

POETRY.

A CHILD'S EVENING HYMN.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
Nicely covered in my bed,
God alone can safely keep
Harm and danger from my head.
O how gracious he must be
Thus to mind a child like me!
Though my tender parents tire,
God still watches through the night:
Neither sickness, storm, nor fire,
Breaks my slumbers with affright.
O how gracious God must be
Thus to mind a child like me!
Soon my weary eyelids close;
Soon my little limbs, undressed,
Quietly enjoy repose,
Till I rise again from rest.
God is my preserver; He
Cares for little ones like me.
By and by, in sleep of death,
I must lie down in the grave;
But the Lord, who gave breath,
Then my trembling soul can save.
Helpless sinful though I be,
Jesus died for such as me.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Filial Affection.

"Honour thy father and thy mother," is the first command with promise; and while obedience has the appearance of reward, disobedience is sure to bring down its own punishment upon itself.

Rev. Mr. Dodd collected together a number of interesting instances of filial affection, and for the promotion of this excellent virtue among our young friends, we subjoin some of them.

The first is from the second volume:

"And Naomi said unto her two daughter-in-laws, Go, return each to her mother's house: The Lord deal kindly with you, as ye have dealt with the dead and with me. The Lord grant you that you may find rest, each of you in the house of her husband. Then she kissed them: and they lifted up their voice and wept. And Orpah kissed her mother-in-law: but Ruth clave unto her. And she said, behold, thy sister-in-law is gone back unto her people, and unto her gods: return thou after thy sister-in-law. And Ruth said, intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go: and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me. When she saw that she was steadfastly minded to go with her, then she left speaking unto her, &c."

"Cyrus, king of Persia, having conquered Croesus, king of Lydia, the latter fled into Sardis; but Cyrus following, took the city by storm and a soldier running after Croesus with a sword young Croesus, his son, who had been born dumb, and had so continued to that hour, from the mere impulse of natural affection, seeing his father in such imminent danger, suddenly cried out, 'O man, kill not Croesus;' and continued to enjoy the faculty of his speech all the rest of his life."

"Matilaces a famous Athenian commander, died in prison, where he had been cast for debt. His son Cimou, to redeem his father's body for burial, voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner in his room, where he was kept in chains till the debt was paid."

"Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, was very morose and severe towards him yet when Antipater, Alexander's deputy in Europe, wrote letters of great complaint against her to Alexander, the latter sent the following answer: 'Knowest not thou, that one little tear of my mother's will blot out a thousand of thy letters of complaint?'"

As some Christian captives at Algiers, who had been ransomed, were going to be discharged, the cruizers brought in a Swedish vessel, among the crew of which was the father of one of those ransomed captives. The son made himself known to the old man; but their mutual unhappiness at meeting in such a place may well be conceived. The young man however, considering that the slavery his father was about to undergo would inevitably put an end to his life, requested that he might be released, and himself detained in his room; which was immediately granted. But when the story was told to the governor, he was so affected with it, that he caused the son likewise to be discharged, as

the reward of his filial and exemplary tenderness."

One of the favourites of King Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales, having been indicted for some misdemeanor, was condemned, notwithstanding all the interest the Prince could make in his favour; the latter was so incensed at the issue of his trial as to strike the judge on the bench. This magistrate, whose name was Sir William Gascoign, acted with a spirit becoming his character: he instantly ordered the Prince to be committed to prison; and young Henry by this time sensible of the insult he had offered to the laws of his country, and to his royal father, whose person was represented by the judge, suffered himself to be quietly conducted to the goal by the officers of justice. The King (Henry the Fourth) who was an excellent judge of mankind, was no sooner informed of this transaction, than he cried out in a transport of joy, 'Happy is the king who has a magistrate possessed of courage to execute the laws! and still more happy, in having a son who will submit to such chastisement!'"

"Boleslaus the Fourth, King of Poland, had a picture of his father, which he carried about his neck, set in a plate of gold; and when he was going to say or do anything of importance, he took this pleasing monitor in his hand, and kissing it, used to say, 'My dear father, may I do nothing remissly, or unworthy thy name!'"

"The Emperor of China on certain days of the year pays a visit to his mother, who is seated on a throne to receive him; and four times on his feet, and as often on his knees, he makes her a profound obeisance, bowing his head even to the ground. The same custom is also observed through the greatest part of the empire; and if it appears that any one is negligent or deficient in this duty to his parents, he is liable to a complaint before the magistrates, who punish such offenders with much severity. This, however is seldom the case; no people, in general, expressing more filial respect and duty than they."

"Sir Thomas Moore seems to have emulated this beautiful example; for, being Lord Chancellor of England at the same time that his father was a Judge of the King's Bench, he would always, on his entering Westminster Hall, go first to King's Bench, and ask his father's blessing, before he went to sit in the Court of Chancery, as if to secure success in the great decisions of his high and important office."

Shot Making.

Some of our young readers perhaps are not familiar with the process of manufacturing shot, and wonder how so many little globes are turned out of various sizes. Baltimore is a city of shot towers as well as monuments, and the manufacture of shot has become quite an item of business in St. Louis. Mr. Kennett, of St. Louis, has recently constructed a new tower, and the Republican thus describes it and the process of shot making.

The tower is thirty one feet in diameter at the base, seventeen feet at the top, and one hundred and seventy-five feet high. The lead is conveyed by an endless chain into the upper story, where it is melted, and whilst in a liquid form, is passed thro' a ladle sieve of the size of shot intended to be made, and falls the distance of one hundred and fifty feet into a cistern of cold water. This gives the globular form to the drops, which are chilled before reaching the water, and entirely cooled by the time they get to the bottom of the cistern.

From this cistern they are conveyed into a heated drum, in which a spiral wheel brings them all in contact with heated air, and thus dries them. They are then passed into a revolving cylinder, in which they are polished, and from thence they are passed over a succession of inclined planes or tables, about six inches apart. In passing over these tables, the imperfect shot drop between the tables, and those which are perfect, roll over into the receptacle below. They are then passed into a hopper, and by a succession of sieves, or gages, worked also by machinery, the various sizes are separated. Each sieve is then emptied into the appropriate receptacle. The whole process is more simple than would be supposed by those who have not witnessed it.

Brilliant Whitewash.

Much is said of the brilliant stucco whitewash, on the east of the President's house at Washington. The following is a receipt for making it, with

some additional improvements. Take unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, ground to a thin paste and stirred and boiled hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish Whiting, and a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well; let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it either for inside or outside walls. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade you like. Spanish-brown stirred in will make a red or pink, more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay well mixed up with Spanish-brown before it is stirred into the mixture makes it alic color. Lamp-black and Spanish-brown mixed together produces a reddish stone colour. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of the coloring matter used. It is difficult to make a rule, because the tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle, and let it dry. I have been told that green must not be mixed with lime,

The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked, and you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred into the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons should be wanted, the same proportion should be observed.

UTILITY OF SELECT SEEDS.—We hear much at this day of certain productions depreciating, or as the phrase is "running out." This, however, would never be the case, were we to adopt the philosophy and practice in reference to them which nature so obviously teaches to every reflecting and observing mind, and which may be condensed into a maxim of most convenient brevity, viz: Propagate only from the best. There can be no question, we apprehend, that the grain that ripens earliest is the most eligible for seed, for the very good reason that circumstances show it to be the most mature. It is asserted in the *Albany Cultivator*, that a farmer at the North a few years since, was accustomed to dispose annually of large quantities of seed wheat, and at prices unusually and even extravagantly high, as his wheat was of a very superior quality—remarkably heavy and productive, and by many supposed to be a new variety. It appeared, however, upon investigation, that he had succeeded in bringing it to that exalted degree of perfection which rendered it the wonder and admiration of all, simply by following the above practice, by reserving annually the best and most perfectly developed portion of his crop for seed.—Many of the very excellent and highly productive varieties of corn now cultivated in New England, have attained their present excellence simply thro' the same practice, as have many other productions, such as peas, beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, and indeed most of the above-ground vegetables and esculents that grow in a northern soil.

We think farmers cannot accord too much attention to this subject. It is confessedly one of primary importance, especially to those who cultivate for our city markets, where every production commands a price precisely in the ratio of its excellence.—[Me. Farmer.]

RYE REPEATED ON SAME LAND.—We have more than once called the attention of our readers to the statements made by some farmers of their success in growing rye for a long course of years on one lot of land. When we mentioned those cases at one of our agricultural meetings, some farmers doubted whether we had any lands in Massachusetts that would bear such a course of cropping.

But Mr. Lawton, of Great Barrington, tells us that a near neighbor of his, in Berkshire county, had grown rye for twenty-eight years in succession on the same lot of ground, and that the last crop was quite as good as any of the course, yielding a very handsome return.

The rye here, as in other cases, was sown in August, and the stubble was all ploughed under. Who can say, till a trial is actually made, that we have not thousands of acres in Massachusetts which will produce an annual harvest of rye by proper tillage, and without manure?

All farmers have spare acres that they are unable to manure, and those are suffered to remain in an unproductive state because it is believed they will not repay the ploughing. We think it highly important to make those old fields produce enough to pay the taxes on them at the least. If we can grow a third more grain than we do by ploughing at the very best time and seeding with the proper grains, it will be a great gain for Massachusetts.

We know we have thousands of acres of sandy loams, producing generally but very little; yet capable of bearing buckwheat at the rate of fifteen bushels an acre. Such fields may be cultivated without manure, and the straw and grain will feed an increased number of animals that will all make manure.—[Massachusetts Ploughman.]

A CARD.

The Proprietors in introducing this establishment to the notice of the Clergy, Gentry, and the Public of Saint John and the Province of New Brunswick, feel that they have removed an inconvenience long and greatly felt in this part of America, namely, the want of a CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT sufficiently extensive to meet the varied taste and wants of an opulent and respectable community. It has often been justly remarked that St. John, notwithstanding its increasing prosperity and advancement in almost every branch of business, was far behind other cities and towns in America, in FASHIONABLE TAILORING, and Ready Made Clothing Establishments; and that to such an extent was this deficiency felt that a great number of Gentlemen, who, although anxious to encourage trade at home, were obliged to send to the Old Country in order to get fashionable well-made clothes, which in Saint John were difficult to obtain. Under these circumstances, the Proprietors have been encouraged to commence this business, and have spared neither labour nor expense to make their establishment, in every department, commensurate with the want of the public, and worthy of their support, which shall be their constant study to merit.

The system upon which we conduct our business is exclusively, for Ready Money, being the only system upon which any establishment can offer decided advantages to the public, the truth of which is becoming more apparent every day.

See Advertisement in succeeding column.
GARRETT & SKILLEN.

November 6, 1847.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscribers having just received a large supply of the latest styles of Fancy Type, and a superior Job Press, are now prepared to execute at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner, all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Job Printing on the most reasonable terms.
BAILEY & DAY,
Feb. 26, 1848. Prince Wm. Street

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

BAILEY & DAY,

At their Office, Prince William Street, over Messrs. Vaughans & Lockhart's Store, immediately opposite Sands' Arcade.

TERMS:—10s. per annum, invariably in advance. Eight copies sent to one address for fourteen dollars.

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 Publishers.

No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless post paid.

LIST OF AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Christian Visitor:—

- Mr. Alexander Stevenson, St. Andrews.
- Rev. Wm. Hopkins, St. David & St. Stephen.
- Rev. J. Reed, Hampton.
- Rev. J. Ring, Springfield.
- Rev. T. W. Saunders, Prince William.
- Rev. D. Orandal, Jemseg.
- Rev. J. Walker, Grand Falls.
- Rev. J. Blakeney, Bay de Chaleur.
- Rev. G. F. Miles, Grand Lake.
- Rev. W. D. Fitch, Canning.
- Rev. Wm. Harris, Woodstock.
- Rev. J. Magee, Nashwaak.
- Mr. Samuel Keith, Butternut Ridge.
- Mrs. John Keith, New Carleton.
- Mr. Joseph Blakeley, North River.
- Merritt D. Harris, Moncton.
- J. O. Sentell, Salisbury.
- Joseph Grandin, P. M. Band.
- Cyrus Black, Sackville.
- James Ayer, Do.
- Isaac Cleveland, Upper Settle, Sussex.
- Christopher Burnett, Norton.
- James Starkey, Johnstone, Q. C.
- Amos S. Gony, Johnstone, Q. C.
- Alexander McDonald, Wickham, Q. C.
- George Parker, Johnson, Q. C.
- Lewis McDonald, Wickham.
- Wm. Caldwell, Jemseg.
- A. Hannin, Grand Bay.
- David Dow, Dumfries.
- Mark Young, St. George.
- Mrs. John Good, Sussex, Upper Settlement.
- Rev. J. Francis, Rev. A. McDonald, Rev. Jas. Herritt, and Mr. J. V. Tabor, are General Agents for the Province.