived, and still derive, large emoluments, additional to the revenues of their bishoprics, from the sinicure dignities, which the existing system of pluralism in the church permits them to hold.

The revenues of the establishment amount to about ten millions of pounds sterling, annu-

ally. Eight millions of this sum are derived from Church tithes, and the remainder from glebe lands, oblations, offerings, college and school foundations, christening, marriage and burial fees, and from many other different sources. These revenues are very unequally distributed.

To be full of religious zeal everywhere but in our own houses, and to profess great anxiety for the spiritual welfare of others, while we are very negligent respecting those who more especially appertain to us, and who are more immediately, by Providence, placed under our care, is a very fearful mark that all is not well.—*Rev. Charles Overton.*

#### AGRICULTURAL HINTS FOR SPRING.

**DECAY OF APPLE TREES.**—The trees require a large amount of potash and lime, and a good proportion of vegetable matter in the soil. Add these, in the shape of ashes, lime, and coarse manure, with drainage and good cultivation, and your trees will flourish. Corn, grain, and tall grass injure trees. Scrape off the old bark, and wash the trunk and limbs in lime or potash water. Graft the vigorous sprouts, and then cut away the decaying trunks and dead limbs. Cover the cuts with a mixture of tar and brick-dust. In this way many an old orchard may be renovated in two or three years.

**CROWS VS. GRASSHOPPERS.**—Sow a peck of corn over the surface of your field, and the crows will not disturb the hills. If allowed to live near you they will eat up all the grasshoppers, and thus save the fall feed for your cows.

**ENCOURAGE THE BIRDS.**—If robins and other small birds are encouraged to build near the habitations of man, they will prefer such locations to extensive forests and swamps, where hawks and crows and snakes are more apt to be their neighbours.—*Mass. Plowman.*

**CARROTS.**—There is no root cultivated which yields so great an amount of fattening properties per acre as the carrot. Horses, however poor, if healthy, will get fat in a few weeks with carrots only. No hay, no water—in fact, they will not drink if you feed entirely on carrots. One bushel per day, with hay, will keep your horses in good working order, without corn. During the prevalence of the potato-ail, farmers should return to carrot culture. It is a sure and profitable crop if well cultivated.

**BRAMBLES AND BUSHES.**—Cut down, dig up, burn, destroy, without mercy and without discouragement; repeat the blow as often as they show their heads; and one or two seasons of such war will soon exterminate them.

**PASTURES.**—On many farms, old pastures will be greatly benefitted by a dressing of compost made with lime and plaster, with some red clover, blue grass, or timothy seed, and a thorough harrowing in.

**THE GARDNER TOAD.**—The late lamented Mr. Bennett, of Woburn, was deemed somewhat eccentric, but he often had excellent reasons for his peculiarities. Being one of the most successful and enthusiastic horticulturists, he carefully petted a family of toads in his garden, until he boasted of having seven generations living. The venerable parent was a curiosity. He kept them for their services in devouring bugs and flies; which they did most industriously. Give them a cool and fixed shelter in a corner, and they will pay good rent.

Salt your cattle often after turning them to grass. The change from dry feed to green succulent matter, demands this. Ashes mixed with salt should be given to sheep—charcoal and salt to swine.

**PINE TREES.**—Nothing is equal to young pine trees by the roadside to break the cold winds and to prevent the drifting of snows. There are many situations where these may be placed without injury to any one; and the cost of setting them is not half so much as the cost of making board fences to keep the snows from drifting.—*Plowman.*

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St. John, Jan. 6, 1849.

#### 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.

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## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY

D. A. CAMERON,

At the OBSERVER Office, Prince William Street, corner of Church Street, opposite Sands' Arcade.

TERMS.—10s. per annum, in advance; 12s. 6d. if payment is deferred 6 months. Eight copies sent to one address for fourteen dollars; if payment is deferred for 3 months 10s. each invariably.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—For one square, (12 lines or less,) 3s. for the first, and 1s. 3d. for each subsequent insertion.

All Communications, &c., connected with the paper, to be directed to the Editor.

No Letters will be taken from the Post Office unless post paid.

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