



From the (London) Revivalist.

REWARDS.

What shall be rendered those
Who have fought the good fight here !—
Who go before to their long repose,
And leave this world, and its weight, of woes,
Embathed in Memory's tear ?

What, for the brother true,
'Mid faithless, faithful he !
The valiant in the Christian field !
Who smote the " Infidel's dark shield,"
And base idolatry ?

What for the sister dear,
Who moved about our earth,
An angel of a " better sphere,"
Minist'ring good for ever here ;—
Who shall reward such worth ?

There is a sweeter place—
There is a calmer sky—
Where all the pure in heart shall be
When death has set their spirits free—
Why need they fear to die ?

We leave rewards to Him
Who knows poor mortal clay—
The Rock of Ages—he shall prove
How well he can reward such love—
In never ending day !

CELESTIAL APPEARANCES.

The wonderful and beautiful colors which we observe in the clouds, is owing to their particular situation to the sun, and the different modifications under which they reflect his light. The various appearances and fantastic figures they assume, probably proceed from their loose and voluble texture, revolving into any form by the force or activity of the winds, or by the electricity contained in their substance.

But of all the celestial appearances we can behold, what can be compared to the beauty of the rainbow ? What a majestic and stupendous arch does this wonderful phenomenon present to our view, and how beautifully is it tinged in regular order, by all the primogenial colors in nature !

Yet this gorgeous arch is instantaneously erected, and at no expense ! the commission is sent forth, and it springs into existence, merely by the operation of the sunbeams on the watery particles that float in the atmosphere. The rainbow, it must be observed, is always seen in an opposite direction from the sun, and that it is occasioned by the reflection and refraction of his rays at a certain angle or distance from the eye of the spectator, must be evident to every person who has tried the experiment of the silly boy in the fable, and gone in pursuit of the treasures at the end of it.

Sometimes too we have lunar rainbows, but these shine with inferior lustre, and what more can we expect from the reflected light of a body, such as the moon, that shines itself by reflection ? Halos are supposed to be

occasioned by the refraction of the light of the sun or moon on the frozen particles that surround them in frosty weather ; and what are called parhelia, or mock suns, and paraselenes, or mock moons, are only representations by the reflection of the face of the true sun or moon from some of the clouds, which are placed at a convenient distance to produce the effect.

THE APPLE.—It is difficult to find adequate terms to set forth the value of the advantages which have accrued to mankind from the cultivation of this justly highly-praised fruit. In the woods and hedges of England, the crab and wilding apples are every where found ; crooked, hostile, rigid in figure and quality ; with numerous small austere fruit, which even the hog will hardly eat ; but, transplanted into a garden, and subjected to the corrections of the horticulturist they have, in the course of time, been divested of their savage character, forming a goodly tree, and yielding crops of goodly fruit, fit for many healthful purposes of life. Many of the newest sorts have been spontaneously produced, and a great number by the art of fertilizing the flowers of one with the pollen or dust of another. One circumstance in the history of the apple must not pass unnoticed here, viz., the deterioration of the old sorts, which regaled and were the boast of our forefathers a century ago. It is the opinion of an eminent orchardist, that, as the apple is an artificial production, and as such, has its stages of youth, maturity and old age, it cannot, in its period of decrepitude, be by any means renovated to its present state, either by pruning or cutting down, changing its place, or by transferring its parts to young and vigorous stocks ; and that, in whatever station it may be placed, it carries with it the decay and disease of its parent. This is the most rational account which has been given of this indisputable fact ; and though its accuracy has been called in question by some naturalists, the general failure in our own orchards, and the difficulties of forming new ones with the old favourite sorts, is a decisive proof that such deterioration exists. It is, therefore, the chief object of the modern pomologist to obtain from seeds of the best wildings, new varieties, wherewith to form new and profitable orchards, and which may be expected to continue in health and fertility, as the old sorts have done, for the next century. The preservation of this useful fruit is now brought to great perfection, by keeping them in jars, secure from the action of the air.

SUMMER FRUITS.—Fruits begin to be abundant, in proportion as the summer heat seems to create a necessity for their cooling juices, to dilute and attemper the blood. They are all made, no doubt, for the use of man and the other animals ; but man, whose

modes of life are so artificial, should use them with caution. Shun those, especially which are unripe. Almost all the summer fruits are brought to the market unripe ; not on purpose to injure the health of those who buy them, but by bringing them thus early to secure high prices.

Currants are unwholesome, unless fully ripe. Green currants, though cooked, as in pies, &c. are wholly unfit for the human or any other stomach.

Fruits, though ever so ripe and in their nature wholesome, should not be taken immediately after a full meal, fashionable as it may be. Let them either form a part or the whole of a light meal ; or else let them be taken between meals, at the farthest possible distance from them.

The stones and seeds of all fruits are more or less injurious, and should be avoided as much as possible. The same is true in regard to the pods of peas, beans, &c.

Strawberries—Raspberries, especially the red and the white kinds, are exceedingly wholesome, in small quantities ; but they are in perfection only a short time. This last fact, which is as true of many other summer fruits, as of the raspberry, deserves to be more generally known.

"The meanness of the earthen vessel, which conveys to others the gospel measure, takes nothing from the value of the treasure. A dying hand may sign a deed of gift of incalculable value. A shepherd's boy may point out the way to a philosopher. A beggar may be the bearer of an invaluable present."

—According to high authority, says Robert Walsh, the only genuine, comprehensive, and invincible courage is inseparably connected with universal rectitude and religious hope —that is, moral courage guided by reason and philanthropy, and looking to the future as well as the present life.

G. HOBSON,

Engraver and Copper-Plate
Printer,
No. 39, DUKE-STREET.

Maps, Plans, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Address and Visiting Cards, Arms and Crests, Labels, &c. neatly designed, engraved and printed. Metal Seal Door Plates, Dog Collars, and Dandy Ornaments, neatly engraved.

May 13, 1836.

BLANKS.

Seaman's Articles, (under the new Act,) Bills Lading, Outward and Inward Reports, &c. &c. for sale at this office.