

Our Children's Corner.

The Dew-drop.
A thoughtful child, with pallid brow
And wisdom fitting ripen years,
Mourning as the dew-drops fall the bough,
And thus he spoke amid his tears:

"Alas, the brightest, fairest gems
Along the garden's glistening path,
The rose's jewelled diadems,
The sun has gathered in his wrath.

"Less happy they than those which rest
In humble dimness 'neath the shade,
And faintly glow like the rose's crest,
Till evening's light shall softly fade."

A cloud its shower of wonders threw
When brightly shone the sunset glow,
And painted on the eastern blue
A beautiful and matchless hue.

"Now look, my son," the father cried,
"The morning dew is gleaming yet;
In yonder sky, with gorgeous pride,
Those gems are gloriously set."

"No more the careless hand of man
To earth may dash their glory down,
But purified by God's own plan,
They sparkle in a heavenly crown."

"That learn, my son, the gems of love
That first from mortal life are given,
But pass from earth to shine above,
With lustre pure far from heaven."

Thus spoke the sire; but of the child
Prophecy words to him were given;
For soon his spirit was exalted,
Like morning dew-drops, into heaven.

"The Little Disciple."
We hope all the little boys and girls who get the *Advocate and Journal* will read through this beautiful story that a kind and good lady has taken pains to prepare especially for them. We know they will be happier and better for reading it.

We often meet the Jews and their children in the street, and think how mournful it is they do not believe in Jesus, their own promised Messiah, and be happy in him. But there is one thing favorable in the lot of their children—they attend Christian schools, and may there learn as much as will save their souls. A little light can make way for more in their dark minds, for the Holy Spirit does follow the word of God.

There was a dear little Jewish boy in Virginia whose father was a rabbi. This little boy came enlightened and saved, and is now among those who are washed and redeemed through the blood of the Lord Jesus. He is now with his father, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. This little boy had to pick up his knowledge of Jesus as well as he could, for his father was very strict and would not let him say the Lord's Prayer, which his mother had taught him.

"My son," said his father, "who taught you that prayer?"
"Well then, my son, never repeat that prayer again. By our law it is blasphemy. Promise me never to repeat it."

In fear the child promised he would obey his father and not say that prayer. His father said to him: "I wish you to be a Jew, my son; and I will teach you to repeat the Hebrew prayers, and then you can pray to my God, the only true God."

This little boy was at this time only five years of age. He became sick, and the physician advised his mother to take him home as soon as he was well enough to travel. His mother had a particular friend who was a Christian, and she invited her and her little son to her house. This Christian friend had worshiped morning and evening. One morning this little boy said to his mother: "Mother, would you be too late for prayers. His mother replied: 'Darling, you go, and I'll follow directly.'"

In a few minutes his mother, on reaching the door, found him kneeling. He motioned with his hand a signal for silence, as they were at prayer, when finished they entered the room. A hymn was then sung by the whole family. Then Henry became so much affected that he sobbed aloud, and with difficulty his mother quieted him as he left the room. Whenever his mother took him into a bookstore to choose a book for himself he would seek some Scripture history—Little Samuel, Daniel or Joseph and his brethren.

Two years after this the secret fever was raging in the city where his parents lived, and a dear little boy of his own age, his playmate Benny, was seized with it and died. Henry went with his mother to the funeral, and listened attentively to all the service by the minister. This was the last opportunity of hearing anything said about Jesus; but the Holy Spirit could teach him. He wept much over the death of his little friend, but a few days after was seized with fever too. His father placed his feet in some warm water, when he threw his arms about his mother's neck, exclaiming:

"Mamma, you are bathing the little disciple's feet."
His mother was astonished, as the dear child had received no Christian instruction, and she said: "My darling, what do you mean?"

He replied, smiling: "Ma, I mean I am a little disciple, and you are bathing my feet. Did not our Saviour bathe his disciples' feet, mamma?"

"A little disciple, indeed," thought the mother, yet dared say but little, as she was afraid of his father. Some days after, while in great distress of body, he clasped his hands and cried aloud, "O mercy! mercy!" Seeing his mother much distressed, he said: "Never mind, dear ma, never mind. It is good for me, good for me."

With weeping eyes his mother asked, "Good that you should suffer so, my darling?" Then he would smile and bow his head in reply. When the violence of his sufferings ceased he folded his hands on his breast in silent prayer, which was known by raising his finger and pressing it to his lips if any one approached his bed or company entered the room, for he would not speak at such times, and after would beg to be released for so doing.

One day in the third week of his illness he burst into tears and said: "Ma, dear ma, will God forgive me if I disobey pa? I can't help it, I can't help it. I'm saying it all the time—'Our Saviour bathe his disciples' feet, mamma.'"

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A few days before his death his sister Rebecca said to him, "Why, Henry, you look so well; you'll soon be up!"

He shook his head. "Dear Rebecca, I hope to live and love God," then turning to his mother, said: "Dear ma, you have brought me up near you, and not allowed me to run the streets with bad boys."

On the morning of one of the last days of his life, while his mother was resting her head on his pillow, she felt a cold hand touch her cheek; she opened her eyes, and found the dear child intently gazing at her face, and with deep solemnity, he said: "Dear ma, I smile at you, but your eyes were shut; I can smile again, dear ma, for I'm so happy."

His father entered the room, and he smiled on him and said: "Dear pa, I'm so happy; I can smile for you, I'm so happy. But I'm going to leave you, dear pa, going to that beautiful place just overhead, pa; it's very near, I can almost touch it, but don't let me see a tear, I'm so happy."

By this time his two eldest sisters entered, and as they came forward he addressed each by name: "Dear Hattie and Henrietta, I'm so happy, I've a smile for both of you; don't let me see a tear, dear sisters, I'm so happy! Ellen, dear," taking her hand, "I'm going from you; but don't cry, dear, I'm so happy! See, dear, I can smile for you!"

During this scene the house was filled with Jews and Christians. He greeted all as they entered with a smile, and calling them by name, and calling them by name. He then called upon his pa and sisters by name to be baptized and go where he was going, saying: "O that beautiful place! dear pa, it's just overhead." He then prayed for his dear teachers, Mr. and Mrs. K.

Turning to his mother, he said with earnestness: "Ma, tell this to all my dear friends, and tell it to the whole world, mamma, for I'm so happy! I see the beautiful place I'm going to, and I see Benny; how surprised he'll be to see me so soon; but I don't finish."

This child had no Christian instruction but what he gleaned at the doors of the Baptist and Methodist churches on Sabbath morning when walking with his little sister Ellen, for their father had strictly forbidden them to enter any church. Soon after Mr. A., Henry's brother-in-law, entered the room. Some misunderstanding existed between him and his father-in-law. Henry looked at him and said, with deep pathos, "Poor Mr. A.! pa, look at him; how pitiful he looks! Forgive him, dear pa, and make up."

They fell into each other's arms and wept. "O!" he cried out, and rising upon his knees to his utmost height, with his hands stretched towards heaven, "come, all of you, and be baptized and go where I am going. Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!"

Then he sank almost exhausted into his mother's arms, drank some milk and was refreshed. "And what shall I wish for you, my blessed mother? That you could stretch yourself beside me, and go with me where I'm going; but you shall lay me in my little bed with your own dear hands, for you'll never see me any more!"

Another breath, a quiver of the lip, and the bright spirit had quitted its way to the realms of glory, to dwell with Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."—*Chr. Advocate & Jour.*

Agriculture.
A Few Words about Apples.
The apple is unquestionably the most healthy of fruits. According to Dr. Hall, the time required to digest a piece of roasted pork is five hours and a half; about equal to a piece of boiled tendon, (white leather,) which is almost leather, or a lump of boiled beef-steak; while a sweet, mellow, raw apple is digested, passed out of the stomach, and enters the circulation to nourish and strengthen, in an hour and a half, being exceeded in easiness of digestion only by the boiled rice, pig's feet or tripe soup, and whipped eggs, all of which are digested in one hour.

The apple can also be served up in so many different ways, as a table use, and at so small expense, that pecuniary motives alone should lead to the laying in of large supplies for the coming year. It undoubtedly pays to pack them in barrels in preference to leaving them to freeze and rot in damp cellars. Salt-barrels should be used as they can be had, as the salt imparts a healthy living to the wood. In proof of this, a farmer living near the Syracuse salt-works, says that he purchased five barrels of apples from one pile and placed them away in barrels, one of which he used as a salt-barrel. In this one the apples were sound and fresh on the first of April, while in the other four they were mostly all decayed. When barrels cannot be obtained, it is a good plan to pack them in perfectly dry forest-leaves, with alternate layers of each.

One good method of cooking apples, is to peel them and take out the core, without dividing the fruit; put them in a dish, pour over them a few table-spoons of water; bake until delicately browned, and eat with cream and sugar, as a dessert, for dinner. This is incomparably preferable to the sodden dumpling or the greasy pie. Mrs. F. B. Gage, one of the most notable housewives in the nation, says:—"Pare the apples and quarter them, placing them in a tin plate with the core-side up; if dried apples, a little water is added; they are then set in the oven, which is always hot at meal-time, and roasted; when done, they are slid on a common plate, and sprinkled with sugar; to be eaten warm, with bread and butter and cakes. It would require canned fruit of extra flavor to tempt me from the apple-dish, if this prepared. Strawberries or half-ripe peaches are not to be talked of the same day."

Picked apples can be put up as follows:—Take a peck of sweet apples, pare them, boil them until tender in a syrup made of four pounds of sugar and a quart of vinegar; then remove them from the syrup, and make a new syrup of five pounds of sugar and a quart of vinegar, to which add two table-spoons each of cloves and cinnamon tied in a bag; let this syrup boil fifteen or twenty minutes, and pour it, while hot, over the fruit.

"Apple Leather," which is very popular with many people, is made by preparing the fruit as for sauce, and then after cooking spreading it thin on earthen dishes, and drying it in the hot sun or in ovens kept at so low a temperature as to avoid all danger of scorching. The thin dried sheets thus prepared will keep a long time in a dry place, and be ready for use whenever they are wanted, by simply soaking them.

Too much care cannot be taken in drying apples, for which the present is a good month. Select those of good flavor which have not been bruised in gathering, pare them with a machine, and quarter or half-quarter, according to the size of the fruit or the use to be made of the article when dried. Instead of hanging them up by the side of the house in the sun, or in the kitchen, where millions of flies will alight upon and ruin them for some days, put them in a live or drying-room with a heat of a hundred degrees of the thermometer. Let the kiln be

ventilated at the bottom and top, to pass off the exhaling moisture, but not enough to make a perceptible draught through it. When the drying heat has sufficiently closed the pores of the fruit to prevent the escape of its aroma, the heat may be modified ten or twenty degrees. When sufficiently cured pack them away in small bags, or sacks made of common cotton sheeting, or light flour-sacks, not closely crowded in, but as they will naturally fill; tie them closely, and hang them to nails on the side of a dry room. They will thus keep indefinitely, or till you want to use or market them. In England they have just commenced putting apples to a new use. It seems that the Manchester apple-dyers and printers have discovered that apple-juice supplies a desideratum long wanted in making fast colors for their printed cottons, and numbers of them have been sent into Devonshire and the lower parts of Somersetshire, buying up all the apples they can get, and giving such a price for them as in the dearest years hitherto known has not been offered. There can be no doubt that the discovery will create quite a revolution in the apple trade.

Notes & News.
Animal Life at Great Depths in the Sea.
Between the island of Sardinia and the coast of Algeria there is a submarine valley where the sea is about 2,000 meters deep. Upon this valley the telegraphic cable between Cagliari and Bona was laid down about two years ago. Recently it has been found necessary to lift it for repairs and though it broke while being raised, portions of it have been fished up from depths from 2,000 to 2,400 meters. Attached to the portions thus recovered there have been found several species of polypi and different shells, which reveal the existence of animal life at the bottom of the Mediterranean. One of these molluscs, which had lived under the pressure of a column of salt water 2,000 meters in height, was a species of oyster, *ostrea costalis*. About a dozen other species of animals were brought up, two of them, namely, *carapacea detrita* and *thalamidochorda detrita*, being new to science. Almost all of them belong to species supposed to be very rare, or which have hitherto escaped the notice of zoologists, and some of which resemble closely fossil species whose remains have been discovered in the tertiary deposits of the Mediterranean basin. It is supposed that by pursuing these researches we may discover at great depth in the sea species of animals hitherto considered extinct, because we were acquainted with only their fossil remains.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.—A queen bee lays from 10,000 to 30,000 eggs in a year. It is estimated that no less than two hundred species of caterpillars feed upon the oak. The slower the growth of the oak the more durable the wood. Bees, beetles, dragon-flies, gnats, spiders, etc., have minute animalcules upon their bodies. The roe of the perch, only half a pound in weight, has been found to contain 280,000 eggs. The larva of the silkworm weighs when hatched about the 1,000th part of a grain previously to its first metamorphosis; it increases 35 grains, or 9,000 times its original weight. The sting of a bee consists of two long darts, adhering longitudinally, and strongly protected by one principal sheath. In stinging, the sheath is first inserted, then the two darts protrude and make a further puncture. Each dart has nine or ten barbs at the point.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.—Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler, thus sums up the results of modern discoveries:—"Within the last twenty-five years all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bakhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of the continent have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern Pole has been discovered; the Northwest Passage—the *ignis fatuus* of nearly two centuries—is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the course of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping; the Mountains of the Moon, sought for through two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Chabba to the frontiers of the great kingdom of Borneo; Leichardt and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down, and the canvas screens which surround Japan have been pierced by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. While nations are recovering from the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water were known, can exhibit such a list of achievements?"

RATHER TOUGH.—For want of a little care in writing, what foolish things even great men can be made to say:—
Dr. Wheeler writes to the Northwestern Christian Advocate, an account of his trip to England, on his way to the Genoa Conference—and among the wonderful things he saw in London, he thus writes:—
Descending, I hid away to the Royal Mews. Her Majesty was not at home, but the horses were—some hundred and sixty large and small, not very remarkable horses. The state carriage, twenty-four feet long, drawn by eight white, or rather cream colored, horses, heavily gilt with gold, and one hundred years old, is worth the trouble to see.

RUSSIA AND THE LONDON EXHIBITION.—Russia is to be represented in the London Exhibition of 1862 by a collection of pictures illustrating the history of that country, commencing in 1704, with Losenko, the first Russian painter of great distinction. The crippled condition of artists and art interests in this country completely paralyzes any movement toward a representation of American art at the coming exhibition. The artists are willing enough to paint the pictures, but cannot pay the expense of transportation. Our government, among the many interests which it fosters and protects, has never extended a helping hand to this largely industrial and earnest working class, who are a legitimate outgrowth of our national character, unless the ex exultation of \$200,000 in the erection of such abominations as Mills's Jackson and Washington be called a patronage of the "fine arts."

ORIGIN OF THE TERM SPINSTER.—Among our industrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, bed, or table linen. From this custom all unmarried women were termed spinsters, an appellation they still retain in all law proceedings.

Parental indulgence is often nothing but self-indulgence. Children are allowed to have what they desire to have, and to do what they desire to do, solely because their parents do not choose to be at the trouble of counseling, and correcting them.

BONEY IN THE COMB.
A lot of very superior HONEY IN THE COMB, in small boxes, just received and for sale by
BROWN, BROS. & CO.

BRUSHES, &c.
FOR SALE BY
BROWN, BROS. & CO.
Nos. 2 & 3 Pentagon Building,
ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAIR BRUSHES.—Tortoise-shell back, Ivory Back, and a large variety of Fancy Wood Backs are made in every kind of the look of directions around each pot or box; the same way be plainly seen by holding the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or sending them to any other name than the genuine.

BEAR'S OIL.—warranted genuine, just received from St. Mary's.
BEAR'S GREASE.—genuine, in bottles of various sizes.
SHEDDING BOTTLES.—Patent Spring silver top, common silver top, Ivory mounted cork, and glass stoppers, with elegant monogrammed cases.
SPONGES.—Fine Turkey, common Turkey, Fine large Mediterranean bathing, large (crisis), small Coriaria, and Common Balm.
NURSING BOTTLES.—Ten different kinds, and six or eight different kinds, of India Rubber Nipples.

POWDER PUFFS. in boxes from 50 to 50 each.
July 3.

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Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
WESLEYAN BAZAAR.
HANTSPOORT.

SHOE STORE.
NO. 15 DUKE STREET.
ARCHIBALD GOREHAM
Has much pleasure in announcing that he has just received per Steamer "Europa,"

9 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Kid Imitation Balmoral Elastic sides, Military Boots, 12 to 14
Ladies French Merino Elastic sides and Lace Boots Military best Boots, Prunella Boots from 34 double sole Boots, &c.
Gentlemen's tall Elastic sides Boots Shooting Prince George Boots, 1 lamp sole Elastic Boots; Grain and Full Lace Shoes, Boys and Youth Bluchers, Lace Shoes, &c.

Rubbers! Rubbers! Rubbers!
Ladies Rubber Shoes at the low price of 2s 6d per pair. Ladies superior Rubber Shoes, at 2s 6d. Gentlemen's Rubber Shoes, 3s 6d, superior 4s 3d 4s 6d. (Also per Boot, Boston.)
Gentlemen's Wellington Boots, boys and youths Top Boots, Women's Lace Shoes and Boots, Mosey Lace Boots, &c.

PALL GOODS, PALL GOODS.
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.
Arthur J. Rickards.
No. 145 Granville St.
Has just opened a Large Assortment of Ladies' Kid, Cloth, Prunella and French Merino Elastic Sides, Balmoral and Side Lace Boots.

A Large Assortment of **LADIES PRUNELLA BOOTS,** Foxed and Glossed, EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICED **RUBBER SHOES,** In every style, VERY CHEAP. A splendid Stock of American Goods will be offered in a few days at

GIVE-AWAY PRICES.
Wholesale Customers are invited to give us call before purchasing, as they may depend upon obtaining Fresh Goods at very low prices.
One Door North of E. W. Chipman's.

AMERICAN SHOE STORE
Now opened next door to Messrs. W. & C. Silver, George Street.

BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH SHOE STORE
The Supply is intended to be well sustained and will be constantly replenished.

A Large variety well assorted of good, cheap and substantial Boots & Shoes, now ready for sale. Children's wear of all kinds.
Boys' and Men's Boots and Breeches, Men's English Boots, Fish and Slippers, Fine Boots, Breeches, Fish and Slippers, Women's of English Manufacture as well as American and foreign made.
Great Stock of Rubber Boots and Shoes, Women's Rubbers of good quality, very low in price.

This Establishment intending to be conducted on the most liberal and economical plan, and to give every description much under the usual prices. The attention of friends through the Country and Long-shore is directed to the above and other branches of the business, especially for their advantage, and also to the fact of being so convenient and—being in immediate to the Market-house.
Call and look round—No Credit, nor goods allowed to be paid for.
March 27.

Watch the Health of Your Children.
If their sleep is disturbed, if you observe a morbid restlessness, a variable appetite, a feeble breath, grinding of the teeth, and itching of the ears, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of *Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge*, if their presence is even suspected, procure at once

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.
It effectually destroys worms, is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it, and which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of *Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge*, if their presence is even suspected, procure at once

Bilious Affections, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.
Jayne's Sanative Pills.
A Mild, Prompt, and Effective Remedy.
THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, age and sex make no difference, and even what is termed a cold is often really a bilious attack. No person can feel well while a coarser habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views, *Jayne's Sanative Pills*, are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use; being more mild, prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age and sex make no difference, and even what is termed a cold is often really a bilious attack. No person can feel well while a coarser habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by timely and judicious use of proper cathartic medicines.

For Biliousness, these pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the *Pills*, *Jayne's Alterative*, or *Tonic Vermifuge*, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fever, Nephritis, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and all the various Disorders of the Blood, Sick Headache, Constipation, Piles, Female Diseases, and all Bilious Affections, *Pills* have proved themselves eminently successful. It is asked for them in a fair trial.

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SHEDDING BOTTLES.—Patent Spring silver top, common silver top, Ivory mounted cork, and glass stoppers, with elegant monogrammed cases.
SPONGES.—Fine Turkey, common Turkey, Fine large Mediterranean bathing, large (crisis), small Coriaria, and Common Balm.
NURSING BOTTLES.—Ten different kinds, and six or eight different kinds, of India Rubber Nipples.

POWDER PUFFS. in boxes from 50 to 50 each.
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A lot of very superior HONEY IN THE COMB, in small boxes, just received and for sale by
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