### THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.,

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

£1,880 9 1 2,627 4 7 5,829 5 10 £48,764 17 0 181,504 10 6 161,848 18 4 4,694 16 0 8,850 3 11 297,560 16 8 12,854 8 4 887,752 6 8 832 The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years, is mainly consequent upon the large bodus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per

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Claims promptly and liberally adjusted. These Companies are distinguished by extreme caution And prudence in their management, have large surplus and reserve funds, and afford the most ample security to Policy holders. The stock of the "IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" sells in the London market at \$750 for every £100 paid up capital

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GRAND PRE SEMINARY.

Wolfville, N. S.

The above Institution will be re opened on the 1st of August. Principal—M so Olivia J. Emerson; Assistant, —; Teacher of Music, Prof. Saffery; Drawing, —; French, A. J. Hill, Esq., A. B.; Matron, Mrs. Tibert; Committee of Management—Rev. T. A. Higgins, Dr. Crawley, Revs. S. W. DeBlois, D. Trueman, S. B. Kempton.

TERMS—\$30 per quarter for Board and Tuition; Music, with use of Piano, \$9. Extra charges for Drawing and French. Pupils furnish their own Bedding, Towels, and Light.

Light.

Delays incident to a change of management of the institution prevent us from giving, at present, full particulars; but an arrangement will be made whereby sactisfaction, it is hoped, will be given to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

W. J. HIGGINS,
Wolfville, July, 19.

Business Manager.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested

Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$512,194.

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Capital \$500,000 - all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000. Naw Baunswick Agency - 7 Princess Street, opposite Com-mercial Bank, St. John.

mercial Bank, St. John.

OLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New
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"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13

Christian

New Series, Vol. IV., No. 48. Whole No. 204.

For the Christian Visitor. WHAT IS LOVE?

BY THE LATE DAVID PALMER. Some gentle spirit from the land of light, Who long beneath the rainbow of the throne, The pure etherea! atmosphere of bliss Hast breathed—say, What is love? For we who dwell

Upon this lower orb can scarcely know. Once did the crystal rill flow deep and pure To this terrestrial sphere, ere sin was born; Now, following in the sooty trail of The old serpent, 'tis contaminated. But in the fulness of the time decreed, The gushing fountain poured a crystal flood, That swept sin's filthy footsteps clean. Then love In rich abundance flowed on earth again. Yes, in the person of Immanuel This glorious attribute of Deity

Is seen-and only there. Then let us look To Jesus; and the more His image is Impressed upon the soul, the more it Knows of love.

Angels, who tend the nurslings of the church, May bring some drops upon their downy wings, But in our Jesus all the fulness dwells! List! I hear the sound of Raphael's harp: Love is the essence of eternal life-The pure clixir of celestial bliss: And every being that is free from sin. In God, the fountain, dwells, and God in him."

### MOUNT HOLYOKE AND ITS FEMALE SEMINARY.

The following account of a visit paid to the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, by Mrs. Ranyard, during her late visit to America, is taken from the "Missing Link Magazine" for October:

"Whatever else we do not see in wide America, we must see Mount Holyoke." This was a resolution formed in consequence of hearing for years past that many an American Missionary's admirable wife (with whose practical intelligence we had been charmed, as she passed through England on her way to some far-off station), had been educated there, in the institution founded by the remarkable Mary Lyon, whose honored grave is now made beneath the shelter of its waving trees. She "rests from her labors, and her works do

The College of Mount Holyoke is situated in the pleasant valley of South Hadley, Mass., and the traveller through New England-if on the way from Albany to Boston-must turn aside to reach it, from the town of Springfield. We did so, on the thirtieth anniversary of its foundation; and when its former graduates, with friends old and new, were assembling from all quarters to keep its simple festival.

It has, in the course of its history, up to the present day, admitted nearly 4,000 pupils, of whom 1,000 appear by the reports to have been employed in the work of teaching, after leaving the Seminary, and about 200 have, during the same period, passed into another world.

At the close of the summer term, all who can delight to assemble once more within the walls of their own United States-from New York and New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, Virginia and Kentucky. They unite to remember many class-mates. who are scattered over the wide world, not only to their own "far West," but to Africa, and China, and India, to Persia and Turkey, and the West Indies, to Canada and England, and Holland, and even to the lonely Labrador. They keep up a "Memorandum Society," established by Miss Lyon, whose object is to perpetuate facts relative to members of the institution, and their future history. This must be an interesting document, because these young people have all been trained with an especial design that they shall live, in some way or other, to God's service and

Three graduates went out from the Holyoke home to Painesville, Ohio, where they shared in the labors and joys of opening a similar home for the daughters of the West.

Miss Lyon began life under an humble roof, where God was honored by a pious household, and in her fifth year her mother was left a widow, with seven children to be supported and educated from the avails of a little rock-bound farm, on a quiet hill-side. The first great lesson of her life was to love, comfort and obey that widowed mother; and from that first daty well fulfilled, her soul matured into the fulness of a love that could embrace two hundred pupils as if each were her own child; for school government with her was always maternal, and her school was her family.

To obtain knowledge for herself, she by and by gave up home and a'l its comforts; paid for her board with her own labor, and often took but four hours' sleep in the twenty-four. An intense energy pervaded both her intellect and her heart. In remarking upon her strength of character, her biographer says: "The Great Teacher seldom imparts great meckness and forbearance to strong natures as a direct gift. If they attain them, it must be through severe discipline. He therefore early places his most efficient laborers in the martyr class." In the school of frequent opposition and ridicule, Mary Lyon eventually acquired that imperturbable kindness, gentleness, tact, and prudence with which she afterwards met and vanquished her difficulties.

Fall of eathquiasm and sympathy, she could inspire her pupils with the same elements of character. She never said to one of them, "You

time in self-vindication. To all attacks her reply was that of the great builder of old time, "I am doing a great work, and cannot come down." She had learned the grace of silence under rebuke. Meanwhile a high and holy ambition possessed her heart. She had strong desires to see important changes in the mode of educating her own sex in America, and she wished to substitute a thoroughly Christian education for the superficial, frivolons, and illusive method of teaching too often adopted in the training of young women.

Concerning this aim, she received in faith the promise, "Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

make their intellectual course all that it could be | gain." made by the best teachers, and the class of pupils she aimed to secure a select one-only those whose home influences and habits would most favor thorough study and religious character. She wished to receive her boarders at an age when they would be mature enough to appreciate first-rate advantages. She did not contemplate a house of correction for spoiled children, nor a mere teachers' institute, but a place, permanently endowed, providing a thorough course of study, at a moderate expense, to the pupils, where a missionary spirit would be sedulously cultivated, and usefulness in the service of the Lord looked upon as the chief end of life by the teachers and taught.

The housekeeping arrangements were peculiar. Three methods of reception would have been possible: that of boarding the pupils in the village; that of having a steward and servants in the family; that of the young ladies waiting upon themselves in all but the ruder occupations. The latter was adopted, and Miss Lyon used to say, "Young ladies, your fathers could easily give each ten dollars more, and employ servants to wait on you; but I and they have important objects in view, in requiring you to wait upon yourselves."

Her motive in this was not, she said, to teach housekeeping. That she referred to mothers; but her intention was to honour labor, to cultivate independence, unity, kindness, health and energy. She used to remark, "Our domestic work is a sieve, excluding refuse material; of the indoent, feeble, the self-indulgent and the fastidious, we could never make much, and we have the finest of the wheat left us-the energetic and the benevolent—those whose early training has been favorable to usefulness, and of these much may be expected."

She desired above all things to send forth roung women free from selfishness, and controled entirely by love to Christ-neither masculine, pedantic, self-conceited or worldly-women.

The first object aimed at in the school was to know the young lady's character, and the next to teach her to know herself. Then, to lead her to labour with the teacher to exterminate all her faults; each faculty was to be cultivated to the highest degree, and then dedicated to Christ. Miss Lyon insisted much on doing self-denying acts for the good of the school, and urged faithfulness in conforming to its minutest regulations as a preparation for the faithful performance of the duties of mature life.

Such was Mary Lyon's ideal, and she lived to see it realized; and not only that, but she left the Institution as a nursery for the Church,—existing in vigour to this day. We must now add some details of our personal visit to it.

It was on the hottest day known in America for five-and-thirty years, on the 11th July, 1866 that we alighted under the tall trees that shade the College, and sat down on the steps of the cool piazza that surrounds and beautifies almost all American houses. Here we were soon affectionately welcomed by Mrs. Stoddard the mile had gone forth from among the band of teachers trained at Mount Holyoke, and, after her heavy bereavement at Ooroomiah, had returned to fill Miss Lyon's place as president.

Our welcome was very sweet from Mrs. Stodlard, who knew from Dr. Perkins all about the Bible-women in England, and of course in Persia —the band of twelve now going forth from among her late pupils at Ooroomiah; and much of the day was happily passed in exploring, under her guidance, the details of the Institution: first of he class-room, where examinations were going on; then of the studies and dormitories, each one shared by two fellow-students, and all kept in order by the pupils themselves. They had a genial home look, and were bright and airy, often adorned with flowers. The prayer closets, spoken of so frequently in the Ooroomiah Seminary. had their counterparts, as might be expected, here. The long desired gymnasium was com-plete. The laundry, also, fitted up with the most approved contrivances for saving labour; and, as we dined with the 200 boarders, we had an opportunity of seeing how the fair young inmates prepare the meal and dispose of its remains, serve t and clear it away; all is methodically accomplished by the setting apart of but one hour in the day, by alternate circles, and accomplished without any visible derangement of simple and becoming dress. There was a christian simplicity in the whole arrangements, an absence of ornament, which was refreshing in contrast to the prevailing modern style of adornment; and conversation with more than one of the sweet and modest young ladies convinced me that the rules of their order are obeyed lovingly and from choice. They looked a healthy and happy community, " pleasant plants in the garden of the Lord;" and we joined a meeting of their refined and superior teachers afterwards, which proved that the tone of the Institution was still sustained by the influences of the same Holv Spirit which had baptized the soul of Mary Lyon.

## A GREAT EXAMPLE.

We have a great example in the Saviour. Would any one know how to live, let him turn to Christ's history, and let him learn there. See how he lived, devoted to the glory of God and the good of men; how he made it his meat and drink to do his Father's will, and also reverenced and obeyed his parents; how he honored the must do this extra work;" but, "Who wants the Sabbath day, and kept the whole law of God; privilege of doing this extra work?" how, neither envious of the rich, nor ambitious to rise above his circumstances, he submitted to sake. She never resented ridicule, or spent her | an humble lot, and patiently endured his trials; how he bore a life-long humiliation-with contentment, and his few brief honors with humility; how he cherished his friends, and forgave his bitterest enemies; how, gently rebuking the bad, and kindly raising the fallen, instructing the ignorant, helping the weak, shielding the oppressed, pitying all that sorrowed, relieving all that suffered, loving all that lived, he lived for others, suffered, loving all that lived, he lived for others, not for himself. As a weaver on his loom working the beautiful flowers of a pattern into his web, let.us, by God's gracious help, try to weave a copy of Christ's life into the body of our own.

Men of God, for you no better shield against temptation, or stouter suckler in a battle-day, no better curb to pull us up on the edge of siu, nor trammels of sin—when it was their delight to lister to the words of love at the following that prayer had penetrated their hard hearts; had led them to think of Him whom they had so long slighted, and it aroused up mories of childhood which had long since been forgotten. Yes, they thought of the prayers of fered up to the throne of grace by their own mothers when they were boys, free from the trammels of sin—when it was their delight to

thoroughly to educate women fit for wives, mo- of gold, and borne before the greatest of kingsthers, teachers, and missionaries. She wished to this: " For me to live is Christ, and to die is

WHAT KINDNESS WILL DO.

About four years ago, a British merchantman night have been seen at anchor in one of the bays of Bermuda. The cargo was nearly all stowed away, and preparations were being made to sail for England. But one portion of his cargo had not been spoken of even to the captain. You might have seen a tall gentleman walking down the beach; seating bimself in a small boat, he was soon making his way toward the ship. His commanding appearance, combined with his military uniform, soon drew the attention of the ship's crew. Information was given to the captain of the vessel, and with his usual frankness he came and met the officer at the gangway.

"Capt. P-" said the military gentleman, with a semi-military salute. " Yes, sir," replied the captain.

"Then, Capt. P-, I have the honor to inorm you that you must prepare to take two prisoners to England, privates of Her Majesty's -

Two soldiers!" said the captain, in utter amazement. "Yes," answered the military gentleman, " and

they are the two worst men on the island. They are in chains, and you must keep them so all the "Then," said our blunt captain, "I won't take

them." "There is no option. Here are your orders, signed by the Governor," said the military gentleman, handing him an official document.

The captain took it, read it, rubbed his bald forehead, and as he saw there was no way of escape, he did what most men under similar circumstances would do-made the best of it. "When will they be here?" asked the cap-

" As soon as ever the ship is ready to sail," was

"Then I start at noon to-morrow." "They shall be here in time;" and wishing

him adieu, he gave the semi-military salute and

The evening shades were beginning to deepen, and by this time the crew had given over work. The captain retired to his cabin. What to do? To resume his writing? No; but to reflect upon the charge imposed upon him. And so he began to ask himself some questions. Why am I chosen to take two of the worst characters on the island, to mar the harmony of my ship? Suppose they escape? These, and various other things, floated through his mind; but like a good man as he was, he said to himself, "Here's a responsibility. I must go to my Master, and seek assistance from Him."

If you had been near his cabin door, you might have heard an earnest prayer ascending to the throne of God, pleading for guidance and strength.

The night wore away and morning broke. The rolden sun was coursing his heavenly way and soon the scene was changed, and the two men were marched down in irons between their fellowmen, and handed over to the captain, who put them in a place of safety, and strongly secured the door.

Noon came: the ship sailed away with a pro mising wind over the bosom of the waters, with her rich cargo of merchandise, but a much more valuable cargo of human souls.

As the day began to wear away, some small clouds began to arise, which were soon noticed. Sail was shortened, and everything prepared for storm. The wind gradually arose; the rain began to descend, first in smart showers, then in torrents; very soon the lightning gleamed forth from the heavens, which were black overhead: far and wide.

The captain might have thought that such a storm was a token of ill-luck on the voyage; but | Father for His protection. not so. He knew in whom he trusted; and come what would, he felt safe beneath his Father's pro-

That evening prayers which were wont to be offered up at the close of each day were omitted; but we may be quite sure that many a silent breathing went up to God's presence during the darkness of that night. Towards morning the much in their usual way.

The sun is just setting. At a signal from the boatswain, the crew assemble. The captain comes on deck, his bare forehead and grey locks kissing the wind as it passes by. Under his arm he has his chart—the Bible. His face is radiant with contentment, and sweet peace is settled on his countenance. He looks around him : he misses some one. Turning to the chief officer, he

"Where are the prisoners?" " Locked up, sir.'

"Fetch them here," says the captain. All is silence till they appear, except the wind and the

" Take those chains off !"

His order is obeyed. Then, taking hold of one with each hand, he led them on either side of him, and said, "Let us pray." All fell down on their knees, and the captain offered up an earnest prayer to Him whose eye never fails to perceive, and whose ear is always open to the prayers of those that are His. It was an humble but fervent prayer, asking the God of all mercies to watch over them, to give them all new hearts, and that the precious blood of Christ might wash away all stains from their guilty sonis.

A short period clapsed, when they arose; but O, what a change! Each of the crew seemed as though he had felt some comforting assurance from the prayer just offered up. But the poor fellows who had come on board with chains on, and, as represented by the official, with hearts as hard as the chain itself, how with them ! Why, they arose with tears and sobs.

Yes, that prayer had penetrated their hard hearts; had led them to think of Him whom

companion was as much troubled as himself, and in that little company there was scarce a dry eye. After a few moments, the captain finished the remainder of the chapter himself, and with a few well-timed remarks, spoke of the joy of the angels in heaven, and of God himself, over the returning penitent, assuring them that their heavenly Father always has compassion on even the most vile; and he exhorted all who had wandered from their Father, to return at once, and receive par-

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 48.

Disilor.

don, through Jesus Christ. The crew were dismissed, but the prisoners were taken into the captain's cabin, where he kindly inquired into their state, and eventually concluded his most fatherly advice to them, telling them that so long as they behaved themselves on board his ship, they would be free from the irons. He liberated them on parole of honor-a thing which it might be very much doubted if they had in their possession when on shore, but which the captain was going to put to the

Day after day followed, with the usual events of a voyage, but at the close of each day the Bible was brought forth, and the united prayer made for grace to help them over the ocean of life; each day found "the two worst characters on the island" more and more advancing in the straight path which leadeth to eternal life. At last the voyage came to an end, and the ship was lying quietly in the Thames. The captain proceeded to finish his mission by handing his prisoners up to the proper authorities. He accordingly hired a cab to convey them in, and after a short drive they arrived at their destination. He alighted, and rang a bell, which was answered by turnkey, looking as stern as only a turnkey can look. The captain said, "I have brought you two prisoners."

"Wrong door-round the corner, second door to the left.

"Thank ye," and bang went the ponderous door. He went to the place as directed, leaving the cab and prisoners. Ringing another bell, he told another official that he had brought two prisoners, at the same time handing him the document. It was scrutinized from top to bot tom. "Ah! and where are the prisoners?" he inquired.

"Outside in a cab," was the answer. "Guarded, of course?"

"Not at all," said the captain. "You will have them escape," suggested the

" No, they will not," was the rejoinder. "Well, bring them in." So, at the conclusion of this little dialogue, Capt. P- went round to the cab, and said to

he prisoners, "How was it you did not make your escape while I have been away." One of them made answer, "If we had done

leaving us without irons." when you have been so kind to us! We have the light on the locomotive as it plunges into the done wrong; we will now go to prison and suffer nunishment, and I trust when we come out again we shall make a new and good start in life"

will," He took them in, and they were formally received, and then he asked that he might be shown the cells in which they were going to be confined. His wish was complied with. After shaking hands with them, and speaking a few words of encouragement to them, they parted. When the keeper and himself had left the cells, he said, "Now I want you to promise me that you will be kind to those lads, for my sake; encourage them in their good intentions, and I am sure you will be repaid for your kindness." The promise was given, and the captain then gave an account of their conduct on the voyage. Before he had finished the recital, the keeper's heart was warmed towards the captain's protogees; and there is every reason to believe that the warmth was felt by themselves. and the boomings of heaven's artillery sounded. With an anxious heart for their welfare, Captain P--- left them, not to themselves, but commended them again and again to their heavenly

Now let us see what made these men "the two worst men on the island." Where they were stationed, rum was to be had very cheap; accordingly they gave way to the use of it, until the habit had become so firmly fixed that they could not break it off; it led them into all sorts of excesses, and at one of these times, when mad with the rum they had drunk, they committed an asstorm abated, and the next day things were pretty | sault on one of their comrades, who was trying to wean them from their debanchery, and inflicted such blows upon him that for some time his life was despaired of.

They were sent on board, where they got no liquor-for the captain was a total abstainer of twenty-five years' standing. While under their compulsory abstinence, it pleased God to bring them under the power of that grace which, as we have seen, was able to penetrate even their hard hearts. The captain treated them as buman beings, with a soul to save; they appreciated his kindness, and through the combination of circumstances they were brought as penitents to the foot of that Cross which they had so long turned from. Their mothers' prayers had not been thrown away, but when, to all human appearance they were lost, God answered them in a most remarkable manner.

Is my reader a mother? O let me beseech vou to lay up a good store of prayers for your

Are you a father, or one holding a responsible position? Take heed how you use your talents. Had Capt. P- been an irreligious man, in all probability these two men would have been eter-

Are you a son? Take heed that you follow not evil, and especially beware of the drunkard's cup. You may not always have an outstretched

Let you be in what position of life you may. take heed that you sin not; that the cup of poison has no charm for you; and that you despise not the day of grace. If you have done so, like the prodigal son, return to your Father, your home, and to your Saviour, who longs to pardon

From the Boston Post.]

TREMONT TEMPLE-SERMON TO THE

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

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. P.

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

perance, and on the better class of Corporations

no men liable to the use of stimulants are em-

ployed. Most of their situations of profit and trust in Railroad Corporations are filled by persons who had been engineers and brakesmenwho, therefore, had a practical knowledge of the whole business and who had raised themselves by their energy, frugality and temperance to the places of Directors and Superintendents. At the present time there are but 31,000 miles of railway in this country, and representing over \$1,-000,000,000 in valuation. These various lines interlace New England and bind in iron bands the East and the West, and will soon accomplish the same works etween the North and the South. Forty years ago Stevenson had to combat the idea that he could not construct an engine that would run twelve miles an hour, but he lived to see the success of his enterprise and engines running at the rate of 70 miles per hour. Since 1832 what great improvements have been made in this branch of mechanical invention. Were it not for the railroads the chief cities of the conntry would to-day hug the rivers and the Atlantic coast. Forty years ago there was a superabundance of produce in Ohio and a scarcity of transportation to bring it to the sea-board where it was most needed. The Erie canal was in consequence opened and in a few years the land of this region doubled in value. Yet with all the appliances of to-day-the elevators capable of oading a vessel with grain in a day; the immense cattle yards and the warehouses of mainmoth size and capacity—there is still an insufficiency of means to bring the resources of the country into their fullest usefulness. The lines of transit between the seaports and the vast interior are unequal to the task imposed upon them. It is the railroad interest that have made this country what it is. Napoleon tried to grasp the way of commerce for the Latin race by the seizing upon Mexico; but it is proved to be God's purpose to keep this land in the hands of the Anglo Saxons. The great need is co-operation. Railroad interests have been conducted too much as detached bodies; they should be worked as one interest. Culture pays in the engineers. It is brains confined with hands that makes Titons of men. The life of Geo. Stephenson furnishes an example of this. He was the son of a collier, and at 18 was unable to read or write. A lady opening an evening school in the region where he was employed first opened to him the value of knowledge which he afterwards employed to such good account. He became the founder of the whole railroading system. In his prosperity, Royalty desired to confer upon him the title of knigshood but he preferred plain George Stephenson. Instances of rise in this country in this profession are still more surprising. The iron train like the spindle is ever carrying the thread of traffic through the wool of such a thing, you would have been punished for commerce. The speaker then alluded to the lessons drawn from this occupation, that might be applied to Christianity. All know the value of depth of darkness, and the value of the signal in moments of danger. Christ is the light and simpal for immortal souls and should be just as

'THE BIBLE IN TURKEY AND THE EAST." Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, for some years a missiona-

ry of the A. B. C. F. M. in Turkey, and since

agent of the Bible Society there, delivered a lecture in Park Street Church last evening on " The Bible in Turkey and the East." He said the night of ignorance, superstition, barbarism and skepticism in the Turkish Empire has been long and dreary. The system of religion and idolatry had deadened and depressed the life and ambition of that people, but in these latter days that rigid formalism is passing away. The night is disappearing and the morning is at hand. The light of a new civilization is streaming in upon that people. Mr. Bliss then proceeded to point out the evidences of reform and progress in Turkey and in the East-to that land which gave birth to our first parents, and where Christ himself was born, reared, crucified and arose again. He described the Turkish Empire geographically, historically, and referred to its past and present civil government. The Turkish Empire occupies three continents, and in area is four times as large as France, and numbers 36,000,000 of people, and speaks a great variety of dialects. The evidence of its progress rests in the fact that forty years ago Turkey was a century and a half behind all other nations in Europe. Since that time there has been great progress of a healthful and elevating character. The people of that land are not growing old and effete as is generally supposed to be the case. In 1826 the first attempts of Christianity were made. Not long after that time many barbarous practices were abolished. and public opinion began to be respected, and at the present day it dare not be disregarded. The speaker said there is no Government, all things considered, where such progress has been made. That progress, however, was not of the higher kind, but might be compared in point of fact to our system of common school education. Turkey has a high system of education very stringent in its character. It is made a penal offence for a parent to neglect to send its child to school when it arrives at a certain age. Speaking of the progress the people had made in literature, it was stated that there is at the present time twentynine journals in Constantinople and fifteen in other parts of the empire where a few years since there was not one. Over 230 kinds of Bibles are printed in the land, besides other religious publications. Within ten years changes for the best of all kinds have been going on. Allusion was also made to the progress that had taken place in Constantinople. The civil powers had een slowly but surely imitating the European governments in the direction of general improvement. In the civil government integrity was a characteristic. Honest men fill the offices, and the fidelity with which the laws were enacted, and the public money dispensed compared very favourably with the leading Protestant countries of the world. Capacity is very much sought for. If Paris is said to be France, then Coustan-

tinople is Turkey. The influence of the latter city was extending and permeating the whole country, moulding and shaping the destinies of Patronethyl Assurances.
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THE "Otre of Glisgov Life Assurance Company" was a construction of the state of the state construction of the state of the state construction of the state of the state construction of a Christian colleges for young when a time at the Company is national to restrict the state of the the whole empire. Xet there are hundreds and