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affords an excellent medium for advertising.

A JEALOUS GOD,

A SERMON PREACHED MARCH 29th, BY THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

"For the Lord, whose name is jealous, is a jealous God." -Exodus xxxiv. 14.

II .- The Lord is JEALOUS OF HIS SOVEREIGNTY. He that made heaven and earth has a right to rule his creatures as he wills. The potter hath power over the clay to fashion it according to his own good pleasure, and the creatures being made are bound to be obedient to their Lord. He has a right to issue commands, he has done so they are holy, and just, and wise; men are bound to obey, but alas, they continually revolt against his sovereignty, and will not obey him; nay, there be men who deny altogether that he is King of kings, and others who take counsel together saying, "Let us break his bands in sunder, and cast away his cords from us." He that sitteth in the heavens is moved to jealousy by these sins, and will defend the rights of his crown against all comers, for the Lord is a great God,

and a great King above all gods. This reminds us of the Lord's hatred of sin. Every time we sin we do as much as say, "I do not acknowledge God to be my sovereign; I will do as I please." Each time we speak an ill-word we really say; " My tongue is my own, he is not Lord over my lips." Yea, and every time the human heart wandereth after evil, and lusteth for that which is forbidden, it attempts to dethrone God, and to set up the Evil One in his place. The language of sin is, " Who is the Lord that I should obey his voice; I will not have God to reign over me." Sin is a deliberate treason against the majesty of God, an assault upon his crown, an insult offered to his throne. Some sins, especially, have rebellion written on their forehead --- presumptuous sins, when a man's conscience has been aroused through some judgment, or sickness, or under a faithful ministry, if that man returns, like a dog to his vomit, he has, indeed, insulted the sovereignty of God. But have we not all done this, and are there not here some in particular of whom we once had good hope, but who have turned back again to crooked ways? Are there not some of you who, Sabbath after Sabbath, get your consciences so quickened that you cannot be as easy in sin as others are, and though you may, perhaps, indulge in sin, yet it costs you very dearly, for you know better! Did I not hear of one who sits in these seats often, but is as often on the ale bench? Did I not hear of another who can sing with us the hymns of Zion, but is equally at home with the lascivious provoke the Lord to jealousy! Take heed, for Surely, if sin attacks the sovereignty of God,

self-righteousness is equally guilty of treason: for as sin boasts, "I will not keep God's law," self-righteousness exclaims, "I will not be saved in God's way; I will make a new road to heaven; I will not bow before God's grace; I will not accept the atonement which God has wrought out in the person of Jesus; I will be my own redeemer; I will enter heaven by my strength, and glorify my own merits." The Lord is very wroth against self-righteousness. I do not know of anything against which his fury burneth more than against this, because this touches him in a very tender point, it insults the glory and honor of his Son Jesus Christ. Joshua said to the children of Israel when they promised to keep the law-" Ye cannot serve the Lord, for he is an holy God; he is a lealous God; and he will not forgive your transgression nor your sins." So I may well say to every self-righteous person, "You cannot keep the law, for God is a jealous God," carefully marking every fault, and just to mark your inimoles and to the bats, for there is no hope for thee so long as thou dost cling to it. Self-righteousness is in itself the very height and crowning-point of rebellion against God. For a man to say, "Lord, I have not sinued," is the gathering up, the emphasis, the climax of iniquity, and God's jealousy is hot against it.

declares God's purposes a nullity, since they can-

y says in effect that it is of him that willeth, and of him that runneth, and not of God that showeth mercy. Any doctrine, my brethren, which stands tion to this truth-"I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy," provokes God's jealousy. I often tremble in this pulpit lest I should utter anything which should oppose the sovereignty of my God—if God be a sovereign, man must be bound to obey him—on the other hand, I am equally bold to preach that God has a right to do what he wills with his own, that he giveth

no account of his matters and none may stay his hand, or say unto him, "What doest thou?" I believe that the free-will heresy assails the sovereignty of God, and mars the glory of his dominion. In all faithfulness, mingled with sorrow, I persuade you who have been deluded by it, to see wall to row ways and reader the texth which our ways, and receive the truth wh sets God on high, and lays the creature in the

Construction of the control of the c

"Hold fast the form of sound words." 2d Timothy, i. 13.

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and say to men. "Bow down, that we may go over you"-when we make attempts to lord over another man's judgment, and to make our own opinions supreme, the Lord is moved to jealousv. for he retains the court of conscience for himself alone to reign in. Let us humbly bow before the dignity of the Most High, and pay our homage at his feet. Let us crown him every day in Let our holy obedience, let our devout lives, let our hearty acquiescence in all his will, let our reverent adoration before the greatness of his majesty, all prove that we acknowledge him to be King of cings, and Lords of lords, lest we provoke a jealous God to anger. (To be Continued.)

BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this Society was held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, J. C. Marshman, Esq., in the chair. We give the speech delivered on the occasion by Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. In seconding a resolution, moved by Rev. R. P. Macmaster, of Bristol, Mr. Noel said :--

The Hon, and Rev. B. W. Noel rose and said. second this resolution with a great deal of pleasure; because I feel the respect which it expresses towards these brothren, and because I believe they deserve your respect, which I trust your adoption of this resolution will likewise express. I honor a man who, beginning with nothing but his own firm will, strong understanding, and high Christian character, could so act upon his fellow-men as, after a certain time, to build such a fabric as this; but if I honour a man who can by industry and Christian worth, with the blessing of God, collect around him thousands of those who are willing to work with him for Christ and for souls, I do not think those are much less deserving of our respect and reverence who, in circumstances far more depressing, are manifesting fidelity and perseverance. (Cheers). I suppose Paul never preached in a building like this, or if he ever did it was not to speak to admiring crowds, but to those in whose minds the question was being debated whether he should not be thrown to the tiger and the lion to fight them. It is not because he could address assembled crowds and make them hang upon his lips that you admire Paul; but when standing in such a place as Philippi, where he had not a friend, after much prayer he began to unfold his blessed message and began his great work, and did not faint when he was scourged for it, but went on with unflinching courage and determination. If music of the drunkard? Do we not know of we go from a man like Paul, whose writings are some who in their business are anything but what of the greatest possible benefit to mankind, we they should be, and yet for a show can come up can recall others whose names are unknown, and to the house of God? Oh, sirs, oh, sirs, ve do whose graves are unhonoured-and recall them with thankfulness and respect. Do you not look back to that little company of Christian men when he cometh out of his resting place, and back to that little company of Christian men taketh to himself his sword and buckler, who are who went out of Jerusalem, because they were you that you should stand before the dread ma- driven from it by persecution-obliged to leave jesty of His presence I. Tremble and be still! their families, or to take them with them into the Humble yourselves, and repent of this your sin. pauperism and vagrancy which were before them, and yet did not hesitate, even then, to preach their Master, and tell sinners how to be saved throughout that land from which they were all but expelled? Well, if our brethren in this country are labouring in the cottage, in the village, in a small temporary place of worship, or even in a great town, unknown to fame, and with no other recommendation to your sympathy and affection than a warm Christian heart and a wish to do good and to save souls, these qualifications are sufficient to demand and ensure our sympathy and respect. Let us then, give them that sympathy, and express it by supporting a society which is your almoner, to sustain them in their self-denying labours. I agree with you, Sir, in thinking that foreign missions have had a great influence upon our zeal at home, but I also say that home zeal is calculated to sustain the zeal of the missionary, and calculated also to fit those who work in our villages at home to missionary efforts, along the banks of the Ganges or elsewhere, and must be sustained by the zeal and quities; nor will be forgive your iniquities so godliness of the members of our churches. If long as you attempt to win his favor by works of the law. Throw away thy self-righteonsness, that country better than we found it, we must seek proud one; cast it with all other idols to the our hearts. Nothing less will do it; no denominational preferences, no party zeal; but we must love and serve God so as to be able to say with James the Apostle, "James, the servant of God." If we love and serve God we must love and serve our fellow-creatures; we are not to forget them, but love them whether at home or Let me add, dear friends, I feel persuaded that abroad, and do it earnestly as the servants of false doctrine, inasmuch as it touches God's so-vereignty, is always an object of divine jealousy. Let me indicate especially the doctrines of free-funds and the mere requisite for the great work funds and the mere requisite for the great work will. I know there are some good men who hold and preach them, though I think the Lord must, be grieved with their doctrine though he forgives them for their sin of ignorance. Free will doctrine and zeal enough and to spare to meet the demands what does it ! It magnifies man into God; it of evangelical work. In those things in which we differ from our fellow-Christians, let us mainnot be carried out unless men are willing. It tain our own principles with as little of the prin-makes God's will a waiting servant to the will of man, and the whole covenant of grace dependant fellow-men and Christians that if we are Dissenupon human action. Denying election on the ground of injustice it holds God to be a debtor independent churches, self-governed as well as to sinners, so that if he gives grace to one he is self-sustained; if we are Baptist churches, and bound to do so to all. It teaches that the blood insist upon the immersion of believers as a con-of Christ was shed equally for all men, and since dition of their admission; or disciplined churches, and dition of their admission; or disciplined churches, and exclude from the Lord's Table all those who are not His followers-let us, I say, tell our opposite the town-a feat not one could accomment itself a powerless thing, until the will of man gives it efficacy. Those sentiments dilute the scriptural description of man's depravity, and by imputing strength to fallen humanity, rob the and arising out of that fact. What is our duty to our fellow-men? To seek their conversion, to seek to bring them to Christ. It is from churches that seek the Spirit of God, who has promised

> of Him constrains them. May we have such churches, filled with such members, endued with this spirit, who, whenever they speak, whether in public or private, will speak with an eloquence sent down from heaven! Then not only will your denomination be honoured, but you w

> to bestow it upon all who ask it, that men will

spring up and work for Christ, because their love.

PROGRESS IN BRITISH INDIA.

weather-wise prophets, including the shipping in when trees were rooted up, birds were slain in countless numbers, huts were blown away, houses steamers to take them at an earlier period than products of our Indian Empire has been proposed whole English empire, has passed without official Asiatics know so well how to do, in honour of be economized. their future Sovereign. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. The same indifference to display and even becoming pomp was manifested on the occasion of

But in Bengal the heavens are as brass, and all

conferring degrees on this year's graduates of the Calcutta University. The event was one of extreme interest to the Bengalees, who are such nterested in education in India: the more so, that of Doctor of Medicine. Besides these there capped" or presented with their diplomas. The Maharajah of Jeypore, the largest of the Rajpoot Chiefs, who is at present on a pilgrimage to certain shrines, was present with his Prime Minister, Pundit Sheodeen, an enlightened man. The graduates were black turbans, which hardly became their complexions, and gowns black, blue, and maroon, according to their degrees. The Hon. Mr. Erskine, the Vice-Chanceller, supported by the Bishop of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Rev. Dr. Duff, and the rest of the Senate, presented the diplomas and addressed the graduates in a most effective manner, Created in 1857, at the time we seemed to be losing our hold on the empire, the Calcutta University has admitted, after examination, as undergraduates, 2,225 youths. The demand for educated labour is so great that at present comparatively few of these pursue their studies for a degree, and the examinations are unusually strict. in order to add to the honour which otherwise might be a farce in an infant University. Of the tle-go;" 89 have taken the degree of B. A., and six of M. A. In the professional faculties for dein medicine, and one has become M. D. The number of affiliated Colleges is 25. It is impossible to over-estimate the influence of the examinations in purifying the vernacular literature and raising the standard of English education throughout the country. For one lad who becomes an under-graduate ten study to pass the test. It is true that as yet knowledge is more loved as the key to employment than for its own sake, and that after the employment has been obtained few care to carry on their self-education. But the University is not six years old, and the results thus far are much more encouraging than was dreamt of at its establishment. Government is about to erect for it a fine suite of buildings. The wealthy Hindoo gentry may be tempted to endow chairs and fellowships, and in our way we shall repeat on the banks of the Hooghly what the early ages witnessed on the Cam and the Isis, in when a young pastor. ing for a creed less cold, for a spiritual sympathy, and Divine restraints which only Christianity can give. This Deistical stage is marked by no little immorality; English vices are fashionable as well as English literature. Their fathers bewail the errors of the rising generation, and sigh for the old times when superstition sanctified all the vice it did not terrify from. But all who have watched the changes of native society for the past, 10

unless, perhaps, Rammohan Roy, 7 This This RAILWAY EXTENSION. Calcutta is at last connected by railway with the Mutlah, a tidal creek which is connected with the Bay of Bengal, at a point some thirty miles higher up than the mouth of the Hooghly. Trains run right through, twenty-six miles, from Calcutta to the projected town of Canning, except at the Piallee bridge, where there is still a break. Thus the deadly and waste Sunderbunds, so familiar to all who look at the map as "the mouths of the Ganges," are pierced. The Mutlah is a noble stream compared with the Hooghly, and is almost entirely free from those dangers which beset the latter. Two Great Easterns could steam up abreast in the Mutlah, and turn rice, and all the produce of Assam and the eastern districts passes the town, on by a tedious route to Calcutta. If this be caught, an export eargo will always be easy; and it remains to be seen if the city merchants will encourage import cargoes to be sent up to their warehouses by rail. At present there is a water way direct from Port Canning to Dacca, except for one-eighth of the way, and here Government propose to cut a canal which would in two or three days, instead of a week as at present, bring all the produce of Eastern Bengal to the Mutlah instead of to the Kooshtee, much higher up, the terminus on the Ganges of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Sunderbounds have all the physical characteristics of the American districts in which Sea Is

years will allow that this period of transition is a

century of our occupation of India no one man has

arisen of original genius and ardent faith to act

as the regenerator and leader of his countrymen,

dried in the first march from Meerut to Roorkee. | most useful and prosperous body, the Agricultural Society, has begun to make arrangements for it. Small exhibitions of the kind, but with no great the port, are prepared for one of those great success, have been held in Madras; but this is to north-westers which are so grand in the tropics be on a large scale. In respect of agricultural and occur so rarely. The last was in June, 1858, stock and implements the Hindons are very far behind; they adhere tenaciously to the "custom" of their fathers in all things evil, so that not uniwere injured, and a boat could have sailed over formity merely, but deterioration marks their every street in the city. One result of this heat civilization. Railways will now bring them in is the utter absence of interest in public ques- from all the rural districts, and an exhibition of tions, which, indeed, do not rise to the surface; the kind proposed must have some effect in teachand another is the rush home of all who can find ing them. A great Imperial exhibition of all the they had resolved on. The Prince of Wales's to be held in the capital on Lord Elgin's return in marriage, which has given a holyday to the 1864 but this is as yet merely an idea, and its realization will depend on the success of the smalnotice in India, the only mark of its importance ler display. Meanwhile the use of machinery in in Calcutta being the ascent of a balloon. English residents have been somewhat indignant at The steam ploughs are most successful; steam this, and the natives would have been only too pumps, saw mills, and indigo machinery are being glad to illuminate their houses and grounds, as introduced, and labour, now so scarce, will thus

LOCUST SCOURGE.

A new pest has afflicted India -that of locusts. For some months past large swarms of locusts have done no little miury in Scinde and the Punjab, and the fear is that they may take up their permanent abode in the latter. To deal with the scourge has called forth all the energies of the eager students of English, and to all who were local authorities. The locusts have been especially plentiful in the districts of Goojrannala, Seal-kote, Goojerat, and Rawul Pindee, all near the that for the first time in the history of the Uni-versity and of India six youths had honourably obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and one spikes of the acada, the Shittim tree of Scripture, and there they breed, each female laving nearly were some 30 Bachelors of Arts and Laws to be a hundred eggs, which adhere to each other like an ear of corn. The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab has accordingly addressed a circular to all the subordinate authorities. As is the practice in Persia and Turkey, the villagers are to be induced by money and sweetmeats to grapple with the scourge by, morning and evening, forcing the locusts into bags while still drowsy or numbed and burying them in pits. Experience shows that every bagful withdrawn from the swarm represents a large amount of grain and fodder saved, and a persistent destruction of them during the four or five months of the cold season will secure the best results. The locusts made a mistake when they selected the Punjab, of all other provinces, as the scene of their operations. They might prove worse than a famine caused by drought and seriously affect the Budget.

MONEY ABUNDANT. The rise in Government securities in India is remarkable. The Four per Cents, are at par, and they will probably be higher yet, for money is very abundant and Sir C. Trevelyan, I believe, means to continue buying up Government securities with the currency money. Again, the cash balances have arisen to the enormous sum of close grees, in which it is necessary to take B. A. first, on 20 millions sterling, a limit which will probagrees, in which it is necessary to easily the passed after the opium sale yields its usual bly be passed after the opium sale yields its usual as licentiates in medicine, four have taken honors half million. That sale over, Sir C. Trevelyan will be ready with his Budget, regarding which the strictest silence is observed from the very good reason that all the returns have not yet been made, and the Finance Minister does not yet know the probable amount of his surplus next year, or how he will dispose of it. Lord Elgin's progress has not yet been marked by anything note-worthy since he left Delhi. He will hold the next and last great durbar at Umballa four days hence, when the chiefs of the Punjab will be presented.

"GOD GAVE THE INCREASE."

A venerable minister lately remarked that this text had been his greatest encouragement through all his forty years ministry. He then related an incident which impressed it deeply on his mind

Paris and at Padua. The youths so educated at he was preparing to go into his pulpit one present despise, even if custom forces them to morning, when he observed two young gentlemen practise, idolatry, and become Deists, with a long- from the city drive up to attend church. At once his heart failed him. He was young in the ministry, and felt that he could not preach acceptably before his city acquaintances, accustomed as they were to hear distinguished preachers. He was much depressed all through the exercises, and felt at the close that the day's effort had been

A few weeks after, a lady called with a message for him. She came from one of the young men whose presence at church had so disturbed him. stage towards something higher. Still, in all the Her two friends had intended to take a drive along the river to view the beautiful scenery, but the lady had prevailed upon them to attend church. "And now A—— wishes me to tell you that your sermon, under God, was the means of his conversion." Tears of gratitude were shed over that despised sermon.

Not long after, another grateful message came from the same young man. "I am rapidly sinking, but I am going home to heaven. You, dear friend have been God's instrument of bringing me there." Oh, how often," said the gray-hair ed minister, "has this little circumstance cheered me. Here was the word sown in so much weakness; yet God raised it in power."

Let this thought cheer you, Christian, in al your labors. Speak a word for Jesus whenever you have an opportunity; and though you are humblest of his flock, the increase, as you shall see it in eternity, will fill your soul with wonder and angelic joy.

Mother, talk much about the Bible and its teachings among your little ones. It will not hinder your working hands a moment, but will lighten their heaviest labors. It seems a little thing at the time. You think it will soon pass away from the mind; yet the memory may be "a shield and buckler" to your son in hours of temptation. Of all seed-sowing, what has God more graciously prospered than that by the hand of a pious mother!—American Messenger.

HOW KNOX AND LUTHER PRAYED.

During the troublous times of Scotland, when the Popish court and aristocracy were arming themselves to suppress the Reformation in that land, and the cause of Protestant Christianity Kooshtee, much higher up, the terminus on Ganges of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Sunderbounds have all the physical characteristics of the American districts in which Set Island cotton succeeds most splendidly. I was formerly prejudiced against the scheme of the new port; but a visit to it has convinced me that as an auxiliary to the capital it will be invaluable, and that its success is only a question of time. Already the grants and building lots have risen 100 per cent in value, and now that the sailway is almost complete, and six ships are on their way to the port, its capabilities will be surely tested.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

MATERI PROGRESS IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Lord relenance of the Lord of times of the Lord of March furnishes the following interesting information regarding that great country.

EXTREME HEAT.

For years no such great heat has been felt in Northern India so early in the year as March for the past fortnight it has been eight degrees better than at the same period last year. For a lord of throughout India but the Lord of the Lord of the Lord of times of the Lord of the Lord of times of the Lord of March furnishes the following interesting information regarding that great country.

EXTREME HEAT.

For years no such great heat has been felt in Northern India so early in the year as March for the port, its capabilities will be surely to the capital it will be invaluable, and the Lity of the Lord of the Lord of time. At ready the grants and building lots have risen in the last was voiceless.

For years no such great heat has been felt in Northern India so early in the year as March for the port, its capabilities will be surely was to the port, its capabilities will be surely to the capital it will be invaluable, and the Lity of the Lord of time. At ready the grants and building lots have risen in value, and now that the mailway is almost complete, and six ships are on their was to the port, its capabilities will be surely to the capital it will be invaluable, and the Lord of time. At ready the grants and building lots have risen in the last will be invaluable, and

this was the prayer which that second Moses went and laid down at the foot of the eternal throne: "O God, Almighty God, everlasting; how dreadful is this world! behold how its mouth opens to swallow me up, and how small is my faith in thee! If I am to depend upon any strength in the world, all is over. The knell is struck. Sentence is gone forth. O God! O God! O thou, my God! help me against all the wisdom of the world! Thou shouldst do this. The work is not mine, but thine. I have no business here. The cause is thine, and it is righteous and everlasting. O Lord, help me! O faithful and unchangeable God! I lean not on man. My God, My God! dost thou not hear? My God, art thou no longer living? Nav, thou canst not die. Thou dost not hide thyself. Thou hast chosen me for this work. I know it. Therefore, O God, accomplish thine own will. Forsake me not, for the sake of thy well-beloved Son, Jesus Christ, my defence, my buckler, and my stronghold."

But he had not done. Once more the tide of emotion and importunity burst forth: "Lord where art thou? My God, where art thou? Come, I pray thee. I am ready. Behold me prepared to lay down my life for thy truth. For the cause is holy. It is thine own. I will not let thee go; no, nor yet for all eternity! My soul is thine; yes, I have thine own word to assure me of it. My soul belongs to thee, and will abide with thee, forever. Amen! O God, send help! Amen!"

The history of the salvation and sanctification of human souls hitherto is the history of such praying as this, in spirit, if not in these or any uttered words. Such holy earnestness and familiarity never offends the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, through him, is the God of all grace and consolation .- The Family Treasury.

GOOD ADVICE ON SUNDRY SUBJECTS.

Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate. Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known of gentlemen very much enraged by doing so. Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped if they had been careful. Don't put your feet upon the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress. If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even although it be only, "Fine evening, sir!" Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and gonies of bashfulness, without any relief. how he has been; tell him you know his friend. so and so-anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a new circle.-

LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND WRITERS.

A few words upon the daily and weekly papers of London may not be uninteresting; and first upon the Times. The principal owner of the Times is a person named Walter; the leading editor at present is a Mr. Delaine, whose connection with the "Thunderer' extends over many years. Mr. Dasent is also an editor. He is the author of some books upon Scandinavian mythology, history and literature, and is supposed to be a writer of some of the skald ing leaders upon the Yankees. The literary editor is Samuel Lucas, who is also the editor of Once a Week. Lucas succeeds Phillips, who, you will remember, was the enemy of Thackeray, and who so nettled the thin-skinned satirist by his caustic criticisms that the anther of Philip retorted, and was laughed at by the public. Lucas is a very able and a very partial critic; his articles are collected into a volume every year and published by the Longmans.

Mr. Davidson is the Times' dramatic critic. He is best known as the husband of Arabella Goddard, the pianist, whom he praised into fame, and who married him out of gratitude. Eventually she despised and deserted him; but he is still chivalrous enough to write favorably of her performances. John Oxenford, the dramatist, also writes notices of the theatres ocsionally for the Times. He has translated extensively and produced some shabby pieces of his own. Many of the Times' leaders are written by Palmerstonian members of Parliament. The paper pays spl odid prices, and has the best talent upon its columns. Glad stone, the first state man in England, frequently contributes leading articles.

The circulation of the Times is about forty thousand copies, and when people state that it has the first circulation in England they must be supposed to know nothing about it. The Daily Telegraph, with a circulation of 120,000 daily, leads every newspaper in the world. It sells for one penny; the Times for three pence. Advertisements in the Times cost from a shilling to three shillings and sixpence a line. The longer the advertisement the more expensive per line. The Times will not spail its typographical appearance by inserting long advertisements, except at prodigious remuneration. The Times establishment does not mail copies to subscribers. Smith & Son, the great news agents of the United Kingdom, buy the papers and receive subscribers a they take apwards of twenty thousand papers daily. Sometimes, to frighten the Telegraph, the Times comes out with double supplements-twenty-four pages in all; but an opinion exists h re that the Mogul of journals must soon reduce its price, or die a slow death; the penny papers are fiddling while the "Thunderer" is burning Three pence, I may say incidentally, for the benefit of those who are not as good arithmeticians as my self, is six cents, and the Times costs thirty six cents a week, or nearly nineteen dollars a year; whereas the Star, the Standard, etc., cost but sixpence per week, and are more sprightly. The Times publishes a bed quilt, or something as big and heavy, thrice a week, called the Evening Mail, and this sells for 6d. The leading Tory papers here are the Herald and Standard, ow ned by the same firm. The former has a circulation of 2000 copies or less, and sells for fourpence; the latter has 30,000 and sell- fo a penny. The Morning Star (called John Br ght's paper) is the leading radical and pro-Federal organ. It has stood with America through disaster and victory. It is sold largely in Manchester and Birmingham, and has

a circulation (morning and evening) of 20,000 copies. The Daily News, our other friend, is sadly off, with a circulation of perhaps 5000. It sells for three pence The Post is the ministerial organ, and the favourite club-house paper. Its policy is that of the Government, and the Times takes its tone from the Post. It sells for fourpence, and is ed.ted by a Mr. Boothwink. The Morning Advertizer, supported by Publicans,

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Z. G. GABEL, Agent and Commission Salesman. Agent of the Boston Belting Company; Secretary and Salesman of the St. John Manufacturing Company; I easer in all kinds of Rubber Goods, Enbber and Leather Belting,

Mill Saws and Files, Fishing Tackle, Skates, &c.

Dec 4. No. 99 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. E. E. KENNAY,

PLANO FORTE MAKER 120 Germain Street, Saint John, N. B. Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Accordeons, Flutinas and Con e. tinas tuned and repaired. Pianofortes re-polished, resilked, and carefully removed Opinion given on Pianofortes as to value, soundness and durability. Fee \$1. Pianofortes lent on hire: 1 Pec. 4.

Henry Robertson,

Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware, No. 3 St. Stephen's Building, King Square, Saint John, N. B. Every description of the above class of Goods found at

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CANE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR SALE. UNION HOTEL, 112 Union Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

THIS HOTEL being centrally located, neatly furnished,

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Running on the E. and N. A. Railway, Carrying Her Ma-jesty's Mails from Saint John to Shediae, Connecting at Saint John with Expresses to the United States, Canada and Fredericton, and at Shediac with Steamers and Stages for Richibucto, Miramichi, and Prince Edward Island.

Goods sold, and Notes, Drafts and Bills collected. Office in Saint John-98 Pr H. W. BALDWIN. Dec. 4.

TURNER'S AMERICAN EXPRESS, 1 at 96 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Dec. 4. D. W. Turner, Proprietor.

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Importer and dealer in Paper Hangings and Window Glass.

Dec. 4. Glass cut to order J. & A. McMILLAN. Booksellers, Publishers, Printers, Binders, and

Paper Rulers, 78 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

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Clothing made to order. SAMUEL WILSON. Tailor and Clothie

Sears' Brick Building, No. 23 King Street, St. John, N. B. Always on hand a large and splendid assortment of Clothing, Cloths, &c., Gent's, Furnishing Goods. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order in the most Eash ionable Style by the best Workmen, at the shortest notice Dec. 4. SAMULE WILSON.

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No. 10 King Street, St. John, N. B. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. JAMES S. MAY,

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Market Square, St. John, N. B. ine Chests neatly flitted up.

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Country orders speedily and carefully executed. Dec. 4.

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Dec. 4. No. 23 King's Square, Saint John, N. B. T. B. BARKER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Me-dicines and Chemicals, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumers, &c., Saint John, N. B.

J. CHALONER, Corner King and Germain Streets, August

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Brushes,

57 Dock Street, Saint Juhn, N. B.