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New Series, (Whole No. 153. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

C	ITY O	F GLA	SGOW	×.	
Incorpor	ated by	Act o	f Parli	amen	t
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Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances.

THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was L established in 1838, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but likewise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions

and to the liberality of its dealings. The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Pohey-holders.

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 halt percent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fature be accortained and allocated quinquennially. Po-heies 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, july 18.-wpv ly WILLIAM MACKAY, Custom House Building.

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, - - - - \$5,000,000.

Insurance effected at the lowest rates. J. W. WELDON Agent for New Brunswick. Office-701/2 Prince William Street. St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.-wvi

GEORGE THOMAS,

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

Insurance against Accidents, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Coun. (The Pioneer and only reliable Company of the kind on this side of the Atlantic.) CAPITAL (paid up and securely invested), \$500,000.

THE full amount Insured may be secured in case of Fatal Accident, or a weekly compensation for any ac-cident resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordi-nary Premiums as follows:--

\$500	at	De	atl	i, or	\$3	00	₽.	weel	c, for	\$3	00	~ ? 9	annum.
1,000		66		64	· 5	00		66	+6	5	00		**
1,500		44		6	7	50		**	66	7	50		66
2,000		66		44	10	00-		66	66	10	60	1	66
5,000		""		66	25	00		64	66	25	00		66
10,000		""		66	50	00		"	166	50	00		"

Extra prem. required for Special Risks. Every person ought to be Insured ! - None are free from liability to Accident ! 1

Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been already paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten nd Policies issued No Medical Examination required.

The best and most respectable references given. All

THE HAPPINESS OF AC BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

How beautiful the life we lead, Now that our noontide is o'er, And, mid our garnered sheaves we sit At Memory's door; No more to delve in Mammon's mine What use have we for hoarded gold ? The garments of our last repose No coin can hold.

No more we heed ambition's call, Nor shrink from Censure harsh and blind, Nor covet fame, we've tried them all-All are but wind. No more beguiled by gilded dreams,

With futile eagerness we stray; See at our side experience stands, Our guide alway.

The passions of unbridled youth. The shipwrecked schemes of years mature, No more we trembling strive to curb, No more endare. We've toiled for love, we've wept for grief, Seen hope's young buds fall dry and sere, Yet bless the discipline that once We deemed severe.

We've mourned for those who went before, But gladly now behold them stand, And beckon toward their own bright shore, With greeting hand. Our feet were blistered mid the sands Which on life's caravan we prest, Now gentle Twilight smiling brings The balm of rest.

As if from Pisgah we descry Realm after realm in beauty spread; Some that we erst explored, and one We soon shall tread ; Our Mother Earth was kind and good, A conch she gives beneath her sod ; We bless her, and rejoicing turn Homeward to God.

From the Watchman and Reflector. ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

NO. I-LONDON.

If you wish to make a tour All Round the World, the best place to start from is London. If you wish to examine every phase of life, the best place to see it is London. It is the world in miniature. "It is not a city," said a French economist, "it is a province covered over with houses." Whatever of wealth, whatever of poverty, whatever of virtue, whatever of vice, what contrasts soever the great globe presents, you may

find packed away in this wonderful city. But if you wish to make a tour All Round the World, do not tarry too long in London. Do

cannot see him at one view.

cover 78,000 English acres. If the buildings

were all rauged in a single line, they would form

a continuous street a thousand miles long. There

are over 10,000 streets, courts, and the like, enu-

merated in the post-office directory. The aggre-

gate length of the metropolitan thoroughfares

amounts to 1750 miles. The cost of paving

Eighty-five thousand first see the light, sixty-one

more than two fifths of London is said to be in-

sured. But it is needless to attempt to grasp

the statement that the oceans contain 6441 bil-

Like

this sum-it is simply incomprehensible.

London.

millions of cubic feet.



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

and hovels. One hundred thousand persons are annually relieved by the poor-houses and workhouses. The receipts for poor-rates were estimated at \$7,500,000 in 1860. Nearly six millions the prevention of cracity to animals, and every other form of philanthropic effort. It is estima-

assumes in London. One hundred thousand per-sons annually offend against the law. The num. look of what he worked in, with the knowing ber of persons confined each year in the princi-pal jails sometimes exceed 40,000. 6,000 po-licemen guard the lives and property of the citizens against them. The family of London pro fessional criminals is 16,900 strong-107 barglars; 110 house-breakers; 38 highway robbers; 773 pick-pockets; 3,657 common thieves, 11 horse and 141 dog-stealers; 3 forgers; 28 coiners: 317 utterers of base coin; 141 swindlers; 2768 habitual rioters; 1205 vagrants; 50 begging letter writers! 86 bearers of them, and 6371 prostitutes. This criminal force, in 1853, stole like a " big one of ourselves;" he looks vaguely nearly two million two hundred thousand dollars round upon his audience, as if he saw in it one worth of property; for everything is done on the largest scale here. The number of unfortunate women above given, indicates those alone who were detected in thefts; for it is estimated that few verses quietly; then prayed briefly, solemnthere are at least 80,000 of these persons in the Iv, with his eyes wide open all the time, but not metropolis. From forty to fifty millions of dol- seeing." Then he gave out his text; we forget it, lars are annually expended in supporting this but its subject was, "Death reigns." He stated class alone-voluntarily sunk ; for this sum does slowly, caluly, the simple meaning of the words ; not include the cost of punishment when they vi- what death was, and how and why it reigned; olate the laws of their country.

Industry, of course, is more stupendous still than vice ; for crime, with all its diligence, never devours more than the crumbs that gather on the table of virtue. There are nearly 200,000 do- all knew it, how we would yet know more of it. mèstic servants ; 32,000 tailors ; 36,000 boot The drover who had sat down in the table-seat and shoe makers; 70,000 milliners, dressmakers opposite, was gazing up in a state of stupid exand seamstresses ; and other trades in proportion. There are some 200,000 bachelors, some 250,-000 "old maids," some 37,000 widowers and some 110,000 widows in this monster city.

There were 4,600 public and private schools in now and then the theme, the simple, terrible London in 1851, which educated more than a statement was repeated in some lucid interval. quarter of a million of children. Seven hundred After overwhelming us with proofs of the reign Sunday schools are attended by about 140,000 of death, and transferring to us his intense urgenpupils.

talent logitimately; nearly 6,000 as lawyers, hold a mightier! who is this? He cometh from not hope to master it before you shall visit any nearly 6,000 as doctors, about 2,400 as clergyother great city. Make haste and away before its Juggernaut, Bulk, crushes hope and curiosity out of your mind. BULK! That is the word chitects. that symbolizes London. Everywhere, always, never ending; bulk of people, by the millions; balk of area, by the million acres; bulk of streets, by the thousand miles; bulk of wealth by the Ten years before, it was little over two millions trillions of dollars; bulk of poverty, by the unand a half. counted hosts. You can never see it all, travel One naturally asks, as Brutus did of Cæsar : | tification. ever so diligently; you can never compute it, Upon what food hath this our" London "fed. count ever so fast; you can never get accustomed that (s)he hath grown so great ?" Cretes, no He was at the full thunder of his power; the to it, live ever so long amid the roar and the swell of its rushing and splashing life. It baffles you iable statistics, this great glutton cats 277,000 drover was weeping like a child, the tears runby its intricacies, and appals you by its volume. No matter where you turn, you still stare at pigs, which she kills herself. But, as Porter says, opened out and smoothed like an infant's; his Bulk; no matter what you go after, you always we should greatly mislead ourselves by taking whole body stirred with emotion. We all had these accounts alone as our guide in the matter. insensibly been drawn out of our seats, and were We cannot master it, but yet we may guess at A large quantity of slaughtered meat is brought | converging towards the wonderful speaker. And it. We can glance at parts of the monster if we for sale to the London markets from various and when he sat down, after warning each one of us distant parts of the kingdom, and especially in to remember who it was, that followed death on London contained, by the census of 1851, nearthe winter months, when meat killed in Newcastle his pale horse, and how alone we could escapely two millions and a half of people. Every and Edinburgh is forwarded in great abundance. we all sank back into our seats. How beautiful vear it adds forty thousand to its numbers. Four He then shows that from six Scottish ports no to our eyes did the thunder look-exhaustedhousand new houses are continually building to less than 137 tons of meat were sent to London but sweet and pure! How he poured out his accommodate this great peaceful army of invasion. The population of the world is 1075 mil-So much for solid meats. She cats with it 1,700,- the Abolisher of death ! Then a short psalm, lions. It follows that in every thousand persons 000 quarters of wheat-or thirteen millions six and all was ended. in the habitable globe, two of them, at the least, bundred thousand bushels, or, again, 425,000 are dwellers in London. Yet this gives a faint tons ! She also makes away with over 300,000 not recount the foals with their long legs and roconception of its populousness. Let us try another plan of estimating it. If the people were 1,200,000 lobsters ; with 325 millions of pounds speculate upon whose dog that was, and whether to appear in the streets at one time, they would of potatoes ; with 25,000 barrels of smoked had that was a crow or a man in the dim moor-we make a dense mass of human beings nearly five dock-300 fish in each ; with nearly 17,000,000 thought of other things. That voice, that face ; miles long. Or, if they were drawn up in marchof carrots ; with nearly a million and a half bush- those great simple, living thoughts ; those floods ing order, single file, the length of the line would els of onions, and other vegetables in proportion of resistless eloquence; that piercing, shattering be 1340 miles, and it would require eighteen

A SERMON BY CHALMERS.

Christian Dizitor.

We remember well our first hearing Dr. Chal-We were in a moorland district in Tweedmers. of dollars are annually spent by the six hundred dale, rejoicing in the country, after nine months charities of London-by benevolent medical so- of the high-school. We heard that the famous cieties, and by associations for reclaiming the preacher was to be at a neighboring parish church, fallen, for the relief of street destitution, for the and off we set, a cartful of irrepressible youngmaintenance of orphans, for the blind, the deaf, sters. "Calm was all nature as a resting wheel." and the dumb, for the suppression of vice, for The crows, instead of making wing, were impudent and sat still ; the cart-horses were standing, knowing the day, at the field-gates, gossiping and ted that at least five millions more are distributed gazing, idle and happy ; the moor was stretching individually by the rich among the poor. The away in the pale sunlight-vast, dim, melanchomagnitude of this generosity shows the magni- ly, like a sea; everywhere were to be seen the tude of the misery that it vainly endeavors to gathering people, "sprinklings of blythe compa-eradicate or alleviate. Crime has the same bulk that everything else tre. As we entered the kirk, we saw a notorious

"He had a hardness in his eye, He had a hardness in his cheek."

He was our terror, and we not only wondered but were afraid when we saw him going in. The kirk was full as it could hold. How different in looks to a brisk town congregation ! The minisister comes in, homely in his dress and gait, but having a great look about him, like a mountain among bills. The high-school boys thought him great object, not many. We shall never forget his smile ! its general benignity ; how he let the light of his countenance fall on us! He read a then suddenly he started, and looked like a man who had seen some great sight, and was breath-

less to declare it : he told us how death reigned -everywhere, at all times, in all places; how we citement; he seemed restless, but never kept his eve from the speaker. The tide set in-everything added to its power, deep called to deep, imagery and illustration poured in; and every

"Of course you would'ut," my wife exclaimed, the tears rising to her eyes; "its would be as much as I could expect, if you were to give me even a decent burial-leaving the matter of a

Old Series

tion. "Pshaw! my dear," I replied; "is there any use in your talking that way, I should like to know? In the first place, your health is perfectly good, and"-

"My health good !" she interrupted. Why. there never was a more feeble woman than I am. You know how weak and ill I have been ever since we were married, and that I am liable to die at any moment. But you are used to hearing me say so, and seeing me in this condition. My mother knows how precarious my life is, and she told me, the very hour before I started to come home, that I must be very careful of myself; that I must not entertain too much company-especially your bachelor friends-for that my life hang on a thread, and that I might die at quent, and resembling water with pieces of boile ! any moment."

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, "if there be one thing more than another which I dislike, it is for your mother to tell you that you are feeble. To my certain knowledge, she has repeated those identical words to you at least fifty times every year since we were married, and I believe she only does it to frighten you, and provoke me." "Well you are cruel, cruel as the grave," my wife cried, now quite excited, " and I'll no longer live under the same roof with one who has no more consideration for my feelings and happiness than you have. My dear mother, who has only her child's welfare at heart, can't give me any alvice, but you get angry at her for it.'

"I don't get angry at her," I replied. "I am only vexed at her for trying to create a disturbance between us. If she'd let you and me manage our own household, without forever suggesting this or that to you, we should know more peaceful days than we do."

"I'll tell you what, my dear," I continued, after a pause, during which my wife had kept her handkerchief to her eyes, in a way that suggested weeping-"I'll tell you what," I repeated, "I had further been thinking about during your absence; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, it will be conducive of peace in our home."

My wife removed the handkerchief from her eves, and asked me what I meant.

"I mean this, my dear," I answered; "I purpose to remove from the city into the country. I believe that thereby your health will be greatly improved; the fresh air will, I doubt not, bring back the roses to your cheeks, and the quiet inci. fifteen and ten drops. If the patient vomited up ey and emotion ; and, after shricking, as if in dent to a country life, together with the tender the medicine, they repeated the dose at once. Brain is bulky, too, in this London. There despair, these words, "Death is a tremendous communings which our hearts will hold with na- giving at the same time a teaspoonful or more of were 47,000 fifteen years ago-there are more necessity," he suddenly looked beyond us, as if ture, will bring peace to us at last. Besides, the brandy to aid the stomach in retaining the medithan 50,000 individuals now-who live by their into some distant region, and cried out: "Be- temptations which assail us both in the city will cine. Constant use was also made of mustard not exist to the same extent in the country. There are no Stewarts, with their marble dry goods stores, in the country, to tempt you into going a shopping. There are no Tillmans, with Parisian bonnets, to make you distracted three or four times a year after a new hat; everybody -that is, every female body-in the country wears sun-bonnets, made of paste-board and calico, neat and tasteful affairs, which they make themselves. The opera is an unknown institution; but you can hear better music without price, if you will only rise betimes in the morning, and opening your chamber window. listen to small mouthful! For, look you, by the most re- whole man was in an agony of earnestness. The the songs the birds sing amidst the swaying branches. Early rising, too, is conducive to bullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,800,000 sheep, 40,000 ning down his ruddy, coarse checks-his face health, and a ramble through the woods is better than a promenade on the fashionable side of Broadway. Again, the cost of living in the country is not half of what it is in the city. The rents bear no comparison to city rents, and we jaws of death. In the typhoid stage chamomile can enjoy the fresh vegetables just out of our own garden. which is more than we can say of those from Washington Market. The children! ab. my dear, think of the children ! How they will improve by a change from town to country! They will have plenty of good milk, and lots of within a period averaging less than eight months. soul before his God in giving thanks for sending currants, and roses, and apples, and all those kinds of things. They will grow fat, and sunburnt, and freckled, and tear their clothes climbing trees, and generally have a good time of it: and then it will be so nice for me to have my barrels of oysters-1,600 fish in each; with guish eyes, and their sedate mothers; we did not bachelor friends come out to see me - and we can give them fresh eggs, and strawberries and cream. and-O, if there be one thing I like more than

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. of Prince William and Church Street, 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 Bisitor Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Famil Vol. XVIII., No. 48 It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

These rooms are rented as lodging-rooms for travellers, day laborers and other classes of a floating population always found here. Little attention was puil to ventilation in the construction monument or tombstone entirely out of the ques- of these rooms, and very little care is had for cleanliness in the care of them. They are crow !ed with occupants, a single khan often containing 2000 or 3000 persons. The cholers, once within these walls, would smite down the inmates by scores and scores. The habits, too, of those lode, ing there helped the ravages of the disease. Many of them having got the idea from some quarter that the use of spirits was a preventive, gave themselves up to intoxication. In answer to the inquiry made at the entrance of one of these khans as to the number of sick there, the repl. was given, " One-half are sick, and the other half are drunk.'

The general symptoms of the disease, as deveoped here, were very uniform : First, diarrhee, the discharges being painless often, but very fre rice in it; second, vomiting of yellowish water; third, if these symptoms were not checked, cramps followed, the hands, feet and limbs became cold, pulse feeble, skin on the fingers shrivelled and of a dark color, eyes heavy, sunker and turned up, so as to show much of the white portion. Many bad, in this and the preceding diarrhœa stage, fever; all had a raging thirst, and called incesantly for water. Fourth, those who survived the previous stages had often a low, typhoid fe ver, with its usual symptoms, which, however, usually yielded quite readily to appropriate reme dies. I know very little of the treatment of the disease by the physicians, foreign or native, bu am pretty confident, from what I heard of the operations of the latter, that they killed many who would otherwise have survived the cholera attack. The American missionary families here having had some experience of the disease in its previous visits to the city, and acting, too, under the advice of an experienced missionary physician, who was providentially with us at the time. made use, among themselves, and to a considerable extent among native families of their acquain tance, of the following medicines, with very great success. As soon as the diarrhœa commenced. they administered from twenty to fifty drops of a mixture of equal parts of laudanum, spirits of cam phor and tincture of rhubarb. This dose was repeated after each movement of the bowels, and the quantity increased five to ten drops each time. till the discharges were checked. After that the medicine was given once every four hours, but in diminishing doses of thirty, twenty-five, twenty, poultices upon the stomach, to restrain the disposition to vomit. In the great majority of instances where this course was taken early in the attack, or even after the diarrhœa had continued some time, the patient was saved. In severe cases, or where this medicine seemed to do no good from thirty to forty drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium, tincture of capsicum. tincture of cardamom seeds and tincture of giageberls were given in its place, with most immediate and favorable results. When the patient passed into the cold stage, two or three persons were set to rub his limbs with flaunels wet in rum, bottles of hot water applied, and every effort made to restore heat. At the same time one or two teaspoonfulls of brandy were administered every fifteen minutes. This treatment was con tinued as long as there was the least hope of life. and, by it, numbers were rescued from the very tea was given to promote perspiration, and the patient confined to a simple diet. No food was allowed him during the cholera stage except rice water : nor was he allowed to drink water at all. The drinking of a small quantity of water almost invariably brought back diarrhœa and vomiting. often with fatal results, even after those symptoms seemed thoroughly subdued. Two members of our missionary body, Rev. Messrs. Long and Trowbridge, providing themselves with the above-mentioned medicines, went into one of the khans I have described, and there and in the vicinity fought the disease for more than a month. Numberless cases of slight attacks were easily cured, and of more than one hundred cases of most decided and severe character they lost only eighteen, and in many of these the fatal issue was owing entirely to neglect of the patient or his friends to obey the directions given. Simiour number, for the relief of those attacked by the disease in their own neighborhoods. The ravages of the disease have now very much abated. the cases reported from day to day ranging from eight to twenty.

persons are insured in this Company. Policies issued for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Ulaims settled in New Brunswick currency, and every information afford-ed by JAMES ROBERTSON, General Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Street,

St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. -v6m

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY., Capital \$500,000-all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCY-7, Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, Nt. John

DOLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation in profits.

The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Profits for the past nine years, amount to 44 /4 per cent. References of the first respectability, and any other in-rmation given by W. J. STARR, formation given by Uci 12, 1865--v

Agent. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 find-Bulk ! ngs, Liverpool. Chairman

rman of the London Board .- SAMUEL BAKER, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.-CHARLES TOENER, Esq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting hold in August 1859, the following

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-

ness is exhibited in the one following fact-that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of

latter year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices point, walking at the rate of three miles an hour! was 882, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,854 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension. of business during the last ten years. Thus :--

Years.	No.	of Poli	cies.	Sums	As	sur	ed.	Net	W Pre	niu	ms.	í
1848		28		\$48,	764	17	0	£	1,380	9	1	
1850		190		95,	650	9	11		2,627	.4	Ť	
1852		422	Mar Col	181.	504	10	6		5.828		10	
1854	0.0015	406		161,	848	13	4	32 .	4,694	16	0	
1856	Sec.	708	Tres !!!	297.	560	16	8		8,850			
1858		832		887.					2.854			
The r	emar	kable	ncrea	se in t								

these streets was \$60,000,000, and the annual years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than 62 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 30 per cent, upon cost of repairing them is nine millions of dollars. Seven persons die hourly, and every five minutes a babe is born in these houses or these streets.

the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE: Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary's the London Board. All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment.

Feb 15	HES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick Princess-street, apposite Judge Prichia's Building
distant in the second second	SEMINARY DEPARTMENT

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON. 4th Term in 1865, commences 9th Oct. REV. C. SPURDEN, D. D., Principal;

J. Jones, English Master.

THE course of study embraces the usual branches of T an English, Mathematical and Classical Education, Therear is divided into four terms, of eleven weeks each. The Boarding Department is under the immediate supervision of the Principal.

Between 10 and 14, 182

ed on application. Fredericton, Oct. 7th, 1865. Principa

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Charlotte Street, a Jew doors South St. John Hote SAMUEL D, MILLER, Principal.

THIS Establishment has been Removed to Charlotte Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The School at present consists of Male and Female Depart-ments, and comprises Classes in almost every department of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial

bages, and 750 millions bushels of apples. She Brown. cobbles up also about four millions head of poul-These people inhabit 527,000* houses, which try, two millions head of game, seventy-five millions of foreign eggs, besides what her own hens lay, She has a tender tooth for all sorts of des-

serts, and has an ample paunch for every variety. Not to be too minute, she uses more than half a as we sat together in the library the other evenmillion of pounds of filberts, for dessert, 276,000 ing-it chanced to be the anniversary of our marbushels of gooseberries, 353,000 bushels of pears, riage-" that I have been thinking recently-and and a half bottles of strawberries. Thirteen thousand cows are required to give her milk and cream, and she guzzles down forty-five millions gallons of porter and ale, two millions gallons of spirits, and seventy thousand pipes of wine. She uses eighty-five millions gallous of water daily.

thousand draw their last breaths every year in Three millions of tons of coal are needed every year to warm and cook for the monster to make any change, I resolved to make the best And how do they light up their foggy city, city. these Londoners !... Ninetcen hundred miles of Thusbulk-bulk-bulk-meets you everywhere, gas pipes lie under the pavements. Between fif-

and in every thing. Let us escape from it to some less huge and

teen and twenty millions of dollars are invested in the various gas works, and three hundred and more graspable part of the globe ! sixty-thousand gas-lights illuminate the streets, Out in the streets! Was there ever such a roar! which coasume every night no less than thirteen It would drown Niagara ! Let us call an omnibus! But which one ? Whither away ? For Figures fairly stagger under this heavy load of there are a thousand omnibuses, and four thou-London wealth. The estimated value of the sand cabs, and ten thousand private and job-carbuildings in London (based on ten years rental), amounts to the amazing sum of six hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. But adding to this sum the value of the furniture, we reach eight hundred and twenty-five millions. This cs-000 miles! or one-quarter of the distance from Judge"timate is grounded on insurance returns, and not

the earth to the sun ! The amount of city traffic, "Yes, yes," I cried, "I know them very well; appearing in the distinct lines of thoroughfares their wives, let me tell you, died of broken hearts, alone, reaches nearly sixty thousand vehicles, from the effects of their ill-treatment. Butchers, dav.

lions of tons of salt, we know that it is stupendous, but we cannot realize how much so. The the circumference of London is thirty miles-it know, used to talk about their inhuman treatamount of capital at the command of the London has 120 square miles of area-and it rushes still, ment." bankers is 320 millions of dollars! Of the trade every year faster and faster, out and away from of London, McCulloch confesses that it is imposthe sound of Bow-Bells, swallowing up villages, nate little woman, "that I never heard a whisper gardens and green fields as if it had determined breathed against their kindness and tenderness. sible to form any accurate estimate. But if we include the produce conveyed into and from the to devour all the country. It has no peer among Why, just look at the beautiful monuments they The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most impro-The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most impro-port, as well as the home and foreign markets, it the cities of the world, for, even in 1851, it con-have erected over their wives' graves, and the

Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah, glorious men, over 17,000 as teachers, more than 1,100 as in his apparel, speaking in righteousness, travellmen of letters, and over 4,000 as artists and ar- ing in the greatuess of his strength, mighty to save." Then in a few plain sentences, he stated Bear in mind that nearly all of these big figures the truth as to sin entering, and death by sin, refer to London in 1851, and that the population and death passing upon all. Then he took fire of 1861 was estimated at nearly four millions. once more, and enforced, with redoubled energy and richness, the freeness, the simplicity, the security, the sufficiency of the great method of jus-

How astonished and impressed we all were !

We went home quieter than we came; we did another, it will be to live in the country with you and ours." -for example, ninety millious of pounds of cab- voice-that " tremendous necessity."-Dr. John

PEACE AT LAST.

"Do you know, my dear," I said to the fair woman who has the misfortune to be my wife, ---especially was it in my thoughts during your visit to your mother-that you really might have

obtained a better husband than you did ?" "Oh, as for that," she replied, " I made up my mind to that effect years ago; in fact, we hadn't been married a month before I discovered the mistake I had made. But, as it was too late then of the husband I had obtained. Now, there was Charley"-

"Never mind, my dear," I interposed, "about reviving the names of any of your old beaux. don't wish to hear anght about them ; and as they are all either dead and buried, or marriedwhich amounts to about the same thing-the less said in relation to them the better."

"Well, I don't know about that, either," answered; "there are such things in this world riages and carts in London ; and, besides all these, as divorces ; and, moreover, there are such perthree thousand conveyances enter the great city sons as widowers. My old friend, Dr. Brown, daily. Why, in the course of 1853, the united whom I knew long before I ever met you, is a London omnibuses and stages travelled 21,800,- widower, and Parson Hill is another, and so is

passing and re-passing through the streets every my love, could not be more savage and cruel to innocent lambs than they were to their wives. And yet there is room enough to drive in. For It's a fact, and the whole neighborhood, as you

"I must say, on the contrary," said the obsti-nate little woman, "that I never heard a whisper

I suppose my wife was too overjoyed to speak; so she only nodded her head, acquiescently, smiled half sadly, and looked forth into the deepening twinght, while I moved nearer towards her happy results crowned the efforts of others of and clasped her hand in mine.

And so, when winter had glided by and May came, we went into the country, where, undisturbed by city trials, we have found peace at last and all manner of agreeable matrimonial felicities .- My Married Life at Hillside.

THE CHOLERA AND ITS RAVAGES.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican vriting from Constantinople, says :

The cholera has now been in this city two months. Its victims are numbered from 40,000 to 50.000. In the crisis of the disease from 1500 to 2000 died in a day. Death often followed within two or three hours of the attack. In some quarters of the city there would be no cases up to a certain date, when the disease would break out there with great violence, and, for a time, almost every case would be fatal. The house where I reside is elevated in position and well ventilated, and, while funeral processions were continually coming up from the street below, to pass out to the burying ground, the disease did not, for a time, come at all into our own neighborhood, and we hoped that we should escape altogether. But by-and by it broke out with great fury in the house near us, and, for some days, the wail for the dead was rising all around. Members of my own family were attacked, but, by God's blessing upon the remedies used, speedily recovered, and, in a few days, the intensity of the deadly influence seemed to pass away. We were able, almost, to trace its progress from street to street and from house to house. Of course the appearance of the disease in our city caused a terrible panic. Multitudes fled to neighboring and even distant cities, but often carrying the disease with them, and themselves falling victims to its power on the road. In some cases, the breaking out of the disease in a particular quarter of the city was the signal for almost a complete stampede of all the

MR. SPURGEON AND HIS ENTERPRISES .- What a wonder is the work which the Lord is doing through Mr. Spu rgeon's ministry. The London Review says :--

In his chapel a congregation of five thousand can be confortably seated, but it is a frequent occurrence to find six thousand five hundred present. He has also sent to different parts of the United Kingdom forty-seven ministers to propagate the doctrines of his denomination. We have heard that they have all succeeded in collecting congregations around them, and are now in direct com munication with the parent institution in London, The Sunday schools attached to the Tabernacle numbered nine hundred scholars, instructed by seventy-five voluntary teachers. There is also a largely attended adult class for men, and a Bible class for ladies, at which about seven hundred attend. When he first opened his Pastor's College, a few years since, it had but one pupil ; it has now ninety-one, and is on the increase. The expenses of the college amount to five thousand pounds annually, all of which is collected without difficulty by private subscription. Tabernacle has many branch institutions in London, at which preachers attend to lecture and justrnet. The working expenses of twelve of these stations are paid by the congregation of the Tabernacle.

THE LOSS OF THE SOUL .- What-if it be lawful to indulge such a thought-what would be the funeral obsequies of a lost soul? Where shall we find the tears fit to be wept at such a spectacle f or could we realize the calamity in all its extent, what tokens of commiseration and concern would be deemed equal to the occasion I

