

## POETRY.

## FILIAL TRUST.

I would not ask that all my days  
Should be too bright and fair;  
Ner that my heart should always be  
Exempt from every care.

'Tis better that the clouds should rise,  
In the hot sultry noon,  
The fairest sky sometimes obscured,  
Is nature's richest boon.

'Tis better too that storms should beat,  
And sudden gales should blow,  
Rather than in one even course  
That all events should flow.

Nature oft speaks in all these tones  
Thou why should I repine,  
If sometimes a dark cloud should bend  
Over this lot of mine?

That cloud will pass, just as the sun  
Seems hid to give new light;  
So 'midst life's shades with filial trust,  
I'll feel that all is right.

## VARIETIES.

**THE PRESENT.**—In order to enjoy the present, it is necessary to be intent on the present. To be doing one thing, and thinking of another, is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing, to do nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with inferior persons and inferior things than to be indifferent with the best. A principle cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's tastes instead of the cultivation of our own—the pursuit after that for which we are not in reality inclined. This folly prevades, more or less, all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world.

**TIME.**—Time is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things; it is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. Time is the most subtle, yet the most insatiable of predators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all; nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly lies, yet overcomes all things by flight; and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conquerer of death. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend will have little to fear from his ene-

mies; but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

**A CONTINGENCY.**—In the complicated and marvelous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place, in the march of those that preceded. We may observe a little wheel of brass, spinning round upon its greasy axle, and the result is, that, in another apartment many yards distant from it, a piece of beautiful silk issues from a loom, rivaling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives, the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel and the ribband, but where the connexion has been much more close. If a private country gentleman, in Cheshire, about the year 1730, had not overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependant colony of England. The country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq. who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady, who afterwards became his wife, and emigrated with him to America; and, in the year 1782, at Virginia, became the envied mother of George Washington.

## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Boiling cod fish in hard water makes the fish firmer:—soup should be cut up in pieces that it may get hard.—a little wet whitening will get out of boards: a little wet salt will get ink out.—a little white wax will clear tarch nicely.—to take grease spots out of woolen cloths wash them in gall and water, milk will take ink out of prints.

**PRESERVING BREAD MOIST.** The other day I saw a lady on taking the bread out of the oven wash her loaves with cold water. I inquired the reason. She said there were two objects in doing it—one to wash the ashes and coals that might adhere, and the other to keep the bread from becoming too dry and hard. After washing the loaves moderately, she put them in a barrel and covered them closely with a clean cloth.

**HOW TO HAVE MINCE PIES ANY TIME.**—Prepare your meat by boiling and chopping as though it were for immediate use—mix it with a suitable portion of suet, spice and salt—then put it in an earthen pot, pound it down with a pestle, and then cover it with the best of molasses keep it where it will not freeze, and it will be fit for use any time. My wife has adopted the above course for four or five years with perfect success, so that we have had mince pies made from meat killed in December, as constant in July following as in January, and quite as acceptable.—[Maine Farmer.]

**APPLE JELLY.**—The apples are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put in a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over the fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed through a cloth, to which a little of the white of an egg is to be added, and then the sugar. Skim it previously to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will then be the product.

**MAKING TEA.**—Every house-wife knows how to make herb tea. The herbs are put into a cap or dish, hot water turned upon them, and they are suffered to steep—why not to boil? Because a large portion of their medicinal virtues, and particularly the principle of flavor, the most volatile property they contain, is dissipated by boiling, and the virtues of the tea lost. In the processes of boiling and fermentation, the natural flavor and aroma of the choicest vegetable productions are dissipated or changed. Yet though every woman knows how to make herb-tea, few seem to know how to make green or black tea, or coffee, or barley, do not reduce their knowledge to practice. A mistaken economy, to get all the

strength, induces them generally to boil the latter well, and often the former, and the consequence is, that instead of a grateful refreshing beverage, they give us a dull, acrid or insipid substitute, retaining nothing pleasant but the color and heat. The aroma, which gives to the liquor its value, and which should be recognized by the nose as well as the palate, is gone—with the steam, and with it much of the flavor. They not only boil out the strength, but they waste it. Now without intending to infringe upon the prerogatives of the good wife, we do advise, that she will make her green and black, as she does her herb tea, without boiling; and that she will only leach her coffee, by putting it, when recently burnt, and fresh ground, into a strainer, fitted to the top of her coffee-pot, and turning upon it as much boiling water as would suffice in the old mode. We can assure our fair readers, from reason as well as experience, that this is the best way, not only to gratify the taste, but to promote economy. Less tea and coffee are required than in the boiling process, and the beverage obtained by the mode recommended is more tonic, exhilarating and pleasant.

**FACTS.**—Weigh not so much what men say as what they prove, remember that truth is simple and naked, and needs not inventive to apparel her comeliness.

**ERROR.**—A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

**FLATTERY.**—Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.

**CAUTION.**—If at any time you are pressed to do a thing hastily, be careful; fraud and deceit are always in haste; diffidence is the right eye of prudence.

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Rece leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal support while in the Firm of Mettler & Stephenson, and to inform them that it is his intention to continue the business at the same stand, Mr Foreman's Yard, head of Long Wharf; and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of their support. January, 1836.

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Halifax, July, 1835