

ness of Jehovah, that the Son of God should lay aside his robes of celestial glory, and come down into this lower world, to bleed and die for your sins. ARRIVAL. Salisbury, August 28th, 1852.

PRIDE.

Pride is a sly, insensible enemy, that wounds the soul unseen, and many that have resisted other formidable vices, have been ruined by this subtle invader. Some are proud of their quality, and despise all below it, they first set up the idol of a vain imagination, and then their reason falls down and worships it. They would have the world think that no amend can be made for the want of a great title, or an ancient coat of arms. They imagine that with these advantages they stand upon the higher ground, which makes them look down upon merit and virtue as things inferior to them. Some are proud of their fine clothes. Some put so much weight upon ornaments, that if we could see into their hearts, it would be found that even the thought of death was made less heavy to them, by the contemplation of their being laid out in state, and honourably attended to the grave. The man of letters is proud of the esteem the world gives him for his knowledge; but he might easily cure himself of that disease, by considering how much learning he wants. The military man is proud of some great action performed by him, when possibly it was more owing to fortune than his own valour. Some are proud of their ignorance, and have as much reason to be so as any of the rest; for they being also compared with others in the same character and condition, will find their defects exceed their acquisitions.

Salisbury Aug. 26. A. P.

DECLINE OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Some years ago in the parish of St. there stood an unfinished meeting house, in which the people used to assemble for public worship. On one occasion a good minister preached, who manifested a deep interest in the welfare of youths; and spoke of the Sabbath school as one of the means God had used to teach them his word. He assisted in forming a school. For some time old and young took deep interest in the school. It was also a means of keeping up regular meetings when no minister was present. It was pleasing indeed to all thinking minds to see the neglected youths of the land, the hope of old age, forsaking their play to join in reading the Scriptures and listening to the service of the sanctuary. The house not being finished, it was necessary to discontinue the school for the winter season and renew it again in the spring, which was done for several years; and as those years rolled away, the produce of the fields filled the barns of the husbandman with plenty, and the house so long neglected, was finished as they had desired. But winter so dreary and cold had driven away more of the love and attachment for the school than gentle Spring with all the hope and animation it inspires could revive in both scholars and teachers. When, as though by chance, the same pious man who formed the school came our way, and early in the morning bent his steps to the school, to learn of its welfare; the doors of the house were closed, he seated himself on a chair that stood by, with no other company than his Bible. Soon the youths, one after another entered the house; the good man entered too and took part in the school duties, and spoke to them of the Bible and the Sabbath. When the hour for worship was up, he asked God's blessing upon the school—praying that it might long continue, and be the means of bringing many to the knowledge of the truth.

Years have rolled away, and the school has not seen that pious man since, but deeply feel the need of a visit from him, or some person like him, to cheer and arouse those who have become cold and indifferent to so good an institution. There are a few who attend regularly, hoping to induce others to keep up the school with spirit and credit to the place. But so often have they met without any one with them to take the lead, or offer up a prayer in their behalf. The Minister of the Parish has sat in the pulpit a silent spectator to these things and they have had to part without the satisfaction of being noticed by so pious a person! The aged also, who took the deepest interest in the school at first have become

weary in well doing, and say it is too great a tax on their time. How trifling do all excuses appear! There is a good house to meet in and a library, with plenty of scholars. Should we not awake to what is going on around us? The spirit of the age is progress, and the people who do not keep up institutions both moral and religious are behind the age. Let us then remember, though our school be mentioned among the things that were, but are not, that we when led to reflect, will call to mind the dying injunction of the old year, nor to waste time in unavailing regret, for one honest endeavour is worth ten fair promises. Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1852. JORDAN.

DOCTRINE OF PROVIDENCE.

The events of Providence appear to us very much like the letters thrown into a post-bag, and this parcel then sent forth on its destination. The person who carries it— Messenger of joy Perhaps to thousands, and of grief to some; To him indifferent whether grief or joy. Onward he moves, quite unconcerned as to the nature of the communications he bears or the effects produced by them. And when we look into that repository it may seem as if its contents were in inextricable confusion, and we wonder how the letters, parcels, documents, money and periodicals should ever reach their individual destinations. But then every letter has its special address inscribed upon it—it has the name and residence of the party, and so it shall in due time fall into his hands, and bring its proper intelligence. * * It is a kind of picture of the movements of Providence. What a crowd of events huddled together and apparently confused does it carry along with it. Very divers are the objects bound up in that bundle, and very varied are the emotions which they are to excite when opened up, and yet how coolly and systematically does the vehicle proceed on its way. Neither the joy nor the sorrow which it produces cause it to linger an instant in its course. * * And in regard to every person to whom the event comes, it has a special end to accomplish; and it bears a special message, if he will but read it and attend to it.

Carrying out this principle fully, the reflecting, not to speak of the devout mind, has ever found much instruction in watching the dispensations of Providence. One of our Kings, William III., was accustomed to say to his soldiers—Do your duty and trust in Providence, for every BULLET has its BILLET. St. John, Sept. 2d, 1852.

DEAR BRETHREN,—After I wrote you last Monday, I visited in succession Wickham, Johnston, Cambridge and Jemseg. The destitute state of the Baptist Churches in the above places is calculated to cause one's heart to ache. At Wickham, Cambridge, and Jemseg there are large and wealthy churches that should exert a powerful influence upon the surrounding country. But they are destitute of Pastors, and the interests of Zion languish—a consequence that is just as reasonable as that barrenness is the consequence of want of culture on the part of the agriculturist. How sickening to witness the cause of our Redeemer prostrate in places that have been so signally blessed in days past, and how much we are reminded of the feelings of Jeremiah when he exclaimed, "Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people." Should not the united cry of our brethren ascend to the Lord of the harvest?

On Friday and Saturday I visited the North side of the Grand Lake, accompanied by bro. Keirstead, the Pastor of the three Churches there.

We extended our tour as far up as the First Range. In fact we had an extensive and interesting range among the people of the First and Second Ranges.

We visited several sick persons and found in leaving them that "it is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting."

On the Sabbath we attended meetings at Millcove, which were solemn and interesting, perhaps increased so owing to the late sad

occurrence that has taken place there recently. (A notice of which I herewith send you.) Brother Keirstead has reason to be encouraged in his labours at the Lake. I have just arrived at Canning, and witness the steamers plying busily on the noble St. John. Two have passed down the river since I commenced writing this.

I herewith send the names of 37 new subscribers to the Visitor: Cash £7 5s. Yours very truly, Canning 23d Aug. I. WALLACE.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

A melancholy occurrence took place on Monday last, 16th inst., at Millcove, Grand Lake, that has cast a gloom over our whole community.

Mr. Duncan Farias, youngest son of Mr. John Farias, of this place, was drowned while coming to the shore from his wood-boat which lay at anchor in the Cove, some distance from the shore. He was in company with four others. The craft capsized. Poor Duncan is supposed to have received a blow as the boat was upsetting that entirely disabled him from swimming. Some of his companions narrowly escaped. He was aged 28 years, and has left a widow, four children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. His upright and manly deportment in all his business transactions and in his intercourse with his fellow-men was such as to secure the esteem and respect of all who knew him. His sudden departure from amongst us will be long felt and deplored.

The funeral took place on Wednesday. The writer addressed a numerous congregation of mourners and friends, on the occasion, from Hosea xiii. 14. It is hoped that this solemn dispensation may be sanctified to the spiritual welfare of this community. May we all be actuated by our Savior's admonition—"Be ye also ready." ELIAS KEIRSTEAD. Millcove, Grand Lake, Aug. 21.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.

A melancholy circumstance occurred at this place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Three little boys of Mr. William Burton's went in the woods to fetch their cows, and returned to the field. The youngest about five years old, stopt behind and returned to the woods, and has not yet been found! Men have been continually searching for him in vain; they saw his tracks about a mile from home, but cannot find the little wanderer, we fear he is dead. We feel deeply for the parents; surely this is a most trying circumstance, and we hope it will be sanctified by God to their friends. ELIAS KEIRSTEAD. Grand Lake, Aug. 30th, 1852.

Effect of Tobacco on the Human System.

It is pernicious to the teeth—injurious to the voice, and detrimental to the taste, smell, sight and touch.—The opinion is greatly prevalent, that whatever may be the other effects of tobacco, it certainly preserves the teeth, especially when chewed. Common, however, and even plausible, as the opinion is, it is not difficult to show that it is very far from having its foundation on fact.

The soundness of teeth will always bear an exact proportion to the soundness and firmness of the gums, and of the lining membrane of the mouth, and the whole alimentary canal. But, that tobacco makes the gums loose and spongy, and injures the lining membrane of the alimentary canal, especially that part of it called the stomach, is as well attested as any fact in physiology. The application of tobacco, therefore, to the inside of the mouth and to the gums, if the foregoing principle is correct, instead of preserving the teeth, cannot do otherwise than hasten their decay.

Dr. Rush mentions a man in Philadelphia who lost all his teeth by smoking. Dr. Warren, of Boston, assures us, that not only the common belief of tobacco being beneficial to the teeth is entirely erroneous, but that, by its poisoning and relaxing qualities, it is positively injurious to them. And such, it is believed, is the general opinion of medical men, not only in this country, but in Europe.

INJURY TO THE VOICE.

"Tobacco, when used in the form of snuff," says Dr. Rush, "seldom fails of impairing the voice, by obstructing the air." The truth of this remark, though made about half a century ago, we see verified in the case of thousands of our public speakers. It is not the

snuff-taker alone, however, who injures his voice by tobacco, though the injury which he sustains may be most immediate and severe. By the dryness of the nasal membrane which chewing and smoking produce, these vile habits have a similar effect. The smoke of the tobacco contains many fine particles of the weed itself, which lodge in the passages. Who does not know how soon smoke of any kind, especially tobacco-smoke, will darken or blacken a white surface? Do we wonder, then, why the voice should be affected, when the hollow nasal cavities are converted into so many flues of a sooty chimney?

INJURY TO THE SENSES.

It injures the taste. Who has not observed the dull taste of the tobacco-chewer? "Nothing insipid," says the Journal of Health, "can be relished, after the mouth and throat have been exposed to the stimulus of the juice or smoke of tobacco." The tobacco-chewer and smoker may, it is true, be unconscious of any change in themselves; but this will not alter the matter of fact. Plain food soon becomes tiresome to them, and therefore it is usual to add a large amount of salt or other seasoning. Water, also, and fruit, to the taste which is depraved by tobacco, soon become insipid; and not a few reject fruit altogether.

Tobacco impairs the smell. Some continue the use of this poisonous substance till they can hardly smell at all. Perhaps snuff is more injurious to the sense of smell than tobacco. The Journal of Health says that the use of snuff destroys entirely the sense of smell, as well as injures the tone of voice; while chewing and smoking vitiate the sense of taste. It is added, moreover, that those who make use of tobacco to any extent have one and frequently two of their senses less perfect for it. Snuff-takers, it is insisted, are peculiarly liable to polypus in the nose.

It also injures the sight. How seldom do we find a snuff-taker or a tobacco-chewer whose eyes are not more or less affected! Germany, a nation of smokers, is proverbially a spectacled nation. But even among ourselves, the connection between the use of tobacco and defective or impaired vision is sufficiently obvious.

Finally, it injures the hearing. This is so common a consequence of snuff-taking, that I need but to mention it. That chewing and smoking tobacco have the same tendency, only in a slighter degree, there can be no doubt; but to show why it must be so would lead us far away into the world of anatomy and physiology.

Of the sense of touch, as affected by the use of tobacco, I am able to say but little. I will barely observe that, in reasoning from analogy, we should be led to a suspicion of tobacco, even here. But perhaps it is sufficient to impair our confidence in it, that I have shown it to be injurious, in a greater or less degree, to at least four of the five senses.

Dr. Mussey mentions the case of a Mr. Cummings, in Plymouth, N. H., who, though he enjoyed, at the age of twenty, the best of health except weak eyes, commenced the use of snuff, and afterward, at the age of twenty-five, resorted to chewing and smoking. In this way he went on for thirty years, until he was nearly destroyed.

"The effects on his senses were striking. At the age of fifty-five, he could not read a word in any book without spectacles; and he had already been in the use of them several years. He had also been subject to a ringing and deafness in both ears for ten years, and at times the right ear was entirely deaf."

In about a month after quitting his snuff, (which was the last thing he gave up,) his hearing became correct, and none of his troubles with this organ ever returned. It was many months, however, before he could dispense with his spectacles; but finally he got rid of them. At sixty-three his senses were keener, especially his eye-sight, than those of most men of his age. Being a surveyor, he was able to keep his minutes without spectacles; though, when obliged to use his eyes many hours in succession, particularly in the evening, he found his "glasses" quite convenient.

That the defective vision and hearing were owing, in no small degree, to the tobacco and snuff, is evident from the fact that neither at the time of his abandoning these stimulants, nor subsequently, did he make any other change in his habits. He had always been what is usually called temperate in other things.