



AGRICULTURE.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

How blest the Farmer's simple life!
 How pure the joy it yields!
 Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
 Free, 'mid the scented fields!

When Morning woos, with roseate hue,
 O'er the far hills away,
 His footsteps brush the silvery dew,
 To greet the welcoming day.

When Sol's first beam in glory glows,
 And blyth the sky lark's song,
 Pleased, to his toil the Farmer goes,
 With cheerful steps along.

While noon broods o'er the sultry sky,
 And sunbeams fierce are cast,
 When the cool streamlet wanders by,
 He shares his sweet repast.

When twilight's gentlest shadows fall,
 Along the darkening plain,
 He lists his faithful watch dog's call,
 To warn the listening train.

Down the green lane young hurrying feet,
 Their eager pathway press;
 His loved ones come in joy to greet,
 And claim their sire's caress.

Then, when the evening prayer is said,
 And Heaven with praise is blest,
 How sweet reclines his weary head,
 On Slumber's couch of rest!

Nor deem that fears his dreams alarm,
 Nor cares, with carking din:
 Without, his dogs will guard from harm,
 And all is peace within.

Oh, ye who run in folly's race,
 To win a worthless prize!
 Learn, from the simple tale we trace,
 Where true contentment lies!

Oh! monarch! flushed with Glory's pride!
 Thou painted, gilded thing!
 Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,
 And learn to be a king!

[Religious Souvenir for 1839.]

Miscellany.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Young divines ought not to complain of the labour of learning Hebrew, when even their own countrywomen can attain it with facility. There are now several ladies who can read the Old Testament in the original tongue; but they are ashamed to confess it, when they see that some of the clergy are ignorant of the language. It was death alone which brought to light the Hebrew learning of Miss Elizabeth Smith. An increased cultivation of the female mind is a characteristic of the present era of Christian knowledge, and is a sure prognostic of a yet brighter period. Custom and use will sway the majority, and even prejudice men of learning and intelligence on this subject; but there seems to me to be little doubt of the truth of the following position: young women ought to possess the same advantages of education which are given to young men in general useful learning, until the age of fifteen. I apprehend that the difference which now exists, is the effect of barbarism, and is in no respect accordant with reason or Christianity. To this day, women have not enjoyed the full privileges of the Christian dispensation. It is in the New Testament alone we see the female character exalted to its just place. The age of chivalry rather disgraced the female mind than did it honour. In the present circumstances of the world a due cultivation of the female mind would do more for the interests of religion and virtue, than is generally imagined. Whenever knowledge shall become universal, we may be sure that women will be principal instruments in communicating it; for there is one benefit to be derived from instructing the female sex, which will be acknowledged by all. *It enables mothers to teach their own children.*—There must certainly be something very defective in the education

of that woman, who cannot instruct her own son (according to the rank in society in which she herself has lived) to the twelfth year of his age. To afford a mother such a qualification, and such an advantage, and such a pleasure, is a plain dictate of Christianity.—*Buchanan.*

WANT OF CONSIDERATION.

We must fear of many amongst you, that they hear sermons, but do not consider. They meet funerals as they walk the streets, but they do not consider.—They are warned by sickness and affliction, but they do not consider. They feel that age is creeping upon them, but they do not consider. What shall we say to you? Will ye continue to give cause for the application to yourselves of those touching words of God by His prophet, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." Preachers cannot make you consider. You must consider for yourselves: you must, for yourselves, ask God's Spirit to aid you in considering. Would that you might consider; for when the trumpet is sounding, and the dead are stirring, you will be forced to consider, though it will be too late for consideration to produce any thing but unmingled terror. Oh, can you tell me the agony of being compelled to exclaim at the judgment, "When I consider, I am afraid of him."—*Rev. H. Melvill.*

INDUSTRY.

All the comely, the stately, the pleasant, and useful works which we do view with delight, or enjoy with comfort, industry did contrive them, industry did frame them. Industry reared those magnificent fabrics, and those commodious houses; it formed those goodly pictures and statues; it raised those convenient causeways, those bridges, those aqueducts; it planted those fine gardens with various flowers and fruits; it clothed those pleasant fields with corn and grass; it built those ships, whereby we plough the seas, reaping the commodities of foreign regions. It hath subjected all creatures to our command and service, enabling us to subdue the fiercest, to catch the wildest, to render the gentler sort most tractable and useful to us. It taught us from the wool of the sheep, from the hair of the goat, from the labours of the silkworm, to weave us clothes to keep us warm, to make us fine and gay. It helped us from the inmost bowels of the earth to fetch divers needful tools and utensils. It collected mankind into cities, and compacted them into orderly societies, and devised wholesome laws, under shelter whereof we enjoy safety and peace, wealth and plenty, mutual succour and defence, sweet conversation and beneficial converse. It by meditation, did invent all those sciences whereby our minds are enriched and ennobled, our manners are refined and polished, our curiosity is satisfied, our life is benefited. What is there which we admire, or wherein we delight, that pleaseth our mind, or gratifieth our sense, for the which we are not beholden to industry?—*Dr. Isaac Barrow.*

MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

The most remarkable object in all Africa, is a splendid triumphal arch in perfect preservation, at Djimilah.—The sculpture of the cornices, capitals and friezes, which are of the Corinthian order, remind me of the finest works of Rome. The inscription, which remains entire informs us that it was dedicated to Caracalla, and Julia, his mother, in the third century of the Christian era. A few paces from this are the remains of a temple, with four pedestals, each supporting a statue one of Severus, and one of Venus but the other two are unknown. Opposite to this triumphal arch is a circus, still in good condition. Sepulchral inscriptions abound here, as in all parts, and every thing concurs in proving that Djimilah, the ancient Calculum Colonia, was an important Roman station, and in fact a capital city.—Near the ruins at Mons was found a fragment of sculpture representing Roman soldiers, wrought in a pure style. Not far from this were observed a number of tombs, close to each other, four or five of which appear to be perfectly uninjured. The upper stones alone have been removed merely to admit of a search for the contents, the Arabs having been satisfied with opening without destroying them.—On arriving at Serof, our notice was first attracted by the ruins of a citadel, forming a triangle, about 200 yards by 150 yards. We counted ten towers on the wall placed at unequal distances, and in positions to flank each other. The stones with which the citadel was built, were evidently taken from some more ancient structure, and we hence infer that it was not erected by the Romans. Among the ruins we turned up several capitals of a rude and irregular order. There were in fact three generations of ruins. Some of the towers have been converted by the Beys into silos. Every opening in the sides is closed up, and the corn is let down from an aperture in the roof, which when the silo is full, is closed up, and when the corn is wanted for consumption a new opening is made at the bottom, by which it is taken out.—*Recent Travels.*

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BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

Which they now offer for Sale at their Store, Lower Water Street, Opposite Brown's Wharf.

And partly consists of—Woolens, Cloths, Flannels, BLANKETS, Bed Covers, Merinos, Bombazetts, Shaloons, Checks, CROSSOVERS, Gingham, and Bed Ticks; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, generally; Irish Linens, Ducks, Dowlas, Brown and Black Holland, SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, Cambrics, Muslins, &c. &c.

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