

## Portry. **LONGINGS.**

Weary, LORD, of struggling here  
With this constant doubt and fear,  
Burdened by the pains I bear,  
And the trials I must share;  
Help me, LORD, again to flee  
To the rest that's found in Thee.

Weaken'd by this wayward will  
Which controls, yet cheats me still,  
Seeking something undefined  
With an earnest darken'd mind;  
Help me, LORD, again to flee  
To the light that breaks from Thee.

Fetter'd by this earthly scope  
For the search and aim of hope,  
Fixing thought in narrow bound  
Where no living truth is found,  
Help me, LORD, again to flee  
To the hope that's fixed on Thee.

Fettered, wearied, burden'd, weak,  
LORD, thy grace again I seek;  
Turn, oh turn me not away,  
Help me, LORD, to watch and pray,  
That I never more may flee  
From the love that's found in Thee.

## The Family.

### WOMAN.

The sceptre of empire is not the sceptre that best befits the hand of woman; nor is the field of carnage her field of glory. Home, sweet home, is her theatre of action, and the throne of her power. Or if seen abroad, she is seen to best advantage when on errands of love, and wearing her robe of mercy.

It was not woman who slept during the agonies of Gethsemane; it was not woman who denied her Lord at the palace of Caiaphas; it was not woman who deserted his cross on the hill of Calvary. But it was woman that dared to testify her respect for his corpse; that procured spices for embalming it; and that was found last at night, and first in the morning, at his sepulchre. Time has neither impaired her kindness, shaken her constancy, nor changed her character.

Now, as formerly, she is most ready to enter, and most reluctant to leave the abode of misery. Now, as formerly, is her office, and well it has been sustained, to stay the fainting head, wipe from the dim eye the tear of anguish, and from the cold forehead the dew of death.—*Dr. Nott.*

### A Word to Boys.

Some one has said:—"Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, its steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of men, and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys of the present age—boys like you, assembled in school-rooms or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The kings, presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, men of the future, all are boys, whose feet like yours cannot reach the floor, when seated on the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages."

### Premature Education.

That the education of children should not be forced, like lettuces in hot-houses, is becoming a popular idea. The more haste in such business, the worse speed. We find the following opinions of learned authorities on this important subject:

Of ten infants destined for different vocations, I should prefer that the one who is to study through life should be the least learned at the age of twelve.—*Tissot.*

Intellectual effort, in the first years of life, is very injurious. All labor of mind which is required of children before their seventh year, is in opposition to the laws of nature, and will prove injurious to the organization, and prevent its proper development.—*Hufeland.*

Experience demonstrates that of any number of children of equal intellectual powers, those that receive no particular care in infancy, and who do not learn to read and write until the constitution begins to be consolidated, but who enjoy the benefit of a good physical education, very soon surpass in their stu-

dies those who commenced earlier and read numerous books when very young.—*Spurzheim.*

Dr. Adam Clarke was a very unpromising child and learned but little before he was eight or ten years old. But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior to most children. He was considered a "grievous dunce," and was seldom praised by his father except for his ability to roll large stones—an ability which I conceive a parent should be prouder to have his son possess, previous to the age of seven or eight, than that which would enable him to recite all that is contained in all of the manuals, and magazines and books for infants that have ever been published.—*Dr. Brigham.*

If a parent was seen urging and tempting and stimulating his child to the performance of an amount of labour with legs and arms, sufficient to tax the health and strength of a full grown man, all the world would cry, "Shame upon him! he will cripple his child with excessive work." Yet every body seems to think, that though the limbs of children cannot, without injury, be urged and tasked to do the work of man's limbs, yet that their brains may be tasked to any degree with impunity. What is there in the brain and its powers essentially differing from the leg?—Nothing whatever. But people seem to look upon the brain as some mystical, magical something or other, which is exempt from the ordinary laws which govern all the other organs of the body. The principal business of a child's limbs is to grow and acquire strength. Thought, reflection, study, these constitute the natural work of man's brain—as ploughing and sowing are the natural work of a man's limbs.—*Dr. E. Johnson.*

## The Farm.

### Longevity of the Horse.

It has long been an impression that the ordinary duration of a horse's life is much shorter than it ought to be, and that the excess of mortality is the result of carelessness or ignorant management. The great error consists in regard to the temperament and general constitution of a horse as altogether different from those of a human being; whereas they are precisely the same in all important respects. Disease arising from excessive fatigue, overheating and exposure to air, want of exercise, improper diet, both as respects quality and quantity, and from many other causes, affects the horse and his master alike, and neglect in either case must terminate fatally. Indeed, when a man or horse has acquired, by a course of training, a high degree of health and vigor, the skin of each is an infallible index of the fact. It has been often remarked in England, that the skin of the pugilist, who has undergone a severe course of training, when he prepares himself for the fight, exhibits a degree of beauty and exceeding fairness that excites the admiration as well as wonder of the spectators. So with the horse his skin is the clearest evidence of the general state of his health. Even the common disease of foundering is not peculiar to the horse, but is merely a muscular affection, to which many men, who have overstrained themselves at any period, are subject. In fact the medical treatment of the horse and his rider ought to be the same; and we confidently believe that if this principle were acted upon with a moderate share of attention and resolution, the average age of this useful animal would be much longer, and the profit derived from his labours proportionally greater.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

### Natural Curiosity.

Last week, a horse was brought to the shop of A. J. Jones, blacksmith, Church street, having *five feet*, all of which were shod with iron. The horse was of larger size than usual but in other respects in no ways remarkable, with the exception of the supernumerary foot. This was upon the left hind leg, having its origin upon the inside, just above the fetlock joint, or to speak more exactly, between the larger postern and cannon bones. It had its own tendons for bending and extending the foot, and these motions were effected independently of the natural foot, showing an independent set of muscular fibres also. The foot and hoof were well shaped, but were not more than one half or two thirds the size of the other. It was placed firmly upon the ground in walking, and the shoe, which was well worn, showed that the foot did its duty in supporting and moving the animal.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

## To Destroy Insects.

For the general destruction of insects in gardens and orchards, the ordinary insect lamp is recommended. Many insects, when in the fly state, travel at night, and are easily attracted by a light. A deep dish containing soap-suds and a small lamp, or taper, placed in a cup in its centre, will often catch thousands in a single night. Mustard bottles hung among the branches of trees, the bottles half filled with molasses and water, will often become entirely filled with creeping insects, during a few days' exposure. The burning of weeds, tobacco and other noxious materials on the windward side of the gardens and orchards, often exterminates large broods. Caterpillars are best removed from the branches of trees by burning their nests, as soon as they appear in the spring. This may be done by a light flame, produced from camphene or alcohol lamps. The caterpillar never leaves its nest until 8 o'clock in the morning, and returns to it an hour before sundown in the afternoon; therefore it should be attacked before or after these hours, and as gardeners never sleep while the sun is up, this task is not difficult of accomplishment.—*Prof. Mapes.*

## Planting Fruit Trees.

In the planting of fruit trees, the earth should be deeply disintegrated, first to enable the roots to pass freely down into the soil, and not to be entirely dependent upon the mere surface for its support; for even if the soil be disintegrated to a depth of four or even five feet, immediately under the tree, it will merely act as a cistern for the reception of fertilizing materials, which may be filtering through the soil, or pervading the upper surface in the form of gases; for in soil properly disintegrated, the roots will find such valuable materials at these or even greater depths. The fertilizing materials used to fruit trees should always bear an analogy to their chemical constituents. Thus we find the bark of the apple tree to contain 15 per cent. of lime, calculated from its dry constituents after priting with its water; therefore and old tree will have exhausted the soil of its immediate neighbourhood of this important material, which if not resupplied, will cause a decay of the tree, notwithstanding that all its other constituents may be present in sufficient quantities.—*Ib.*

## Fellows' Raspberry Vinegar.

STRAWBERRY, Raspberry, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Orgeat, Vanilla, and Rose SYRUPS.

Over 200 Gallons of the above choice selection of Syrups on hand—warranted to be prepared of pure Loaf Sugar, and to contain more of that article and to be of better flavor than any sold in this Market for the same money. FELLOWS & CO. Manufacturers.

N. B. Any choice SYRUP made to order in its proper season at short notice.

September 14. F. & Co. W.

## CURE FOR CONSTIPATION.

### Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters.

IN recommending this Medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has undergone a thorough trial of at least ten years, and thousands have witnessed its effects and been benefited. The flattering accounts given and increased sales have induced them to advertise it, that it may become more generally known.

It is Tonic, Diuretic, and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels—it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliary attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, loss of Appetite, disagreeable breath, and all diseases arising from irregularity of the Bowels.

Any quantity of reference can be given when required. Try them.

Manufactured solely by the Proprietors.

FELLOWS & CO.,

September 14. King Street.

## St. John Training & Model School, (BRITISH SCHOOL.)

THE duties of this SCHOOL were resumed on WEDNESDAY, August 1st.

Quarters commence on the 1st of August, November, February, and May.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

August 7.—3i.

## BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON,

REV. CHARLES SPURDEN, Principal.

MR. THOMAS B. SMITH, Assistant Teacher

Third Term in 1849 commences July 16.

THE Studies are conducted under the inspection of the Principal, and comprise English Grammar, Reading, Writing, &c.; English Composition, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, &c.

Tuition Fees, irrespective of the Subject Taught

Under ten years of age, 10s. each term.

Between ten and fourteen, 15s. "

Above 14 years of age, 20s. "

Two Shillings and Sixpence for Fuel each Spring, Winter and Autumn Term.

Accommodations for Students in the Seminary, at the rate of 8s. 6d. per week.

C. SPURDEN, Principal.

Fredericton June 15th, 1849.

## THOMAS M'HENRY,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

Crookshank's Wharf—Nelson Street.

AGENT FOR—

Boston Belting Co., Roxbury India Rubber Co., Goodyear Shoe Co., Welch and Grif-fiths' Mill and Circular Saws, Fairbanks' Patent Hay, Counter and Dormant Scales, &c. &c. &c.

HAS on hand, for sale, India Rubber and Gutta Percha Belting, all sizes; a large stock of Mill and Circular Saws; Fairbanks' patent Scales, all sizes and descriptions; Hazleton's Windlass Gear, (the best patent in use;) Treenail Machines; Deck Plugs and Wedges; Planeing Machines, (Daniel's patent;) Peck & Co's Tinnerns' Machines, Ploughs, Straw Cutters, Axes, and other articles of American manufacture.

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.

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. J. R.

## 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, at the above address. No Letters will be taken from the Post Office unless post paid.

## AGENTS.

Rev. William L. Hopkins, St. David and St. Stephen.  
J. King, Springfield.  
T. W. Saunders, Prince William, above Woodstock.  
David Crandal, Jemseg.  
W. D. Fitch, Canning.  
Thomas Todd, Woodstock.  
William Harris, Jacksontown.  
William Sears, Hopewell.  
James Walker, Masquesneville.  
Wellington Jackson, Saint Martin's.  
George F. Miles, Grand Lake.  
S. Elder, Fredericton.  
Mr. Joseph Blakeuey, North River.  
Joseph Crandal, P. M., Bend.  
James Ayer, Sackville.  
Isaac Cleaveland, Sussex, Upper Settlement.  
Christopher Burnet, Norton.  
Alexander McDonald, Wickham, Q. C.  
James Starkey, Johnston, Q. C.  
Mark Young, Saint George.  
James Stephenson, Saint Andrews.  
E. G. Fuller, Halifax, N. S.  
Abraham Hammond, Andover.  
W. W. Bent, Amherst, N. S.  
Mrs. John Keith, New Canada.  
Mr. John Star Frites, Salisbury.  
Richard E. Steves, Esquire, Hillsborough.  
Rev. John Francis and Mr. J. V. Taber, General Agents.  
Lewis McDonald, Esquire, Wickham, Q. C.  
Rufus Cole, Esquire, North Joggins, Sackville.