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Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B. Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

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The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in future be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date of their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in existence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MAUKAY, july 13.—wpv ly Custom House Bailding.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT. The amount of new Life Premnums 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 was 322, the sum assured £357,752 6s. 8d., and the premium£12,854 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums. 1848 48. 88 44.764 17 0 £1880 9 1 £48.764 17 0 to escape the impositions of British Episcopacy.

The remarkable increase 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 treminum wild.

e premiums paid.

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All descriptions of property taken at tair rates, and fire assess paid promptly on reasonable proof of toss—without affecting to the head Establishment.

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick Princess-street, churchism. Thus it is that Christ's fundamental announcement, "My kingdom is not of this world," has been set at naught; and the heavenly dominion has been degraded to the level of the eartifly. opposite Judge Kitchie's Building



Ghristian Dision.

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

New Series, Vol. III., No. 2. Whole No. 106.

Oh! the old elm tree is standing now,

Till the sun in the west grew low.

And the sky above is as clear,

In the golden day of the year.

That fall on the moss grown seat.

It was trodden by children's feet.

And have wandered far away;

There is not one left to-day.

And many a year has gone,

And many a summer's sun

Has past down the golden west,

And many a winter cast,

Of all that band of the dear old time,

When in its shadow we children played,

But under it now no children play,

The sunbeams creep thro' the rustling leaves,

And tall grass waves, where in other years,

And the bees hum lazily in the shade,

They all are gone from their children's home,

They are parted now by many a mile

Through the golden gates of the sky.

When the long bright day was done;

Since the children met there last.

And the weary years will still move on,

They will never all meet again.

With their sunshine and their pain:

But there is a heaven of quiet rest,

And one by one as the angels call,

They will meet on the other side.

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION.

NO. V.

THE TENDENCIES OF PÆDOBAPTISM -- PART IV.

Church and State.

cies of infant baptism, that it prepares the way

for state churchism—the union between church

and state. Its tendency to this result is remark-

ably exemplified in the reasonings of Dr. Wil-

Christ is a King, and his church is a kingdom,

The world and the churches of Christ are dan-

gerously intermixed. May he whose fan is in his

hand, by his Word and Spirit in his churches,

separate the chaff from the wheat!" When,

however, he comes to the advocacy of infant bap-

tism, he casts overboard all these Scriptural views.

He then maintains, according to Booth, that as

Jehovah, under the former dispensation, was the

God of unconverted Jews, so now "he may be A God to any," whether they ever be born again,

or not. He tells his readers, the Lord may de-

clare he will be a God to me and mine, without

warranting me to conclude, "that I am possessed

of grace, or a person actually justified. He is

my God, that I may believe. The Lord pro-

claims himself our God, and gives us his cove-

nant, and the seal of it, that we might be induced

to become his people. The ordinance [of bap-

tism is a seal of the first promise, or a confirming

token of initiation into that state wherein we may

say, The Lord is OUR GOD, and we are HIS PEO-

PLE." All this should seem to flow naturally

from the doctor's views in regard to what he calls

"relative holiness;" in harmony with which he

insists that, in a very general sense, every man,

whether Jew or Gentile, is deemed holy; that is,

in virtue of the Gospel grant of mercy, and the

means of grace, to the Gentiles as well as the

Jews." Nay, he represents "an opposing infidel

Head of the church," as possessing "relative

sanctification, or holiness." After this it is not

astonishing that he should proceed one step far-ther. "It [will not] follow," he says, "that be-

cause believers and penitents are represented as

suitable subjects of the Redeemer's kingdom,

therefore no other part of the human race are

to be so reckoned." Again he says, "It appears

from ancient prophecies that the Messiah's

kingdom, in its external aspect, should have kings

and their subjects, or whole nations, AS SUCH, in-

cluded in it; [and] that in some future period

That [the covenant of Egypt and Assyria] would

Upon this basis he argues as follows:-" If the

above prophecies refer to national conversions.

does not that lead to national churches? And

what then becomes [it may be asked] of the Dis-

senting and Congregational plan? I reply, that

a national establishment, if WELL ORDERED, ap-

pears more agreeable to the prophetic passages

we have been considering than the Antipædobap-

tist plan; nay, more agreeable to the general

tenor of revelation. I say, well ordered; for, in

the present case, the question is not, how they

are, but how they may be established. Nor does

there appear any irreconcilable difference between

a NATIONAL establishment and Congregational dis-

& The theory of Church and State applied.

attempted to realize this idea of a Congregation-

al State Church; and it was not until the year

1828 that the last fragment of their system was

swept away. With Presbyterian and Episcopal

Church establishments, as well as Romish ones, as

yet existing, all are familiar. And what is in-

volved in such establishments? In their admi-

nistration of infant baptism they forestall the

inalienable right of every human being to choose

his own religion. They proceed to impose taxes

upon all the members of a state for the support

the state-religion, whether they conform to it

or not. By a natural consequence, civil and mili-

tary force comes to be employed in the collec-

tion of these taxes. The Puritan and Pilgrim

fathers of New England fled across the Atlantic

tanism. Great Britain, at this moment, from end

to end, is agitated by the growing contest be-

tween the advocates and opponents of state-

The Puritan founders of Massachusetts actually

be national, and not confined to adults only.'

this should be universally the desirable case .-

I remark, further, in pointing out the tenden-

For the Christian Visitor.

And its portals are open wide:

But there in the shade of the old elm tree

And many an autumn wind has blown,

O'er hill and vale, its shrowd of snow,

And four has gone to the home beyond,

And waves and mountains high;

Where the children used to play.

Through the long bright summer's day,

And the soft wind murmurs with lonely sound

Where it stood so long ago,

THE OLD ELM TREE.

And its branches reach as far, and high,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

rior, confused noise," the "garments rolled in self what the church needs and the world expects. blood;" the strife of parties, the horrors of civil conflict, the dashing of nation against nation; value more highly their social influence, and that revolutions under which earth has reeled, and the they will not he sitate to use it for the benefit of very heavens have seemed to be moved out of those whom they have the power of assisting. their place; - such have been the instrumentali- Christianity never seems so noble as when it is ties employed about the things of God, or what shown in daily life. To hide one's light under a claimed to be such; and in this way it has be- bushel is neither scriptural nor sensible. The zed, and men have done the work of Satan in the name of Christ. All which could not have been but for the presence of the worldly element introduced into the church, and kept there by

& The pillar and ground of the Papacy. It is not too much to say, that in infant baptism we find one of the grand supports of the Papal apostacy. Once start men in a wrong direction in matters of religion, and God only knows how far they will go. Thus we have already found the doctrine of baptismal regeneration leading to the practice of infant baptism. From these united there springs a notion of priestly efficacy. This notion is further nursed by the doctrine of transubstantiation. And so there is raised up an order of men, clothed with powers akin to those of the King of heaven. They can do more than create worlds; they can renew souls. They can do more than reform men; they can redeem them. Nay, out of a poor wafer they create the Creator himself, and bear about with them Him to whom men and angels are subject. Thus every Romanist priest "opposeth and exalted himself above all that is called God, or that

god upon earth, who holds under his sway these lesser gods themselves, and rules over those who rule over all beside. See now whither this dogma of infant baptism | foundry.' He published a small work on 'The has borne us. In its most modest and least hurtful form, as propounded, for instance, by H. W. Beecher, it lays a foundation for all the results here not because he has found it in Scripture, but because "experience shews it to be good," then another, though he find not a word for these things hams. The doctor, as a Congregationalist, was a | in the Book of God, but because his "experience member of a body which, for the most part, has shews them to be good, may rest his soul upon still maintained a steady protest against state-re- the lie of baptismal regeneration, and bow down but not of this world .- The gospel church is a select body of people, of which Christ is the Head.

ligion. In one of his works, indeed, he says- to the priestly power of Rome, and admit all its blasphemous and injurious pretensions. And then hymns of praise. In most of our congregations when we pass hence to the semi-ritualism of a the few sing, not the many; even these sing tim-Williams, and the full blown Puseyism of Oxford, idly, not 'lustily and with good courage;' they and the impudent daring of Rome, where do we find ourselves but at the feet of the great Antichrist? lifting his brazen brow to heaven, and affronting the Lord of the universe while with his iron hoof hacrushes the hopes of men, and thrusts them down to the pit of dooin. Such are the dire consummations of infant baptism. What good man, with his eyes open to things like these, bringing it about. Let the preachers undertake would desire to be identified with them, or with the work.—Preach on singing. Exhort all in the anti-scriptural rite out of which they spring? the congregation to sing. Advise them to learn Well might such a one say, indeed, "O my soul!

> & Conclusion. It appears, from the preceding statements, that infant baptism is a far more serious evil than it is artistic, but more earnest and passional; not less generally supposed to be, even by its opponents. It were to be desired that those opponents should look more closely into this evil. Thus will they grow current and familiar, and become powerful be the better prepared for the conflict in regard educators of our theology.—Pittsburg Advocate. to it now gathering and thickening around us, Thus, too, will they learn to compassionate, at once more intelligently and more profoundly, the victims of the errors here exposed, while they take a more decided stand in regard to those erof truth, for those enlightening and holy influen-

to infest the church, and curse the world.

they may conduct them! sation, will bring this series of papers to a close.

THE SOCIAL ELEMENT IN RELIGION. To most of those who have recently enrolled

themselves in the church, an entire change of conduct and external life is necessary to make them suitable examples of their profession. They have been used to conviviality and amusements which, though not positively objectionable as immoral, will yet deaden and neutralize their religious influence if persisted in. Recreation is as essential now as ever, and when the excitement incident to the first awakening, with its numerous meetings and attendant calls upon one's energies and they want him to stay, he will stay; if they long sympathies - when all these are past, and one is to see him even more victorious than in any of left alone with himself, he feels weak and lonely. The world has been renounced and left behind, and yet there is nothing left to take its place. Not that the means of grace are less precious, or in any way distasteful, but a man cannot live and develop harmoniously on sermons and prayer meetings alone. The intellectual and social natures have claims, as well as the spiritual. Just here is where we see at once the need and the benefit of social christian life. But the churches too often think that when the revival season is past, and the fruit has been gathered in, nothing | gladness, - Congregationalist. more remains. They forget or ignore the social wants and needs of these lambs of the flock, and remembering that they have pledged their faith at the church altar, consider that they are safe. When will men and women realize that it is by the six days' life we are moved and affected more to escape the impositions of British Episcopacy. than the seventh; that fifty-two Sabbaths do not Roger Williams, again, fled from Massachusetts, form a breakwater strong enough to repel all the body listens more intently than is usual. And stand the double action. The wind tears at Yes, mamma; and he was a real nice, kind

> oned by a want of hearty, genial, social life. minds. With no home of his own, living in hired chambers, and boarding at hotels or restaurants, it is The half-day men astonish the preacher by being

ling distlay; the baton, and the bayonet, the ever it be. If it be christian society, it will be dungeon, and the scaffold, "the battle of the war- gladly welcomed, and will help one to make him-

We trust that christian people will learn to come impossible to distinguish between what was world and the men in it need all the light there from above, and what was from beneath. Mean- is, and it is criminal to withold all but a feeble while the power of the Gospel has been neutrali- glimmer upon only one day in seven.—Republican.

THE SPIRIT, OF SINGING.

Sacred singing is by divine appointment a part

the practice of infant Laptism, and the theories of public worship. If poetry is the flower of li-by which it is uppeld. So that whatever in these terature, music in the devotions of the sanctuary things is unscriptural, or bitter, or wicked, or is the perfection of poetry. It thrills the soul soul-destroying, it is all to be traced to infant with ecstacies of pleasure, or lifts it up into baptism as its minute but dismally fruitful seed, beights of rapt devotion. 'Music,' savs Luther. is the art of the prophets; as it is the only one which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul and put the devil to flight.' The great reformer, 'the singer of Eisenbach,' knew well how to employ music and make it enchant the senses with its thrilling strains. And what great reformation has ever taken place unaccompanied by a revival of Church music? Look at the Wesleys; at their lyrical literature, teeming from the press during their whole lifetime, and of unrivalled excellence; and at the singing which they inspired in the congregations. 'While giving the masses song, Wesley,' says Dr. Stevens, also endeavored to make them sing. He was continually urging his preachers to set the example, and not only to exhort the people to follow it, but to induce them to learn the science of music. 'Preach frequently on singing,' he said in the Minutes of Conference; 'suit the tune to the words:' 'do not suffer the people to sing too slow;' 'let the women sing their parts alone; let is worshipped." And high over all these towers no man sing with them unless he understands their great and awful high priest, "the man of sin, the son of perdition" by emphasis—a very the congregation to sing; in every large society the notes, and sings bass;' 'exhort every one in let them learn to sing; recommend our tune book

lection of tunes set to music, as sung at the grounds of Vocal Music.' Three others followed these at intervals, on 'Sacred Harmony,' adapted to the voice, harpsichord, and organ, for he indicated. For if one may practise infant baptism, was not opposed to instrumental music in divine It is doubtful whether we, as a Church, have preserved among us the power and attractiveness of our old congregational singing. We have improved church music in artistic character and the harmony of its parts, but lost the wealth of passion and energy that once accompanied drawl when they should be moving with spirit. As a result, our tunes no longer run through and fire the masses; and our old familiar hymns are almost forgotten. We need a revival of church music. This is a great, a pressing want. And it may be doubted if any better plan than that adopted by the Wesleys can be employed in to sing. Guard them against singing too slow. come not thou into their secret! Unto their assembly, mine honour! be not thou united!"

Admonish them to sing 'with spirit and with the understanding also '—throwing the whole soul into the work. This plan would soon remedy all

everywhere.' As early as 1742 he issued 'A col-

LONGINGS FOR A REVIVAL.

melodious, but more thrilling and attractive.

Then once again would our hymns and tunes

How can any really Christian heart dwell, even for a moment, upon the subject, without longing rors. And let them not fail to look to the God for a revival! Who is so cold as not to feel that it is better to be warm? Who so hungry as not es which shall one day purge away these errors, to think that it is better to be fed? Who and bless the world with a Christianity really re- that can recall some year of the right hand stored and reformed ;-a result which may not of the Most High, but must long to have those be expected until their last remnant has ceased sweet experiences of the nearness and dearness of his grace; of sins confessed and souls renewed; Meanwhile, if the statements here put forth of saints quickened and built up, and of churches can be disproved, by all means let them be dismade strong and beautiful; of young men turned proved. But let it be remembered, that neither away from the pursuits of gain to fit themselves assumption, nor declamation, nor abuse, can drive for the ministry of reconciliation; and of old men them from the field. And if opponents have consecrating their all to Christ for the broadening nothing better to offer, I shall not waste time in of his hold upon the world and the deepening of replying to them. The Lord lead all his people the churches hold upon all the springs of human into all truth! and endow them with grace hon- action; who, recalling such scenes, when the seestly to follow their convictions, whithersoever eret of God was upon his tabernacle, when His candle shined upon his head, and by His light he An attempt to point out the harmony between | walked through darkness - but must have longthe baptism of believers, and the gospel dispenings inexpressible that those good days should return, and more than return?

This is not like other dreams of the past-me mories of what has been, but never can be again; for this can be again, and be even more glorious and wonderful than any former wonder of glory. It is but the nearer manifestation of His presence, who wishes always to be present with us, and would be, if our sins would let him. He is just as powerful to bless now as he was then; just as willing-nay, just as anxious. Nothing can hinder his yearnings over his churches from breaking out into felt refreshings from his gracious presence with them, but their aversion and unfaithfulness. If they want him, he will come; if their past glad experiences, they have only to be more faithful to him, more co-operative with him, more humbly dependent on him, more earnestly reliant on him, more soul-searching in their confessions of sin to him, and more appreciative in their welcoming of the blessings of his graceand they can have their desire.

When our soul breaketh for the longing that it hath unto the God of our salvation, he will prove again upon the earth that he satisfieth the longing soul and filleth the haugry soul with

TOKENS OF A REVIVAL.

The Congregationalist, in an article headed The Presence of the Holy Spirit," enumerates ome of these manifestations as follows --

rushing influences of three hundred and thirteen days? When shall we learn the true value of are apt to drop of into a doze, and the young peodays? When shall we learn the true value of all all applied drop of social ple, whose eyes are so wandering that they sel-christianity? A vast majority of those lapses from religious long and earnestly at the preacher, as if what he life which christians so much deplore are occasi-

of God only at long intervals, seem to turn out twisted, and the blast with one and the same imwith one accord. And the lawyers, who are pact levels the giant trees of Lord Wellesley's either too busy or too uninterested in the gospel, Park. The only scene in India absolutely Engto be regular attendants; and the doctors, who lish. The native houses are of course and down. are very apt to have patients very sick just as the congregation.

Old Series
Vol. XVIII., No. 2.

tomed eye. Now and then some mother in Israel | were but an incident for which it could not wait. covers her face that her emotion, responsive to A few minutes later it struck Calcutta sixteen general gaze. The preacher's voice drops into dividual. The great city itself consists, looking the mellow monotone of confidential and affect from the north, as the wind did, of a vast assemtionate earnestness, as he pleads with men to be blage of huts some 150,000 of them, wholly unreconciled to God, until the answering feeling of sheltered, the nearest undulation being eighty miles magnetism that binds all to him and him to all. ed, colonaded houses. Away went the huts of

God or man) in the other. Heart melts to heart. the plain. Saints are moved in spirit for sinners, and sinners begin to be moved for themselves, until they deep for a space of nearly three miles, every inlong to cry out, "Men and brethren, what must | terstice being filled with native craft till the water we do to be saved?"

THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE.

ed in Calcutta, Oct, 5th, taken from the London

It has been the lot of the writer to live through two cyclones, only less violent than that of the and on the whole he considers the earthquake the your house about your ears, and suggests that the protection of heaven is suspended, but it gets it self done with, and the cyclone does not. The popular theory that such a storm occurs about once in ten years is, we believe, a mistake founded on imperfect knowledge. It occurs every year just after the tropical rains, but fortunately or civilization its force is not spent twice in the same spot, except after intervals of years, some times of quarter-centuries. The park planted by Marquis Wellesley, for example, sixteen miles from Calcutta, though now destroyed, has surthough not really unharmed. It is only when the destruction affects Europeans that in Asia details are known, and a storm which destroys everyhing between the Mauritius and Africa, or submerges a vast rice district, may remain in Eu- to a wind a surface hardly larger than a thick rope unreported. Once, however, in every ten rope, and as flexible as a hair. Two hundred and years some city like Calcutta, which, though ten vessels are reported wrecked, the Europeans tropical in every attribute and circumstance, is with characteristic self-absorption not counting still not in the tropics, is included within the the native eraft, which in the river and the canal sweep of the broad band of wind which rushes, twisting itself in a spiral with twists ashousand miles long, from the northeast to the southwest, French telegram. meeting fortunately nothing in its course from Bengal, till seven thousand miles away it brushes the white cloth off Table Mountain. Once in about a generation the same place finds itself near the centre of the mighty current, and civilization realizes for an instant how utterly feeble it is when nature choses that barbarism shall reign.

In Bengal there is always a slight but signified with a wall of rose-colored haze, the birds the defects of our singing; making it not less The trees, as it rises higher and higher, bend and shutters are blown in with reports like pistol shots. vity to this disease. and exposed to the full fury of the tempest the the typhoon, to see if masonary can hold out.

There are few situations on earth, not even within a few feet of every house, it is the "wind," the never ceasing, rushing blast, strong as an avalanche, and, so to speak, studded every ten misubstances, which soon wear out the nerves. Euslightest loss of their own hold over themselves, the slightest intermission in the strain of mental resistance-mental, for there is little to dowould destroy them. Many actually lose their swimming against a flood, and as it recedes they reality, utterly worn out, hardly able to use the sitting and rocking to their own sobs, a Portuguese alone standing fairly up to the storm," and mind gets gradually unhinged. If the settlement stands, as most indian settle-

ments do, by the river, the horror of the wind is aggravated by a more dangerous though less irritating plague of water. The cyclone comes when the river is full-the Hoogly, for example, was brimming, the water swollen by the late rains rushing down yellow with mud at a speed of eight miles an hour, and in a volume of millions of tons per minute. As the wind struck the village of Serampore, for instance, on its road to Calcutta, the river began to foam, to rise, to billow, till in everything higher than a blade of grass, the water strikes blows like the impact of a locomotive at speed below the bank, and in an hour the road, solidified by the labor of years till it is one mass of brick and concrete is swept away to the sea, and the waves break solidly into a Library twelve feet from the ground and a measure of sixty-five from high-water mark. The great scuffle? You say he was a nice, kind man. & Consequences.

Solution Consequences of the control of the contr cedars which surround the Friend of India pre-

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

orner of Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL,

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Che Christian Bisitor

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

In the instance we are speaking of eleven church bell rings, somehow find themselves drawn | thousand persons were roofless in half an hour, away from clients and patients, into the great their houses, roofs, joists, beams and doors blowing about like straws, while that eternal madden. 3. An unusual tenderness in hearing the word. ing wind, which seems almost a personal force, Now and then a tear glistens in some unaccus- keeps sweeping on as if the destruction of a town the appeal of the pulpit, may not attract the miles away, and then the losses ceased to be inacquiescent emotion betrays itself in the very away, fringed to the southwest with green-window-

4. An unusual fervor in the proper meeting the natives and the verandah roofs of the Europand in the Sabbath school. There are no wan- eans, and portions of the roofs of the cathedral, dering eyes, no shuffling feet in the one, no long weighing scores of tons followed, flying visibly, pauses, and no long dry harangues (whether to like condors with wings outspread, for yards over In the river the ships where lying five tiers

is not visible, and down on the crowd came the blast above and the Hoogly below, a volume of yellow water a mile broad, fifty feety deep, racing at the speed of a fast horse, and accumulated just Below is a discription of the one which occur- above the port by a sandbank which acts like the dam of some enormous mill-stream. Half the ships were without moorings, but against the Hoogly when once up chain cables mattered little. The whole mass began to drift, the native boats dropped under like walnut-shells, their crews dy-5th of October, and one considerable earthquake, ing in hundreds like water rats, the forest of friendlier manifestation of the two. It brings wrong Calcutta carelessness, furled sails, gave way like the forest on shore and with every heave of the river some steamer was thrown up. Imagine a thousand ton steamer, loaded for dcparture, weighing perhaps five thousand tons, nurled from the river up Wellington Street to the Somerset House, and our readers may form some idea of the force exerted against the shipping.

scarcely look at the steamer as it passed. Yet even this was not the strangest illustration vived the cyclones of seventy years, apparently but it is before us in two independent records, of the power of the wind. It seems incredible, that the blast tore bamboos from their roots and carried them through the air, a feat to which the destruction of a cathedral is a trifle. A cannonball would hardly breck a bamboo, and it presents would raise the number to thousands, and the loss of life is, we fear, not exaggerated in the

They will not understand the scene if they do not

add that the wind maddens them till they would

EXERCISE IN CONSUMPTION. Individuals predisposed to pulmonary tubercu-

losis, cannot pay too much attention to the subject of exercise. In addition to general exercise, they should adopt such local exercise of the chest and subsisting organs, as is calculated to expand cant warning of such an occurrence being at hand. the lungs, and increase the strength and power Nature suddently sinks to rest, the atmosphere of the muscles of respiration. The following we glows with heat, every settlement seems surround consider a very good plan to accomplish this end. ed with a wall of rose colored haze, the birds stop chirping, and the hum of insects, which over his arms and shoulders back. While in this poall Asiatic deltas is as permanent a sound as the sition let him inhale slowly as much air as he low roar of London is in Cheapside, suddenly ar- can, and repeat this exercise at short intervals rests itself, leaving on the ear a sort of pain of several times in succession. This exercise should silence. A little white cloud comes up march- be adopted daily by young persons whose chests ing as if self driven in the very teeth of the breeze, are narrow or deformed, and should be slowly a wall of dust is visible hundreds of feet high and and gradually increased. Persons whose lungs as visible to the eye as a canvass sail, and then are naturally weak, will derive great benefit from the unlucky watchers know that probably for this exercise, after a very short trial. Marked twelve hours life and property are in the hands changes soon take place in the external appearof God alone. Man and animals simply crouch, ance of the chest; for not only are the lungs exconscious for once that even courage has become panded by means of the dilation of their cells, worthless. Even in the plains, in stations where formerly compressed, but the ribs becomes elethere is no water, such a wind is bad enough. vated, and the muscles concerned in respiration acquire a greater degree of power and volume twist and groan till the roots yield to the tremen- by this increased action of the pasts. If pulmondous strain, and they are not broken but flung ary tuberculosis be the result of defective respiout of their sockets, as if the blast were wroth ration, as maintained by some writers, the local with their resistance, every roof with a pitch to exercise of the muscles of the chest cannot be too it goes whirling through the air, the wooden highly recommended to those who have a procli-

When phthisis becomes fully established in an Europeans wait, half maddened with the roar of individual who has been in the habit of leading a sedentary life, if he desires to live long, overcome his disorder, and enjoy health, he must Exwaiting for the certainty of murder of which Go- ERCISE. If he does not change his habits, all mevernment has forewarned you, equal to the strain dication will be in vain. Those who sit down such a wind produces on the mind. It is not the and nurse their disease will fall a sure prey to it. storm, the continuous volleys of bolts, rapid as I always despair of a listless inactive patient. It the fire during an engagement, which usually accompany a cyclone, and strike, or seem to strike life and repose death." The records of medicine abound with instances of recovery from this malady, under the influence of active, vigorous exertion. And thousands would be added to the nutes with gusts which strike the wall like solid list if physicians would be more positive in their directions on this subject. There should be no ropeans feel as if battling with spirits, as if the timidity here. If the individual is able to walk or ride at all, he should take daily exercise. "Nor should the weather," says Richardson, "be scrupulously studied. Though I would not advise the consumptive patient to expose himself recktempers, clench teeth and fists, as if they were lessly to the severest inclemencies of the weather, being exposed to human violence, and indeed there I would, nevertheless, warn him against allowing is a sort of living malignity in the blast. They are the dread of taking cold to confine him on every occasion when the temperature may be low or the remain as prostrate as if the wave had been a skies overcast. I may be told that the patient is too feeble to bear exertion; but except in the little judgment fatigue has left. The natives give last stage when every remedy must prove unavailway first. "In the office," writes a friend to our- ing, I believe there are few who cannot use exerselves, "the natives were weeping like babies, cise out of doors; and it sometimes happens that those who are exceedingly debilitated find, "pon guese alone standing fairly up to the storm," and though the European neither sits nor sobs, his by the effort, and that the more they exert themselves the better able they are to support the exertion."-Lancet and Observer.

> From the American Messenger. "ONLY A LITTLE TIPSY."

"Oh, mamma," said a bright boy of nine years, "did you hear the fire-bells ring this morn-"Yes, my dear."

"The city hall was burnt down," added the boy, "and a man who had been put in the lockman. He got in a scuffle last night with some

rowdies, and to keep the peace till morning they put him in the lock-up. People are so sorry he is burnt."

seems strange.' "Why, mamma, he was only a little tir "Only a little tipsy! That explains all