

Poetry.

[From the Phila. North American.]

THE WITHERING LEAVES.

BY T. DUCHANAN READ.

The Summer is gone and the Autumn is here,
And the flowers are strewing their earthly bier;
A dreary mist o'er the woodland swims,
While rattle the nuts from the windy limbs;
From bough to bough the squirrels run
At the noise of the hunter's echoing gun,
And the partridge flies where my footstep
heaves
The rustling drifts of the withering leaves.

The flocks pursue their southern flight—
Some all the day and some all night;
And up from the wooded marshes come
The sounds of the pheasant's feathery drum.
On the highest bough the mourner crow
Sits in his funeral suit of woe—
All Nature mourns—and my spirit grieves
At the noise of my feet in the withering leaves.

Oh! I sigh for the days that have passed away,
When my life like that year had its season of
May;
When the world was all sunshine and beauty
and truth,
And the dew bathed my feet in the valley of
youth!
Then my heart felt its wings, and no bird of
the sky,
Sang over the flowers more joyous than I.
But youth is a fable—and beauty deceives;
For my footsteps are loud in the withering
leaves.

And I sigh for the time when the reapers at
morn,
Came down from the hill at the sound of the
horn—
Or, when dragging the rake, I followed them
out,
While they toss'd their light sheaves with their
laughter about;
Through the field, with boy-daring, barefooted
I ran;
But the stubbles foreshadowed the path of the
man!
Now, the uplands of life lie all barren of
sheaves—
While my footsteps are loud in the withering
leaves!

The Family.

Early Rising.

Every young man, who desires to be intelligent, good, and happy, should learn to rise early in the morning. He should do this for various and strong reasons: among which are the following:

1. *It is healthy to rise early.*—It is scarcely possible to find a healthy person, very old, who has not been habitually an early riser. Sickly and infirm old people I know there may be, who have been in the habit, through life, of late rising, but not many healthy ones. The following are the names and ages of several men, most of whom were eminent and remarkably healthy, who were distinguished for early rising. Some of them rose as early as four o'clock in winter and summer; and one or two of them as early as three in summer.

Dr. Franklin, 84; John Wesley, 88; Bugon, the naturalist, 81; Stanislaus, King of Poland, 89; Lord Coke, 85; Fuseli the painter, 81; President Chauncery, of Harvard College, 81; Washington, 68; Matthew Hale, 68; Dr. Priestley, 71; Dr. Samuel Barg, 79; Bishop Burnett, 72; James Mason, 100; Lewis Cornaro, over 100.

2. *It is delightful to rise early.*—Can any one entertain a doubt on this point? None can, I am sure, who have tried it. All the early risers I have ever seen, find early rising agreeable. One author, in treating on this subject, has the following remarkable words: "There is no time equal in beauty and freshness to the morning, when Nature has just parted with the gloomy mantle which night had flung over her. The forest leaves sparkle with crystal dew; the flowers raise their rejoicing heads towards the sun; the birds pour forth their anthems of gladness; and the wide face of creation itself seems as if awakened and refreshed from a mighty slumber."

3. *It is good for the mental or thinking powers to rise early.*—Solomon says, "Let us get up early to the vineyard; let us see if the vines flourish; if the tender grape appears; if the pomegranates bud forth." The wise man

takes it for granted here that the mind is active at this hour in observation, as it truly is. There is not a little reason to believe that Solomon devoted this sacred season, as some have called it, to the study of "the hyssop," the "cedar," and other plants and trees; and that it was his morning studies that enabled him to become a teacher of all the kings of the then known world.

4. *It is good for the feelings and affections to rise early.*—See the peasants of Switzerland, for example, going forth to their labors—young and old, male and female—at the dawn of day, singing hymns about the rippling streams, the towering cliffs, the tall forests, and, ere long, to the rising sun, in strains scarcely exceeded by the most joyous of the feathered tribes; and then again, see them playing with their babes in all the tenderness of paternal love. If there are hearts joyous, tender, and affectionate to be found in the wide world, it is among these very peasants of the earth.

5. *It is Economical to rise early.*—Franklin used to say,

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes men healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Exercise of the body, whether in recreation or at labour, is worth a great deal more in the morning than at any other time of the day.—An early walk is much more agreeable, as well as more useful than a later one. The labour of the farmer and the mechanic is also more agreeable in the morning than at any other time, to say nothing of its usefulness. The lesson of the school or of the family is easier studied, better understood, and more readily retained, than at any other time. Devotion, too, is more spiritual at this hour than at any other part of the day.

6. *It is rational to rise early.*—To lie snoring in the morning after the sun is up, or even after early dawn, not only renders us like brutes, but like brutes of the most stupid sort—the woodchuck, the bear, the marmot, and the swine.

The Farm.

The Use of Trees.

Ask your neighbour why he has not more trees about his home, and he will tell you that they are of no great use; and besides, that it is very difficult to make them grow; that he has tried it once or twice, and they have all died. Now these common reasons are both ill founded. It is of use for every man to surround himself with objects of interest, to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in all things, and especially in the works of nature. It is of use for every family to have a home, a pleasant happy home, hallowed by purifying influences. It is of use, that every child should be educated, not only in the sciences and arts, and dead languages, but that his affections and taste should be refined; that the book of nature should be laid open to him; that he should learn to read her language in the flower and the leaf, written every where, in the valley and on the hill-side, and hear it in the song of birds, and the murmuring of the forest. If you will keep pure the heart of your child, and make his youth innocent and happy, surround him with objects of interest and beauty at home: If you would prevent a restless spirit, if you would save him from that lowest species of idolatry, "the love of money," and teach him to "love what is lovely," adorn your dwellings, your places of worship, your school houses, your streets and public squares, with trees and hedges, and lawns and flowers, so that his heart may early and ever be impressed with the love of him who made them all.

September.

Be most exceedingly careful to gather all the apples, pears, cherries, &c., which fall prematurely from your trees, and are technically called windfalls, and boil them for your swine; bury them a little this side of the centre of gravity, or so dispose of them as to destroy the worms they contain; otherwise the plague of wormy fruit will, for aught that I know to the contrary, be entailed on you and your heirs for aye. Your hogs will fatten the faster if you give them every day or two a little charcoal. They will take *quantum sufficit* of it as a medicine to neutralize the acid of their stomachs, and you have only to place it where they can get at it, and every hog will be his own doctor, and charge nothing as his fees. If you feed your hogs with old corn, you will soak, boil, or grind it, otherwise a part will not be digested. Their food will go the farther if permitted to ferment till it has a sweetish taste, but should be given to them before it becomes

decidedly sour. You may as well have a hole in your pocket for your money to escape from, as a drain to lead away the wash of your barn yard. True, it may be spread over your grass land, and do some good, but it will give a flood of manure to some parts; a scanty rill to other parts, and some will go to enrich the highway, &c.—[Selected.]

Remedy for the Apple Worm.

The apple worm is very destructive, generally; and in a year of scarcity, like the present, they injure nearly all the fruit. As a remedy, let small animals run in the orchard and eat all the fruit as it falls; or pick up all fallen fruit, every day, and cook it for swine, or in some way destroy the worms contained in it. If old cloths be hung around the crotches of trees, the worms will take shelter therein, and may be destroyed. By carefully scraping off the loose bark of apple-trees in the spring, many chrysalids will be destroyed.—N. E. Farmer.

TO MEASURE HAY IN THE STACK.

More than twenty years since, says a practical farmer, I copied the following method of measuring hay from some publication, and having verified its general accuracy, I have both bought and sold by it, and believe it may be useful to many farmers where the means of weighing are not at hand. "Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve yards per ton."

KEEP OFF THE FLIES.

Flies are a great trouble to horses at this season. This evil may be prevented by rubbing upon the inside of their ears a little grease or oil, which should be repeated occasionally. Every merciful man who has a horse, will be "merciful to his beast," and prevent this injury.

MAKING VINEGAR.

Nearly every one knows that in the conversion of cider to vinegar, exposure to the air is essential. The more thorough this exposure, the more rapid will be the formation of the vinegar. The *Ohio Cultivator* says: "We have seen this effectually done by causing it to run slowly from a barrel placed up stairs, through an aperture in the floor and ceiling, on a loose pile of fine sticks or shavings below, through which the air could pass freely, then draining into a cask in the cellar."

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY

TORS, 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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