

I be bereaved of my children, I am bereaved." The salvation that he looked for shut out all these things, and left them behind forever; while it let in all good, the highest good, and good that lasted for ever.

Thus much, then, for our patriarch's views of salvation, as suggested by the words of the text. Now,

II. The spirit of this dying prayer must engage our attention. And,

1. *Self-renunciation* is here.

The patriarch goes out of himself, and looks for his all in God. "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord!" He had been deeply instructed in his own helplessness, and in the helpfulness which resided in God—his covenant God—Bethel, Padanaram, Mahanaim, Shechem, Egypt, his whole life had still taught him these lessons. And thoroughly had he learnt them in regard to his grand spiritual interests. "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord!" Has not Dr. Watts well rendered our patriarch's feeling here, in that expressive stanza—

"A guilty, weak, and helpless worm
On thy kind arms I fall;
Be thou my strength and righteousness,
My Jesus, and my all!"

2. *Confidence and satisfaction* are here.

"I have waited," and have not waited in vain. His life had been a life of faith; and his faith, though long and sorely tried, had never been disappointed. The God that had appeared to him from the top of the ladder at Bethel, and had said, "I will surely do thee good," had been true to his word. Our patriarch felt it, and seems here to acknowledge it. "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord! Yea, Lord! and I have found what I have waited for."

"And now, I will wait." Large were our patriarch's personal expectations. Larger still his hopes for generations to come—his expectations in regard to the approaching Messiah. Jehovah would not forsake him in death, nor forego his covenant after his death. "God will surely visit you," said Joseph to his brethren on his dying bed; and such was Jacob's sweet confidence now.

And all this was accompanied by a profound satisfaction. No more murmuring now "I will go down into the grave unto my son, mourning." No more hanging about the neck of his recovered Joseph,—"Now let me die, since I have seen thy face." No! he had risen far above his Joseph now. His rest was in God now. Grateful for the past—confiding for the future—leaning upon the bosom of his God, he cries out, "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord!" in the very spirit of him who long after exclaimed, "Whom have I in heaven but thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire besides thee."

3. Here is *high, holy, longing hope*.

David, from his throne, looked and longed for a throne still higher when he cried out, almost in the words of our patriarch, "I have longed for thy salvation, O Lord!" All his honours on earth availed not to wean him from the breaking of his soul after heaven. Paul, from his prison, speaks of his "earnest expectation, and his hope;" and then says, a little after, "I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better." There is a striking correspondence between the Hebrew word rendered "waited" in the text, and the Greek of Paul's "earnest expectation." Paul's word conveys the idea of intent gazing, with outstretched neck, as from a door or window, for some object of restless desire, and assured hope. Deborah beautifully illustrates the thought, in her picture of the mother of Sisera looking out for his return from battle. "The mother of Sisera," she sings, "looked out at a window, and cried through the lattice, Why is his chariot so long in coming? why tarry the wheels of his chariots?" So David longed for the salvation which lay in prospect before him. So Paul stretched his neck out of the prison window, and longed to be with Christ. And thus Jacob sent out the line of his longings, and sent out the desires of his soul upon the track of that line, his heavenly telegraph, when he cried out, "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord!"

And has this longing—this stretching out of the neck, been in vain? For one moment let us indulge our imagination, while we think of the burst of glory which saluted our patriarch on his entrance into heaven: where once more he found his Rachel, and sat down with Abraham and Isaac at the feast over which Christ presides, whose music is the minstrelsy

of angels, and whose food is better than theirs for

"Never did angels taste above,
Redeeming grace, and dying love."

And again let us think of the scenes which have passed before him since his arrival in heaven: where he has beheld all the story of his descendants, reaching its climax of honour in the birth of his Lord; and all the contests and victories of the church, from Penticost until now; and at each turn in the ever-shifting drama has still found his largest longings justified, his noblest anticipations outdone; while even now he awaits further manifestations, and expects something better, higher, sweeter, through the ages of a beautified eternity.

[To be continued.]

A word to our Correspondents.

We are very grateful to our friends for their kindness in contributing to the pages of the Visitor from week to week. It is only in this way that we can keep our readers fully advised in relation to all matters of local interest. But, while we give this expression of conscious obligation to our Correspondents, we must remind them of the necessity of condensing their communications as much as possible, so as to leave room for matter of general interest. We are frequently obliged to shorten articles ourselves, when we would much prefer that their authors would do it for us. It would save us trouble as well as exposure to censure, and would probably be more satisfactory to them. We have now several original poems on hand; but they are too long for publication. We can devote but a small space to articles of this description, unless they possess unusual merit.

Acadia College.

The quarterly examination of the Classes in this College took place as notified, on Friday, 7th inst. It is not to be expected that the more abstruse studies of a College course would be so generally attractive as those of other schools; it was, however, very pleasing to observe the presence at this examination of several scientific gentlemen, not members of the College.

Some of these added no little interest to the occasion, by asking questions in the course of the examination. The young men stood their test exceedingly well; and the result of the day's exercises must have been very satisfactory to all concerned.

We were particularly glad to see that Professor Stuart's class in Chemistry was well attended; the proficiency of the class drew marked approbation from the bystanders.

Classes were examined also in Latin, Greek and Hebrew; in Algebra and Geometry; in Political Economy, Ecclesiastical History and Theology; and in all these branches it was apparent that the mode of instruction was thorough; and the students for the most part attentive and diligent. The style in which this work was performed was, in some instances, of a superior order.

Acadia College is evidently on the advance.—Communicated.

We direct attention to the advertisement of R. W. Blair and T. C. Pierce, which appears in our advertising columns. Those persons having Wool to Card would do well to give those gentlemen a call.

Correspondence.

[FROM THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

St. John, April 18th, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER,—I feel it to be my duty to give a brief sketch of my labours, and of the goodness of God to me and others. I left home on the 8th of March, and returned on the evening of the 16th of April. During that time I travelled 150 miles, and visited about 120 families, reading the Scriptures to them and offering prayer. I found many precious souls who were rejoiced to hear of the dying love of Jesus, manifested on the cross for them. I may here mention a few cases. While speaking to one man, 82 years of age, of that inheritance that is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, he seemed deeply affected, and expressed a hope in the Saviour and said he wished to be baptized, that he might sit at the table of the Lord on earth, for he expected soon to take his place in heaven. I must not omit the case of an old sister in Christ, who told me that she is

worship of God. I believe that the time is at hand when the good Shepherd will seek out his own sheep that have been scattered in the dark and cloudy day. I spent much time in Springfield, had much pleasure in holding meetings and visiting from house to house in the back settlements. Many of the Lord's people long to see reformation. Passed on to the Shannon and Henderson settlements where the congregations were large and attentive, had warm invitations to return. Many of the Lord's people are praying there for the conversion of sinners; had a very joyful time in the Parish of Wickham—while visiting a large number of families where there are many young men, who seemed to manifest a desire to become followers of Jesus; could say my heart's desire and prayer to God was—that they might be saved. Had the pleasure of meeting brethren Lockey and Porter; and while advocating the blessed Missionary cause, we had times of refreshing coming from the presence of the Lord. The people feel a deep interest in the labors of the Society. I had a very pleasant time in company with Elder Porter, at Gagetown, for a few days. His congregation there is larger than I expected, and is very attentive. Last Sabbath, I had a solemn meeting in Elder Bleakney's house. Some there are praying for a revival of religion. Several between Hampton and Little River requested me to return. I pray that God will raise up and send forth more faithful labourers into his harvest! I would wish to mention the names of those who treated me so kindly, but it would take up too much room. Suffice it to say that I never was better treated in my life.

Yours in the bonds of love,
GEO. BALLENTINE, Sen.

General Intelligence.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

The *Arabia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday at 7 o'clock, A. M. The steamer *Glasgow* had got aground in the Clyde, April 11th, returned leaky and would discharge.

THE WAR.

The interest this week centres more in negotiations than in fighting, although an important announcement is made that the Austrians entered Servia, on the 13th, in consequence of a violation of the Servian territory by the Russians at Radajevatz. Austria appears to be acting more in unison with Western Powers, while Prussia leans more to Russia, although temporising with both parties.

On the 9th, the Protocol redefining the integrity of the Ottoman territory, was signed at Vienna, by the four Powers, including Prussia. But simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her mutual alliance treaty with Austrian conditions and limitations which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refuses to accept.

The Military arrangements, arising out of the proposed treaty have been referred to a Commission presided over by the Prince of Prussia.

COPENHAGEN, April 13th.—(Latest by Telegraph.)—Four Steam Frigates under Admiral Plumridge, are detached from Napier's fleet and sent to the Gulf of Finland. Imperieuse, British frigate, had chased a Russian corvette into Seaborg.

BERLIN, 11th.—Prince Barcly Detolly, proceeds to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, 9th.—Till now no battle had been fought either at Silistria or Rasova, in the Dobrut-scha.

ODESSA, 2nd.—All French and English vessels have been sent out of the port of Constantinople. 3.—Brest correspondence has accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 6th, state the reserve battalions were called out, and second reserve battery for each corps formed.

ATHENS, 12th.—M. Metaxa has arrived.

MARSEILLES, 14th.—Bruat will replace Admiral Hamelin in the Black Sea, for the purpose of giving Admiral Dundas, chief command of combined fleets, while General St. Arnaud, French, was to have command of combined land force, by Telegraph.

TURKEY.—No later authentic news from Turkey.

The *Baltic Fleet*.—The Daily News, under date of Copenhagen, Friday evening, April 14th, says that the British frigate *Amphion*, 35, is ashore near Drago, and that all attempts to get her off have hitherto proved fruitless.

The "Independence Belge" announces positively that a treaty of permanent alliance, offensive