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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

A LBERTINE OIL.--The Albertine Oil Company have reduced the price of their burning Oil to Fifty-five Cents by the barrel. Apply to the ALBERTINE OIL COMPANY, 28 Prime William Street. jan 18. 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 Com-mercial Bank, St. John. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation

in profits. The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-

fits for the past nine years, amount to 44¼ per cent. References of the first respectability, and any other in-formation given by W. J. STARR, Oct 12, 1865-v CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.

2,700,000

Half Premit	m System, s		or	interest.
And Aller Land of South A	Endowment	Assurances.		
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THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurances. Testablished 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 like-wise 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 Pathew.bolders.

Policy-holders. The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January,

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 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-ture be ascertained, and allocated quinquennially. Po-licies parficipate from the date of their issue, but the Bo-name do not react until they have have here its up a tria. 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.—wpp 19 Custom House Building.

GEORGE THOMAS,

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

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY ! Fund paid up and invested . . . £8,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 520,459 235,248 " Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 1143,197 In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-holders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON, 143,197 ** AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) feb. 1

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance buildings, Liverpool. Chairman airman of the London Board .-- SAMUEL BAKER, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool. -- CHARLES TURNER, Esq.



New Series, Vol. IV., No. 18. WholelNo. 174.

DESIRE TO DEPART.

Let me depart, beloved, I entreat ye! Oh! I am weary of these mortal bands. Know ye who waits upon the throne to greet me ! What voice has called me to celestial lands f

Hinder me not; your loving ministrations Do but bind up this shattered house of clay When my poor heart, with agonized pulsations, Has nearly worn the crumbling walls away.

See how it flutters, in the vain endeavor; Hear the hard labor of my panting breath. How long, O Lord, how long ! oh, wilt Thou never

Lend to my help Thy strong deliv'rer Death ?'

Think not, beloved, that I measure lightly All your long patience, your unwearied care The tender love that kept its vigils nightly, Whilst hope sank slowly into long despair.

For, when the message to my soul was spoken : "Thy work is finished; thou art called above; Herewith I give to thee a certain token "--Ah! I clung sobbing to my earthly love.

But day by day have faith and hope waxed stronger,

Till now, that my Redeemer bids me come, My soul exults; I would not tarry longer Far from the shelter of my Father's love.

Jordan is wide; its stormy billows gather; My mortal weakness shudders at their strength; But, on the other side, I know my Father Waits to receive me into rest at length.

near the shore-thanks for a faith unshaken ; Jesus has kept me in His close embrace. Good night," beloved ; when again I waken I shall indeed behold Him, "face to face !"

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO THE LIGHT.

Translated for the Christian Visitor, from the German, by Miss Ellen E. Fitz, St. Martins.

(Continued.) CHAPTER V.

Last evening were tempest and sorrow, Now flowers enamel the land ; So I will not care for the morrow-Events are reposed in God's hand.

The child advances by a gradual process into the responsibilities of life, to which Johanna had seemed so always inured, she was scarcely conscious of a mental change when appointed teacher at the close of an honorable course of study. She still remained in the institution, which latter had undergone a decided improvement by the conferring of its superintendence upon a man of

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

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

whom she had yet loved much. Johanna glanced Revised Testament, the passages last referkindly at her, and then requested information of red to. Yet, in a few instances, it may be desirable te

Gal. 2 : .

call it."

1 Pet. 4 : 14.

original, although not fully expressed in the writ-

embarrassed, or might overlook the implied mean-

iug, occurring in some twenty-six passages, is in-

THE MINISTER AND THE QUAKER.

The following amusing story we take from the

Christian Intelligencer. The Dr. Smith referred

to was president of Hampden Sydney College,

Dr. Smith and Mr. Jones were very good

"Friend Jones, I notice that, although we are

good friends and neighbors, yet I have never

seen you at my church, or meeting house, as you

"That is very true, friend Robert, but thee

knows the reason. We Quakers, as we are called,

"Well," says the Dr., "without entering upon

"O no, friend Robert, thee knows very well

"That is quite true to some extent, but never-

"Well, then," save the Quaker, "I will try

theless I can preach without such previous pre-

thee; I will go to hear thee preach on this con-

which thee must not see till thee goes into the

"I accept the offer," says Dr. Smith. "Very well, then, I will go to thy meeting-

house next first-day; and I will send up the text

AQUAEDES.

her aunt and cousins. "Indeed, Miss," continued Babet, " much might be said on that subject, but, alas ! little meaning which the scholar sees is implied in the good. The baroness is always sickly, and consequently of bad temper. She is quite yellow in

the face; the physician says she suffers from the liver, but I think more probably from mere vexation and anger.

" Miss Fanny has become very beautiful, and stays nearly all the time in the city, among distinguished circles, where she frequents balls and companies, and spends much money on her dress, which often gives occasion for noise and disturbance, because Miss Betty will assist her to none of her finery. The latter has become a real miser. No servant endures it long with her ; she practices a genuine usury at the sale of the garden and field fruits. Everything goes through her hands, and she may have already saved herself a pretty little sum, while her mother is often unable to

satisfy the vehement demands of the other two children; for the young man requires what you can imagine-you indeed know Herr Frederic." "O tell me of him; you know he was my and had a Quaker neighbor named Jones.

worst enemy, and I could so little endure him." "Indeed, Miss, much may be told of him He friends, and often visited each other. One day, idled about home for some time after your de- Dr. Smith said : parture, and contrived all sorts of wickedness. Finally the guardians interfered, and the youngster came into the city to school.

From here worse and worse news arrives. He contracts debts, which his mother has to pay, and when he comes home in the vacation, there is quarrelling and dispute; the baroness prays and are not in favor of a hireling ministry, who are beseeches, the sisters reproach him, but they fare educated for that purpose. We favor those only badly, the youngster thereupon boasting that it is who preach by the Spirit." property inherited from his father, and that he will drive them all out of the house when he is the first point of your objection at present, I of age. No one is secure against his rage in think I can say that we Presbyterians follow such moments, and the wicked fellow then looks the teachings of the Spirit in our sermons to the frightfully. Indeed I think, dear Miss, some mis- people." fortune will yet happen to him. But now," continued the farmer's wife, "tell me of yourself and that thee prepares thy discourse before thee enhow it has fared with you. I have often thought | ters the pulpit." of you, but no person could or would tell me anything of you. I often spoke of you to my

husband, and told him what a little prudent, se- paration. cluded child you were, and that I would like to give your name to my first girl."

Affected by these words of the good Babet, dition, namely, that I will give thee a text, Johanna pressed her hand, kissing the little Joan, who sat familiarly on her lap.

"Suddenly," continued Babet, "I heard that her ladyship had received a letter, in which it was said that you were going to quite leave the country, and go far away as a governess, since by the sexton, after thee has made the long prayer which I had no rest till I saw you once more. which I learn thee makes."

You have not grown very large, dear Miss, and "This is not quite what I expected when you have neither so blooming a countenance as Miss made the proposition," says Dr. Smith, " but I vet your charming brown eves, and the accept it, and will expect to see you at the Peguea beautiful thick hair, make you still very pretty. | church next Sunday morning,"

pulpit."

come and get his cows. It would give him a chance to see what they have done.'

"Very well thought of. I wish you would go indicate, to the ordinary reader of the Scriptures. and tell Mr. Jessup to come for his cows, if he don't want them put in the pound."

ten words. In such a case, the reader might be marking to the hired man that it would have ing, and in consequence misapprehend the pasbeen as easy for him to have driven them out of the corn-field as to come for him. sage. In the Revised Testament, such a mean-

Mr. Rice, he became very angry. "Get a map to dicated by one or more words inclosed in brackhelp you, and drive the cattle to the pound," said ets []. See Jno. 7 : 59. Rom. 9 : 31, 32 : 12 : 6, 7, 8, 19. 1 Cor. 11 : 10. 2 Cor. 12 : 18. be. Brackets are also used to inclose passages that and I can stand it no longer." He took his hat, and was about to set out for the village. " Breakare wanting in most of the oldest and best manuscripts. See Jno. 7: 53-8: 11. Rom. 11:6. fast is all ready," said Mrs. Rice ; "you won't go till you have eaten breakfast ?"

> Mr. Rice, in his excitement, had forgotten breakfast. He laid aside his hat, and took his seat at the breakfast table, asked a blessing, and began to eat in silence. Mrs. Rice, who was a gentle, loving woman, and who exerted a softening influence over her somewhat excitable husband, endeavored to engage him in conversation, but without success.

After breakfast, he went in the direction of the village, but soon turned and went towards the cornfield. Mrs. R. feared he would become still more angry when he saw the destruction of his crop, and that a quarrel between the two families would take place.

Mr. Rice did not make his appearance till some ime after the usual dinner hour. His conntenance wore such a pleasant expression, that Mrs. Rice ventured to ask, "Have you been to the village ?"

"No, I thought better of it."

"I am very glad," said Mrs. Rice. Did you find that the cows had done much damage?" "Yes, they have done a great deal. I have now done what I should have done last spring. have taken a couple of loads of rails, and have made his fence so strong that no cattle can get over it."

"How came you to change your mind ?" "Well, I wanted to be able to ask a blessing

at dinner." He had asked a blessing at breakfast, that is, he had gone through the form. He felt at the time that his frame of mind was not a suitable one to approach God in. This led him to change his purpose of seeking justice, as he called it, or of punishing Mr. Jessup, as some might call it, and to substitute for it the more profitable act of repairing his fence.

MR. DEACON GAIUS.

Was he a deacon, -a model deacon? We mean Gaius the ancient, Paul's true-hearted friend, his he answered objectors. This is a good specimen host," and the host of " the whole Church ;" Fains the liberal, the generous, the good, whose name has so honourable a place in the New Testament records. For Gaius the modern we personally know, and he is a deacon, and honours his office every way. The Christian man, the pastor's friend, the people's counsellor, our heart has a large place for the estimable Gaius. To know the man, is to love him, -he is true, so genuine, so free from guile or double deaking, and so free, also, from that pride of office which makes Diotrephes such an insufferable " lord spiritual." Gaius never dictates, for he is very humble ; and yet he is so clear-sighted that his judgment commends itself to the church without the necessity of eiaborate argument. He is a man of few words, but every word he sayshits the nail straight upon the head, and sends it home with a thud. Gaius is not afraid of soiling his fingers by shak ing bands with Bushel the cornehaudler. Steak the butcher, and wheel the cartwright. Why should he? These good men are brethren of the same family, followers of the same glorious Master, travellers to the same blessed home. He and they meet in the same house on the first day; of the week, are fed upon the truths of the Gospel by the same pastor, and draw near to God by the same Mediator. Our dear friend Gaius has too much grace to be proud, and too much sound sense to fancy that one bit of mortality is vastly better than another, because it happens to have a costlier coat upon its back, and a jewelled ring upon its finger. And as to being proud of office, that is just about the last temptation that could come in his way ; for he feels its responsibility deeply, and thinks himself unworthy of the honour and privilege it involves. He is an invaluable help to his pastor in many ways : in visiting the sick and poor, so as to keep him in his study; in showing kindness to strangers entering the chapel, and not leaving that duty to hired doorkeepers; and in placing in his pastor's hand, punctually, every quarter-day, a cheque for his quarter's salary. He is also the leader of the congregation by the quiet force of example. He s always in time ; think of Gains being five minutes late !-- and he is always at chapel on Sundays and at week-day services, unless when absent from home on business or out of health. Think of "the weather" keeping him away ! That would be a rattling storm indeed ! He has a high, and therefore just, idea of the ministerial office, and feels that everything should be done to make the minister's mind easy about temporal things. I am not going to receive spiritual instruction," we heard him say one day to Mr. Flint, " from a man who has been stretched upon the rack all the week by my disgraceful niggardliness." Skin Flint, Esq., who is a far richer man, in the world-ly sense of the word, than Mr. Gains, looked rather blue at this home-thrust. Flint had suggested that the minister should receive just what the pews brought in. Now, Gaius is a reinarkably, patient, good-natured man; but on the occasion referred to, the thermometer of his manly soul rose rapidly until he got within a degree or two of a sublime passion. We have loved the noble deacon with a fifty per cent. stronger affection ever since that day. We gloried in the fire of moral indignation that flashed from his eye as he said, " Pew-rents. And so the man who has gi-ven up the world and worldly means of profit, that he may attend to your religious training and fit you for the great hereafter, is to be deliberately starved upon the driblets that come in now and then from pew rents! Never! The minister's salary shall be raid in full, regularly, and we shall take the pew-rents! If they come up to the amount we pay him for all his priceless services, well and good ; if they fall ever so much short, he at least shall know nothing about it. It is a disgrace to mention pew-rents in the hearing of a high-principled minister of Christ, who believes that the affections, if not the sense of justice, of

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

such constant demand upon their time and labours. A noble hospitality always greets them, and the amiable wife of their " host" sheds around the charm of all the Christian graces. When shaking hands with a poor minister, from The hired man did as he was requested; but | any of the village churches, that may have occa-Mr. Jessup declined going for his cows, coolly re- sion to call upon him, Deacon Gaius has a very pleasant trick of dropping a sovereign in his palm. This is literally not letting the left hand know what the right hand does. It is needless When the state of the case was reported to to add that this man, -- and there are many such in England, -- is surrounded as with a wall of fire by the affection, respect, and admiration of the " I will go to the village at once, and get a , church ; and his pastor regards him in the light summons for him. I have lost enough by him, of a beloved personal friend, rather than in that of a colleague in the Christian service. The prayers offered up in the prayer-meeting for such as Gains, come straight from the heart of the petitioners.

SPURGEON.

The following picture of this emineut preacher is from the pen of an able Methodist critic, Rev. G. Haven. The value of it is enhanced by the fact that the writer has not been hitherto an admirer of the London preacher:

The pulpit orator of London is Spurgeon. I onfess to a previous prejudice against him : but he disarmed me. I heard him twice, and though I dislike to admit any one into the circle where my three greatest preachers dwell-Olin, Durbin, and Beecher-yet I have to acknowledge that he has a seat beside, if not above them. He has none of the purely rhetorical manuer of Punshon, and yet he has its results. He is a very remarkable man-the greatest preacher, I think, that I ever heard. Let me try to give some idea of him. First, behold the field of his conflicts and victories. This is a handsome theatre-two galleries going entirely around the house." In front of the first gallery, on a line with it, projects a platform, in the front of the pulpit, full of singers. He opens the meeting with animating singing, then makes running, witty and spiritual comments on his Scripture readings. He begins his sermon by imploring the presence of the Holy Spirit, and through every word and moment this seems uppermost in his thoughts. He is very dramatic, delighting to hold imaginary conversations with persons in the house. The night I heard him, he fancied himself preaching one of Paul's sermons in the streets of Corinth. to show what the apostolic preaching was, and for fifteen minutes had forgotten that the was aught else than the fervent Apostle. He refers to the current heresies of the day, and annihilates them with a blow. He made light of systems of divinity, so called, declaring their idea impossible and their wisdom foolishness. Then of the quickness of his repartee. A class object to the Atonement because it is so bloody. smells of the shambles. "Of course it does," he exclaimed. "' He shall be led as an ox to the shambles." These words give no idea of the vehemence with which he leaps on his antagonists. He was very positive in his Calvinism. Yet, holding an animated dialogue with an inquiror in the gallery, he makes him ask, " How do know that I may be saved ?" "Do you trust Him ?" he exclaims. " If you do, you are one of those who are bought with His blood ;" an adroit answer, though far from the demands of his system.

) Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 18.

The Royal Insurance Company Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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 in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus :--No of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.

Years. No. of Polic	ies. Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
18481 1018898 981	£48,764 17 0	£1,880 9 1	្រ	
1850	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7		
1852 422	181,504 10 6	5,828 5 10	Ľ	
1854 408	161,848 18 4	4,694 16 0	p,	
1856	297,560 16 8	8,850 8 11	ł (
1858 832	387,752 6 8	12,854 8 4		
The remarkable	ncrease in the busines	s of the last four		
years is mainly con	sequent upon the larg	e bonus declared	P	
in 1855, which amon	unted to no less than	£2 per cent. per	1	
annum on the sums	assured, and averaged	80 per cent. upon	Ľ	

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary: JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary & 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.

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent tor New Brunswick Princess-street, Peb. 15. Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.

(The Pioneer and only reliable Company of 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 ordicident resulting in disabili nary Premiums as follows:

\$500 a	t Deat	h, or	\$8 00	Wee	k, for	\$3 00	🖗 annum.
1.000	21.4416.3	a segur	5 00	a a 10	Place:	5 00	en sansealt
11,500	44.00		7 50	Ba (IMA) a	1.100	7 50	Capital Second Second
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10,000	othy	1910	50 00	adf.	teffut	50 00	: sound
spoleends	Extra	pren	n. requ	ired for	r Spe	cial Kis	sks.

Every person ought to be Insured !- None are free from liability to Accident ! ! Over one bundred Claims for Compensation had been al

ready paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ter thousand Policies issued.

Thousand Poncies issued. No Medical Examination required. The best and most respectable references given. All classes of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies issued for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled in New Brunswick currency, and every information afford-ed by JAMES ROBERTSON, Conversel Logurance, Broker

General Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Street, Agent for New Brunswick. St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. - v6m

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

CAPITAL, - -- - \$5,000,000.

C. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick John, March 8, 1868.

LOBILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, pay sole in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St., Oct12-vy Opposite Commercial Bank.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

nd Mathematical Tutor

tical and Cl

enuine christian disposition and love-Herr Baldinus having been removed. During the eight years of Johanna's connection with this school, which so loug association, and especially the society and friendship of Miss Tempelhof, which she had continued to enjoy, had much endeared to her, she had received no sign of love or sympathy from her relatives, or been bidden to them in the vacation.

An irreparable loss was now threater.ed, through the withdrawal of Miss Tempelhof by marriage, to which event the little orphan community could be in no wise reconciled. The occasion was one of poignant sorrow to Johanna, who, deprived of so congenial companionship, felt a sudden revival

of the desire to go abroad, which was peculiar to her as a child. She often lay troubled on her bed, and vexed herself with thoughts and plans. One day as she meditated and dreamed at her work at the close of school, the post-boy brought the newspaper, glancing mechanically at which, her eyes rested on the following advertisement :--

"A family leaving B- for their estates on the Polish boundary, wish a governess for their daughter to accompany them thither, who, beside the necessary branches, must be especially qualified in the French language and music. An address is requested to be sent to H-."

Johanna's resolution was taken immediately. She offered herself as governess in a quiet, clear manuer, sealed the address, and signifying her intention of walking to the neighboring city, soon delivered it at the post office. The evening had already begun, but possessed of a strong soul, both by nature and education, moreover wholly absorbed in a serious reflection, she retraced her steps without fear, scarcely thinking of the darkness. Committing her affairs to the disposal of an all-wise God at the grave of her nevero-be-forgotten Helen, which the lateness of the hour did not deter her from visiting, the peaceful presence of the sleeper seemed to accompany her to her bed, and she fell into a quiet slumber. After some delay, the following reply was received :--

"If Miss Johanna Horst' is agreed to the proposed terms, then will our carriage await her in L-, on the first of October, to which place the

stage will bring her." The terms which Johanna now read were not brilliant, yet for so frugal a person as the young teacher quite acceptable, and she communicated her resolution to the director. He did not readily forget so capable and reliable a teacher, yet could not blame her desire to acquire broader experiences; and when she requested it, willingly promised to solicit her aunt's acquiescence in so important a step.

The baroness rejoined the cold reply that since Johanna had never before troubled herself about her assistance and advice, neither has she need of it now. It was indifferent to her whither the neice of her deceased husband directed her course

These unfriendly words aroused a feeling of anguish in the heart of the young girl, in whose welfare none seemed to have a kindly interest. "Yet my Father in heaven, who chastens whom He loves, having the orphan in an especial re-membrance, is a better friend than earthly; I will read and try to understand? not despair," she said.

A few days still remained previous to her departure, when a little scholar announced that a woman and little girl would speak to Miss Horst. Johanna bade them enter, and was at once struck with the familiar features of the woman, whom, nowever, she did not recognize. She resembled, in dress and manners, an opulent country woman. The little girl hid herself bashfully in the dress of the mother, while the latter, smiling, said to Jobappa :

"You have indeed forgotten me, Miss Johanna. I am Babet, the former chambermaid of your

Fannv Excuse me that I speak so boldly. I know you home how clever you are."

heard that most of the drawings on the walls

this to your cousins, how they will be vexed !"

"Ah! dear Mrs. Miller," replied Johanna, "I am alone in the world-no one rejoices and sorrows over me."

" Ah, now it occurs to me, Miss, that you have indeed one relative. A few years since a stranger came to the baroness, and introducing himself as the brother of your deceased father, inquired troubling her, but were finally obliged to behave in a boarding school. Since this she knew nothing of you, and he was at liberty to seek de for him, as he must return in a vessel now awaiting a fair wind in a near harbour-town. The had already detained him toolong. The baroness took a hanghty leave of him, and he seemed to go away quite disappointed. I heard afterwards he had been a merchant, and lived on an island far in the sea, where the beautiful sweet wine comes from-what do they call it ?"

" Madeira, perhaps ?"

"Yes, yes, that is it ! Madeira."

floor. So a true relative, with loving sympathy, and said: had been near her, but now perhaps forever vanished. After a few hours of cordial chat, the farmer's wife, much affected, took leave of Johanna, who affectionately kissed her and the little Joan, public friends, but we sometimes give them prewatching their departure long and sorrowfully.

(To be Continued.)

For the Christian Visitor. LETTERS ON REVISION.

LETTER III.

THE WORDS IN ITALICS. Let an observant reader take up an English Bible, and he will notice in it some words printed in italic letters. Being accustomed to find such words in other books emphatic, or of special importance, he attempts to give them their usual stress ; but perceives he can not do it and make sense. He feels that he must now learn some new rule for the use of italics ; and he can not help thinking, Why should there be an estab-lished rule for using italicized words in other books, and a different or contrary rule for their use in that one Book, which God gave for all to

Book, as he gave it to men, are no such italicized words. But in translating that book into Eng-lish, in order to give its full meaning it was and forcible, and sometimes they manifestly en-cumber it. See Mat. 1: 6; 3: 15; 4: 25; 5: was beginning to harden-Mr. Bice's hired man

Dr. Smith entered his pulpit the next Sabbath do not take it ill, and now, I pray, play me some with some anxiety. A glance over the congrega-thing on the harpsichord. I would like to tell at tion showed him that his Quaker neighbor was there, and at the appointed time he expected the Smiling, Johanna sat down at the piano and text. He commenced the services in his usual played. The woman was transported with it, and manner, and after the "long prayer," he comsignified that, in comparison, the playing of the menced a very long Psalm. I believe it was not two girls was only bungling. When she also the 119th Psalm thronghout, but it was quite a long Psalm. As soon as the precentor, or fine were by Johanna, and saw all the French and singer, rose, the sextop came up the sisle, and English books on the table, her astonishment was handed to the preacher the text. It was from exceedingly great. "Yes, yes," she exclaimed again and again, the 9th verse: "NINE AND TWENTY KNIVES." A the book of Ezra. 1st chapter and latter clause of You were always a wise child. I indeed knew sharp as well as a hard text, thought the Dr. The that you would turn out somebody; when I tell singing of the long Psalm gave him a few minutes for reflection; when that was ended, he arose and announced his text, and noticed many ad rather they would rejoice at it; but, alas! I a smile upon the faces of his congregation; even some venerable elders could not preserve the so-

lemnity of their countenances.

But the speaker proceeded with his discourse. He spoke briefly of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon; of their condition there; the proclamation of Cyrus; of the wonderful preservation after you. Her ladyship was very surly towards of the utensils of the temple, which had been him, and said you had been a spoiled child, long taken from Jerusalem by the conquerors of Judea; none of the knives which were used for slaying and preparing the sacrifices were lost, mislaid, or destroyed. They were, said Dr. S., you out. The stranger replied that was impossi- under the special care and protection of God, and were in due time restored to the Temple. He then enlarged upon the special providence of inquiries after his deceased brother and family God. "Not a sparrow falls without His notice; and the very hairs of our head are all numbered." "The Lord knows them that are His, and none of them shall perish." The Quaker was not only pleased, but he was aroused and delighted.

The next day he sent for Dr. Smith to dine with him. After dinner, he invited Dr. S. to take a walk around his farm, and coming to a pasture Johanna looked sadly and musingly to the field in which were his cattle, he stopped abruptly,

> " I was much pleased with thy discourse, friend Robert, last first day. Now thee knows we follow our leader, George Fox, who bore his testimony against a hireling ministry ; we never pay our sents. I wish to give thee a present. I have many good milk cows. I wish thee to select one for thyself."

Dr. Smith wished to decline the gift, but the Quaker insisted, and said, "I will be offended at thee if thee refuse."

The Dr. having noticed a small and ill-looking cow, said, "Well, if I must take one of the cows, will take that small red cow," pointing to the one he had noticed, and which he supposed to be the least valuable.

" Well, I do profess," says friend Jones, " thee does not only preach by the spirit, but thee can choose by the spirit; that little red cow is the best one I have; my wife would not sell it for one hundred dollars, but thee shall have it." And accordingly the same evening the little

cow was driven to the manse, and proved to be a valuable acquisition to the minister's dairy.

THOUGHT BETTER OF IT.

Mr. Jessup's cattle had frequently walked-for it was not necessary for them to leap-over the fence that separated his pasture from the cultiva-

He glories in the simplicity of his preaching, and seems to think that he is nothing remarkable, but only an earnest, straightforward evangelist, who stands before sinners.

"With cries, entreaties, tears to save, And snatch them from a burning grave."

He differs from all great preachers that, I have ever heard in this singleness of aim. His every sermon is a battle, began with a charge of bayonets. His voice is strong and pleasant, except that it breaks on the high notes. He is the perfection of English preaching, embodying in their inest expression all the leading peculiarities of that school. They are less disputatious than the Scotch or American. They are averse to mere rhetoric, or anything which seems to savor of it. I think they would condemn some of Beecher's gorgeous word-paintings for this reason. Punshon comes nearest to us, and yet is pure English, his rushing language being only enforcements, of the lessons of the text.

FRUITLESS EFFORT

"Two years have I been in the ministry, and yet not a single soul have I been the means of converting !" Thus discoursed the young Mr. R., as he sat in his study, by a blazing fire, to a theotogical friend who had dropped in to see him. And whose fault was it that Mr. R. had not been more successful in the ingathering of souls ?" Was it God's ! Not so. For He Himself affirms His willingness to save, and declares that His Word shall not return unto Him void. It was Mr. R.'s own fault. The reason that He had not been blessed in his ministry, was that he had been preaching himself instead of preaching Christ. There is such a thing as announcing the truths of religion and yet putting oneself before those truths. All that heard Mr. R. felt assured that he was far more desirous to make a popular figure in the pulpit, than that the truths which he held forth should take effect. And on this account his words fell with no more effect than rain upon the granite rock.

Do we suppose that people do not know when we are in earnest ? They can discern to the most perfect nicety, just the depth to which any an-nounced truth has suck in a preacher's heart, and to the very extent to which it influences his life. You cannot deceive them in this matter. An hypocritical cant; an affectation of feeling; a false intonation-they can catch the very instaut that it appears. And so they can discern the full, earnest, soul-realized utterance that swells up from the depths, and carries sincerity in its very tone. It is only this latter that can command men's attention and awaken their concern. This was the secret of Whitfield's success. It was not great originality of thought; Whitfield had not much of this: nor was it great powers of reasoning; he possessed but little of this: but it was the deep, heartfelt experience which he had of the truths which he uttered. This made Whitfield eloquent. This will make any man

eloquent. Now, if we want to be successful preachers and successful Sabbath-school teachers, the very first

To this inquiry we would reply : In God's thought necessary to use some words in the Eng-lish where no corresponding words are found in the inspired Hebrew and Greek. Such words kindly remonstrated with his neighbor of his newere printed with a different style of type, and glect, and complained of the frequent injuries he are now found in italics. These italicized words sustained thereby, but without effect. Mr. Jessap in the Common Version, however, besides being was, to say the least, a very inefficient, indolent unemphatic, often render a sentence less concise man.

