

POETRY.

THE PLAYTHINGS.

CHILD.

O mother, here's the very top
That brother used to spin:
The vase with seeds I've seen him drop
To call our robin in;
The line that held his pretty kite,
His bow, his cup, his ball,
The slate on which he learned to write,
The feather, cap, and all.

MOTHER.

My dear, I'd put the things away,
Just where they were before;
Go, Anna, take him out to play,
And shut the closet door.
Sweet innocent, he little thinks,
The slightest thought expressed
Of him that's gone, how deep it sinks
Within a mother's breast.

ANGRY WORDS.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison-drops are they,
Weaving for the coming morrow,
Sad memorials of to-day.

Angry words—O, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip.

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

A Mother's Voice.

The editor of the Cincinnati concludes a notice of a visit to the Assylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, O., by relating the following:

Of one, an intelligent and modest young lady, who had become deaf from sickness, when two years and a half old, we inquired if she could recollect anything of sounds or words. She answered that she could not. It occurred to us that there might be remembered even from that tender age, and we ventured to inquire whether she had no remembrance of her mother's voice. It will be long before we forget the sweet, peculiar smile which shone upon her features, as, by a quick inclination of the head, she answered yes. What a variety of thought and feeling clusters around such a fact! In her mother's voice. For years she had dwelt in a silence unbroken from without, but those gentle tones of love still lingered in her heart. There they can never die; and if her life should be prolonged to three score years and ten, o'er the long and silent track of her life the memory of that voice will come, in loveliness and beauty, reviving the soul of weary old age with the fresh lovely sounds of her cradle hours.

THE HOME-MADE BOY.—We have heard of home-made bread, and home-made beer, but this story is about a home-made boy. Read, and you will see.

Arthur is a lad of twelve years, in a class in Sunday School. With a rare exception he is always present in his seat at the ringing of the bell. He carries home with him and brings back, regularly, his Bible and Question book. He has committed to memory ten verses of the lesson, (his regular task,) and these he recites without stumbling. While the eyes of the other boys are wandering, Arthur's are directed to his teacher's face; for he seems to think, that to look at one who is speaking to him, is both polite and useful. If you will stand by the class, and listen for a few minutes, you will find he has learned the answer to every question. Arthur is not pious; and yet the looker on would think that he was, by the interest he takes in listening to the truth. He shows no weariness up to the close of the lesson; and when the school is dismissed, you will see him go quietly home, with his library book, Question-book and Bible, neatly wrapped up in his handkerchief. He is somewhat noisy in the streets on a week-day; but now, he keeps the pavement with a slow, steady step of a man in miniature!

Lewis is a lad of fourteen, in the same class. Just as it suits his whim or convenience, he is at school; and when he does come, he is half an hour before or behind the time of opening. He had a Question-book, but he left it out in the garden, and a shower spoiled it beyond use. He has no recitation of verses to make! When the books are opened for study he has to be told where the lesson is; and gives what is a frequent excuse with him, that he was not at school last Sunday. And yet Lewis is not a very bad boy; and his friends all hope, that when he grows up, he will be a sober, industrious, and respectable man; but alas! he will leave the

Sabbath-school unblest by some of its best influences.

I need not waste words to say, that the difference between Arthur and Lewis, is chiefly made at home.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Caro and the Axe.

Some years ago, a gentleman had a large dog that he had learned to send from the field to the house, for anything he might want. It happened one day that he was at work about half a mile from home, and wanted an axe. He told Caro (the name of the dog) to go home and get it. The dog started off, and after being gone a considerable time, came sneaking back, but without the axe. My father bid him go back and get it. The dog went the second time, and after being gone as long as before, returned bringing a heavy beetle. My father now became satisfied that the dog could not find the axe, and went himself, and found it sticking firmly in a large log; and the helve gnawed from one end to the other by the faithful animal, in trying to extricate it; and being unable, he had taken the beetle as a substitute!

Getting on too Fast.

A pious old slave had a wicked master. This master had much confidence, however, in the slave's piety. He believed he was a Christian. Sometimes the master would be serious and thoughtful about religion. One day he came to the old slave, with the New Testament in his hand, and asked if he could explain a passage to him.

The slave was willing to try, and asked what it was. 'It is here in Romans,' said his master. 'Have you done all it tells you to do in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John?' inquired the slave, seriously, fixing his eye upon his master's. 'No, I hav'n't,' said he. 'Then you're getting on too fast, too fast, master. Go back to the beginning of the book. Do all it tells you, till you come to Romans, and you will understand it easy enough then; for the good book says, 'If any man will do my will, he shall know of the doctrine.' If any of my little readers ever hear anybody arguing about a hard text in Romans, or somewhere else, and worrying to know what it means, just tell them this story about getting on too fast.

How to get a Living.

BE INDUSTRIOUS.—Every body knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of business. But it is not every sort of industry which tends to wealth. Many men work hard to do a great deal of business, and, after all, make less money than they would if they did less.—Industry should be expended in seeing to all the details of business; in carefully finishing up each separate undertaking, and in the maintenance of such a system as will keep everything under control.

BE ECONOMICAL.—This rule is always familiar to every body. Economy is a virtue to be practiced every hour in a great city. It is to be practiced in pence as well as in pounds. A shilling a day saved, amounts to an estate in the course of a life. Economy is especially important in the outset of life, until the foundation of an estate is laid. Many men are poor all their days, because when their necessary expenses are light, they did not seize the opportunity to save a small capital, which would have changed their fortunes for the whole of their lives.

STICK TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—Let speculators make their thousand in a year or a day; mind your own regular trade, never turning from it to the right hand or to the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man, or a mechanic, never buy lots nor stocks, unless you have surplus money which you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other men; but other people's business you do not understand. Let your own business be one which is useful to the community. All occupations possess the elements of profit in themselves, while mere speculation has no such elements.

NEVER TRADE AT GREAT HAZARD.—Such hazards are seldom well-balanced by the prospects of profit; and if they were, the habits of mind which are introduced, are unfavorable, and generally the result is bad. To keep what you have, should be, the first rule; to get what you can fairly, the second.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO GET RICH.—Gradual gains are the only natural gains, and they who are in haste to get rich, break through sound rules, fall into temptations, and distress of various sorts, and generally fail of their object.—There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The

man who keeps his business under his control, and saves something from year to year, is always rich. At any rate, he possesses, the highest enjoyment which riches are able to afford.

NEVER DO BUSINESS FOR THE SAKE OF DOING IT, AND BEING COUNTED A GREAT MERCHANT.—There is often more money to be made by a small business than a large one; and that business will be in the end, most respectable, which is most successful. Do not get deeply in debt; but so manage, as always, if possible, to have your financial position easy, so that you can turn any way you please.

DO NOT LOVE MONEY EXTRAVAGANTLY.—We speak here, merely with reference to being rich. In morals, the inordinate love of money is one of the most degrading vices. But the extravagant desire of accumulation, induces an eagerness, many times, which is imprudent, and so misses its object from too much haste to grasp it.—*Zion's Advocate.*

AGRICULTURAL.

ESSENTIALS TO PRODUCTIVE FARMING.—1. Good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. Deep ploughing, and thorough pulverization of the soil, by the free use of the harrow, drag, and roller.

3. Application of lime, marl, or ashes, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil. In applying lime to land, if there be much vegetable matter therein, 100 bushels may be applied at once, though we should prefer giving it four doses, so that a portion thereof should be always near the surface, thus providing, by the means of its application, against its sinking, owing to its specific gravity, beyond the ordinary reach of the roots of many plants. Where land may be thin, and but sparingly provided with vegetable remains, 20, 25, or 30 bushels of lime, per acre, would be enough. The quantity of marl should be regulated, also by the condition of the land, and made to conform thereto; but to act advisedly it would be best to cause the marl to be analyzed, in order to ascertain the relative quantity of calcareous matter which it might contain, and then so to apportion it as that the soil should only receive such a quantity as would yield to such land as was rich in vegetable matter, one 100 bushels per acre of the carbonate of lime, and similar quantity as above prescribed of lime to that which was but indifferently provided with such remains. Where an analysis is not practicable, from 200 to 400 bushels of marl would be a safe application, either quantity to be regulated by the condition of the soil, whether exhausted or otherwise. Of ashes, from 50 to 100 bushels, if leached, to land in good heart, per acre, while from 25 to 50 would better suit, if the ashes should be unleached, and half the quantity of either, to such lands as had been exhausted by severe and improvident cropping.

4. A systematic husbanding of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, as a protection of such substances from evaporation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands in culture.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally pernicious as drought to their healthful growth and profitable fructification.

6. The free use of the plough, cultivator, and hoe, with all row-cultured crops, so as to keep down, at all times, the growth of grass and weeds—those pests which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding at the proper time, with good seed, and an equal attention as to time, with regard to the period of working crops.

8. Attention to the construction and repair of fences, so that what is made through the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the depredations of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence, on the part of the master, over all the operations of the farm, no matter how good a manager he may have, or however faithful his hands may be, as the presence of the head of a farm, and the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of hands.

10. Labor-saving machinery, so that one may render himself as independent as needful of neighborhood labor, as a sense of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor.

begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the employed.

11. Comfortable stabling and sheds, for the horses and stock; all necessary outbuildings, for the accommodation of the hands, and protection of the tools and implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. Clover and other grasses, to form a part of the rotation of crops, and these to be at the proper periods ploughed in, to form manure for succeeding crops.

13. The clover field to be either plastered or shed, each succeeding spring—one bushel of the former and six of the latter per acre.

14. To keep no more stock than can be well kept; but to be sure to keep as many as the farm can keep in good condition, as it is wise policy to feed as much as possible of the crops grown on the farm, and thus return to it that which has been abstracted from it.

15. To provide a good orchard and garden; the one to be filled with choice fruits, of all kinds, the other with vegetables of different sorts, early and late, so that the table may at all times be well and seasonably supplied, and the surplus contribute to increase the wealth of the proprietor.

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 columns.

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