THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.. AT THEIR OFFICE, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :-- Cash in Advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, fords an excellent medium for advertising.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. To the Committees and Officers of the Auxiliaries of the

British North America. DEAR FRIENDS—The deep and unabated interest the Committee take in the labours, progress and success of the affliated Societies in British North America has often led to the inquiry, whether any measure can be adopted for giving practical expres-sion to our friendly sentiments, and stimulating to enlarged operations on behalf of Scripture dissemina-tion in Colonies so closely allied to the Mother Coun-try, and demanding by their magnitude and increas-ing populations the zealous care of the Christian community.

In our own land the life and prosperity of the minimum societies depend very materially upon the periodical visitation of the District Secretaries, who

affliated Societies depend very materially upon the periodical visitation of the District Secretaries, who net only address public meetings, confer with the local committees as to their modes of action and the best means of expanding their efforts, so as to pro-vide adequate Scripture supply within their limits, and promote free contributions in aid of the Parent Society. These visitations are received with the utmost cordiality and satisfaction, diffuse a large amount of valuable information, tend to the orderly working of existing organizations, and strengthen the hands of our friends who are co operating with us for the furtherance of our common object. We are aware that in our remote Auxiliarics in British North America, admirable plans are carried out for securing a systematic visitation of the Branches and Associations, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the zeal and earnest labours of the Agents who have been selected for this purpose. But never-theless many advantages may accrue from an official visit, occasionally rendered by some one specially deputed by the Parent Society, well versed in its principles and operations, competent to furnish infor-mation on its general work, and able to supply that advice, encouragement and help which in some cir-cumstances, may be most opportune and acceptable. The Committee in the year of Jubilee deputed the Rev. P. Kent to visit, to a limited extent, the affilia-ted societies in British North America. The period devoted to the visitation was necessarily brief in con-sequence of the pressing duties of Mr. Kent as one of devoted to the visitation was necessarily brief in con-sequence of the pressing duties of Mr. Kent as one of the Society's District Lecturers at home. It then gave the Committee the sincerest gratification to be assured that everywhere their representative was received with a most cordial welcome, opportunity, was readily afforded him of conferring with the various committees and addressing public meetings, and there is every reason to believe that a salutary and beneticial influence resulted from the visitation, wing into stronger sympathy and closer relation p the triends of the Bible in the two countries.

The Committee have thought that after the lapse of arly ten years, they may, with advantage, send a presentative to visit for a longer peried than was acticable in the case of Mr. Kent, the numerous practicable in the case of Mr. Kent, the numerous and happily increasing affiliated societies in the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfound-land, and elsewhere. The object of the Committee is in no respect to interfere with the independent action of the Auxiliaries, but merely to provide for a friendly visit, suming at the diffusion of information on the ever-widening operations of the Parent Society, weeking for conference with local officers and Comgreater sympathy, interest and of an Institution in which as ects and fellow-Christians, we have a com-rty, and which God has so signally honor-propagation of Divine Truth throughout the of all the Auxiliaries, and it is our p for some time an official visitor on behalf of the Society, is selected to undertake the proposed visit. He will go forth with the entire confidence and best wishes of the Committee, as being in their judgment well fitted for the important mission confided to him. It will be found that Mr, Gill is familiar with the erations and modes of organization, and able to give advice in relation to any we venture to solicit on his behalf a kind and stian welcome for the work's sake, and we fur-beg that you will afford him such counsel and nay tend to facilitate his arrangements ender his visit as acceptable and effective as We earnestly pray that the Divine protection may graciously vouchesfed to him in his travels by land d by water, that a special blessing may accompany a labours, and that the result may be seen in addifor the circulation of the Holy Scrip and in giving fresh strength to the ties which ends, God willing, to leave this country part of April, proceeding in the first made, and there arranging the order and g to which the subsequent parts of the ied out. to your kind sympathy and con We remain, dear friends,



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vance an opinion in the midst of this conflict among the doctors. But it seems that it would be just the place where the images of their great deities might be gathered—erecting one temple to them all.

The fact that Raphael is buried in the Pantheon ives it additional interest to all lovers of art. The more I see of his paintings, the more I am impressed by the power of his genius. There has been but one Raphael as yet. For painting the transcendental—the "human face divine"— no one has approached him. I wonder that in the Pantheon, near his grave, some one of his great master-pieces has not been placed as a fit-ting monument. But perhaps this is well; many pilgrimages are made to the spot where a simple marble slab bears the inscription of his name and

The portico of the Pantheon has been the admiration of the ages. It is 110 feet long, and 44 feet deep, and is composed of 16 columns of gra-nite, with marble bases and capitals in the Corinthian order. Eight of these columns are in front, and the other eight arranged in four lines of two each—at the end of the portico, and on either side of the centre space, through which entrance is had to the interior. The door from the portico to the temple is 36 feet high. Each column is a monolith 464 feet high, beside the capital, and 5 feet in diameter. The westibule is supported y fluted marble pilasters corresponding to the our rows of column. Some enthusiastic critic as said that " this portico is more than faultless;

has said that "this portico is more than faultless; it is positively the most sublime result that was ever reached by so little architecture." Next to the Pantheon, the Coliseum is the best preserved of all the great buildings of old Rome. But for grandeur and magnificence the Coliseum is unapproachable. It is like St. Peter's, in that it cannot be seen too often, and grows apon you every time you see it. I shall long for another view of it whenever I remember it in future. I have seen it by daylight and by moonlight, from within and without, from below and from above, from near and from far ; and it is always the same grand glorious old ruin. The Coliseum was built immediately after the destruction of Jerusalem, and there is little doubt that the captive Jews were employed in this way. It was dedicated in the year 80. The building is elliptical in form, the major axis being 584 ft.; the minor 468.—The outside wall is in four stories the lower story, of the Doric order, 30 feet high; the second of the Ionic, 38 feet; the third Corinthian, 38 feet; the fourth, also Corinthian, 44 feet. The inner area is also elliptical, 278 by 177 feet. From this the seats arose to the top of the outer wall, but not in regular gradation, as at Verona. Here there were four distinct galle-ries, one back and above the other, and separated either by a simple landing-place or by a wall.

bians; and royalty from the patricians perhaps. But all the seats in the different galleries rose one above the other, and every spectator was in full view of the arena below. In this arena fought the wild beasts and the gladiators. In this fought the persecuted Chris-tians with the wild beasts, and by them they were torn in pieces and devoured. Many Christians brought from distant provinces to be martyred in the Coliseum for the amusement of the persecuting Romans.

Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13. was mained up from the dead by the glory of the

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

for bear in mind that while I write the oranges are hanging on the trees covered with green leaves, and although this has been one of the cold winters of Rome, yet there has not been a eld in this same forum without any serious discomfort from the cold.

Of the Arch of Titus a single word. It is a striking monument to the truth of history and of the Bible. This arch was that through which marched the victorious army returning from the conquest of Jerusalem. On the interior is represented in bas relief the triumphal procession ; and there are seen among the trophies of victory,

A MINISTER WANTED.

BY REV. J. TODD, D. D.

Thriftyville wants a minister. They are lookng far and near to find one; but they want the "right man." Thriftyville is not one of your old, effete, worn-out places. It is a place grown up quickly on Rapid River, in the beautiful valley Eureka. It is a very important place, standing directly over the centre of the earth, so that if a hole were dug, and a stone dropped into it, it no less fame and greater riches in other pursuits. would pass through the centre of this great world. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of ministers could It has a growing population, and boasts of "a circle of very intelligent people." Moreover, it seems to be "the centre of a great moral influence," and it now wants a minister second to none. They want to get the society out of debt, to re-pair the old wastes which time has already made n their half-built sanctuary, to gather in the young, to " draw" a full house, and to make the concern every way prosperous and respectable, and easy to support.

Now for the qualifications desired.—They are so few and simple, that "the right man" probably stands at your elbow.

Item. He must be a man mature in intellect, and ripe in experience and yet, so young that all the young people will rush after him.

Item. He must be quick, ardent, flashing, nervons in temperament, so that he may kindle quick and burn bright, prompt, ready, and wideawake-and yet a man of the most consummate prudence, whose uerves shall never be unstrung, nor out of tune.

Item. He must be a man of great burning zeal, so that he can startle, arouse, and kindle, and move the congregation-and yet so cautions, so cool, that he is always safe, calm, self-possessed, upperturbed.

Item. He must have the power to awaken and

tay when a mass meeting might not have been of truth, to fortify and defend the hill of Zionand yet must never preach the old fashioned doctrines. They are not spicy. They are not taking. They will never "draw" a full house. *Item.* It is rather desirable that he should be a pious man, and one who loves his Master—and

Children Children Children aus and and a server of the ser

to make that too obtrusive. Such, in few words, is the man they want for there are seen among the trophies of victory, distinctly represented, the are of the covenant, the silver trumpets and the golden candlestick from the temple at Jernsalem. The exterior of the arch has been repaired; but the interior has stood unaltered for almost eighteen hundred years. N. B.-All applicants must put an extra pos-tage stamp in the letter, or it will receive no attention. - Congregationalist.

MERCENARY MINISTERS.

Ministers are often accused of being mercenary, and some are so. But no men as a class sacrifice so ntuch. He who grows to be eminent, and commands a large salary, would have acquired this day go into secular business and increase their income. Many refuse to remove to obtain higher salaries. Some remove, to their pecuniary Sherman ?----

Two sisters had come to Reading possessed of onsiderable private fortune, who for some years have shown ine and my family great attention, and have administered largely to our comforts. One of them died, but the elder survived, and re-sided in the house next to mine. A private entrance permitted both families to meet at morning and evening prayer. For this service she presented me with £100 per annum-to me a ery valuable addition to my income.

She had somehow conceived the idea that I had promised that as long as she lived I would not leave Reading. No protestation of mine availed to shake that conviction. Nor would she for a moment listen to any plans for a joint resi-dence in the suburbs of London, where she had formerly resided. No arguments about the superior claims of so large a congregation as that at Surrey Chapel, and the probability under the cirastances, of the congregation of Reading be ious about me, and was praying for me, and I coming less numerons and, by the absence of thought she was aware that I was anxious for leading men, less influential, would she receive myself. The struggle was an awful one. Here I

ng me residuary legatee, which would have

ble that her life would be short, I had better re-

ducement was merely an increase of wealth, and

"Then I am to understand that you have

sixteen months afterwards she died at Bath, un-

A STORY OF AN ATOM.

The atom of charcoal which floated in the cor-

sumed to warm our dwellings, cook our

food, and to make more ruddy and cheerful the earth whereupon our children play; it shall com-bine with a portion of the invisible atmosphere,

human body, giving enjoyment to the palate and health to the blood ; shall circulate in the deli-

cate tissues of the brain; and aid, by entering

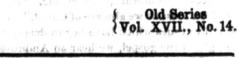
into some new combination, in educating the

fits which are now being uttered by the pen.

happy and unsubdued in her resentment

there, and Surrey was untried ground.

which she had bequeathed 1,500 to ea



Samiln Beading.

PRAYING WIVES.

The following is the public testimony of a young man who had been a Free-thinker, and answei royal g who was led to reflection, and subsequently to feeds the Christ, through the example of an affectionate so does i wife, who was not permitted to express to him human effe her own feelings, but who lived near to Christ, and at length drew her husband with her to the Cross :---

"It is only a short time that I have hoped that I was a Christian, I was always, as I called myself, a moral man. To be this was all that I supposed necessary for happiness here or hereafter. In religion I was a Free-thinker. I made little account of Christianity in the world; I thought all professions of religion a mere sham; I thought all that would be required of a man was a moral life; I prided myself on mine. I was well read in all the creeds and forms of religion of the day. My head was full of arguments against religion; I felt that no one was able to onfute them. Two things made a deep impression upon my mind—a sentiment and an example. I will say a word of the example. I married a young pious wife. She set before me a consist-ent Christian example. She never argued with me on the subject of religion; she knew this would do no good. I could have overwhelmed the blessed presence of my glorious Lord !"-Augusher with arguments, but she reproved me every tine. day by her consistent Christian life. I felt the power of that reproof. If she had not been so onsistent; I would have got along better with myself; but she said nothing, and kept living re-ligion out in her life. She did not conceal the fact that she made me the subject of daily, earnest prayer. This troubled me. / I did not feel easy to have her continually praying for me. I knew she would not pray for me unless she knew I needed prayer-needed the blessings which she endeavored to procure by prayer. What a commentary on my life! My wife had a calm, quiet, sweet, repose of spirit. She enjoyed her reli-gion. I could see the did. I had to admit it. I knew that she had a peace of mind to which I was a stranger. I knew her religion made her happy. I knew that her religion was a priceless value to her: I wondered why the same experience might not be beyond all price to me. I was troubled and anxious, and she seemed to be already in my soul."- Toplady. in a state of perfect rest. My mind became very much aroused, and all peace fled away from my mind. I knew not what to do. Not a word had as yet passed between us. I knew she was anx-

stow; but as he .uman instrumentality, -is grace in connection will -S. S. Times.

THE HOPE OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

"Behold, I see heaven opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God."-Stephen.

"I have fought the good fight, I have, finished my morse, I have kept the faith ; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."-Paul.

"I would rather die for Jesus Christ, than rule to the utmost ends of the earth."-Ignatius.

"I bless thee, O Lord, that thou hast thought me worthy to have part in the number of thy martyrs, in the cup of thy Christ. For this I bless thee, I bless thee, I glorify thee."—Polycarp. "Oh, how I long for that blessed moment, when

"O, my heavenly Father, thou hast revealed to me thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ ! I have preached him. I have confessed him, I love him, and I worship him as my dearest Saviour and Redeemer. Into thy hands I commend my spirit. God of truth, thou hast redeemed me."- Luther.

"Rejoice with me ; I am going to a place of everlasting joy. In a short time I shall be with the Lord Jesus." - Ccolumapadius.

"I long to be in heaven, praising and glorifying God, with the holy angels. 'Tis sweet to me to think of eternity. I am almost there. I long to be there," - Brainerd

"I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul; they are past expression. The consolations of God are so abundant that he leaves me nothing to pray for. My prayers are converted into praise. I enjoy a heaven

"Oh. what prospects are before me in the blessed world whither I am going ! Will you not share my iov and help me to praise, that soon I shall leave this body of sin and death behind, and enter on the perfection of my spiritual nature ! Sweet affliction, now it worketh glory, glory."-Samuel Pearce.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES JACKSON, | Secretaries. Foreign Bible Society's Hou London, February 23d, 1864. se. 10 Earl Str

From the Morning Star. PRES. FAIRFIELD'S LETTERS .- No. 20. -The Coliseum-Foram-Antique Relics Rome, Italy, Jan. 29, 1864. The ruins as well as the best preserved remains

ne have to me an interest far exce he splendour and beauty of even St. Peter's or t. Paul's; and yet a city which has both the id and the new in the highest perfection that rohitecture has ever reached, combines elements if interest that could not be found in the most pendous ruins alone. Here the living present ads side by side with the buried past.

The Pantheon is the best preserved of all the nildings of ancient Rome. The reason is that it y converted into a Christian church, and as been kept in good repair. The age of a building is not certainly known. An the frieze of the portico indicates of Agrippa, which was twenty-seven re Christ. But the structure of the ns plainly to show that the portico hid to be

But a small part of the onter wall is now stand-ing complete. For many generations the Coli-seum was constantly plundered for material out of which to build palaces for the cardinals. In 1750 the building was consecrated to the memo-ry of the Christian martyrs who had suffered death in it; and since that these ravages have

ceased. I can give you but little idea of the imposing grandeur of these old walls. The outside, built of heavy blocks of travestine, with a thickness of

five or six feet (which appears to good advantage in the hundreds of arches left open in it) when the whole stood completed, must have been the admiration of the world, as it is now the aston-ishment of all who look upon it.

Not far from the Coliseum you stand in the midst of the Roman forum. And all around you are the remains of that Rome that was, but will never be again. Could the marble columns that stand here be made to tell what histories have transpired beneath them; what deeds have been done, and what words have been spoken in their sight and hearing—had they only had eyes to see and ears to bear—great would be the convo-cation of those gathered reverently to listen to

the rehearial. quand hus all dliv All around you are remains of former splendor ; standing columns here and there that bear witness of greatness that has passed away. But although they seem each one to say, "I only am escaped alone to tell thee," yet the tale which they re-hearse is far less minute and circumstantial than we would wish it. Those grand Ionic columns of solid granite that stand up there, a little to your left, were of the Temple of Saturn; but it was only after centuries of deciphering and years of laborious excavation that that fact was discovered account which they gave of themselves. But although you knew nothing of their former his-tory, you could not doubt that they were of noble descent, as the old Remains -so blind was the record, and so indistinct the descent, as the old Romans reckoned nobility; they bear this upon their front. In the rear of these noble columns is a triangular space sur-rounded by a beautiful colonade, lately restored. This was close to where the Roman notarics had their offices.' To the right of this (we are now facing the Capitol Hill and the substructions of the Old Capitol itself) is the location of the Tem-ple of Concord, where the Senate usually met marble floors are all that remain of it. or stood the Roman Orator, when he pro nonnced the stirring speeches against Catiline; and into this temple came the ringleader of the acy, when the orator described his auda "You even came into the Sen powerful philippics as I stood on the spot: "O tempors ! O mores ! ubi gentimu sumus ?" "O the times ! O the manners ! where in the world are we?' seemed scarcely less fitting now than

hand are the Mar he lower cell of which Cathe which these men were let down to death, and the very spot where their execution is supposed to

and look on while he does all that is done Christ. Item. He must urge and move men, and lead the whole people to salvation, and get them all into the church—and yet so judicious that he can make a difference between the chaff and the making me residuary legatee, which would have put into my possession much more than that sum. She had passed her eighty-second year, and was afflicted with a disease which rendered it impos-sible that her life could be long protracted. Every plea and argument that I could urge was met by her taking this will, which she car-ried in her pocket, holding it up to me, and say-ing, "You know how you are interested in this document: the moment that you decide to leave wheat, and let none but beaten oil there-and yet be at leisure to receive any call, any interruption, be prepared for every occasion, and like the town oump, never sucking for water, or giving out

Hem. He must be a workman who shall down deep into the mines of truth, and quarry out its pillars, and set them up, and make men come and wrestle around them—and yet, the most gifted man in light conversation, and on all that floats in the every day world around him. Item. He must have health, so that his body never wearies, his nerves never quiver-a real specimen of muscular Christianity-and yet, a hard, severe thinker, a close reasoner, and a most diligent student-getting his books from any

that, so far as I could judge, the voice of God called me to Surrey, I dared not hesitate. After commending the whole case to God there-fore, I went to her to show her the grounds upon which I had arrived at the decision to leave Readto show that money is not his object, and so that he can sympathize with the poor, and so that he can't help feeling humble and dependent-and ing. She heard me for a little while, and then yet his family must be the most hospitable, and entertain more company than any other in town —his children must be second to none in educamade up your mind to go to Surrey! Here is my will—I have no further use for it:" and put-ting it into the fire, she added, "There now, I do tion and training-they must be respectably dressed-he must give way more, and more cheernot want to see your face any more until the day of judgment." Nor will she; for although I offully, than any man in the place not even ex-cepting Esquire Rich, himself, and his family must all be models, in all respects, for the comfered her my hand at parting, which she would not take, and made two efforts to bid her faremunity. well, she steadfastly refused to see me, and about

Item. He must be a man who can be perman-ent—(though vastly superior to Dr. Solid, of the next town, who has been with his flock over thirty years !) and his congregation must hear the same voice, on the same subject, several times every week-and yet he must come every time, as original, as fresh, as glowing, as if it were done

rupt atmosphere of the old volcanic ages, was absorbed into the leaf of a fern when the valleys but once a year. A minil sol sol pointellos the Item. He must be able to live in a glass house. became green and luxuriant; and there, in its always acting in public, coming in contact with all sorts of men and of prejudices, so original that all will respect and fear him—and yet never proper place, it received the sunlight and the dew, aiding to fling back to heaven a reflection of heaven's gold, and at the same time to build odd, eccentric, morose, repulsive, or awing in man-ners. He should have the lofty attributes of an angel, with the sympathies, the gentleness, and a tough fibre of the plant. The atom was con-signed to the tomb when the waters submerged the jungled valley. It had lain there thousands softness of the little child. of years, and a mouth since was brought into the light again imbedded in a block of coal. It shall

Item. He must be always ready, lofty, keyed up to the best possible pitch-and yet so calm in spirit, and word, and look, that nothing can dis-

spirit, and word, and look, that nothing can dis-turb the repose. *Item.* He must never preach so that the peo-ple are not proud of him when they have a stran-ger in their pew, or so that the echo of his ser-mon shall not come back when he goes abroad —and yet, every sermon must be so beautiful that all the young people will admire it, and wonder over it, and the little child can carry it all there and most it to head moder the all home, and repeat it to her grandmother. Item. His wife must be the model of all

models. She must be young and handsome, but not indiscreet or vain. She must be worthy of the admiration of all the people, and yet think she is the humblest of all. She must watch, and discipline, and prune, and lead, and make her husband the embodiment of all excellence, but she must never be aware of her power-lest she e overbearing. She must be the model of have a fair face and white bands though compelled to do all the work of her family. She must be ready to meet everybody with a smile, take her hauds from the flour at any moment. wear a checked apron, and still be dressed like a lady. Her face must never be otherwise than

How to MANAGE TEMPTATION.-Some years ince, three Indians, in the neighborhood of in her head must do its achings in sec Green Bay, became converts to ta and she must give none occasion to call her ex-travagant, or to call her mean. She must be able though previously surpassingly fond of the "brain thief." Three white men formed the charit-

stood, a self-condemned sinner "Now let me say a word about the impression. I had heard my minister say, in one of his dis-

ch of my bosides courses, when I was not ten years old, 'that men should think of the world as they will think of it when they have been in hell or heaven a hundred years.'d This made a deep impression. I could never controvert the sentiment. How poor it brandy, are called for. One or two may stand made everything appear. I had nothing but the world, and at such stand-points how worthless it was. I was very miserable. I felt guilty and wretched beyond expression. I thought of praylocument; the moment that you decide to leave Reading I will cancel this will." Relatives and friends whom I consulted, urged upon me the in-terests of my children, and that, as it was probaer, but I had never prayed in my life-how should I begin ? You cannot think how wretched I was; it was an awful straggle for me to get down on my knees; but God brought me on my knees; I was completely humbled; I could only say 'God main where I was, especially as I was so useful

I confess that, for a short time, the straggle was great; but when I considered that the ined to acknowledge that I needed prayer, and that Others follow in natural order, until the indivi-I prayed for myself. I loved my wife, and how dual who refused to drink at first, reels along the unspeakable was my sense of the blessing to my soul of that consistent Christian example which adorned her life. At length I was led to embrace promising young men are led away by a false. the Saviour just as He, was offered to me in the Gospel. He became my joy and my hope. I trusted him without a shadow of wavering and doubt. I look back to these two things as the hearted, good-meaning men, who do not possess means of my hopeful conversion : the light and strength of mind enough to face this opposition. influence of a consistent Christian example, and Rather than be called mean, they will follow the influence of the sentiment which fell upon my mind from the lips of the living preacher, when I was but ten years old, that we should think of this world as we think of it when we have been in eternity one hundred years, whether it be in heaven or in hell. Rev. S. Irenœus

ANSWER TO PRAYER.

A wealthy farmer knelt one morning before his family altar. Among other petitions, he prayed, with great apparent earnestness, that God would clothe the naked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed, and comfort all mourners. A neighbour sat on the door-stone listening to that prayer. He was one of those in distress, and had come to obtain relief. He was an

industrious, hard working man, supporting his family by the fruit of his daily toil. This means family by the fruit of his daily toil. This means of support had of late been cut off. His wife was sick, and as he was not able to hire a nurse, his time was necessarily devoted to nursing and family cares. Finding himself in want, he had resolved to come to his wealtby christian neigh-ice and ask him for two bushels of wheat, proascend upwards as a curling wreath to revel in a mazy dance high up in the blue ether: shall reach the earth again and be entrapped into the embrace of a flower: shall live in velvet beauty on the cheek of the apricot; shall pass into the mising to pay him with his first earnings.

As soon as she prayer was ended, he went in and proffered his request. It was met with a polite refusal. The wealthy farmer was very sorry that he could not accommodate, but he needed all his wheat to enable him to loan a large sum of money. The poor man left the house sad and disappointed. As soon as the door was closed, the farmer's little son stepped up to him and

"Father, did you not ask God to clothe the It is but an atom of charcoal; it may dwell one moment in a stagpant ditch, and the next be a component of a limestone rock, and the next an aked, feed the hungry, relieve the distressed and comfort all mourners ?"

"Yes, my son, but why do you ask the ques tion !"

a component of a limestone rock, and the next an ingredient in a field of potatoes; it may slumber a thousand years without undergoing a single change, and the next hour pass through a thou-sand; and after all, it is only an atom of char-coal, and occupies only its own place wherever it may be.—Hibbard's "Brambles and Bay Leaves."

if he had not done what he could to answer his own prayer. He could not relieve all in distress.

Many petitions remain unanswered because the petitioner does not do what he can to answer

THE DECOY WHICH MAKES YOUNG MEN DRUNKARDS.

Go with us to a public house, where a number of young men are assembled. All is life and galety. A few among them may be young and timid. They approach the counter-wine, rum. of the "old man;" and some may whisper andmy thees; but God brought me on my thees; I you see, two very sensitive nerves are touched, was completely humbled; I could only say 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' "My wife, with a Christian woman's instinct or penetration, soon found out my state of mind. She prayed now with me. I was not now asham-ambition; and thousands more will follow their path, unless they learn the meaning of courage. We have in our mind a number of nob up these habits of drinking until their appetites ecome uncontrollable.

> We advise you, young men, when you are in company, and solicited to drink intoxicating liquors, to, say frankly and decidedly that you will not drink. Let your tempters call you anything, but be firm and unvielding, and you will command their respect, and they will be forced to admit that your courage is sufficient to bear all their taunts and not yield the right. Those who stem the tide always meet opposition; but never despair—press onward. Our only hope of rescuing the race from this brutal, slavish passion. rests with the young. Will you, young friends, have courage true, high, and godlike courage to face this growing evil, and banish it from our land ?

STARTING THE TEARS.

protracted meetings, went to a town where the people were so few and scattered that he thought it not best to remain longer than to preach a single sermon.

Accordingly, the next morning he took coach and departed. During the ride, a friend who accompanied him remarked that the announcement of his decision "made the tears start." "Whose tears?" he inquired.

"The tears of a pious woman, a member of the little church you have just left," was the answer. " Then." said he, "I am going to labor there, if the tears have started." He immediately returned, and, for the size of he congregation, there was a great work of grace. "Because, father, if I had your wheat I would answer that prayer." The man was called back and received what he had asked for. Doubtless the farmer found a blessing that day which would not have been his believing sinners .- Watchman.

> CHURCH CRITICS .- Hearing the criticisms which some men make on members of the church, the thought arises—Would that those who have such

