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St. John, Oct. 20, 1864. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92
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The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of

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 moietx of its advance. dety of its advance.

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The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is 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 mas 822, the sum assured £387,752 6s. Sd., and the premium £12,554 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:

Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.

Sums Assured. New Premium £48,764 17 0 £1,880 9 •• 2,627 4 7 5,828 5 10 95,650 9 11 181,504 10 6 nest in 4,694 16 0 8,850 8 11 12,854 8 4 297,560 16 8 887,752 6 8 1858 .. 832 887,752 6 8 12,354 8 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

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The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Pollor-holders.

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

New Series, Vol. III., No. 25. Whole No. 129.

THE CHRISTIAN'S AFFECTIONS IN HEA-

Why should our poor enjoyments here Be thought so pleasant and so dear, And tempt our hearts astray? Our brightest joys are fading fast, The longest life will soon be past, And if we go to heaven at last, We need not wish to stay.

For when we come to dwell above. Where all is holiness and love, And endless pleasures flow: Our threescore years and ten will seem Just like a short and busy dream, And oh, how poor we then shall deem Our best pursuits below.

Perhaps the happy saints in bliss Look down from their bright world to this, Where once they used to dwell:

And wonder why we trifle so. And love these vanities below, And live as if we did not know There is a heaven and hell.

ROBESPIERRE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

Among the remarkable men developed by the French Revolution, there are few who stand more prominent than Robespierre. His first appearance was in the Assembly of the States General The nobles and the bishops refused to meet with the commons. They resolved to meet in separate halls, that each of the three orders, having a separate vote, the lords and the bishops having two votes, and the commons but one, the commons might be thus outvoted, though in the immense majority. Were they to meet in one assembly, the commons could, of course, carry their measures. The poor were in a state of terrible distress. The nobles sent the Archbishop of Aix with a very pathetic appeal, urging the commons in behalf of the miseries of the people, to proceed to business, by consenting to the separation of the three chambers.

Robespierre, one of the deputies of the commons, then an unknown young man, pale and slender, rose and said, "Go tell your colleagues that we are waiting for them here to aid us in assuaging the sorrows of the people. Tell them no longer to retard our work. Tell them that our resolutions are not to be shaken by such a stratagem as this. If they have sympathy with the poor, let them, in imitation of their master, renounce that luxury which consumes the funds of indigence, dismiss those insolent lackeys who attend them, sell their gorgeous equipages, and with these superfluities relieve the perishing. We wait for them here."

We next hear of him earnestly advocating the abolition of the death penalty. Dr. Guillotin had introduced a new machine, called from the inven tor, the Guillotine, for the infliction of capital punishment, without inflicting pain. A general burst of laughter was excited in the assembly as the Doctor said, "With my machine I can clip off your head in the twinkling of an eve, with out your feeling it." It may be remarked, in passing, that many who then smiled were soon beheaded by the keen axe.

A party arose in France called the Girondists. so called, because their leaders were from the department of the Gironde. They at first were in favor of a constitutional monarchy, like that of England. But finding, from the perfid; of the king and the court, this to be impossible, they then advocated a republic. There was another party advocating the extreme of Democratic license called the Jacobins. Robespierre was one of the leaders of the latter party. He brought an exceedingly envenomed bill of accusation against the Girondists, overwhelmed them in their trial, and they were sent to the guillotine.

Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, the heads of the Jacobin party, were now the idols of France. Charlotte Corday soon plunged her dagger into the bosom of Marat. Herbert at the head of the Atheists of Paris, organized a formidable party. Robespierre, at the peril of his life, threw himself into the breach to oppose them. "There are men," he said, "who under the pretext of destroying superstition, would make a religion of Atheism. The legislator who would adopt the system of Atheism, is insane. The national conention abhors such a system. Atheism is aristocratic. The idea of a great being who watches over oppressed innocence, and who punishes triamphant guilt, is quite popular. The people, the unfortunate, applaud me. If God did not exist, it would behave man to invent him."

The conflict was short and desperate. Each party knew that the guillotine was the doom of the vanquished. Herbert and his coadjutors, nineteen in number, were, on the 17th March, 1794, in five carts, conducted to the scaffold.

Danton and Robespierre now quarrelled. Roespierre again conquered in the death struggle, and Danton was doomed to die. Before the dawn of the morning, gens d'armes entered his chamber and tore him from the arms of his wife. As he entered his prison, in the vaults of Luxen-

"At length I perceive that in revolution the supreme power ultimately rests with the most abandoned. We are sacrificed to the ambition of a few dastardly brigands. But they will not long enjoy the fruit of their villany. I drag Robespierre after me. Robespierre follows me to

As Danton, with Camille Desmoulins and others who were to be executed with him, alighted from the cart at the scaffold, Herault de Sechelles, who was to suffer first, endeavored to take leave of Danton in a parting embrace. The brutal executioner interposed.

"Wretch," said Danton, "you will not, at least, prevent our heads from kissing presently in the basket." As he was bound to the fatal plank he said, "O, my wife, my dear wife, shall I never see you again?" Then, as if ashamed of this emotion he added, "But, Danton, no weakness." Then, as the plank fell to its place beneath the slide he proudly remarked to the executioner. "You will show my head to the people. It will be well worth the display."

Robespierre was now undisputed victor. Day after day he punished his foes. He was not ma-liciously cruel, but a thorough fanatic, believing that all political opponents should be executed. The mother of Lucille, the young wife of Desmoulins, wrote in the following terms to Robes-pierre, who had doomed her daughter to death. She and Lucille and Desmoulins had formerly

been Robespierre's most intimate friend. -"Robespierre," she wrote, "it is not enough devia declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, in is the close of the Company's financial year, mus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the red was declared for the past year. In place of the being annually divided, the profits will in fuertained and allocated quinquennially. Pocceptate from the date o their issue, but the Bonus troop the date of their issue, but the Bonus troop the date of their information may troop the Agent. William MACKAY,

WILLIAM MACKAY,

Guerra House Building. SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1865.

and my daughter Adele and little Horace. Come, with hands reeking in the blood of Camille, and let one single tomb re-unite us."

But Robespierre was inexorable, and the young and beautiful Lucille perished beneath the fatal axe. Robespierre was one of the most inexplicable of men. His moral character was irreproachable. No bribes could corrupt him. He sincerely endeavored to establish a republic upon the basis of popular liberty and virtue. Self-aggrandizement was no part of his plan.

But he was as merciless as the slide of the guillotine. At times, indeed, he seemed weary of blood. On one occasion he remarked, " Death, always death; and the scoundrels throw all the responsibility on me. What a memory shall I leave behind me if this last! Life is a burden

A young girl, Cecile Regnauldt, but seventeen years of age, was accused of plotting the assassination of Robespierre. She and all her friends perished on the scaffold, and eight carts were filled with victims to avenge this crime. But the fickle populace at last began to suspect their idol of being unfriendly to the revolution, and of wishing to arrest its torrents of blood. In six months two thousand three hundred and seventyfive had perished upon the scaffold in Paris alone. Robespierre, weary of blood, attempted to check hese senseless atrocities. A conspiracy of very energetic men was formed against him. As he entered the convention on the 29th July, 1794, eries of "Down with the tyrant!" filled the nouse. Overwhelmed by the clamor, Robespierre n vain endeavored to speak in self-defence .-President of assassins," he shouted, "will you hear me?" He was arrested and led to the Hotel de Brinne, in the Place du Carrousel. His friends rescued him and carried him to the Mayor's room at the Hotel de Ville.

It was now night, and all Paris was in a blaze of commotion, mobs surging through the streets. A detachment of soldiers was sent by the convention to arrest Robespierre again. He was sitting calinly at the table awaiting his fate. One of the soldiers discharged a pistol at him. The ball entered his jaw and produced a terrible wound. His head dropped upon the table deluging it with blood. Thus, mangled, he was borne on a litter, just as the day was beginning to dawn, to the hall of the convention. He was laid on a table in an ante-room, while a vast crowd gathered around to gaze upon the fallen dictator. He was overwhelmed with insults. The blood flowed freely from his wound, coagulating in his mouth, and choking him as it trickled down his throat. After passing an hour of almost unendurable agony he, with his brother and several others of his friends, were brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal. The trial occupied but a few moneuts, and they were all doomed to die.

At 5 o'clock on the same evening the cart con-Place de la revolution. Robespierre ascended he scaffold with a firm step. As the executionced every ear. In another moment the axe of the guillotine glided swiftly down its groove, and the head of Robespierre fell into the basket. There was a moment's silence, and then there came from the lips of those who, but a short time before, were shouting hosanna to his name, a burst of the wildest applause. Thus died Robespierre, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

WITHOUT THE NOTES.

The following excellent advice, by the Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, is well worthy of being put into practice by every young minister, and, in fact, by every one, old and young, who would open his mouth to declare to his fellow-men the truth of

1. My first counsel is that 'boldly face the obstacles, and begin ex abrupto.' The longer you put it off, the greater the difficulty. You may neet with some, indeed, who will recommend 's beginning by gradual approaches; such as committed to memory a part and then going on from that impulse—a method which Cicero illustrates by the fine comparison of a boat which is propelled by the original impulse, and comes up to he shore even when the .oars' are taken in .-Others tell you to throw in passages extemporaneously amidst your written materials; as one who swims with corks, but occasionally leaves them. But all such expedients are better avoid ed-in most cases they fail and disappoint. The best method, I repeat, is-to begin at once. When a young painter once enquired of the celebrated Gilbert Stuart, how young persons should be taught to paint, he replied—'Just as young puppies are taught to swim-chuck them in No one can learn to swim in the sea of extempore speech, without going into the water.' Such s the advice of the most judicious and experienced public speakers on this point. I cite but one -in himself a host, 'The beginning of the art, says Lord Brougham, " Is to acquire the habit of easy speaking, and in whatever way this can be had it must be had. Let the beginner first learn to speak easily and fluently. This is the foundation, and on it he must build. Moreover, it can only be acquired young; therefore, let it be by all means, and at any sacrifice, be got hold of forthwith. But, in acquiring, every sort of slovenly error will also be acquired. It must be got by a habit of easy writing—which, as Windham said, proves hard reading—by a custom of talking too much in company, by speaking in debatng societies with little attention to rule, and mere ove of saying something at any rate, than saying well. I can even suppose that more attention will be paid to the matter in such discussions. than the manner of saying it; yet still, to say easily—ad libitum—to be able to say what you easily—ad libitum—to be able to say what you choose—what you have to say—this is the first requisite; to acquire which, everything must be graduated, and left college unchanged. After a for the present sacrificed.'

2. My second practical hint is: Never make the attempt without being sure of your matter. Everyone who can talk extempore, can learn to speak extempore—always provided that they have omething to say. In all your experiments, there- over him. In the fullness of Christ's love, he fore, secure by premeditation a good amount of wrote to this friend, te ling him of God's work in material, digested and arranged for immediate use. This will be your best protection against loss of self-possession. After all, the great thing Scriptures and evidences of religion. is to have the matter. 'All speaking,' says an The friend, on receiving this epistle, was not eminent authority, 'which does not pre-suppose this, is a sham.' * * * 'Choose this, is a sham.' * * * 'Choose a copious subject,' said Summerfield, and be not auxious to say all that might be said. Aim at a strong outline; the filling up will be much more easily attained. Prepare a skeleton of your ideas. This you may have before you. Digest well the subject, but be careful not to choose your words previous to your delivery. Follow out the idea with such language as may offer at the moment.

Don't be discouraged if you fail down a hundred tachment to his friend or an awakened conscience, or both, he began to study, to know "whether these things were so." He examined the subject critically, summing up the evidence as he would a case in his profession. In time his opinions leaned more and more on the side of evangelical religion; so much so that he now sat under the ministry, and aided in its support.

Years were passing on, he rose to eminence in his profession, gained the confidence of the com-

your knees, spare an innocent victim. But if thy times; for though you fall you shall rise again; fury is that of the lion, come and take me also, and cheer yourself with the prophet's challenge-Who hath despised the day of small things? 'Abundance of matter,' says Cicero, 'begets a number of words, only let the man who is to speak be liberally trained by education, let him have natural advantages—be exercised in innumerable discussions—and be familiar with the best models-and you need not fear his ability to arrange and beautify his words.'

Christian Visitor.

ARRESTED IN THE PATH OF SIN.

The report of "Special Religious Services in Theatres for the People" (fifth series) contains a very striking narrative, forwarded to the committee by the Rev. Aubrey C. Price, Minister of the Lock Hospital Chapel :--

I have a very interesting case to relate in connection with the service on Sunday night last at the Victoria Theatre. You may like to mention it to the committee to-day. It will be an encouragement to them to persevere in the good work which they have undertaken. The case is this. -Yesterday on going to the Lock Hospital, I found waiting for me in the hall a rough-looking man, apparently about forty years old. He said You were at the Victoria Theatre on Sunday night. I was there too, and (taking out of a side pocket a number of house-breaking implements) with these. I was engaged with two other fellows to commit a burglary at Croydon after midnight. I was walking up and down outside the Victoria Theatre, waiting for my pals, when the thought came into my head, I'll go in and hear what the parson has to say. I did so. I heard you say that Christ would pardon the vilest sinner and now I am come to ask you whether he will pardon me." I cannot tell you how earnest the poor man's manner was. His whole soul seemed thrown into the question. I had a long conversation with him, and left him full of hope that the Spirit of God had really begun his good work in the man's soul. I need hardly tell you that he did not go to Croydon. He lives in this neighborhood, and I am to see him again in a few days. His history is a sad one, and there are circumstances in the case which render secrecy, for the present at least, advisable.

Mr. Price has since furnished the following pleasing sequel to the above :-

The following day I mentioned it to a friend of mine (not knowing that he had property abroad), and he seemed quite pleased. He has estates in the West Indies, and was in want of carpenters to go out there, and this man was a carpenter. All being arranged, in less than ten days he started with the son of my friend on the voyage, away from all his old companions.

I have received letters from this gentleman, and he states that the man is now a perfectly consistent Christian. A short time ago I received one from the man himself, with five and twenty veved them through the Rue St. Honore to the shillings inclosed, almost the first money he had earned, with instruction how he wished it appropriated. One pound was to go towards defraying er brutally tore the bandange from his inflamed the expenses of the theatre services, two-and-sixwound, he uttered a shrick of torture which pier- pence was to be given to a Bible Society-for I had given him a ten-penny Bible of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and he declared it was the reading of a Bible that was blessed to his-soul. I had, therefore, the great pleasure of handing the half-crown to that Society. The remaining half-crown is to be laid out in tracts, and he has sent me the names of a number of his old companions, to whom he wishes them given. Of course I must not mention those names to any one, as they are all ticket of leave men too; but I hope to see them all.

THE SPIRIT WORKING UNSEEN.

At our monthly concert last evening, our good Deacon F-was with us. He is now living at P---. He told us that a few days ago a young German said to him, "Mr. F-, are you a christian man?" He replied that he hoped he was, and had been for many years. The German then proceeded to tell him he had been anxious about his soul a long time. He felt that he was wicked and lost. "I don't know what you call it in English," said he, "but," laying his hand on his breast, " all bad, bad here. I did not know what to do; but I determined to pray to Jesus till I should get right."

So he kept on praying about two years. At length he found peace and joy in believing. "I don't know what you call it in English," he said, but it was all heaven, all heaven."

"Then," said he, "I wanted everybody else to be christian too. So I went first to my own brother, and talked with him; and by and by he got right too. Then we went and talked with other men, and some of them began to pray, and got right too. And now there are about twelve of us that meet every Sabbath-day to worship God. We have no minister; but we read in the Bible, some of us pray, and every one talks a lit-

tle. And, Mr. F—, it is good, good."
"So we see," said Deacon F—, "God has his chosen ones in that wicked village, and more than we all know of."

Probably none of the English-speaking christians there had before heard of these praying Germans Are you an unconverted sinner? Do as this

young German did : look to Jesus ; pray to Jesus, and keep on praying, and you will find peace and be saved. Get the advice and prayers of some pious friend or friends, if you can; but do not wait for it, nor depend on it. Jesus is the only sure help for you.

If you have found peace in Jesus, go as he did, and talk with your relatives and neighbors, and persuade them to seek the Saviour. Let us all pray God to multiply such cases .-Am. Messenger.

TWO COLLEGE FRIENDS.

ime one of them was brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, and became as zealous for Christ as he had been against him. He then remembered his most intimate college

friend, and recollected with pain his evil influence

only surprised, but deeply moved; and from at-It was a most surprising exhibition—five hours; tachment to his friend or an awakened conscience,

munity, and was elected to places of trust and honor in professional and political life. He seemed to be interested in the welfare of the church, yet he felt not his own personal need of religion

Old Series
Vol. XVIII., No. 25

At last, under the leading of the "still small voice," studying to be convinced of the truth, he felt the need of its application to his own soul. Now that his heart was reached, mere worldly things lost their attraction. He was decided for Christ, and professing his name, took a place among believers.

Soon his pursuits became distasteful, and a burden. A voice was calling him to preach Christ. He left his business when it became lucrative, with honors awaiting him from the world, and in mature years became an ambassador of

If his progress had been slow in arriving at the truth, it was not now less marked in its rapid growth. His ministry became eminently successful, and many years were given him to labor for Christ before he was called home to glory.

Oh the seed sown when that letter was penned Though long buried, it was not forgotten of God. He so watched over and guarded it, that when at last it sprung up it was firmly rooted, and its fruit bountiful. His friend may have been discouraged as to the result of his labor and prayers, but he could not watch God's work. The promise was verified, "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not." It may not always be as we will, but our efforts are not lost. -- Am. Messenger.

HIGHER SPIRITUAL LIFE.

Mr. Spurgeon has recently preached a sermon on the following text: " Call unto me, and I will answer thec. and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not." Jeremiah xxxiii. 3. In the course of his sermon he makes the following timely suggestion to those who wish to live a higher spiritual life. The saint may expect to discover deeper experi-

ence and to know more of the higher spiritual life, by being much in prayer. There are differ ent translations of my text. One version renders it, " I will show thee great and fortified things which thou knowest not." Another reads it. "Great and reserved things which thou knowest not." Now, all the developments of spiritual life are not alike easy of attainment. There are the common frames and feelings of repentance, and faith, and joy, and hope, which are enjoyed by the entire family: but there is an upper realm of rapture, of communion, and conscious union with Christ, which is far from being the common dwelling-place of believers. All believers see Christ; but all believers do not put their fingers into the prints of the nails, nor thrust their hand into his side. We have not all the high privilege of John to lean upon Jesus' bosom, nor of Paul, to be caught up into the third heaven. the ark of salvation we find a lower, second and third story; all are in the ark, but all are not in the same story. Most Christians, as to the river of experience, are only up to the ancles; some others have waded till the stream is up to the knees; a few find it breast-high; and but a few -oh! how few! find it a river to swim in, the bottom of which they cannot touch. Prevailing prayer takes the Christian to Carmel, and enables him to cover heaven with clouds of blessing, and earth with floods of mercy. Prevailing prayer bears the Christian aloft to Piscah and hows him the inheritance reserved; ay, and it elevates him to Tabor and transfigures him, till in the likeness of his Lord, as he is, so are we also in this world. If you would reach to something higher than ordinary grovelling experience. look to the Rock that is higher than you, and look with the eye of faith through the windows of importunate prayer. To grow in experience then, there must be much prayer.

PRAYERFULLY DONE.

It may be feared that young Christians are not so diligent as in former years, in distributing tracts as a means of good. Many conversions may be effected by such an agency, and some of them occasionally come to the knowledge of the distributor, as in the following incident :-

A minister was entertaining at his table another zealous minister of God, a young man now very useful in France. He was desirous of knowing how his young friend had been led to Christ, as he had said that both his feelings and studies had kept him, for many years, far from the way of peace. "The first impression made on my soul," said

the young minister, "was, under God's grace, the effect of a small tract which I picked up from the highway side, near the village of Faong, in the Canton of Vaud, when I was returning from " Did that happen," asked the master of the

house, " in 1826, and in the last week in October ?" "Precisely," answered the minister, with astonishment, "how do you know it?"

" Pray, were you dressed in a common travelling garb, with a knapsack on your shoulders, and a white cap ?"

"Such was, indeed, my dress; but again, how do vou know it?" " It was perhaps, also, the tract entitled, L epi Glane sur le Grande Route ?"

"It was, really; but I beg you to explain

"I will tell you, my dear brother," said the minister. " I remember distinctly that at the foot of Faong hill, that very year, and the very week you speak of, as I was returning from Berne, I placed purposely, and with a prayer, the very tract mentioned, on the left side of the road, hoping that a young man, whom I saw coming at some distance, would find it, and receive a benefit from it. And I remember that, as I was at the top of the ascent, I looked back, and saw the traveller bending, taking and immediately reading the tract, and then I prayed again to the Lord

that He would bless the reading."
"Wonderful!" exclaimed the young man, how good is our Lord who prepared for us these spiritual ties; who has been pleased to show me my first unknown benefactor, and to encourage us to cast our bread upon the waters !"

SHERIDAN'S ELOQUENCE.—Of Sheridan's famous speech on the Begum question, Mr. Wilberforce

and yet we were none of us tired. What a compliment was paid him by Mr. Pitt when, at the conclusion of his speech, he proposed that the House should adjourn, in order that we might calmly survey the question on which we were to yote in a state of freedom from the spell of the enchanter by whom we had been so fascinated.
Our general impression always was that he came to the House with his flashes ready and prepared mixture made by boiling three or four onions in to let off. He avoided encountring Pitt in un-

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Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
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foreseen debating; but when forced to it usually came off well. I remember the sort of theatrical effect he gave to his philippic against Hastings, whom he described as one moment guilty of State crimes on an enormous scale, and at another stooping to most petty meannesses - with one hand grasping a sceptre, and with the other picking a pocket. How caustic was he upon Dundas, when, in one of his replies to him, he said : "The right honorable gentleman has applied to his imagination for his facts, and to his memory for his wit."

DR. BEECHER AND THE CHILD .-- Dr. Beecher was an excellent sleeper, and usually knew of but one nap, which lasted from the time his head touched the pillow till the youngest child was sent to wake him up in the morning. This was invariably the department of the reigning baby, who was solemnly instructed by him that it was necessary to take him by the nose, and kiss him many times before the heaviness in his head would go off so that he could lift it. Oftentimes he would lie in bed after his little monitor had called him, professing fears that there was a lion under the bed who would catch his foot if he put it out, and requiring repeated and earnest assurances from the curly head that he should be defended from being eaten up if he rose; and often and earnestly the breakfast bell would ring before he could be induced to launch forth. Great would be the pride of the little monitor, who led him at last gravely into the breakfast-room, and related in baby phrase the labors of getting him up.

NOTES AND SUGJESTIONS FOR JUNE.

BEANS .- Where a hill of Indian corn has failed, plant three hills of early beans. If rows be far apart, a row of beans is often planted between them at the last dressing with a horse hoe.

BEETS. - Mash lumps in the soil with a wooden mallet, a few hours after a shower-this will be almost equal to a hocing-pull up all the weeds near the young plants. Good crops may be raised even when planted in June, if the soil and cultivation be good.

BUTTER.—Give cows an abundance of sweet grass and clean water, and access to salt; see that boys and dogs do not worry them : milk regularly with clean hands; keep milk in clean and sweet vessels, and in a cool, pure apartment; churn often; work the butter well with anything but the bare hands; use only the purest and best salt; pack in clean jars or tubs; keep cool, and the butter will be equal to prime "Orange

CABBAGES .- Put out the plants in good season; apply a heavy dressing of horse manure, well worked into the soil; hoe mornings while the dew is on, working over the earth a few inches deep, and we will almost guarantee large heads. Insects may make the result doubtful. CARROTS .- Pull all the weeds near the young

plants when the soil is wet. Carrots require clean cultivation.-Where the seed failed to come up. put in turnips or onions. CORN.-Keep cultivators and horse hoes in

operation until corn becomes large enough to shade the ground.-Hot and dry weather is the best time to subdue grass and weeds. HAYING .- Commence having in good time.

Where there is much grass to cut, some of it must be moved before it is really fit: otherwise a good proportion will become too ripe. Grass will make the best hay if cut when the stalks are full grown and the heads in full bloom. When there are weeds among the grass, cut it before the seeds are formed. Grass is much more liable to be injured by hot and dry weather, if cut when

MILLET. - Where the soil is moderately fertile, sow millet at any time previous to the 25th of the month in our latitude. From 8 to 12 quarts per acre is sufficient unless the seed be large. Millett grows rapidly in mellow soil, and bears

OATS .- Mow off Canada thistles, and any other weeds that appear above the oats. This so checks their growth that they injure the crop but very

POTATOES.—Cultivate thoroughly and hoe well before the tops begin to fall over, and sprinkle a handful of wood ashes around the stems of every hill. Never allow careless laborers to strike their hoes into the ground near the hills, as the roots that would bear tubers may be cut off. Potatoes do not need pruning. If weeds close to the hills are too large to be covered with earth, pull them

Poultry.-To gratify the secretiveness of hens. make nests where they cannot be seen by other fowls when they are laying or sitting. If nests be too deep, eggs will rest on each other, which

RyE.—Spring rye, two bushels per acre, may be sowed during this month, to be cut for horse feed before early frosts.

SHEEP.-Let sheep have access to salt in a water-tight tub, or trough.-When salted only occasionally, they consume too much for their health. - Protect from cold storms for some weeks after shearing. Apply a little pine tar to their noses to repel the fly. Separate bucks from ewes, or fetter their fore-legs about five or six inches apart, that they may be impotent to harm. Designate the age and character of each sheep by significant marks on the rumps or shoulders. Figure (1, 2 or 3, etc.) on the shoulder may signify a ewe and her age, and one on the rump, a we-

WEEDS .- Wage an unceasing warfare against weeds and bushes this month. Mow them close to the ground; cut them with hoes or pull them. It injures Canada thistles or ox-eve daisies and other perennials to cut them close to the ground just before they blossom. We tell workinen in our employ that a sharp steel hoe is poisonous to weeds, when it cuts them off below the surface of the ground.

WHEAT .- Cut off all heads of rye, cockle, chess, and pull gromwell (incorrectly called pigeon-weed) from the growing crop.

CURRANTS .- By removing superfluous growth as it starts, much pruning will be saved. Take off useless suckers .- If, as is often the case, green fruit will bring more than ripe, it is best to mar-

GOOSEBERRIES .- These do better where they are partially shaded. A free application of sulphur, or water as hot as the hand can bear, to which wood ashes have been added, in the proportion of a quart to a pailful, may be tried, if mildew appears.—Am. Agriculturalist.

An ink-stand was turned over a white table cloth; a servant threw over it a mixture of salt and pepper plentifully, and all trace of it disap-