THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co., AT THEIR OFFICE, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets. SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

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

affords an excellent medium for advertising.

New Baunswick Agency.—7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, St. John.

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

The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Profits for the past nine years, amount to 44½ per cent.

References of the first respectability, and any other information given by

Oct 12, 1865—v

Agent.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. ernon—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.
ceribed Capital £800,000
mulated Fund 480,000 nal Revenue..... Existing Assurances. 2,700,000
WALTER BUCHANAN, of Shandon, Esq., M. P., Chairman,
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VARIOUS MODES OF ASSURING.
Half Premium System, without debt or interest.
Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances.

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THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was 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 Pohov-holders.

distributed with a due regard to the claims of an experimental policy-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 half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in future be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date 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, inly 12.—wpw ly 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. GEORGE THOMAS. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £748,674 stg.
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 "
Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 285,248 "
Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 " ition to the above large paid up capital, the Share holders of the Company are personally responsible for Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

feb. 1 (Commercial Bank Building.)

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92
Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance buildings, Liverpool.

Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.
Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest
Offices in the kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom.

pany, 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 in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £357,752 6s. 3d., and the premium £12,854 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums. 1848 ... 98 £48,764 17 0 £1320 0

years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire sases paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without ference to the head Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

Insurance against Accidents. OF EVERT DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Hartford, Conn. (The Pioneer and only reliable Company of this side of the Atlantic.) OAPITAL (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 accident resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordinary Premiums as follows:

Extra prem. required for Special Risks.

Every person ought to be Insured!—None are free from liability to Accident!!

Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been al-ready paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten thousand Policies issued.

No Medical Examination required.

The best and most respectable references given. All lasses of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies used for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled a New Brunswick currency, and every information afford-dby

JAMES ROBERTSON,

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANT, Capital \$1,900,000—all paid up and invested.

Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194.

Policies issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation is profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARE, Agent, Princess St.,

Opposite Commercial Bank. LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

PROVISION FOR CROSSING OVER JORDAN.

Just finishing life's empty dream,

To see my God-my All.

While leaving earthly scenes behind, On what shall I sustain my mind,

Contained in His most holy Word.

I wait the angel call

To mansions of eternal day,

To banish slavish fear?

The precious promises of God,

Shall bring deliverance near.

What He hath said forever stands,

On Him my hope is stayed;

Or with the solar radiance warmed,

Or earth's foundations laid.

When I have crossed the stream :

Then all the pains of flesh and mind,

The Balm of Gilead soothes my pains,

Satan and sin shall vex no more, Nor shall I fear the lion's roar,

For evermore be left behind.

While I in Jesus rest:

Like some forgotten dream.

The hidden manua now sustains,

For the Christian Visitor.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, 1.13.

Vol. IV., No. 28. Whole No. 184.

planted in the virgin soil, where only the seeds of

ove should be cast, and home, which should be

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1866.

the most attractive place in the world, is any-Sitting beside death's gloomy stream, thing but "home" to them. A child hilling or fleeing from his father, is to us one of the most distressing sights in this world. It is a funda-To spread my wings and soar away mental mistake to suppose that children are to be made better by painful bodily chastisement, or coerced by cruel blows into the paths of goodness. If our Father in heaven dealt with us as some fathers deal with their children, alas! what wretched lives ours would be! See how God cares for the little ones who cannot appeal elsewhere, however passionately rash may have been the impulse under which they were punished. "Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath." that is, provoke them not to disobedience by tyranuical usage; or, as it is elsewhere, provoke Firm as the works of His own handsthem not, "lest they be discouraged." Discou-

On Him my hope is stayed; He chose me e'er the heavens were formed, raged !. How many of them are so ! Trying to do right, but quite sure that whatever they do will be wrong; that no word of approbation will cheer them; and that nothing but miserable "beating" is their lot; it can be nothing but blank, despairing discouragement. Oh, there is a better way than this! We have seen it tried, and know its mighty power. The irresistible strength of gentleness, the mighty power of love, the force of sweet persuasion-these are the agencies the heavenly Father has set in motion for the benefit of his erring children, and in this, as in other matters, to copy Him is to succeed. Obedi-ence from love is practical Christianity; obedi-

And then, children so keenly appreciate encou-

ragement, it is such a joy to their young hearts,

that it is a perfect pleasure to impart it. Their

hearts leap with gladness when their efforts to

overcome a difficulty in the painful school task, or

indelivering a message, or in showing prompt

obidience, are appreciated. It is so pleasant to

be approved by those we love. And how unut-

terably important it is that parents professing the

is an enormous mistake—an invention of the

enemy of mankind. How many youths have been

driven to skepticism through this terrible blun-

it there will be fewer gray hairs brought down

with sorrow to the grave through the godless conduct of young men. We touch delicate

ground, but we do so with all firmness and confi-

dence, when we say that if all Christian parents

felt their responsibility to their children, we

should hear far less mourning over the latter as

time in which the little ones are led to doubt

whether their parents belong to Christ; and is it

not in harmony with the plainest law of moral

influence that their hearts will feel grateful to the

blessed Saviour, who is such a source of joy to

those they love? "I love Jesus, for my father

loves Him." Where is the Christian head of a family whose heart would not bound with joy

possible—ave, and easy too—to secure this gold-

en testimony from the lips of your darling child.

consistently with the exercise of domestic dis-

RIGHTS OF MINISTERS.

Many seem to act as though ministers are an

inferior class of persons, and have no rights.

This, however, does not make it so. On the con-

trary, no community can well do without them,

and they should be respected and rewarded ac-

The clergy in this country are the best men in

t; they are the light of the world, the salt of

the earth; for literary acquirements, for mental

culture, for purity of morals and blameless lives,

they have not their equals in any class of civilized

society; and when such men devote their whole

time to the preparation of books, essays, ser-

mons and discourses, for the instruction of the

the character, and eventually ruin both body and

soul; devoting themselves singly to these things,

while others apply all their time, and talents, and

energies towards making themselves, their child-

ren, and their families, comfortable and happy, it

is a very small matter that these last shall amply

support the men through whose influence, exam-

ples, and teachings their possessions are secured to them, and their rights, liberties and lives are

preserved intact, day and night, for years together, from the depredations of thieves and burglars,

and lawless, murderous men; for no man of

thought can be so blind as not to see that if the

Bible teachings were to cease, and the Sabbath

abolished, the whole foundations of society would

be upturned; anarchy would ensue, and our

streets run with human gore. Revolutionary France proved all this; and who does not know

that where there is no preaching, and no Sunday,

there spring up drunkenness and profanity, pros-titution, social disorganization, and every other evil work? The merchant pays his private watch-

man for guarding his property every night; the whole of the minister's time is expended in enforc-

make not only property, but even life itself, safe in any community. The Broadway merchant, or the Wall street broker, or the South street ship-

per, would crimson with shame to have it known

that his faithful night-watch had starved to death

on the pitifu salary which he had accorded him, and yet there are rich men and women, who give

so little towards the support of the clergyman of the neighborhood, that he would actually starve

things—"The transparent simplicity of his motives, the earnestness and vivacity of his manner, the evangelical substance, and the judicious brevity of his discourses. Almost invariably he brought his discourse within the half-hour."

Some persons are capable of making great acrifices, but few are capable of concealing how much the effort has cost them, and it is this concealing that constitutes their value.

Journal of Health well remarks :-

it, TRY .- Christian World.

unspeakable at such a word as that? And it

I'm pearing now the spirit land. ence from love makes a happy home. Children With palms of victory in my hand, understand love-it is their natural element, it is To wave among the blest. their very life; and every truly wise parent will DAVID PALMER. do his utmost to secure the boundless confidence and tender love of those who are bone of his bones and flesh of his flesh. They will try to please where they love; and the "Well done, darling! better still next time," will do more to MISSIONARY RECORD. (Concluded.) MISSION TO FRANCE. incline the young heart to truth and obedience, than all the blows that ever fell upon the hapless.

Five stations; five ordained preachers; four mordained and colporteurs. The work in Paris is hindered by the pressing want of a new chapel, better located. The church has contributed for this purpose 1,100 francs. There are outstations of much promise. The chapel in Channy, which has been closed by public authority since 1852, was re-opened in February last. The Sabbath school is large and prosperous. The members reside in seventeen different places. The church in Cuise-la-Motte (formerly Verberie) is prosperous. Evening meetings have been held in neighbouring towns. Denain suffers for want of a chapel. At several outstations there are fields of interest. In Lafere and vicinity the field is diligently cultivated, and bears signs of promise. The church in Lyons has been resuscitated, with six members. One has been baptized. There have been baptisms at all the stations. Baptized counsel be the constant example of lives exhibitin all, 31. Present number, 351. The question of ing the graces of the Gospel; and we wouch for baptism continues to occupy the public mind in France, Switzerland and Belgium.

MISSION TO SWEDEN.

Rev. Messrs. Andreas Wiberg, K. O. Broady, and J. A. Edgren.

Twelve other assistants. The mission to Sweden, formerly in charge of the American Baptist Publication Society, has been transferred to the Missionary Union-the transfer taking effect March 1st. The three missionaries named above will leave for Sweden in June. Mr. Wiberg will retain a nominal connection with the church in Stockholm in the light of pastor, but will give his chief attention to providing a Christian literature for the Baptists in Sweden. Messrs. Broady and Edgren will preach n and around Stockholm on the Sabbaths, and form a literary and theological school-the former to take charge of the theological, and the latter of the literary, department. The expenses of the mission for thirteen months, commencing from March last, will be \$10,000. In 1855, there were 300 baptized believers in Sweden; in December, 1865, there were 7 Associations, 172 churches and 6,411 members, besides the churches in Norway.

INDIAN MISSIONS. The missions to the tribes of North American Indians have been transferred to the charge of he American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Missions reported last year, 20. Two have been transferred to the Home Mission Society, and one received from the Publication Societypresent number, 19. In the Asiatic Missions are 15 stations where American missionaries reside. and about 400 outstations; in the European Missions, including France, Germany, and Sweden, at the end of 1864, there were reported not far from 1300 stations and outstations, and the number is constantly increasing. American missionaries connected with the Asiatic missions, including those at present in this country, in all 83-males

40, females 43. Native preachers and assistants, not far from 500; of whom 50 are ordained. In Europe, preachers and assistants, not far from 200. Whole number baptized in 1864-in Europe, 1,911; in Asia, 761; total, 2,672. Members at the close of 1864, not far from 36,000 leaving out about half of the Toungoo churches previously reckoned, and the Rangoon Sgau Karen Association, from which no return has been received. The statement of baptisms and members is below the real number.

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE. That parents are the natural guardians of their children, and that the father is head of the household, the king of his little kingdom, are maxims which no one will think of disputing. The law of nature is in these matters sanctioned by religion and guarded by civil legislation. Parental responsibility extends to God, to society, and to the children themselves. It is a very solemn trust to bring up young immortals; and parents have need of much wisdom and discretion to enable them wisely and properly to discharge this important duty. A thoughtful father cannot look apon his little ones without sometimes asking himself "What shall man all the beautiful to the state of the state o imself, "What shall my children be, in relation to God and society, in after years, when my mode of training them shall have brought forth its full fruit?" Such a question as this, if he love his children wisely, will drive him again and again to a rigid examination of that mode. Is it the best that can be adopted? Does it draw out the children's hearts gently to the love of that which is good? Do they witness in the father's habitual example the blessed influence of Divine truth in patience, meekness, holy decision of character, and persistent self control? Or do his harshness, impetuosity and severity create terror in their young hearts, and make their lives a sore burden, young hearts, and make their lives a sore burden, causing them often to weep slone, and to sigh for the day when they shall be old enough to escape from domestic tyranny? There are some little ones most deeply to be pitied. Poor things! their guardian angels must weep over them. Unwise severity embitters those young days when the atmosphere of love should be breathed and the loys of early like left. Thorns are replicably

A STRANGE CEREMONY.

Christian Visitor.

Our readers have heard of the "interesting and impressive cerimony of blessing bells," so called, practised in the Church of Rome; but seldom have read the full details. We therefore copy from a late Biston paper, a description of the blessing of the bell of a new Catholic Church. in Charlestown, Mass.

The St. Francis le Sales Catholic Church, on Bunker Hill street, in Charlestown, of which Rev. Father Hamilton is pastor, was the scene of interesting and impressive ceremonies yesterday afternoon, it being the occasion of the solemn blessing of a new bell which has recently been purchased for that edifice, by the members of that and the other Catholic church in Charlestown. The ceremony was conducted by Right Rev. J. J. Williams, D. D., Bishop of Boston, assisted by several of the Catholic clergy of Boston and neighboring cities. There was present large delega-tions from the Catholis churches in and around Boston, and also members of other religions denominations, including among the latter Hon. Judge Warren, ex Mayors Stone and Frothingham, and several past and present members of the city government-the whole densely filling the church n every part. The ceremony of blessing the pell occupied nearly two hours, and was in strict accordance with the Catholic form prescribed for such service. The reason of the blessing of the bell is that the Catholic Church blesses all things used in her worship in order to make them more venerable, a further significance of which will be gathered from a description of the imposing

At the beginning, the Bishop and his assistants recited a series of Psalms, after which the bell was washed inside and out with holy water. The meaning of this is to remind all of the interior cleansing received in baptism, and that as the plessed bell gives but lifeless sounds to proclaim the praise of God, we must supply the deficiency by praying to Him and praising Him with clean nearts. After the washing the bell was anointed during the recitation of prayers and psalms with holy oil, which signifies the power of the Holy Ghost—and with holy Chrism, which signifies the virtues of Jesus Christ. At the same time the Church, by the mouth of the officiating bishop, prayed that, as often as the bell should be rung, God, for the sake of the merits of His divine faith of Christ should show its living fruits to their offspring! Harsh "preaching" to children Son, would prevent the assaults of the devil, break the force of tempests and lightning, and give rest to the souls in Purgatory, and that as often as the bell should be rung in remembrance of the faithful departed, the faithful would offer der! But let the preaching of the parents be grayers for the repose of their souls. After the loving counsel to love the Saviour whom they prayers the bell was anointed by the Bishop, in themselves love, and let the commentary on that the form of a cross, seven times on the outside with holy oils, and four times on the inside with holy Chrism: 1st, Seven times on the ontside with holy oil, because in all cathedral and canonical churches the clergy were called to the Divine Office seven times a day by the choir bell, and because the bell should call and invite us to come and receive the holy Sacraments; 2d, Four times with holy Chrism on the interior, to indicate the unconverted." Why, there never should be a

four cardinal points to which the preaching of the Apostles signified by the bell should extend. Then the Bishop gave the bell the name of a Saint (Sancti Francisci de Sales), to signify that on the ringing of the same, they should gather eagerly to Divine Service, just as if called by the Saint whose name the bell bears. Next the bell was incensed with burned frankincense, myrrh and thyme—by which to remind all that their prayers and the fragrance of a holy life should as cend to the throne of God, like the fragrant odor of frankincense-and that on the other hand, all should be ready to taste the bitter myrrh of pain and tribulation; for the bell not only invites to cipline. We are sure it is; let those who doubt jubilee and festival, but also to the funeral cortege of departed relatives and friends, who tell us : " To-day, we : to-morrow, you," Finally, the Gospel of St. Mark, relating the abode of Jesus in the house of Mary and Martha, was sung at the conclusion of the blessing, to remind all that they should assemble at the Lord's table at the call of the bell as Mary threw herself at the feet of the Lord to be refreshed by him with the bread of life. The bell was hung upon two large cordingly. In speaking of this subject, Hall's beams in front of the altar, and was plainly visi ble to all present.

The solemn and imposing ceremonies of bless ing having been concluded, an address appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Father Welsh, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston. He first described in brief detail the ceremonies which had just been witnessed, and said that it was not necessary to pause to say that they were worthy of esteem. Although masses, encouraging them and persuading them to a life of purity, industry and thrift; warning them against whatever may deceive the head, corrupt the heart, debase the intellect, destroy in themselves, he continued, they may have no sanctity, they inspire the beholder with devotion and faith, and being as we are we need exterior things to raise our heart to God. They showed that the church considers these benedictions of great importance, and illustrated that the bell is the voice of God calling them together to hear his word. In this connection he urged most elo-quently and effectively that all should at once seek for the salvation of their souls, and be pre-pared to reach the final moment to which we are hastening. In concluding his very clear and able discourse, Father Welsh made an eloquent allusion to the associations which clustered around Bunker Hill. Ninety-one years ago, he said, on this spot, occurred the great struggle for liberty and the fierce and successful resistance to oppres sion. This is the scene of the labors which have rendered us a powerful nation, a mighty republic, and one which is the home of the oppressed of all countries. But there is one thing needed. The cross of the Redeemer and the image of Jesus is needed on all our thrones.

At the conclusion of the address the bell was examined by a great many present, and was rung for a brief period. It is an unusually large one, and possesses an excellent tone.

> THE BLESSED GIFT. "I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh."

Jesus, when upon earth, had a few very dear friends; and befor ahe died he told them he was going back to his Father's house, meaning heaven. on the pitiful salary which he had accorded him, and yet there are rich men and women, who give so little towards the support of the clergyman of the neighborhood, that he would actually starve if others did no better by him.

Short Sermons.—It is said of an excellent man, whose ministry extended over twenty-eight years to one people, that the secret of his marked acceptableness as a preacher lay in the following

Ten days after he ascended to heaven, they were all in an upper room, when suddenly there was a sound as of a rushing mighty wind, which filled all the place; and there seemed tongues of fire resting upon each of them, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost.

This was the promised gift from on high. We know we cannot see a spirit, and it is hard for as to understand much about the Holy Spirit. Jeans Christ himself, in talking of the west of the

pirit, said it was like the wind, which we can

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 28.

hear blow, but we cannot tell whence it comes or Look out in the early sunshine, and find a drop of dew glistening in the heart of a rose. Can you

tell how in the silent night the dewdrop was formed, or how it came in the flower? You only see that the rose, which the evening before was dusty and drooping, is refreshed by the pure, gentle influence that quietly came in its bosom. Thus it is with the Holy Spirit, which ever since he came to that company of Jesus' followers, has, quietly and unseen, worked upon the hearts of

When children remember the blessed words of Jesus, when they think of all they are taught in the Sunday School, when they try to be good and obedient, it is the Spirit who is quietly acting upon their hearts.

A poor little boy was once out in the streets when they were covered with snow. His shoes

had holes in them, and through the rags in his coat you could see his poor thin arms.

He stood looking in a shop where he saw plenty of warm stockings and stout shoes, and as he looked he had to keep striking his numbed feet against each other to keep them from freezing. Just then he saw an old lady get into a carriage, and something fell down in the snow in the gutter. He picked it np-it was a purse, full of money! In an instant he seemed to see the shoes and stockings he could buy, and his poor sick mother comfortable with food and fire. For an instant he was filled with joy, then looking carefully around to see if any one was watching, he slipped it into his pocket. But while he looked, it seemed as if a voice whispered; 'Thou God seest me." He heard that verse the Sunday before at the Sunday school, and his cheek burned with shame as he ran after the carriage till he overtook it, and returned the purse to the lady.

She saw how poor he looked and her kind heart was touched. She stepped out of her carriage and bought him warm shoes and stockings, and then went with him to see his sick mother, and became a true friend to them both. May we not believe that it was the Holy Spirit

who whispered the truth to the little boy's heart, and the same good Spirit which prompted the ady's deeds of kind less? Thus the Holy Spirit will help little children and

will whisper to their hearts, if they will but listen

ADVICE TO PIOUS STUDENTS.

to his beavenly teaching. - Child's Companion.

There is in a late number of the Boston Recorder, an interesting account of the great revival in Dartmouth College in 1826, written by Rev. Caleb Kimball, who was then in his senior year. In the closing part of his article, Mr. Kimball gives the following advice to those students who have a desire to be instrumental in awakening an interest in religious concernments among the im-

Go directly and earnestly to work for God, and the salvation of all around you. Keep at it. Labor hard with both hands, with all your might, on all sides, and with every available instrumentality. Never falter, nor tire, nor faint, nor be disconraged. If opposed, pray the more. God is with you. Speak tenderly and kindly to your nnconverted associates in study. Tell them of Jesus; his bloody agony for their sakes, his boundless compassion, his melting sympathy, his winning tenderness, his power to save, his love in death, his intercessions above. If stupid, arouse them. If careless, persuade them. If awakened and convicted of sin, point them to the Lamb of God as their all-sufficient Saviour. Pray much. Agonize in prayer. Pray fervently alone, together, and with the unconverted, if they desire it. will pray too, by day and night I will. Feel your entire dependence on God-Trinity in Unity-for succes. Cry to Him for help. Keep close to Jesus. Do all this, and the work will move forward, steadily, mightily. Do all this, and more if you can, earnestly and perseveringly, until all in college are converted to God. Then sing Alleluliah! Feel and act thus, and you will live usefully, die happily, and enter heaven, and that is enough, and you will say so when in that bright world you shall survey your vast, your eternal inheritance, and enjoy it in all its fulness and glory, and sing in glad hosannas with the countless myriads who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb, saying, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and honor, and glory, and blessing. Amen.

(From the Christian World.)

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

War has commenced in earnest! Blood is flowing on those fields on which spring has lately " offered the incense of her blossoming," and on which summer is now preparing the gold wherewith God crowns the year. Bridges are being blown up; railways are being converted into heaps of impassable rubbish; telegraph wires are being cut; armies are gathering round fair cities, to sweep their streets with artillery and lay their towers and roof-trees in the dust; in one word, all that peace during fifty years has been nursing into maturity in the vast plains watered by the Elbe, and Rhine, and Danube, is being rent and shattered in the destroying burricane "Red battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the shock."

Certain philosophers have told us, any time these five-and-twenty years, that the great commotions to be dreaded in the future will arise from peoples, and that the grand danger to which civilization is exposed, is an insurrection of the multitude against the possessors of wealth. Yet, this is essentially a war of courts and kings,-a war on which the population in all the belligerent States, with the exception of Italy, looks with distress,—a war springing directly out of the passions and ambitions of individual men; and chief, perhaps, in importance among the lessons into which Prussia is at present broken, the King it conveys, is its emphatic declaration of this old truth,—that tremendous power cannot be com-mitted to the hands of single irresponsible men and his Minister put themselves in a position to proceed at once with the consolidation of Prussian territory on the scale previously alluded to. In one word, Prussia has at this moment obtained without frightful danger to tranquility and civilization. The Prussia which has wrought all this all she can possibly wish to obtain in the war, and she has nothing to do but defend her acquievil in Europe is not the Prussia of the people,— not the Prussia of constitutional freedom and prevailing intelligence; but the Prussia of the despot and the feudalist.

Having resolved on fighting, Count von Bis-mark has shown that the teaching of Frederick the Great has not been thrown away upon him; and the Austrians have already recalled to the recollection of Europe the taunt of Napoleon, that they know not the value of minutes. The vote Pruss is took as a virtual declaration of war, was recorded on Thursday, the 14th inst. Next day the ultimatum of Prussia was telegraphed from Berlin to Hanover, Saxony, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau. These States were offered the alliance of Prussia, and a guarantee of their rights and territories, on condition of reducing their armaments to a peace establishment and agreeing to the source of a German Parliament. The

CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Corner of Prince William and Church Streets

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ultimatum was rejected, the demand for an in-

stant answer, having, of course, been imperative.

The sun of that day had not set, before the stand-

ards of Prussia were across the frontiers of Saxony in three places, and Prussian drums were beating and bugles sounding in Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel. Dresden, the Saxon capital, is already in the hands of the invaders, and one of the Prussian columns which have penetrated into Hanover has succeeded in isolating part of the Hanoverian arm from its allies. A terrible proof of the efficiency of the celebrated needle-gun with which the Prussian troops are armed has already been given. Advancing from Giessen to Friedberg, a Prussian column came into collision with some Darmstadt infantry and cut it to pieces, The operation appears to have been swift and terrible, and suggests the idea that some weapon of fearful potency was employed. The Prussian commanders have been three days at work, and it must be acknowledged that they have not loitered. From the mouth of the Elbe almost to its source, - from Hamburg to Dresden, - the whole of the north of Germany is in the power of Prussia. Her enemies have under arms about a million of men; but they seem to be acting upon no system of defence or attack, and the long, straggling line with which they girdle the Prussian territory has already been pierced by their energetic and nimble foe. General Benedek, commander of the Austrian army in Bohemia, has let Dresden slip from his grasp, but it is possible that what seems inertness on his part is the deliberation of profound and well-concerted strategy. The minor States of Germany are standing firm to Austria, and the Diet has followed up its recent vote against Prussia by calling upon Austria and Bavaria to defend Hanover and Saxony from the Prussian invaders. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, on the other hand, has proclaimed his loyalty to Prussia. The Duke is probably deluded by Count von Bismark's artful appeals to the German peoples, in favour of a German Parliament elected by universal suffrage. The mistake must, we fear, prove fatal to his reputation as a practical politician, the proposal of Bismark being obviously a pretence, and the independence of Germany resting at this moment upon the success of the Austrian arms. The plans of Austria are not yet so far develo-

ped, or, if developed, not so far revealed, that they

can be spoken of with confidence. She must keep

her eye upon Italy in her rear as well as Prussia

in her front, and has to execute, in addition, the

task of organizing opposition to Prussia among the crowd of her German allies. Her troops have

entered Silesia, in the neighbourhood of Trop-pau, and, if the unquestionable inclinations of the Austrian Court may be relied upon as determining the chief scene of Austrian operations, the grand aim of her commands in the war will be to recover that Province, the loss of which almost broke the heart of Maria Theresa, an the Hapsburgs have not ceased to hanker to this day. It is not improbable that the war may become simply a territorial struggle between Austria and Prussia, and that the minor States may find their interests thrust rudely aside in order to facilitate a settlement between the great military Powers. It is open to no dispute that the Prussian frontier admits of rectification, and it was a legitimate ambition in a Prussian Minister to effect it, if only he had avoided that treachery, that dissimulation, that rapacity, that scorn of all principle, which have characterized the means by which Bismark has sought to compass his ends. Prussia has always wauted two things-first, a good harbour on the North Sea; second, a connection with her outlying provinces of Westphalia and the Rhine. By annexing the Elbe Duchies and absorbing Mecklenburg, which lies between Holstein and Prussia, Count von Bismark would have perfectly attained the first of these objects. By taking the needful slice from the territories of Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, he would unite Westphalia with Prussia proper, and exhibit on the map of Europe, a stretch of Prussian dominion without break from Memel to Treves, and from the Gulf of Courland to the Rhine. Such an extension of Prussian territory would render Prussia at least as powerful in the West as Austria is in the East, and if Hanover and Brunswick, cut off by Prussia from the rest of the German countries, were indulged with a show of independence, it could be no more than a show. In the first month of any war, they could be overpowered by Prussia, and would, in fact, only have a political existence only on sufferance. Hard as this might be for the States sacrificed to the territorial symmetry of Prussia, we have our doubts whether Austria could not have been prevailed upon to accede to the arrangement if Prussia had offered her compensation in shape of the coveted Silesia. But Count von Bismark's idea of a bargain seems to be that all its advantages shall be on his side, and none on those of the party with which he deals. No proposition for the restoration or partition of Silesia was considered in the Prussian Court. Austria was offered money, and the bribe was too despicable even for her sensibilities. If, however, we have distinctly apprehended the objects of Prossia in the war, we shall be able to perceive how much she has already gained. The Duchies are hers. The iron hand of her army, the cobweb, nets of her bureaucracy, are upon those hapless territories, gloriously rescued from participa-tion in the constitutional freedom of Denmark to fall under the intolerable yoke of Bismark and his master. To wrest the Duchies from the grasp of Prussia, Austria must cross the whole breadth of Germany, and if all the power of the empire, directed by the genius and energy of Theresa and her marshals, failed to regain Silesia, running far, as it does, into the Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, from the grasp of Frederick, there is small probability that Francis Joseph and Benedek will dispossess Bismark and King William of Holstein and Schleswig. By overpowering Hanover, and taking military possession of the district intervening between the two portions

defeat upon the Prussian army, she will not undo the effect of these few days of Prussian warfare. DISPUTING WITH SATAN.—If you would not be foiled by temptation, do not enter into a dispute with Satan. When Eve began to argue the case with the serpent, the serpent was too hard for her; the devil, by his logic, disputed her out of of the Diet of the German Confederation, which Paradise. Satan can mince sin, make it small, and varnish it over, and make it look like virtue. Satan is too subtle a sophister to hold an argument with him. Dispute not, but fight. If you enter into a parley with Satan, you give him half the victory. The reason is obvious; we cannot parley with Satan without giving up principle, and whenever we allow ourselves to debate the question whether we will do wrong, it is almost curtain we shall yield.

sitions. Unless Austria can inflict a tremendous