

Poetry.

WHAT IS THAT, MOTHER?

What is that mother?

The lark, my child.

The morn has just looked out, and smiled,
When he starts from his humble grassy nest,
And is up and away with the dew on his breast,
And a hymn in his heart, to yon pure bright sphere

To warble it out in his Maker's ear,
Ever, my child, be thy morn's first lays,
Tuned like the lark's, to thy Maker's praise.

What is that, mother?

The dove, my son.—

And that low sweet voice, like a widow's moan,
Is flowing out from her gentle breast,
Constant and pure by that lonely nest,
As the wave is poured from some crystal urn,
For her distant dear one's quick return.
Ever, my son, be thou like the dove;
In friendship as faithful, as constant in love.

What is that, mother?

The eagle my boy,

Proudly careering his course of joy,
Firm, in his own mountain vigour relying;
Breasting the dark storm; the red bolt defying;
His wing on the wind, and his eye on the sun,
He swerves not a hair, but bears onward,
right on.
Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be thine;
Onward, and upward, and true to the line.

What is that, mother?

The swan, my love.

He is floating down from his native grove,
No loved one now, no nestling nigh;
He is floating down, by himself, to die.
Death darkens his eye and unplumes his wings,
Yet his sweetest song is the last he sings.
Live so, my love, that when death shall come,
Swanlike and sweet it may waft thee home.

The Family.

Advantages of Strength.

It should be an important object in education to give children a considerable degree of bodily strength. It is not merely of high utility for the laborious occupations in which most persons must pass their lives; it is often a great support to moral dispositions. We should excite good impulses in children, and also give them the utmost strength of mind and body to carry them out. A child ought to be able to withstand injustice attempted by superior strength. Nothing demoralizes both parties more than the tyranny exercised over younger children by elder ones at school. Many good impulses are crushed in a child's heart when he has not physical courage to support them. If we make a child as strong as his age and constitution permit, he will have courage to face greater strength. A boy of this kind, resisting firmly the first assumption of an elder tyrant, may receive some hard treatment in one encounter, but he will have achieved his deliverance. His courage will secure respect. The tyrant will not again excite the same troublesome and dangerous resistance. This is certainly not intended to encourage battles at school; far from it. But, until a high degree of moral education is realized, the best security of general peace among children of different ages is to give each other a strength and spirit which no one will like to provoke. It will farther give each a confidence in his powers, and a self-respect, without which none of his hardy virtues can flourish.—*Abbot.*

Children trained up for God.

It is pleasing to God that our children should be given to him, and so be trained up, that through his blessing, they will early know him. When we come into a garden, we love to pluck the young bud, and smell it, that we may be delighted with its fragrance. And so God loves the heart in its bud, before its fragrance is all scattered upon the world and sin. Of all the trees made choice of in a prophetic vision, it was the almond tree which God selected—the tree that blossoms among the first of trees. Such an almond tree is an early convert—a young heart given to its Maker!

Children Leaving Home.

Perhaps the most critical period in the life of young persons, is that which commences when they leave the home of a parent, to become for several years, inmates in some other family. They have then reached an age more important, in some respects, than earlier years, as it is that in which they usually assume the

character they wear for life, and even for eternity. The period from fourteen or fifteen to twenty is a most important part of human life. What persons are at the close of it, the greater part of mankind are forever. Now all the good instructions received in earlier years may be felt with deepening influence, till Christ is formed in the heart "the hope of glory." Now all the influence of parental example may be beheld in the precious fruits of early religion. Or now, the influence of those instructions will be gradually overcome; the example of pious parents be forgotten, or at least disregarded. New principles will be imbibed, that may keep their hold for the rest of life; and a new course be entered upon, that leads to the dwellings of eternal death.

A parent, about to apprentice a child, should weigh the solemn consequences. Upon that step probably depends his eternal welfare, or eternal ruin. On no account should a pious parent place his child in an ungodly family. Whatever inducements of connexion, fortune, respectability, may be held out, all should be outweighed by the consideration, that the situation has connected with it extreme danger of the ruin of the soul. Many a situation promises fair for this world, that would be ruinous as to the world to come. To place a child in a situation that would endanger his eternal interests, merely for the sake of some temporal advantage, is cruel in the extreme, however kindly designed.—*Parental Care.*

Children! "Buy the Truth."

Go, ere the clouds of sorrow
Steal o'er the bloom of youth,
Defer not till the morrow—
Go now, and buy the Truth,
Go, seek thy great Creator,
Learn early to be wise—
Go, place upon His altar
A morning sacrifice!

The Farm.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.

As the present is the season of the year for gathering winter fruit, and for treasuring it up for future use, we propose in this number to give the results of our reading and observation on the subject. The best methods of preservation will not succeed without proper attention to the mode of gathering and storing; and it is necessary to treat of these together.

OF APPLES.

The scarcity of these the present year renders their preservation more important. Winter apples which are unsuitable for barrelling and too hard for making cider or vinegar, may be converted into food for swine or cattle.—For this purpose they should be piled up in a shed or store-house, to exclude the sun and to allow them to freeze; and if they thaw and freeze again, it will not destroy their nutritious property. They should however be thawed before these animals are allowed to eat them, either alone or mixed with other food.

The process of gathering winter apples is important to their preservation. They should not be shaken or beaten off with a pole, lest the fruit-buds of the succeeding year and the twigs of the tree be injured. Allow them to remain upon the trees, till the middle or latter part of this month; but then gather them before the severe autumnal winds and frosts.—For gathering them, the workman needs a ladder of convenient length, one end of which resting on the ground, he should lean the other end about ten degrees from the perpendicular against the outer branches of the tree. Taking his basket, to the handle of which a cord is attached, let him ascend the ladder and pick the apples with his hand, and when his basket is filled, let him lower it to the ground by the cord; and other workmen empty it, sort the apples and pack them.

Those intended for consumption during the winter, may be preserved in the following manner. Take a new, but well-seasoned and dry flour-barrel; place it by the trees, and as the baskets are let down, put them into it and reverse them. When it is quite filled, shake it gently, press the head down to its place and secure it. "It is observed that this pressure never causes the apples to rot next the head, and is necessary as they should not be allowed to rattle in moving. No shavings, nor soft straw should be admitted at the ends, because it will cause mustiness and decay. Next, let them be placed on waggons and removed on the bulge, and laid in courses in a cool, airy situation on the north side of buildings near the cellar, protected by a covering of boards on the top, so arranged as to defend them from

the sun and rain, while the air is not to be excluded from the ends of the barrels. A chill does not injure the apples, but when extremely cold weather comes on, and they are in imminent danger of being frozen, whether by night or day let them be carefully rolled into a cool, airy, dry cellar, with openings on the north side, that cold may have free access; let them be arranged in tiers, and the cellar should be, in due time, closed, and rendered secure from frost. The barrels should never be tumbled or placed on the head." Thus gathered and placed, the apples need no repacking; it would be injurious, and should in no case be practised, till the barrel is opened for use, when they should be emptied, picked over, and such as are sound, if wet, wiped, and put into a dry barrel and left open for use as occasion requires.

In England and some other countries, they are preserved in the ground. A hole is dug from two to three feet so deep as to secure them against the frost, the bottom and sides lined with straw, the apples piled upon it, covered with straw and then with the earth, beaten down hard over them, except a small aperture at the centre for the escape of air and heat. This aperture is made by nailing together in the form of a chimney four boards about two inches wide and four feet long. This method we have never tested, and our impression is that it is better suited to some other parts of our land than to New England.

We have seen them preserved on shelves or in drawers five or six inches deep in a cool, dry apartment, with a temperature a little above the freezing point.

When the apples are intended for exportation or for preservation till the spring or summer, each should be wrapped in a thin piece of paper, and be packed like lemons or oranges, in boxes or barrels. Or they may be put down like grapes in saw dust. London recommends the use of rye, grain or seed instead of saw dust. Others have found dried sand a good substitute. This may be used with facility, by turning it upon the top of the apples, before the head is put into the barrel; and by shaking them gently it runs to the bottom of the barrel, fills the interstices between them, and thus absorbs the moisture and excludes the air. The principal objection to this method is that the sand is apt to adhere to them, and render them gritty. Packed in any of these substances, it is important to keep them cool, though free from frost and moisture; and they will keep through the year. We have heard and read of them preserved for a much longer period. We know instances, where individuals have kept them in this manner till the following spring or summer, and doubled, yea tripled, and even quadrupled their value.

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.

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, Bilious 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.

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; Hazelton'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.

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.
W. Saunders, Prince William, above Woodstock.
David Crandal, Jemseg.
W. D. Fitch, Canning.
Thomas Todd, Woodstock.
William Harris, Jacksonton.
William Sears, Hopewell.
James Walker, Masqueren.
Wellington Jackson, Saint Martin's.
George F. Miles, Grand Lake.
S. Eider, Fredericton.
Mr. Joseph Blakeney, North River.
Joseph Crandal, P. M., Bend.
James Ayer, Sackville.
Isaac Cleaveland, Sussex, Upper Settlement.
Christopher Burnett, 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 Trites, Salisbury.
Richard E. Steves, Esquire, Hillsborough.
Rev. John Francis and Mr. J. V. Tabor, General Agent.
Lewis McDonald, Esquire, Wickham, Q. C.
Rufus Cole, Esquire, North Joggins, Sackville.