THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.,

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Existing Assurances . 2,700,000
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The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of

distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Policy-holders.

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ngs, Liverpool.

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The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest Offices in the kingdom.
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While the Premiums for the year 1858 are 198148

maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years.
Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,854 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the leaf ten years. of business during the last ten years. Thus :-

Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums £48,764 17 0 95,650 9 11 £1,380 9 1 2,627 4 7 .. 190 1850 . 190 95,650 9 11 2,627 4 7
1852 . 422 181,504 10 6 5,828 5 .0
1854 . 408 161,848 13 4 4,694 16 0
1856 . 708 297,560 16 8 8,850 3 11
1858 . 832 887,752 6 8 12,354 3 4
The remarkable ncrease in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per

annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.
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chasers may rely upon getting a good article. In addition to the above, he has on hand about 100 SETS SUPERIOR ENGLISH SPRINGS. which will be sold at a low figure for Cash.

He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers to his Stock of

Carriage Builders' Hardware,

which is the best in the City, comprising-

Long and Shori BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch;
Carriage BANDS in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open,
closed, and screw Fronts;
American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 1½ to 9 inch;
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RIVETS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch;
Elm HUBS; Bent RIMS, 1½ to 2 inch; Bent SHAFTS;
Seat Poppets; Brass and Silver Shatt Tips; Dash Centers;
Enamelled Muslin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Moleskin;
Gil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c. Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c.

A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings, Such as-Tufting Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Pasting and Seaming Lace, Silver and Japanned Knoss, Whip Sockets, Apron Hooks and Rings, Footman Holders, Coach Door Handles and Locks, &c.

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OIL CLOTH, GRASS MATS, TIRE BENDERS, Coach-makers' VICES, assorted sizes; TOOLS, OF BEST STAMPS.

These Goods have been laid in to advantage, and can be

BARLOW'S CORNER, No. 5 KING STREET C. C. BERRYMAN. St. John, Oct. 20, 1864.

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Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term.
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The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most improved modern style; the School Rooms and premises are inferior to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and Explanatory. Call and see.

Aug. 4.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

CAPITAL, . . . . £5,000,000 J. W. WELDON,
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Office—701/4 Prince William Street.
1, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.—wvi

GEORGE THOMAS. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

New Series, Vol. III., No. 30. Whole No. 134.

Now o'er the lake, Tiberias!

The morning twilight glows:

That gliminering sunlight shows?

See yonder frail and struggling bark

While every dark and rolling surge

Pale are the trembling mariners.

And powerless in their fear;

But who in vonder form of might

That walks upon the waves,

There is but one that walketh

Upon the stormy deep,

Their hidden boundaries keep.

The Lord alone hath power to bow

And bid the angry winds and waves,

And yet those wanderers knew him not;

With solemn voice, "Be still!"

Though often had his voice,

With words of never-dying love,

Made their sad hearts rejoice.

They feared a spirit of the deep-

Held all the powers of earth and hell

The Saviour marked their fear and awe,

With words of love their hearts to cheer-

And hailed those troubled ones his words.

Oh, Thou! who graciously didst deign,

Unmindful that the Lord

Obedient to his word.

And instantly he stay'd.

"'Tis I, be not afraid."

The harbingers of peace,

As does the weeping prisoner

Amidst the tempest's roat,

Upon thy fearful servants' hearts

The balm of peace to pour.

Grant me, in sorrow and distress,

And 'midst the terrors of the storm,

Let not this frail and doubting heart

But whisper, say with cheering voice,

LAND.

following course of action was adopted:-

should form the committee. He expressed the

great interest, which, in common with the clergy,

he felt in this measure. The clergy felt, he said,

that they belonged to a church which was always

anxious to promote education in every depart-

ment, and they would be strangely deficient in

their duties if they did not support this great

purpose, which was intended to throw much light

upon Biblical history. He went on to urge that

the exploration of Bible lands would bring facts

to light which would strengthen the faith of the

people, and he expressed his deep regret that he

The resolution was seconded by Viscount

Strangford and adopted, and among the names

read as of the gentlemen forming the committee,

besides those already given as present, were the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Devonshire, the

Earl of Derby, Earl Russell, the Earl of Shaftes-

bury, the Bishops of Oxford, Ely, and Ripon, the

Speaker, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Sir S. M.

Peto, M. P., Mr. W. Morrison, M. P., Mr. J. A.

Smith, M. P., Mr. Trite, M. P., the Dean of

Christ Church, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Pusey,

Mr. Beresford Hope, Dr. Norman McLeod, Dr.

Mr. Layard, M. P., who was received with

cheers, proposed the following resolution-" That

the exploration of Jerusalem, and many other

places in the Holy Land, by means of excavation.

would probably throw much light upon the arch-

æology of the Jewish people." He said it was a

singular thing that, perhaps, there was no place

in the world less known as regarded its archæol-

ogy and the manners and customs of its people,

than that land which was so intimately bound up

with our religion; and the same remark might

be applied to Syria and Asia Minor, while of

India we had the best information. Few persons

would be indisposed to agree with him when he

said that the archæology of the Holy Land would

be most interesting. It would be interesting as il-

lustrating the history of the Jewish people them-

selves, and would open to our view a glimpse of

their art and manners; and it would be exceed-

ingly interesting to the general student of civili-

zation, inasmuch as it would throw a light upon

that connecting link which was wanting between

the art of Egypt and the art of Assyria. As to

the first point-that of showing the art and man-

ners of the Jewish people by means of archæol-

ogy-he would show what might be done in this

direction by what had been done elsewhere. A

few years ago nothing was known of the history

of Assyria or of its people, and it was scarcely

known where was the site of its city. Vague

traditions pointed to some mounds, but until the

excavations which took place some twelve years

to go upon. Those excavations had enabled

had never visited those lands.

Hooker, and Mr. Panizzi.

To bow in thy command:

Be fearful and dismay'd:

"'Tis I, be not afraid."

To recognise thy hand.

The tokens of release.

And bids the mighty waters

The tempest to his will,

Though still, with anxious haste, they strive

Unmoved, though still the angry storm

But what a scene of fearfulness

Toss'd on the stormy sea;

May its destruction be!

The city's coast to near.

In all its fury raves?

CHRIST WALKING ON THE SEA.

BY JULIE ANNE.

Jesus spake unto them saying, Be of good cheer; it is I, be not afraid.—Matr. xiv. 27.

# Giristian Disilor.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

discoveries like those obtained in Assyria, for, as was well known, the Jews never represented the tirely insufficient for the position given to it in human form in graven images, and therefore there the redemption of the race. It may seem most would not be found any representations of the unreasonable to some persons to hang the expecinhabitants of Palestine as were found of the in- tation of changing the religion and the life of habitants of Assyria. But great architectural three quarters of mankind on anything to be done discoveries might be made, and so little was by a fraction, perhaps a minority, of the quarter. known of the art of the Jews that, with the ex- It looks like an immense and absurd disproporception of some large stones, we have nothing tion. But one cannot look into it without seeing whatever of Jewish art or Jewish monuments, that after all this is the most elastic institution in It might be said that in Paris were some Jewish the world, and full of a latent power, that it is sarcophagi. These were bought with a loud capable of indefinite increase. It is a collection flourish of trumpets, certainly; but he believed them to be of a period not later than the time of the Herods, and they bore the marks of a base sort of Grecian or Roman art. In the place where these monuments were, the remains of Roman soldiers were also found, and the spot scemed to have been used as a burial place for the Roman soldiers. It was most important for us to obtain some knowledge of what the arts were of the ancient Jewish nation-of that people with which our religious faith was so intimately bound upand some most important connecting links might into the temples of its worship. It is capable of be added by this exploration. He might mention indefinite increase outward. Christendom might and some most important connecting links might that the French Government, which was always foremost in assisting in enterprises of discovery, had done something in this direction. Somehow it did not seem to suit the genius of the English people or the pockets of our Government to assist in these matters, and we were never foremost in them. (A laugh.) He was not speaking as one connected with the Government, but only as a private individual, and this was mentioned in strict confidence—that we are not so far advanced in this way as our neighbours. (A laugh.) The French, in excavating near Sidon and Tyre, had discovered some remarkable monuments which tended to show that there was a link between Assyrian and Egyptian art, and that that link must be looked for in Palestine or Syria. These monuments, an inferior one of which was the Louvre. The information in the Book of Chronicles and in Josephus tended to prove that the Jewish art was between Assyrian and Egyptian, but more of an Assyrian character. He (Mr. Layard) could bear his testimony to the kindness of the Sultan in permitting discoveries in the ing the right to obtain those specimens of an-Sultan and his Government would be as favourable as his interests would admit to the purposes of this society. (Cheers.) He might say there PROPOSED EXPLORATION OF THE HOLY An association of some of the leading minds n England has been formed for the purpose of making such investigations in the land so famed as the home of patriarchs and prophets, of Jesus Christ and his apostles, as may serve to illustrate and confirm the great truths of science generally, and of God's revelation in particular. Her Majesty the Queen is the patron of this society, and at a recent meeting in the "Willis' Rooms" the to his constitutents, who were really working tion, not even in its ministries and worships first, The Bishop of London, who on rising was re-Museum that excited more attention among the and refined by the grace of God into character, ceived with applause, moved the first resolution, working men than the remains from Nineveh .to the effect that a fund be formed for the pur-The fact showing that the people took the deep-est interest should be pointed out to the Govern-tions, Revivals, Puritanisms, Methodisms, Mispose of promoting the exploration of the Holy Land, and that certain noblemen and gentlemen ment, and assistance asked to carry out the ob-

ject of this fund. (Cheers.) The Count de Vogue seconded the motion, and Lord. Truth, Righteousness, Liberty, and Life in in doing so gave an interesting account of explo- God, not mopey, these are her funds. Let there rations in the Holy Land. He expressed his be some signal change, some visible elevation in grateful thanks for the compliment paid to the the general level of Christian character in the rench Government, but, he said, the English Church, in principle, in consistency, in conscienpeople, by private efforts, carried out those mat- tiousness, is all human as well as divine virtues, ters which it required a Government to do among not in transient spasms of religiousness, but in a the French, and this English characteristic was constant energy of spiritual conviction and life, much envied. (Laughter.) The work which and the effect on the progress of Missions would this society proposed to carry out was worthy of be as perceptible as of the increased temperature the great free country in which he for the first of May in the color of the fields. A great fund time breathed. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then carried. Sir Roderick Murchison moved :- "That, in addition to the praiseworthy researches which have recently been made by Frenchmen and Englishmen and others in the Holy Land, it is highly desirable to carry out such a systematic survey as will completely establish the geological and geographical character of that remarkable region." The speaker referred at length to the researches of the Duc de Luvnes and M. Lartet, and dilated upon the importance of this portion of the the heat thereof. And so that happens which

Mr. Gifford Palgrave, the well-known writer ipon Eastern life, seconded the motion in an interesting speech, and it was carried.

Professor Owen proposed the fourth resolution to the effect that it was desirable the animals. plants, and minerals of the Holy Land should be collected, and that facts requisite for their syste-(the universal. That is given to a class which bematic history should be noted on the spot. This was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Tristram,

Another resolution was proposed, on which the Dean of Westminister and the Dean of Canterbury spoke, and which was to the effect that the Biblical student would receive assistance from careful observers of the habits and manners

usual manner. MISSIONARY RESOURCES OF THE KING-DOM OF CHRIST.

been carried, the proceedings terminated in the

THE DIVINELY ORGANIZED CHURCH. In the train of the Truth and the Spirit, comes the church, organized, endowed by them, and ordained of God for this very office. Through whatever indirect, uncommissioned agents, Christianity is to come into contact with the world. with its paganism and sin, with the human mind, surely its main reliance must be on that society of Christian people within which it is incorporate, incarnate, trustee of its mighty benefit. Christendom indeed is leavened with its influences, is moved by its secret energies, its civilization is born of the gospel, and stands witness before it since-(cheers)-there were no authentic data for the natious. But much of its religion is senthem to construct the history of that people, who at one time exercised the greatest influence over snous, ritual, corrupt, apostate, and its actual, the whole of the then known world. (Cheers.)
Not only had the explorers been able to restore lists of kings through the readings of inscriptions by Sir Henry Rawlinson, but they had been enable to restore at 200,000. At the sir Henry Rawlinson, but they had been enable to restore at 200,000. At the sir Henry Rawlinson, but they had been enable to restore at 200,000. At the sir Henry Rawlinson, but they had been enable to restore the service against all evil, is relatively small. But there is a church praying, contending, faithful, born of God, linked to his throne, ready to do or Gettysburg, 23,277 Union soldiers were killed. bled to show how the people waged war, how die. After all sifting and reduction, there re- and wounded, and taken prisoners. The Union mains a people able in God to do great things; loss in the Gettysburg campaign was 20,000; tenfold more than revolutionized the Roman Empire; enough to do anything for which God has McClellan 11,426 at Antietam; Porter 9,000 at they dressed, and other most interesting parti-culars. (Cheers.) Now, with regard to Palestine, if we had explorations, most important in-

The Church may seem small, feeble, and enof suppressed, reserved forces. It has never yet fairly shown itself. Its whole might has never yet been called out. It is one of those resources, like all divine ones, in which slumber the vast, invisible possibilities of a kingdom which shall have no end. Once, an upper-chamber could hold it, as once an acorn held the forest. Neither Caiaphas nor Cæsar, neither priest nor emperor, suspected the might which slumbered in that little society, which, before long, was to bring Judaism to an end, and turn the basilicas of Rome be made into it; not influenced by it, but absorbed into it; held all of it by faith to Christ Jesus, one large, luminous, compact body of Christian life, a league of nations taking up the world in its strong arms, to give it to its Lord. Its powers, organs, helps, its schools, clergy, missionaries, its funds, facilities, charities, may be multiplied, and need to be; that is, when it can carry them. It may be loaded beyond its strength, rich in all things except that inward power by which the day is to be won at last. For of all resources now latent, to be developed, it is the spiritual which are deepest, richest, and rule the rest. All powers in the Church have their springs really in one; at any rate, all latent forces would break forth with the increase of that. It is character. It is not belief, nor feeling, nor action. purchased by the English consul, were now in It is these and more than these, and beneath them, that personal, permanent character, the fruit of the grace of God, which is capable of such elevation in the whole body of Christians, as it has reached in the few whose superior virtue is rememberered, and "blossoms in the dust." It is character, which is a fund of reserved power, East, and this acknowledgment was due, as was just as mind is, educated, disciplined, the mind an acknowledgment to Lord Stratford de Red- of the man above the child, of Europe above Afcliffe for his exertions in obtaining a firman giving the right to obtain those specimens of anthat it may be increased with all the increase of cient Eastern art now in the British Museum; God. And this is really the most fruitful source and there was every reason to suppose that the of missionary power to the Church in itself, in the latent resources which it must inevitably develop. Like subsoiling in agriculture, it strengthens the base. It keeps a head of water above the mill. were few places in the land which it was propo- It is like the inbred pluck and muscular energy sed to explore where mounds were not seen, and of the Anglo-Saxon, breaking forth in revolutions, these might contain the most important monu- colonies, civilization, in inevitable superiority. ments, and an endeavour ought to be made to It is capital vested for all the calls of an advenascertain their contents. He had had great plea- turous Christendom. It is one of the secret, sure in adding his name to the committee, and it silent, elemental forces, as in nature, which work was to be hoped that the fact that her Majesty | mightily and beyond all else. The power which had given her patronage would induce the public holds down the mountains, which is compact and to see the importance of the work proposed to be impact of this solid and rolling globe, is impalcarried out. It was the fashion also to introduce pable. The viewless forces which paint the earth the "working man," whose friends were always white in winter and green in summer; which, trying to do him all the injury they could. (A with their wonderful chemistry, produce the fine laugh.) Well, if the working man took an in- vicissitudes of the sky and the seasons, are known terest in anything, it was in subjects illustrating only as they appear in their effects. The mighti-Biblical history. (Hear.) He (Mr. Layard) was est powers of increment in Christianity and its in the habit of giving lectures on such subjects | Church, are not in its instruments and organizamen, and the subjects demanded the largest au- so much as in its moral invisible life, in will, love, diences; and there was nothing in the British passion, imagination, intelligence, soul, wrought

It would be a great remedial, conservative force. It would increase missionary resources by stopping the crain in false and useless directions. Our Christianity has other work on hand besides the conversion of the heathen. It is struggling in the bosom of our civilization with old and stubborn evils. It is applying itself to great questions of social order and reorganization, of morals, politics, economy. Nothing is hid from befalls all weakness and lack of practical power. The Church, unable, because of a low range of character, to meet all demands between so many calls, has not enough for them all, distributes itself, and lets what force it has run into many useless, or doubtful, at any rate minor enterprises. That is absorbed in the local which belongs to longs to mankind. What is given to the slave and the drunkard, to civic and social duty is often withdrawn from the heathen; and he who ought to be a large, round-about Christian, is only a reformer or an agitator. It is the magnificent and divine benefit of missions, that, attempting nothing less than the conversion of the whole world, nothing short of an eternal salvation, pitched on of the people of the Holy Land, and this having the grand scale of the whole kingdom of God, which includes all social reorganization and progress, it thereby abolishes our hateful narrowness. and encourages a spirit great, Catholic, comprehensive as itself. And what the Church needs, what is in her, if only it were awakened, is the power to yoke all her enterprises abreast, and to be true to the least and the greatest duties together. If Christianity is not great enough for this, then it is a narrow, local, feeble religion, after all. But the impediment lies in the Church, in contracted, suppressed character, waiting for an enlargement equal to the greatness of its office. Develop it, and waste would be checked, power could be economized for all the great, imperative needs of the world, and of God's kingdom in it. \_Dr. Caldwell before the Missionary Union.

strong ardnous, high character. She breaks

sions, when the fountains of the great deep are

broken up, and she lives in the infinite life of her

of blessing in itself, it would at once intensify

and bring into action all other latent powers.

An estimate of the loss of life suffered during the civil war has been published by the War Detine, if we had explorations, most important information would be given to us with respect to
the Holy Scriptures. He would not go so far as
to say that there were any hopes of excavations
in the province east of the Jordan leading to

Old Series
Vol. XVIII., No. 30.

#### THE CRISIS OF TEMPTATION.

There is, I conceive, in the life of almost every Christian disciple, a crisis, where everything most wentful, as regards the Christian value of his life to himself, and his consecration to God, especially hinges, and where, as we may figure, his grand temptation meets him. Other temptations have gone before, others will come after, here is the temptation of his personal call and opportunity. What it will be, or in what form it will come, cannot, of course, be specified; enough that it will commonly bring the strong present conviction with it of a great Christian crisis arrived, on which all the heaviest results of character and service done for God are depending. At such a time there is to be no haste or precipitation. The time for a grand practical settlement of the life to come, and if the man has any gravity of meaning or high aspiration, he will meet the crisis practically, and, if possible, understandingly. To let go society, pleasure, profit and the table, nay, to get away from them, will be a kind of relief. Anything, any campaign of prayer, and thought and self-devotement will be accepted heartily and be long enough protracted to settle the result finally and firmly. One great reason, brethren, why we make so poor a figure of fitfulness and inconstancy, is that we go by jets of emotion, or gusts of popular impulse, or sallies of extempore resolves; we do not settle our question on a footing of counsel and inward consecration, and, in fact, do not take time to settle anything; least of all, any such great crisis of life. Moses drew off into the wilderness and was there forty years, getting ready for the call that was half-utered in his heart. Paul retired into Arabia, and was there three years, gathering up his soul's fuel for the grand apostleship of word and sacrifice. So the Christian, every Christian who has come to his crisis, will take time for the settlement of his plan, and the equipment of his undertakingif not forty days, then as many as are wanted.

#### THE MEAN BOY.

When I was a boy, as I was playing in the streets of a large city, I met another boy rather younger than myself, whose eyes seemed swollen by crying, and whose loud sobs first attracted my

"What's the matter, Eddie?" I inquired. "Why-why, I've lost my penny, and mother will whip me," he replied, and then burst anew into tears. "Where did you lose it?"

" It dropped out of my hand, and rolled right there into the gutter."

"Poor fellow!" I thought, as I really sympathized with him, and offered to help him to find the lost treasure. Eddie brushed away, the tears with his arm,

and his countenance brightened with hope as he into the gutter. How intently he did watch each handful, as it came out freighted with mud, pebbles, and pieces of rusty iron! Perhaps the next would bring out his penny! At last I found it. "Oh! I am so glad!" I hear the little reader

say. "And how glad you must have been, too! Now you could dry up Eddie's tears, and make his face bright and his heart happy. Now he could skip and run all the way home without the fear of his mother's displeasure."

My dear children, listen to the end; and while I know it will make you sad, and perhaps tring a tear to your eyes, it may do you good for a time. I kept Eddie's penny.

As soon as I felt it in my hand all cov with mud as it was, I forgot all the lessons I learned at home and in the Sunday school. got about God,-that his eyes were looking down on me. The wicked one entered into as you know he once did into Judas, when money he betrayed the blessed Saviour. I my honor, my good feelings, and my truthful all for a penny.

I searched a little longer after I had wash and contrived to hide it, and then putting sad face, told Eddie that I could not find that there was no use in looking any longer f Oh! how the big tears swelled in his eye

with a disappointed look, he turned away mean I felt ! I felt guilty, as well I might, had already broken three of God's comi ments. I had coveted; that led me to s and then came, in regular order, the lie to up all. Alas, what one sin leads to.

Many years have gone by since that wicke Since then I have asked God to pardon m that and for many other sins I have commi and though I love my Saviour, and hope th his mercy, the sins of my youth and of my years will not be remembered against me, can never blot out of my memory's page the spot which that muddy penny has imprinted t. - Children's Magazine.

### PRAY, FATHER.

A little Indian girl, seven years old, was v away with consumption. She had heard the n aries preach, had been a constant attendan Sabbath school, and for some months had good evidence that she was a lamb of the Sa flock.-Her father, a proud, hard man, had or fessed to be a Christian, but for some time ha a backslider, whose case was regarded as almos

The little girl had been failing rapidly for days. One afternoon, when she seemed brigh begged that her father might be called. He Then looking up to him with her bright sunke

"I want to go to the brook once more.

He could not refuse; and, without saying wrapped her up, folded her in his arms and her out through the yard, across the green t down to the brook that wound its quiet w sand pebbles, among the alders that skirted dow. He sat down in the shade where t girl could see the water and the bright play and shade of light between the alders. -She them a moment, and then turned away her face, she said earnestly,

" Pray, father !"

"O I can't, my darling," he said hastily. But do pray, father, do pray," she pleaded. "No, no ! How can I? No, no !" " Father," said she, laying her little thin hand upon

his arm, " father, I'm going to heaven soon, and I want to tell Jesus Christ, when I see him, that my father prays."

The strong man's head was bowed, and there went up from that brook-side such a prayer of repentance, and confession, and supplication for forgiveness as must have thrilled with joy the courts of heaven.

THE OFFICE OF THE

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The Christian Bisitor

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR JULY.

July, if the weather be only what we hope for, will give the farmer but little time for reading. His labors begin early and close late, to be renewed with the next dawn. Men are very likely to overwork, and over-ambitious boys, by too hard mowing or pitching, or by doing "the work of a man" in some other way, injure themselves for life. Many a farmer is undersized, crooked, or one sided, because he was ambitious, when a boy, of being told that he was worth as much as a man in the harvest field. They only realize when too late, that they will never be worth so much again.

Drouths may come, and constant working of the surface, mellowing the soil, deeply as possible, without injury to the roots of the growing crop, is the cure which almost all may apply. A fine mellow surface absorbs water from the air. We can not too often urge irritation. The brooks and streams which can be conducted over meadows and lower-ground, are of almost inestimable value, and yet it is bard work to make farmers believe it. Every man may have a demonstration of the advantages to him in a fortuight's time, if he will only conduct a small stream over his grass land. The time is not far distant when many farms will have irrigated meadows, yielding three, four, or five crops of luxuriant grass during

BARLEY.—Cut before it is dead ripe, and cure with care, as the grain will be heavier and brighter, and command a greater price in market; and the straw will furnish a great amount of fodder. When hav caps are not used on the barley shocks, to protect them from rain, the long straight bunches of straw should be placed carefully all over the tops of the shocks, to turn the water as much as possible, and save the grain.

BEANS.—Field beans may be planted as late as the middle of this month, where early potatoes have been dug, or where Indian corn has failed.

BUCKWHEAT .- Sow as soon as the middle of the month in this latitude. Where there is danger of an early frost, put in the seed sooner. Do not sow more than one bushel per acre. Twentyfour quarts of good seed is sufficient. Buckwheat may be sowed after barley, in many localities, and ripen before frost. Sow the seed very evenly, and roll the ground where there are any small stones or clods, in order to have a smooth surface on which to harvest the grain.

BUTTER.—See that milk pails and pans are thoroughly scalded; that those who milk have clean hands; that the milk is kept in a cool and airy place; that the cream is skimmed off at the right time; that churning is done often; that clean salt is used, and that the butter is well worked and neatly packed in inodorous vessels.

CABBAGES .- Where the ground is rich, nice heads may be raised before winter from plants saw me roll up my coat sleeve, and thrust my hand | set in at any time in July, if they are kept well WHEAT .- In localities where winter wheat will

be fit to harvest the last of the month, see that everything is in readiness before the grain is fully ripe. Wheat makes more and better flour if it is cut before the head droops-before the kernels have passed the "dough state." Leave an acre or more of the earliest and best to ripen fully for

OATS.—Send careful men through the fields, and pull up dock, mustard, and other weeds. Where oats fall down before the panicles are formed, they had better be cut at once, and cured

THE BROTHERS.—How many a scene like this has this war known! By a hay-stack we found two bodies side by

side, as if laid there by some friendly hand. As we were taking them away, one rose upright, and bursting into tears, pointing to his comrade, said: "It's my brother, sir, my brother. We two were all, and I am alone now." He had missed him him dead, and lying down to watch him till morning, had fallen asleep. When we took up the body to lay it with the others, he brought along straw to make a bed for it and for himself. We gave him room in that long row of the dead. Nestling close to the corpse, he lay down for his last night's sleep with his brother.