

promise,—“them that honour me, I will honour.”

The audience at the Crystal Palace was unprecedented, between twenty three and twenty four thousand persons were present, and the preacher's voice was heard throughout the space occupied by hearers.

The sum of £475 was collected in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, to which the managers of the Palace added £200, making a total of £675.

Mr. Spurgeon's services on the occasion were altogether gratuitous, and it is said that the directors of the Crystal Palace have contributed £50 towards the building fund which is being formed for the erection of a new place of worship, as an expression of their value of the services rendered by Mr. Spurgeon on the last day.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d. per annum in advance, 10s. if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name, in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Copy correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to our readers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" or one year free of charge.

Terms of Advertising in the Christian Visitor.

Guaranteed over 4,000 copies weekly. For one square of 12 lines or less, £0 3 0. For every line over 12, 3d per line. For every subsequent insertion, per square, 0 1 3. Yearly advertisements—2 squares or less, 3 0 0. For a proportionate rates when exceeding the above length. GEO. W. DAY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 2, 1857.

Music in the House of God.

The article on our first page, on the subject of Christian Chords, contains some valuable suggestions in reference to the cultivation of music in connexion with the public worship of the Almighty. It does appear to us that there are very grave objections to the mode in which the musical exercises of God's house are too often conducted. The tendency on the part of very many congregations is to attempt to praise God by proxy. It is certainly as much our duty to sing and make melody in our hearts to God as it is to pray. A minister may do our preaching but he cannot do our praying. He is expected to lead in the supplications of the sanctuary it is true, but unless our hearts are engaged with him as he offers his petitions, we have really no part in the matter. So with singing. We may employ a choir to lead the singing, the same as the minister leads the praying, but if we do not join with the choir in their utterances of praise, we are not spiritually benefited by the performance. This we may do without speaking vocally; but it certainly seems only reasonable if God has given us voices to sing, that we should employ them for his glory.

Now the choir, when rightly used, is not to prevent, but to aid congregational singing, but how can the congregation unite unless they understand the tunes. Music is the harmony of sounds. To make music then the voices must harmonize. Not only must they sing the same tune, but they must sing that tune correctly. To sing correctly, persons must be trained to some extent, at least, in the science of music. The inspired direction is, "sing with the spirit, and will the understanding also."

Some say if the worshiper is sincere, it matters not how discordant his voice. His sacrifice is accepted. God it is true, may approve of his sincerity, but discordant sounds cannot be pleasing to God of harmony. Under the law he not only required that the worship should be sincere, but that the offering should be without blemish. So under the Gospel, every thing in God's house should be as far as possible without blemish. Let all things be done decently and in good order.

When the question arises how are we to have congregational singing? Some say break down the choral, don't admit organs or instruments of music of any kind, and then the congregation will do its duty. This is a mistake. If the congregation will not do its duty with a choir it will be equally diligent without. The choir is simply charged with the duty of conducting the singing, not for themselves, but for the congregation. If the congregation do not join, the fault is their own. But it is said they are unacquainted with the tunes. Then why not learn them? Have they not as good an opportunity for cultivating music as the members of the choir? If the choir be disposed to go to extremes in the variety and character of the tunes they sing, they should be held in check. There is quite as much music in some of the good old English tunes, when rightly performed, as in any of our modern date. They will bear frequent use without wearing out. But even these cannot be well performed without a knowledge of music. If we would have the whole congregation praise the Lord with their voices, some mode should be adopted to give to all the necessary instruction. In England, where congregational singing is very general this is done. Why not do it here? Let the church and congregation meet once a week for the express purpose of cultivating sacred music. Placing themselves, of course, under a competent leader.

Lecture at the Temperance Hall, Portland.

The fourth Lecture of the course, was delivered by Mr. John March, subject, "Nothing." The lecturer introduced his subject by showing in what Nothing consisted, observing that much of the literature of the present day might well bear that appellation. He took occasion to remind the youthful portion of his audience of the necessity of reading not merely empty nothings, but books that contained something, either of history or science, calculated to establish and enlarge their minds. He next alluded to the manner in which the term nothing was used, sometimes appropriately and at others not so, illustrating his idea in an interesting and instructive style, by selections from different authors, Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, &c.

The audience decided before the lecture was brought to a close, that although they came there to hear about nothing, there was something in it after all.

We are happy to see that the lecture room is being held in such high estimation by our city and the country at large. It is one of the great monuments of modern improvement, and indeed it well accords with the genius of the present age, and the growing spirit of the times. There is no more effectual means of communicating thoughts to the people than by taking advantage of the public platform, when you have the anxious masses before you, glowing with emotion as the speaker rises in his subject, and enters with feeling and energy into its discussion. How many a youthful mind, stimulated and roused by the stirring strains of oratory, has received an impetus to application and action, the full results of which, coming time alone will fully disclose. Let the cringing sycophant, gambling hall, and soul-enslaving haunts of dissipation be forsaken, for the literary association, reading, and lecture room. That will society rise in intellectual,

General Fast.

The "Royal Gazette" announces the appointment of Wednesday, a week from to-day, as a season of "solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer, and recommends that it shall be observed throughout the Province."

We admire that word recommend as used in the proclamation. It seems so much more in accordance with the relation which a liberal government sustains to the religious conscience of the people, than the absolute and offensive form in which such appointments are sometimes put.

Never was there a more palpable necessity for humiliation and prayer than at the present time. We hope the day will be religiously observed by all sects and classes in every section of the Province. May God in mercy meet with his servants, and bestow upon all a spirit of deep contrition and heart-felt supplication! Individual as well as national sins should be confessed before the mercy seat of Him who has said:—"Whoso confesseth and forsaketh his sins shall find mercy."

Institute Lecture.

The third Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute was delivered last evening by Dr. Humphrey, subject, "Paris and the Parisians." The lecturer opened his subject by placing before his hearers the extremes of Parisian society, its splendours and degradation, its wealth and poverty. Some historical reminiscences were then related, to revolutions rapidly overturning their political character and staining the nation with blood. Their social arrangements were next spoken of, the hotels, cafes, restaurants, &c., where a bill of fare containing 200 articles was placed before one, from which he was to select for his dinner, which was generally accompanied with a bottle of wine. The grand difficulty with which a Frenchman had to contend in our English customers was to understand his language, and when this was impossible he would place before him a piece of roast beef, knowing that that would satisfy the cravings of an English appetite.

The geographical position of Paris was described. Its palaces, statues, and towers, the gorgeousness of its shops, and the unparalleled politeness of shopkeepers. The Boulevards as a place of public resort, and the magnificence of its public buildings, one grand feature in connection with which was, that a stranger could gain admission to them without cost, whereas in England all travellers were taxed for their sight-seeing. One prominent feature in their civil government was the omnipresence of the police. Their duties were represented as being very numerous, their superintendence of the people general and their operations extensive and minute, but that they were polite and accommodating, and expected courteous treatment. The lecturer remarked that the supremacy of all authority was invested in the government, and that the general disregard of the people for all law and order called for stringent and active measures on their part, in order to keep them within the bounds of moderation, and check the spirit of revolution and crime. The demand for labour was represented as being very general. In order to meet this call, and thereby subdue the murmurings of the people, Government prosecuted largely public works; to this was owing in a great measure the magnificence of their structures, and the beauty and arrangement of the city generally.

The present Emperor, his power as a ruler, and his position with the people, was then referred to. That no ruler had heretofore so outraged the constitution as he, but that he thoroughly understood the French character, and the true policy of governing them, in order to secure general peace for his subjects and a successful and prosperous reign.

The Dr. alluded to a variety of points touching upon their social character. The estimate which they had of the Bible and the Sabbath, their educational interests, which were very much regarded, and took a commanding position, their character and habits, supreme love of display and dress; their propensity for dancing and public amusements, love for the canine species, and a total disregard for all social and domestic relations, the last of which the lecturer condemned in measured terms.

The lecture was received with interest and profit by a large and attentive audience.

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educational, and moral improvement. Slaves and Breens will no more infect our borders, and bathe our homes in blood; but kindness, peace, and good will to all will be the ruling principle amongst men.

NEW BOOKS.

THE GREYSON LETTERS. published by Gould, Lincoln & Co., Boston, and sold by De-mill & Fillmore, of this city.

This is a work of thrilling interest, the genius of its celebrated writer, Mr. Rogers (author of the Eclipse of Faith, a work of great reputation) glows on every page. The variety of subjects taken up, and the clear illustrative style in which they are discussed, renders it pleasing and highly instructive. The work consists of selections from the correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson, Esq., by which the reader is agreeably introduced into a vast variety of the feelings, emotions, and workings of every day life. One feels, in reading it, that his own, and the experience of the thousands by whom he is daily surrounded, is before him in legible characters. The gay, sad, passionate, sentimental, philosophical, natural, and religious characteristics of our nature, are drawn out in such a style as cannot fail to edify and instruct the reader. In fact it may be emphatically styled a readable book, abounding in all those pleasing varieties of life, about which people like to hear and read.

The first is to a patient recovering from illness. The feelings of such an one are humorously described. His herculean appetite prepared to devour unlimited quantities of good solids, but which, alas! he is not allowed to exercise, the cruel doctors and nurses, restricting him to a "broth, and oyster, while an egg," &c., which his "impatient imagination" counts as nothing, and thus the poor fellow is obliged to lay under the lashings of his fancy, dreaming over luxuriant dishes of roast, boiled, stewed, and everything else, until the doctor says the word.

The next communication is on the law of association. The author shows that this law is unlimited, that it is not confined to "Hume's three, or Brown's four classifications," but that the relation of any two or more things, whether "near by or more remote," illustrates the principle of association. "The past sleeps within us, but never dies," and circumstances entering deeply into our past experience of sorrow or of joy in social life, are recalled with all the vividness of their occurrence, by the most trivial object, such as, a faded ribbon, a miniature, a little book. Our past reminiscences are represented as but slumbering in the chambers of memory, and are being continually linked with the present by the vast variety of, in themselves, insignificant objects, which are continually falling under our notice.

His letter, describing the bustling business man, is full of point. The difference between him, and the true man of business "who with silent despatch, quickness without hurry, and method without noise, will do as much in one hour as the man of bustle will in twenty-four, and every bit of it twenty-four times as well," is forcibly and humorously pointed out.

His seventy fifth to a mesmeric enthusiast, showing the folly of clairvoyance, and its inconsistency with all laws of nature, society, and providence, is well worthy the attention of all who love truth and despise error. He says that "many of the alleged facts which he has heard, and some which he has had an opportunity of investigating, have turned out to be absolute trickery, never better nor worse than a common conjurer's tricks." Again, in reference to clairvoyance, he remarks, if any one thing is obvious as a general law, (and plainly necessary it is for the government of the world,) it is this, that we are not allowed to look through stone walls, nor into other peoples' hearts. "That the heart of our neighbour is to him an inviolable sanctuary, except so far as the language of his tongue or actions discloses his thoughts, and that only the eye of Omniscience can pry there. "This I say is plainly the law under which we live, and indeed without it, society would be intolerable. Yet you suppose that Omniscience entrusts the key of this lock to every quindance of a clairvoyant." "generally for the mere gratification of an idle curiosity."

The thirty-fourth selection, on pulpit style, consists of very good advice, which all divines, who consider that almost any sort of a production will suit an audience in the country, would do well to consider. He shows that all classes of society are equally affected by the elevated language of eloquence, and if you would move any audience, whether "rustic or polished," you must give them striking thoughts and plain truths expressed in "simple language." Great statesmen and divines have never confined their labours to the educated few. "Fox and Burke" were heard not only before the learned House, but the public Hall and the platform, where they might have access to the masses of the people, were alike the theatre of their renowned eloquence. "So it is with Spurgeon of this day. He confines himself not to a few select ones, who are capable of measuring his rhetoric, and testing the depth of his logic, but broad cast both in town and country, amongst the tens of thousands who assemble to hear him, he scatters his golden thoughts, and all classes, both rich and poor, learned and unlearned, experience the same feeling of delight as they listen to his burning, captivating eloquence.

Greyson's letters then are well worthy, not merely a hasty perusal, but the careful study of all who love books that have something in them, rather than so much of the light, frivolous nonsense of the day, the grand climax of which is a peartling stream, a summer "breeze," occasionally perhaps a storm, and a great "deal of moonshine." We would advise all our readers both in the city and country, who want occasionally to spend an hour profitably and pleasantly, to send and get Greyson's letters.

A GENEROUS ACT.—We are informed that Mr. C. Sparrow's fruit table at the recent Musical Soiree of the German Street Baptist Choir, realized the handsome sum of twenty dollars, the whole of which Mr. Sparrow paid over to the Organ Fund. This was truly generous.

Address to Rev. E. B. Demill.

Dear Brother,—The Brussels Street Baptist Juvenile Missionary Society feel a lively interest in your mission. As the meeting-house lately erected in this place has not been provided with all things necessary for the convenience of those who worship here, the Society has resolved to do something to supply the deficiency. At its last meeting a committee was appointed to procure means to provide a suitable Bible and Hy-an Book for the pulpit. This committee have succeeded in accomplishing the work thus assigned them, and now in behalf of the Brussels Street Juvenile Missionary Society present to you, for the use of this house this Bible, Hymn Book, and Cushion. We would also express our sincere desire that you may prove a faithful workman, one that needeth not to be ashamed, and dispensing the truths therein contained that it may prove the salvation of those among whom you are labouring, that the interest established here, though low in its infancy, may, through your instrumentality, thrive and grow until its influence shall be felt throughout the community.

THE COMMITTEE.

REPLY.

Dear young friends:—I am very much obliged to you for the handsome present which you have made us for this chapel, and I also express the feelings of all who worship here. We have felt the need of a Bible and Psalmist, suitable for the place, but as the interest has been established here but recently, we have not been able to do more than attend to the absolute wants of the house.

While we are grateful to you for such a valuable and handsome present, we feel still greater pleasure at the thoughtful faces, and sympathy which you have exhibited. At this early period of our history we need all the sympathy that our friends can afford us. Several who worshipped with us a few months ago, and took a deep interest in our welfare, have left the city, and other circumstances have transpired to limit the attendance at this place. God grant that the kind wishes expressed by you in your address may be realized, and that you yourselves may feel the full power of those truths which you desire to have proclaimed.

E. B. DEMILL.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

The regular monthly Board Meeting of this Society was held at the Bible House, No. 115 and 117 Nassau street, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 5. Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D. President, in the Chair.

After the usual preliminary services, letters were presented and read, from several of the Society's agents, together with reports from collectors for the previous month, showing the following gratifying results, viz: 4,322 families visited for Bible reading and prayer; 370 induced to attend church; 103 children taken to Sunday Schools; 270 sermons and addresses delivered; 172 prayer meetings held; 553 vessels and seamen's boarding-houses visited; 20 persons converted; 9 baptized.

The Board, in common with other benevolent societies, feel the effects of the general depression and the financial embarrassments of the country, and the imperious necessity of an increase of funds to prosecute the benevolent operations of the Society.

After the appropriations recommended by the different committees were made, the Board adjourned.

The importance of the work of this Society will be seen by the following Statistics for the last eighteen months:

Families Visited; 187,945
Copies of Scriptures distributed by Collectors; 43,519
Persons induced to attend Church; 10,263
Children taken to Sunday Schools; 4,648
Number of Vessels and Seamen's Boarding Houses visited; 5,634
Number of Conversations reported; 1,076
Number Baptized; 888

This Society in circulating the Bible is doing a great and blessed work. The last monthly report together with the above Statistics for the last 18 months shows a pleasing result.—Who can trace the influences for good which the Bible distributor exerts? Where will those lines of influence terminate? Who can estimate the worth of a soul? Then what shall we say of that work which under God saves souls? The entrance of God's word giveth light. We trust this institution, honored of God in the salvation of souls, will keep to its one great business, Bible circulation.

Letter from Rev. E. Anderson.

MILFORD, N. H., Nov. 23, 1857.
Mr. Demill,—Since my return to my field of labour here, after my delightful visit to Prince Edward Island and St. John, we have had a powerful work of grace in our church and congregation.

The day spring from on high has indeed visited us with cheering and life-giving beams. Early in the Spring there were tokens of good things to come among the youth of our Sabbath and day schools; and serious and solemn interest in eternal things, deepened and extended calmly and gradually through the summer. In view of this state of things we deemed it advisable to have more than the ordinary means of grace, and commenced a series of meetings, which continued daily, afternoon and evening, for about five weeks, and then every evening for the last three weeks.

I have preached at the rate of a sermon a day since the beginning of this month—not the dry winter sermons, however, that I preached to your people in Saint John—but for the most part off-hand. I find it easier to preach every day in an atmosphere pervaded by prayer and spiritual influence, than once a week amid the blighting east winds of cold criticism.

We have thus far visited our consecrated river (the Souhegan) thrice, and buried twenty-two happy converts in Christ by baptism; and received twenty-nine into the fellowship of the church.

Among the baptized, I am rejoiced to say, was

our beloved niece, who was with us on our visit to your family. There are quite a goodly number more who are rejoicing in hope, and a still larger number who are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved.

We feel that there is yet much land to be possessed, and our prayer is, like that of the disciples, after experiencing the sweetness of the Saviour's presence, and the influence of his glowing words, as he talked to them by the way, "Lord abide with us."

Yours fraternally,
E. ANDERSON.

St. GEORGE, Nov. 19th 1857.

Dear Brother:—I hereby furnish you with an account of my Mission at Prince William and Kings Clear New Meeting House. I have laboured three months and ten days, and they have paid me the sum of £251 15s., for the Missionary Board in St. John. I had they paid me all my salary for the time I was with them. I laboured one half of my time at Prince William, and the other at Kings Clear, preaching through the week as often as I could, and visiting from house to house. I also visited Nashwak, Douglas, Koswick, Bare Island, Poquoick, Long's Creek, and the Kelly Settlement. The Lord giving me favour in the eyes of the people for which I thank God, and all the people. O that God would send Salvation among them and bless their soul and body.

Please publish the following list of donations in support of my Mission.

Truly yours,
JAMES WALKER.
W. S. Hammond, £1 0 0
Nelson Cliff, 1 0 0
J. T. Baker, Esq., 1 0 0
R. Holyoke, 1 0 0
F. Hammond, 1 0 0
G. A. Hammond, 1 15 0
L. M. Peterson, 0 5 0
James Tower, 0 5 0
Moses McNally, 0 13 3
Henry Kelly, 0 5 0
Mrs. Charles Long, 0 5 0
Mrs. B. Kilburn, 0 2 6
J. Kilburn, Esq., 0 2 4
John Kilburn, 0 2 4
John Long, 0 5 0
Mrs. John Long, 0 2 6
F. William, 0 1 10
William Kichen, 0 10 0
Jacob Barker, 0 2 6
William Smith, 0 5 0
William Moffit, Senr., 0 3 14
William Moffit, Junr., 0 1 3
Thomas Elliott, 0 2 6
Mrs. Gibson, 0 5 0
Mrs. George Kelly, 0 2 6
Contributions, 2 0 5
William McAddam, 1 0 0
James Hoyt, 1 0 0
John Mays, 0 2 6
William Jones, 0 2 6
John S. Bain, 0 5 0
John Motts, 0 5 0
Ruth Brymes, 0 10 0
John Josiah, 0 10 0
William McKee, 0 5 0
John Harper, 0 2 6
John Sanburn, 0 2 6
Thomas Atherton, 0 5 0
William Joslin, 1 0 0
Philip Hoyt, 0 5 0
Oliver Jones, 0 1 3
Nicholas Wheeler, 0 10 0
William Wheeler, 0 10 0
James Burden, 0 10 0
E. Barker, 0 10 0
Annie E. Currie, 0 5 0
George Wheeler, 0 10 0
Major Atherton, 0 10 0
John B. Couser, 0 10 0
John Ferguson, 0 10 0
Collection, 2 0 2
Edward Wheeler, 0 10 0
John Cruisoun, 0 2 6

DOMESTIC.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Friday night last, the first lecture of the season before the "Young Men's Christian Association," was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, by the Rev. Mr. Bill, whose subject was "The Dangers and Safeguards of City Life."

The subject was ably handled by the lecturer, who first dwelt on the dangers which young men are exposed by Theatre Gambling Saloons, Billiard Rooms, Race Courses, Drinking Saloons, and earnestly exhorted all to shun such haunts, which would only lead them to ruin, and bring disgrace upon all their connexions. After dwelling earnestly upon these Dangers he adverted to the many reasons which young men often indulged in as to their position as parents making them of no importance; and brought before their notice Luther, Whitefield, Spurgeon, and several others who were born of poor and humble parents, but by diligent attention to religion and shunning company, rose to elevated positions, and became of invaluable benefit to all around them.

The State of Commerce in New York.

The New York "Chronicle" of the 21st inst., thus speaks of the state of commercial affairs in that city:—

We are now in the position of a ship seeking the nearest port for repairs, making slow headway against a heavy sea and adverse winds, leaning, with jury masts, and torn sails; encouraged to-day and sad to-morrow; watching the clouds and marking the course of the wind; moving slowly through the water, yet each day nearing the port of safety. Such is the man of business in New York; he has neither confidence in himself nor his nearest neighbour; is uncertain of to-morrow, anxious to maintain his credit, and ready to sacrifice his earnings to accomplish it; hopes for the best, and endeavours to prepare for the worst; retires at night and throws himself into the arms of Morpheus, seeking rest but finding none; hears the city clock, as it doles out the hours of night, and admonishes him of the coming day; he thinks of his notes and endeavours to study out the ways and means to meet them; eats his breakfast in silence, takes leave of the wife of his youth, and wends his way to the counting house; opens his letters, finds in one a draft, and in the other a protest, and a third regrets to inform him that the writer is unable to meet his note; looks at his check-book and compares his balance with the notes to be paid; thinks of to-morrow—and thus passes the time away. Reader, never envy the apparent happiness of a merchant, but pity and sympathize with him who is borne down by misfortune. Who would be a merchant! always tied to business, burdened with cares and anxiety; who lives and dies a slave to others. Better be anything else than a merchant; he is up to-day and down to-morrow; has no certain abiding place upon earth, has more trouble than profit; the movement of a leaf by the wind causes him to shudder, fearing that something is coming to harm him. He buys and sells on credit; depends upon debtors for means to liquidate his own indebtedness. A change of times comes, and he is prostrated; bankrupt, and cannot pay; meets his creditor and quails before him. Yet it is thought to be a most desirable occupation! Boys seek the counting room; toil early and late at the desk, hoping that some favourable change may come when they too will become merchants. Young ladies have a bright eye for the merchant—thinking of the carriage and horses, a fine house and furniture—luxuries but seldom realized.

THE WEATHER CONTINUES VERY MODEST FOR THE SEASON, BUT NAVIGATION UPON THE ST. JOHN HAS CLOSED FOR THE PRESENT.

CELESTE.—Report says that this steamer after her misfortune at Annapolis, was named by the proper authorities and denied. If so we shall be likely to be first class boat in her place the ensuing season. There is a fine opening for a fast boat to ply between St. John and Windsor.

WE regret to learn that Wm. A. Stone, eldest son of Capt. Atchison, while on duty on Lily Lake, on Saturday last, in company with other lads, fell through the ice and was drowned. His body was recovered on Sabbath morning.

CITY WATER WORKS.—We are glad to announce that the Water Commissioners have completed the laying of the twenty foot main from the reservoir on the Marsh bridge, a distance of nearly five miles. The work has been an arduous

thirty to fifty per cent., an indication of returning confidence, and positive and undeniable evidence that the panic is entirely uncalculated for, and the work of men occupying high positions in finance without talent to direct the ship in the storm. They have outdone themselves, and must look with astonishment at the work of their own hands. The have brought upon the country a calamity that time alone can remove. Hundreds of millions of dollars, in the depreciation of property, has occurred; strong men have been broken, and weak ones wiped out; honest men have endeavoured to face the storm, while many of easy virtue have given up, compromised, or gone into liquidation. The sacrifice of property cannot be estimated—it is not in the power of human ingenuity to bring the particles together and present them in a mass.

RESOURCES OF THE MORMONS.—At the order of their leader and prophet, says the Sacramento "Age," they can muster 15,000 men, armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have many thousands of the finest horses, trained to camp services. They have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder-mill, and a factory where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured, equal to those made at Hartford. They have every munition of war, and necessary provisions and means of transportation within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake from the East it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and reinforced by their savage allies, would turn besieger their besiegers; and cut off supplies until the invaders had starved out. They have, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies whom they are ready to furnish with arms and horses on an emergency. These Indians are partially instructed in the Morgan religion, enough to make them superstitious regard to the God of a superior race, by modifying none of their ferocity.

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The State of Commerce in New York.

The New York "Chronicle" of the 21st inst., thus speaks of the state of commercial affairs in that city:—

We are now in the position of a ship seeking the nearest port for repairs, making slow headway against a heavy sea and adverse winds, leaning, with jury masts, and torn sails; encouraged to-day and sad to-morrow; watching the clouds and marking the course of the wind; moving slowly through the water, yet each day nearing the port of safety. Such is the man of business in New York; he has neither confidence in himself nor his nearest neighbour; is uncertain of to-morrow, anxious to maintain his credit, and ready to sacrifice his earnings to accomplish it; hopes for the best, and endeavours to prepare for the worst; retires at night and throws himself into the arms of Morpheus, seeking rest but finding none; hears the city clock, as it doles out the hours of night, and admonishes him of the coming day; he thinks of his notes and endeavours to study out the ways and means to meet them; eats his breakfast in silence, takes leave of the wife of his youth, and wends his way to the counting house; opens his letters, finds in one a draft, and in the other a protest, and a third regrets to inform him that the writer is unable to meet his note; looks at his check-book and compares his balance with the notes to be paid; thinks of to-morrow—and thus passes the time away. Reader, never envy the apparent happiness of a merchant, but pity and sympathize with him who is borne down by misfortune. Who would be a merchant! always tied to business, burdened with cares and anxiety; who lives and dies a slave to others. Better be anything else than a merchant; he is up to-day and down to-morrow; has no certain abiding place upon earth, has more trouble than profit; the movement of a leaf by the wind causes him to shudder, fearing that something is coming to harm him. He buys and sells on credit; depends upon debtors for means to liquidate his own indebtedness. A change of times comes, and he is prostrated; bankrupt, and cannot pay; meets his creditor and quails before him. Yet it is thought to be a most desirable occupation! Boys seek the counting room; toil early and late at the desk, hoping that some favourable change may come when they too will become merchants. Young ladies have a bright eye for the merchant—thinking of the carriage and horses, a fine house and furniture—luxuries but seldom realized.

THE WEATHER CONTINUES VERY MODEST FOR THE SEASON, BUT NAVIGATION UPON THE ST. JOHN HAS CLOSED FOR THE PRESENT.

CELESTE.—Report says that this steamer after her misfortune at Annapolis, was named by the proper authorities and denied. If so we shall be likely to be first class boat in her place the ensuing season. There is a fine opening for a fast boat to ply between St. John and Windsor.

WE regret to learn that Wm. A. Stone, eldest son of Capt. Atchison, while on duty on Lily Lake, on Saturday last, in company with other lads, fell through the ice and was drowned. His body was recovered on Sabbath morning.

CITY WATER WORKS.—We are glad to announce that the Water Commissioners have completed the laying of the twenty foot main from the reservoir on the Marsh bridge, a distance of nearly five miles. The work has been an arduous