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Long and Short BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch; Carriage BANDS in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open,

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

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St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.—wvi

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

GOVERNOR—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow. Subscribed Capital £600,000

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

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The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January Grancial year 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 fu-

licies participate from the date o 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 MACKAY, july 13,—wpw ly Custom House Building. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance buildings, Liverpool. Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest ffices in the kingdom.

highly satisfactory results were shown:— FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following

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 was \$22, the sum assured £387,752 fs. 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.

1855 . 822 867,752 6 8 12,854 8 4

The remarkable nerease 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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SPURGEON'S SERMON.

THE GOSPEL'S POWER IN A CHRISTIAN'S LIFE. "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel f Christ."—Phil. i. 27.

The word "conversation" does not merely mean our talk and converse one with another, but the whole course of our life and behaviour in the world. The Greek word signifies the actions and the privileges of citizenship, and we are to let our whole citizenship, our actions as citizens of the new Jernsalem, be such as becometh the gospel of Christ. Observe, dear friends, the difference between the exhortations of the legalists and those of the gospel. He who would have you perfect in the flesh, exhorts you to work that you may be saved, that you may accomplish a meritorious righteousness of your own, and so may be accepted before God. But he who is taught in the doctrines of grace, urges you to holiness for quite another reason. He believes that you are saved, since you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and he speaks to as many as are saved in Jesus, and then he asks them to make their actions conformable to their position; he only seeks what he may reasonably expect to receive: "Let your conversation be such as becometh the gospel of Christ. You have been saved by it, you profess to glory in it, you desire to extend it; let then your conversation be such as becometh it." The one, you perceive, bids you to work that you may enter heaven by your working; the other exhorts you to labor because heaven is yours as the gift of divine grace, and he who would have you act as one who is made meet to be a partaker of the inheritance of the saints in light. Some persons cannot hear an exhortation without at once crying out we are legal. Such persons will always find this Tabernacle the wrong place for them to feed in. We are delighted to preach good high doctrine, and to insist upon it that salvation is of grace alone; but we are equally delighted to preach good high practice and to insist upon it, that that grace which does not make a man better than his neighbors, is a grace

We must meditate for two or three minutes upon what the gospel is; then take up the points in which our conversation ought to be like the gospel; and finally, utter a few earnest words to press upon professors of religion here, the stern necessity of letting their conversation be such as becometh the gospel of Christ.

which will never take him to heaven, nor render

him acceptable before God.

I. "THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST!" WHAT IS IT? We catch at the last two words, "of Christ," Indeed, if you understand Christ you understand the gospel. Christ is the author of it; he, in the fullness of time, wrought out eternal redemption for as many as his father had given him. He is the author of it as its architect and as its builder. We see in Christ Jesus the Alpha and the Omega of the Gospel. He has provided in the treasury of grace all that is necessary to make the gospel the gospel of our salvation. And as he is the author of it, so is he the matter of it. It is impossible to preach the gospel without preaching the person, the work, the offices, the character of Christ. If Christ be preached the gospel is promulgated, and if Christ be put in the background, then there is no gospel declared. "God forbid that I should know anything among you," said the apostle, "save Jesus Christ and him crucified," and so saying, he was carrying out his commission to preach the gospel both to Jews and to Gentiles. The sum total, the pith, the marrow—what the old puritans would have called the quintessence of the gospel is, Christ Jesus; so that when we have done preaching the gospel we may say, "Now of the things which we have spoken, he is the sum," and we may point to him in the manger, to him on the cross, to him risen, to him coming in the second advent, to him reigning as prince of the kings of the earth, yea, point

to him everywhere, as the sum total of the gospel. It is also called "the gospel of Christ," because it is he who will be the finisher of it; he will put the finishing stroke to the work, as he laid the foundation stone. The believer does not begin in Christ, and then seek perfection in himself. No, as we run the heavenly race, we are still looking unto Jesus. As his hand first tore away the sin which doth so easily beset us, and helped us to run the race with patience, so that same hand shall hold out the olive branch of victory, shall weave it into a chaplet of glory, and put it about our brow. It is the gospel of Jesus Christ-his property; it glorifies his person, it is sweet with the cavor of his name. Throughout it bears the mark-of his artistic fingers. If the heavens are the work of God's fingers, and the moon and the stars are by his ordinance, so we may say of the whole plan of salvation—the whole of it; great Jesus! is thy workmanship, and by thy ordinance it standeth fast.

But then it is "the gospel of Jesus Christ," and though hundreds of times this has been explained it will not be amiss to go over it. It is the "good spell" the "good news," of Jesus Christ, and it is "good news" emphatically, because it clears away sin-the worst evil on earth. Better svin, it sweeps away death and hell! Christ came into the world to take sin upon his shoulders and to earry it away, hurling it into the red sea of his atoning blood. Christ, the scape-goat, took the sin of his people upon his own head and bore it all the way into the wilderness of forgetfulness, where, if it be searched for, it shall be found no more forever. This is "good news," for it tells that the cancer at the vitals of humanity has been cured; that the leprosy which rose even to the very brow of manhood, has been taken away; Christ has filled a better stream than the river Jordan, and now says to the sons of men, "Go,

Besides removing the worst of ills, the gospel is "good news," because it brings the best of blessings. What doth it but give life to the dead! It opens dumb lips, unstops deaf ears, and unseals blind eyes. Doth it not make earth the abode of peace? Has it not shut the doors of hell upon believers, and opened the gates of heaven to all who have learned to trust in Jesus' name? "Good news!" why, that word "good has got a double meaning when it is applied to the gospel of Jesus Christ. Well were angels employed to go and tell it, and happy are the men who spend and are spent in the proclamation of such glad tidings of great joy. "God is re-conciled!"—"Peace on earth!"—"Glory to God in the highest!"-"Good will towards men!" God is glorified in salvation, sinners are delivered the countless host redeemed by blood.

It is "good news," too, because it is a thing that could not be invented by the human intellect. It was news to angels!—they have not ceased to wonder at it yet, they stand looking upon the mercy seat, and desiring to know more of it. It will be news in eternity, we shall

"Sing with rapture and surprise, His loving kindness in the skies."

The "good news," put simply in a few words, s just this, "that God was in Christ, reconciling

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

the world unto himself, not imputing their tresthat he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."-"This is a taithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." So much, then,

for what is the gospel? (To be Continued.)

TOO MUCH EXPECTED OF THE MINISTER. The duties of the minister of Christ are ar-

duous, if nothing more is required of him than what properly belongs to him, but when the demands are so exorbitant that it is impossible to meet them, his situation is truly lamentable. It is placing him where no people have any right to place him. That this is often done we need no greater evidence than the simple obvious facts which are before us. Let us take at least a cursory view of the matter.

1. He is expected to fill the pulpit. He must preach two able sermons every Sabbath, if not three. These are expected to be such sermons as will bear criticism. No matter whether he is sick or well, or what may be the circumstances, the requisition is imperative. The critics will make no allowance—they will admit no apology. He is paid for preaching, and preaching worthy of the name it must be, or else he must give place to another who will be expected to do better. Now if this were all-if all he was required to do was to preach, he might possibly by close application through the week, and the blessing of God. satisfy most of his hearers; but he is expected to be ready to preach at any time, to give other than religious lectures, to attend any number of funerals, Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, Conferences, &c. Besides, he is expected to have a family, to give his attention to making daily provision for their wants lest he be worse than an infidel, to be especially attentive, as he naturally will, if any of them are sick, and oftentimes to do the work of the family, as his limited salary will not permit him to keep help. If he is broken of his rest, and worn down with the care of a sick child or wife, strange as it is, he is expected to preach just as well on the Sabbath, or some will begin to find fault and talk of a change, and

2. He is expected to fill the pews. This seems very unreasonable, yet so it is. The idea exists even in the minds of professors of religion that the right kind of a minister will fill the house. They throw all the responsibility on the minister, when at the same time, perhaps, it is a personal quarrel with themselves that keeps people away. I have known this to be the case in more theen of one instance. What can be baser? Individur, or a society take such a course as to keep peofeet. ister for it. He should not be made responsiton. any way. Just as if he could be expected to fi-just cinate those who have not been accustomed to OS.

perhaps actually bring it about. This is not all.

tend meeting regularly; and by clap-trap, florers, or by preaching to please them, to hold the there; and to do this over the fault-finding the pretended friends of the meeting. It enough for him to fill the pulpit well when people fill the pews well. 3. He is expected to do an unreasonable amount of visiting. He should make pastoral visits DY the benefit of his flock and for the help they v afford him in sermonizing. He should be soc and faithful, but he cannot be always gaddi. ND, He cannot be in his study and at the same ti ND, in the street. He cannot attend to his other e, after

ties and be all the time visiting. It ought note New as well be required of him; and yet some families irtues: pect him to call almost every week. If the were sick it would be proper, otherwise it worchitis, be unreasonable. They should not expect himally. call on them oftener as a general rule than he cueys call on all others. I never knew a pastor w was not blamed for not calling, which is enou very to show that the demand is extravagant; ford and doubt not, we have some pastors who do the duty in this respect. Sometimes people resally. to this course to excuse their own remissner

when, if they should see the minister comitthey would feign absence from home if the can thought they could escape detection. The poto be minister has to bear a great deal that does nisfac-

4. He is required to make the prayer meetico. interesting. This an impossibility. It takes looks, least two or three to do that. He may do Incils, part by punctuality and faithfulness, but others. must do theirs, or the prayer meeting will f Gore must do theirs, or the prayer meeting will force short of its designed utility. How unreasonabed at Dressing, without giving that greasy appearance sotle it is for brethren and sisters to make the minister tricks by which animals are made uncomfortable. responsible for their consequent coldness. It is strange that any man with common sense should attempt to make the minister responsible for his duty or his coldness; still it is so. He will exclaim, "See how the prayer meetings are run down. We must have a minister who will keep up the interest." The minister keep up the interest! and at the same time the members violate the most solemn vows made to God and to the church that they would help sustain these meetings. How absurd! Let the membership attend

state of things; and until they do this they will not have interesting prayer meetings, 5. He is made responsible for the conversion of sinners. This is wrong. "See," says one, "our minister has no conversions; and yet were it not for the remissness of that member and of others like him there would be conversions. The influence of his labors is counteracted by the coldness of the church, and who is responsible ? Unfaithful, fault-finding professors of religion may attempt to throw the responsibility of their neglect on the minister, but if he only does his duty it will come back upon themselves with a fearful etribution. They cannot thus trifle with these things, and misuse the servant of God with im-

The minister has enough to do to attend to his own duty; and that is all the church should expect of him. If they claim more than this they do an injury both to themselves and to him.-Morning Star.

> [From "Our Young Folks."] AUNT ESTHER'S RULES.

In my last number I told my little friends about my good Aunt Esther, and her wonderful cat Juno, and her dog Pero. In thinking what to from the wrath to come, and hell does not receive the multitudes of them, but heaven is filled with the days when I was a little girl, and used to efficiency of his grace. His blood cleanseth from the habits and character of different animals, and

One was, never to frighten an animal for sport. passes unto them." "God so loved the world, I recollect I had a little white kitten, of which J was very fond, and one day I was amusing mysel with making her walk up and down the key-board of the piano, and laughing to see her fright a the strange noises which came up under her feet. Puss evidently thought the place was haunted, and tried to escape; it never occurred to me, however, that there was any cruelty in the operation, till Aunt Esther said to me, " My dear, you must never frighten animals. I have suffered enough from fear to know that there is no suffering more dreadful; and a helpless animal that cannot speak to tell its fright, and cannot understand an explanation of what alarms it, ought to move your pity."

I had never thought of this before, and then I remembered how, when I was a very, very little girl, a grown-up boy in school had amused himself with me and my little brother in much the same way as that in which I had amused myseli with the kitten. He hunted us under one of the school-room tables by threatening to cut our ears off if we came out, and took out his penknife, and opened it, and shook it at us whenever we offered to move. Very likely he had not the least idea that we really could be made to suffer with fear at so absurd a threat, any more than I had that my kitten could possibly be afraid of the piano; but our suffering was in fact as real as if the boy really had intended what he said, and was really able to execute it.

Another thing which Aunt Esther strongly impressed on my mind was, that, when there were domestic animals about a house which were not wanted in a family, it was far kinder to have them killed in some quick and certain way than to chase them out of the house, and leave them to wander homeless, to be starved, beaten, and abused. Aunt Esther was a great advocate for killing animals, and, tender-hearted as she was, she gave us many instructions in the kindest and quickest way of disposing of one whose life must be sacrificed.

Her instructions sometimes bore most remarkable fruits. I recollect one little girl, who had been trained under Aunt Esther's care, was once coming home from school across Boston Common, when she saw a party of noisy boys and dogs tormenting a poor kitten by the side of a frog pond. The little wretches would throw it into the water, and then laugh at its vain and frightened efforts to paddle out, while the dogs added to its fright by their ferocions barking. Belle was a brighteved, spirited little puss, and her whole soul was roused in indignation; she dashed in among the throng of boys and dogs, and rescued the poor half-drowned little animal. The boys, ashamed, of received from London. The hold the noon cold.

FELLOWS a do CHOATE'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A new andwas successful remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sept. 28. FELLOWS & CO., Wholesale and Retail ler Lawrence, Tripoli, China, &c.—220 Cases and Balhat

Further Shipments to arrive per "Brittania," ely DANIEL & Boits sept 21 Rubeolina, this article is fast gaining favor excellent preparation for the Hair. All who have

speak highly of it. For sale by sept 22 ROBINSON BROS., 80 Prince Wm are VICTORIA HOUSE.

1865.

AUTUMN.

1860
NEW GOODS ex steamer United Kingdom, now he ing—Woollens; Dress Goods; Black Silks the Merinos; French Delaines; Wineeys, Tweeds, Cnat Shirtings, Canvas, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Gaus? Small Wares, &c. &c.

est designs. Other shipments by mail steamers anith ng vessels expected weekly. The above Goods, with stock on hand, are offered to I ONDON GOODS.—A part of our London DRUG of

PERFUMES. Just received. PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATERIALS, from the best h to PHOTOGRAPHER S MATERIALS, from the best in PURE LIME JUICE—a genuine article—just receiv SURGEON'S POCKET INSTRUMENTS—just received SURGEON'S POCKET INSTRUMENTS—just received sept 21

FELLOWS & er-WOOL BLANKETS, all sizes and qualities, now tyed at (sept 7) ENNIS & GARDNOW
EECHES.—200 Fine Healthy Leeches. Just reill

and for sale by. T. B. BARKut-I ONDON GOODS .- Per steamer St. Lawrence its Acacia, Gum Gamboge, Gum Tragacanth, Whit a tile Soap, Cocoa Nut Oil, Arrow Root, (Bermuda); Ethalk, Pearl Sago, Oil Lemon, Oil Verbena, Oil Citratle Oil Patchouli, Rimmell's Vinegar, Druggist's Sundry to on Patchoun, Rimmen's vinegar, Druggist's Sundra to numerous to specify; Dalby's Carminative, Solution ride Lime, Dinneford's Magnesia, Murray's do.; Dis Cement, Ede's Salts Lemon; Bond's Indellible Ink; inst Shaving Sticks, Refined Celatine; Holloway's Pilels,

Ointment; Blanchard's Pills.

Sept 14

ROBINSON BROS., Drugg of respect to re DUBEOLINA .- A new and elegant preparation "They have but one short little life to live, they are dumb and cannot complain, and they are wholly in our power"-these were the motives by which she appealed to our generosity.

Aunt Esther's boys were so well trained, that they would fight valiantly for the rescue of any ill-treated animals. Little Master Bill was a bright-eyed fellow, who wasn't much taller than where have, and wore a low-necked dresse with white ruffles. But Bill had a brave heart in his little body, and so one day, as he was comthese meetings and take a part, with the minister ing from school, he dashed in among a crowd of they have, and they soon will find a very different dogs which were pursuing a kitten, took it away from them and held it as high above his head as his little arm could reach. The dogs jumped upon his white neck with their rough paws, and scratched his face, but still he stood steady till a man came up and took the kitten and frightened

away the dogs. Master Bill grew up to be a man, and at the battle of Gettysburg stood a three days' fight, and resisted the charge of the rebels. A really brave-hearted fellow is generally tender and compassionate to the weak; only cowards torment that which is not strong enough to fight them; only cowards starve helpless prisoners or torture

I can't help hoping that, in these stories about different pets, I have made some friends among the boys, and that they will remember what I have said, and resolve always to defend the weak, and not permit any cruelty where it is in their power to prevent it. Boys, you are strong and brave little fellows, but you oughtn't to be strong and brave for nothing; and if every boy about the street would set himself to defending helpless animals, we should see much less cruelty than we now do.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE CHIEF OF SINNERS .- Such, especially, did spend many happy hours in Aunt Esther's parlor all sin—from sin in every form, and sins of every talking with her. Her favorite subject was always degree. There is nothing too hard for Almights degree. There is nothing too hard for Almighty grace, provided only men will honestly and humthe habits and character of different animals, and their various ways and instincts, and she used to tell us so many wonderful, yet perfectly authentic, stories about all these things, that the hours passed away very quickly.

Some of her rules for the treatment and care that can exceed the measure of his grace. He is Old Series
Vol. XVIII., No. 41

greatest privileges. Such was Saul of Tarsus He was born and reared in the bosom of the church—was early dedicated to God in the solem ordinance of circumcision. He had the advan tage of a religious, as also of a liberal education Hence the aggravation of his guilt in neglecting and rejecting the great salvation so long. Bu he went even further than this. He persecuted the messengers of this grace. He made violen. and active opposition to the truth. He blas phemed the name of Christ, and compelled other to do the same. This it was that so deeply hum bled him in after life. He could never forgive himself that he had so grievously dishonored hi gracious Redeemer. He seemed to think it wa only because he did it ignorantly that he obtain ed forgiveness, and that he might serve as an ex ample to encourage others. In him was exem plified the exceeding richness of God's grace Nor is he the only example. The Bible record many. None ever came truly seeking mercy, and were sent empty away. None ever will. And none are more welcome than the chief of sinners Such, especially, Jesus delights to save. No that he would encourage men to sin, but that he may display the exceeding richness and efficacy of his grace. - Journal and Messenger.

"WHAT MUST I DO?"

Since I first discovered Jesus to be "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that be lieveth," I have more than once met with a poo sinner seeking peace, at the foot of Sinai instead of Calvary; and I have heard him, now and again in bitter disappointment and fear, groaning out 'What must I do?" I have said to him, "Do do! what can you do? what do you need to do?

Nothing, either great or small. Nothing, sinner, no; Jesus did it, did it all, Long, long ago. When He, from His lofty throne,

Stooped to do and die, Everything was fully done-Hearken to His cry: "It is finished;" yes, indeed, Finished every jot;

Tell me, is it not? Weary, working, plodding one, Wherefore toil you so? Cease your doing; all was done Long, long ago.

Sinner, this is all you need;

Till to Jesus' work you cling By a simple faith, "Doing is a deadly thing, Doing ends in death."

Cast your deadly doing down, Down at Jesus' feet; Stand in Him, in Him alone, Gloriously complete.

THE LORD UPON THE WATERS .- On fast day Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams, of New York, preached a sermon, of which the following sentences will give our readers an idea of his command, of the richest imagery :-

Such a flood has swept over our land for the ast four years. Treason, rebellion, riot, assassination, has swept over us in blinding gusts. But the storm has passed, and we see to-day that upon this flood God has been stretching out the canvass. and tightening the cords of his pavilion. Abraham Lincoln, abused in life, is justified in his death. The assassination, which came to inaugu rate anarchy, has imparted strength to the national arm. The contention of a century has sud denly been settled. Liberty and equity are triumphant. The Dred Scott decision, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Repeal of the Missouri Compro mise, the raising of city mobs-all lauuched forth for the destruction of freedom-have most signally failed. God has so controlled these floods that treason and slavery have been stamped with a more lasting infamy.

So it always has been. There have been floods of migration, of invasion, of persecution, of heresy; but on the very crest of the surging waves God has ever planted his throne. Higher than all surging waters of human opposition-above the howl and shriek of earthly passion—the voice of the Lord has been heard, clear and strong.

And so it will be to the end of time. The sceptre of our God is an unconquerable sceptre-The Lord sitteth King forever."

Just before Dr. Parson Cooke's death at Lynn, he wrote the following note to be read to his people :- " As I am about to close my Ministry and my life, I have one thing to say to my people, that all the support I find in a dying hour, is in the doctrines of grace I have preached, which centre in Jesus Christ and him crucified, and are to my heart a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation that Christ came into the world to save sinners of whom I am chief, and that these I would commend to the acceptance of all, with my dying breath."

The spirit of Christ sweetly calms the soul' or suffering believer, not by taking away all sense of pain, but by overcoming it by a sense of his

Such is the blessing of a benevolent heart, that, let the world frown as it will, it cannot possibly bereave it of all happiness, since it can rejoice in the prosperity of others.

"Are you still in the land of the living?" inquired a man of an aged friend. "No, but I am going there." This world is the shadow-heaven

How long may it take a man to embrace Christ as his Saviour? As long as it takes a drowning man to let go a straw and lay hold of a rope.

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS. The tone of the following leader from the Ex-

aminer and Chronicle, of recent date, is highly conciliatory in its expressions towards England,

rtance in its bearings on the future relations between America and Great Britain. These gentlemen came over to see with their own eyes the the natics and character of different animals, and their various ways and instincts, and she used to tell us so many wonderful, yet perfectly authentic, stories about all these things, that the hours passed away very quickly.

Some of her rules for the treatment and care of animals have impressed themselves so distinctly on my mind, that I shall never forget them, and I am going to repeat some of them to you.

The chief of sinners are those that sin against the greatest light—who neglect or abuse the single of the country, the character and development of the country, the character and development of the country, the character and development of the country, the character and this light exterior, Lord Palmerston hides deeper brought to this resources, the temper of the people, and to seek opportunities for large and permanent in a chief concern to be at peace with his God; that he has not lived so long without having made in the treest to see things in their true light, and not through the distorting medium of bigotry. They came to inspect, not to criticise. Theirs was not a mere pleasure tour; they "meant business," and went carnestly about it. Rapid as was their they are proved of Lord Palmerston hides deeper brought to the temper of the people, and to seek opportunities for large and permanent in the could not seek opportunities for large and permanent in the could not seek opportunities for large and permanent to seek opportunities for large and permanent to seek opportunities for large and permanent the could not seek opportunities for large and permanent to seek opportunities for large and permanent development of the country, the character and

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B. The Christian Visitor

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family

It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

journey, their observation was by no means superficial; and judging from the tenor of their speeches, we have no doubt they will make a report which well effect a total change in English sentiment towards this country.

As a practical people, the English are always keenly alive to business advantages, and like to maintain amicable relations with countries offering these. When Sir Morton Peto goes home, and reports the wonderful vitality of the United States—their unexampled opportunities for the investment of capital-the general prosperity of the people—our vast natural resources—the unceasing demand for labor in the West-his plain, business-like statements will force a hearing, and make even the Southern sympathizers ashamed that they were ever so foolish as to be the dupes of such men as Spence, Roebuck and Gregory, who poisoned the English mind against the Northern States, and endeavored, too successfully, to create the impression that a long period of financial calamity and prostration would follow the close of war in this country. No one will dare accuse these gentlemen of romancing. They have given too substantial proofs of their sincerity; and the sagacity which led them to invest in the North before the war, in spite of the solemn warnings and ponderous sarcasm of the London Times, has been so thoroughly vindicated by events, that few will now venture to question the correctness of their judgment. We doubt whether a visit even from that dis-

tinguished and unflinching friend of the United States, John Bright, would have been productive of more beneficial results to both countries. A large party in England would have listened to his report on the political, social, and business condition of the United States with respect and attention; but as large a party would have charged him with political bias, with seeing things altogether in a rose-colored light, and thus his teaching would be, in a great measure, lost upon a class of men whom it is desirable to make our friends. There can be no question that the interests of the United States and England are intimately connected. The prosperity or depression of one must affect the other for injury or for good. Wide as the divergence has been of late, the two nations are drawn together by ties of blood, language, civilization and religion, as are no other nations on the face of the globe. Everything tending to strengthen and multiply these natural bonds, will be welcomed by Christian patriots of both countries with sincere gratification. We are heartily glad that Sir Morton Peto and his companions have made so long a visit to this country, and that they have been so heartily received by our people. We may be sure that the impression they carry back with them to England will be that the moral and commercial union between the two nations is one that ought never to We have not space to sketch the route pur-

sued by these gentlemen; but one circumstance deserves special mention. At Chicago they were conducted over Camp Douglas, where thousands of rebel prisoners were lately confined. There they saw the enclosure, the sheds, the hospitals, just as they were during the war, and could form a judgment as to the mode of treating rebel prisoners at the North. We deeply regret that their journey had not been extended to Andersonville, where they could have seen, with unprejudiced eves, the horrible evidence of rebel barbarity, We wish this additional testimony to the truth of Union charges against Winder, Wirz, and other rebel leaders, could have been thus laid before the people of England.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Peter Bayne concludes an able and discriminating article upon this eminent British statesman, in the Watchman and Reflector, as follows :-

The fact is, as I before hinted, that Lord Palmerston has never been more than the man of his time. He has not sunk beneath, nor has he risen above, its general level, and has never been squeamish about the professional immoralities of diplomacy. He has from first to last exhibited in rare perfection that lightness of mind, manner and conversation, that habit of taking every thing up on the sunny side, of being very earnest about nothing, and of seeming less earnest than you really are, that genial cynicism and polite insouciance, which are so profoundly characteristic of the nineteenth century. It is somewhat remarkable that this turn of character is unmistakably attested by the expression of Count Cavour's face, an expression, however, which has more of bitterness in it than Lord Palmerston's. I believe it would be scientifically correct to say that Lord Palmerston never felt on any subject so intensely as to derange his appetite. At the time when Great Britain was ringing with indignation and horror on account of the disasters suffered by the British army in the Crimea, the jests of the Prime Minister were the nightly entertainment of the House of Commons. How said and part his addresses to a lady in early life, and to have been rejected; but when the same lady, then the widowed Countess Cowper, accepted and married him at the age of fifty-six, she found his heart sound as an apple, and his front unscarred by the sorrows of a rejected lover. His disposition has always made him mable to sympathize with men of ideas and principles, like Gladstone, and has rendered him first the idol and then the detestation of thorough-going continental Liberals, like Kossuth and Mazzini. It accounts, too, for the fact that he has been always suspected and disliked by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and the majority of British Radicals. No great man has ever been thus light and airy of mood, but if Palmerston's disposition is the negation of greatness, it is not an unenviable disposition for all that. In these days of hot ambition, of furious competition, of burning hearts and palpitating brains, when the path upwards to the height of fame lies here along the precipice, at whose foot are the bones of suicides, and here by the bank where genius sunk into idiocy, or fevered to madness, moans or shrieks, one could envy a man who, after sixty years' constant participation in the politics of Europe, is as gay and careless as a boy, and has borne the concerns of nations as lightly on his heart as the embroidered gold-sprig on his waistcoat. Copying out the lectures of Dugald and on this account we feel much pleasure in giving it a place in our columns:—

We regard the visit of Sir Morton Peto and

We regard the visit of Sir Morton Peto and las, seeing through him, checkmating him, bord his friends to this country as an event of unusual Palmerston has ever been the same attentive, clear-headed, industrious worker, gay companion genial talker, popular minister, happy man,

It has been said—I hope it is true—that under this light exterior, Lord Palmerston hides deeper