THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Col. AT THEIR OFFICE,

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affords an excellent medium for advertising. ONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.

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

OLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Property of the parcent. ts for the past uine years, amount to 44½ per cent.
References of the first respectability, and any other inrmation given by W. J. STABB,

CITY OF GLASGOW IFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

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ubscribed Capital £600,000

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[alf Premium System, without debt or interest. Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances.

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Short Term Assurances.

HE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1838, by special Act of Parliament. It as now been conducted with much success for 25 years, hich is attributable not only to the perfect security which affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but like-ise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings.

The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are istributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of olicy-holders.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, hen a Bonus at the rate of one and a haif per cent. on the ims assured was declared for the past year. In place of surplus being annually divided, the profits will in funce be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Pocies participate from the date of 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, will LIAM MACKAY, inly 18.—wpw ly GEORGE THOMAS,

Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.
GEORGE THOMAS. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY I paid up and invested . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. remiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, 2743,674 stg. osses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 "remiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 " osses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, . 143,197 "
n addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share lers of the Company are personally responsible for the issued. AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.)

IE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Liverpool.

Automan of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

be Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

es in the kingdom.

the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following y satisfactory results were shown FIRE DEPARTMENT. e most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-s exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase of the last three years exceeds the entire business of

ne among the Loudon insurance offices exhibits an to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-while all the others respectively fall far short of the LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

amount of new Life Premiums received this year is the largest received in any similar period since the cement of the business, and must far exceed the of amount received by the most successful offices ingdom. The number of policies issued in the year, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension eas during the last ten years. Thus:

No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.

98

£48,764 17 0

£1,880 9 1

190

95,650 9 11

2,627 4 7

492

181,504 10 6

5,828 5 10 £1,880 9 1 2,627 4 7 5,828 5 10 4,694 16 0 181,504 10 6 161,848 13 4 8,850 8 11 12,854 8 4

297,560 16 8 8,850 3 11 887,752 6 8 12,354 8 4 ncrease in the business of the last four mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon RCY M. DOYE, Manager and Actuary. HN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. iscriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire aid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without

promptly on reasonable proof of loss—witho the head Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick Princess-street,
Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

urance against Accidents, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE VELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

eer and only reliable Company of the kind or this side of the Atlantic.) TAL (paid up and securely invested), \$500,000 HE full amount Insured may be secured in case of Fatal Accident, or a weekly compensation for any accut resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordi-Premiums as follows: at Death, or \$3 00 \$ week, for \$3 00 \$ annum.

Extra prem. required for Special Risks. y person ought to be Insured! - None are free

from liability to Accident!!
hundred Claims for Compensation had been alby this Company to 1st April last, and over tenolicies issued.

ledical Examination required.

best and most respectable references given. All
of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies
for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled
Brunswick currency, and every information affordJAMES ROBERTSON,
General Insurance Broker,
102 Prince Wm. Street,
Agent for New Brunswick.

ohn, Sept. 14th, 1865.—v6m

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

C. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick. nee William Street. ILLARD-INSURANCE COMPANY. 1 \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested

W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess Opposite Commercial

FIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

dies are instructed in the Principal's departion fee, \$4.2 Term. Fuel 50 cents a Term for
French extra. Further particulars furnishation. C. SPURDEN,
Principal.

Christian Vizitor.

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

Vol. IV., No. 27. Whole No. 183.

For the Christian Visitor. A HOME IN HEAVEN. BY THE REV. JAMES SPENCER.

A home in heaven, where the weary rest, Where joy is given to the care oppressed, Where the tyrant's feet shall never roam-Amid the bowers of my heavenly home.

A home in heaven-there no din of arms Shall break our peace, for no foe alarms, And the pruning hook for the spear is given, And swords are sheathed in my home in heaven.

A home in heaven—at my father's board, Rich supplies of grace will that home afford; And the poor, who long with want have striven, Shall be enriched in my home in heaven.

A home in heaven-all the saints are there, No missing one nor vacant chair; No bosom there with sorrow riven, Nor sin defile my home in heaven.

To my home in heaven, O let me go, Where the tides of life forever flow, Where the lowering sky or darksome even, Will be unseen, in my home in heaven.

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO GIVE TO OUR DENOMINATION GREATER EFFICENCY?

Were I to answer this question in a single sentence, and by a term which seems to me to embrace almost every requisition, I should say more Godliness; more godliness in pastors and people; for I am persuaded that godliness is the sceret of power with God, and in a large degree, with men & and that, shooting faith from this, as the branches from the trunk, there would spring into life almost every instrumentality necessary for the most vigorous growth, and the largest effi-

But this would not be sufficiently minute, and would doubtless leave the ground almost wholly untouched, which it was designed that the essay-

ist should attempt to occupy.

What then are some specific requisitions for

our greater efficiency? 1. Unity-greater unity in purpose and in action. Unlike most other Christian organizations, we have no central power which works from itself outward to the masses, giving law, and, in some degree, force to the entire body, and binding all together around itself. We are democratic. Each has a voice and a vote. Every disciple is independent of every other disciple, so long as he does not actually violate the law of Christ. We are governed by majorities; yet minorities among us are exceedingly powerful, and under certain circumstances able, practically, to nullify the decision of the larger number. A single person even, when indisposed to submit to the will of the church, may create faction, mischief, and sometimes ruin. What every church needs to render it efficient, is united and hearty co-operation in whatever may be the dictate of the body. There must be no schism. Let each organization be a unit, and move in solid column, and the conquest will be vastly greater for Christ and for the truth. Scarcely is this unity less important in the relations of different churches to each other. There is too often an unfortunate spirit of rivalry, where one church seeks to build up its own supposed interests at the expense of another. There should be such unity of purpose, such laboring together for a common end, that each church should joyfully sacrifice what might seem to be for its interest to promote the common good. Gifts, means, and all forms of influence should be so distributed as shall serve best the cause of our Divine Master. This involves the questions of colonization and of concentration. Some churches, though few among us, should, unquestionably, for the common good, send out a portion of their membership to form new organizations. Others of our stronger churches should encourage certain brethren conveniently located for that purpose, to associate themselves with the weaker churches around them, where their aid is greatly needed,

On the other hand, the writer is of the opinion that in some sections our churches are already too numerous, and that concentration of effort would be greatly advantageous. Two weak bodies, which are each scarcely self sustaining, are far less influential for good than one, covering the same ground, which is strong and vigorous. Christian men must be willing to sacrifice personal convenience for the greater interests of Christ's kingdom. Let there, in these and in kindred matters, be greater unity among us, and we shall, ere long, become more efficient.

and where their influence would be most salutary.

There is sometimes a " withholding more than is

meet" in this matter, and "it tendeth to po-

2. System-more clearly defined and more vigorously worked plans. There is among us great waste of material, and great loss of power for want of distinct method in our operations. We are not thoroughly organized for work. We complain that few of our brethren do anything. May it not be because we have not given them something to do ? Because we have no plans of labor which actually embrace them, and cause them to feel that they have a part assigned them, and are expected to perform it. Give to each disciple his place in the vineyard as the ground has been plotted in regular order, and, ordinarily he will cultivate it. In giving, also, as well as working, we must have system, and system vigorously pro-secuted. It is impossible to develop large and correct benevolence in a church by merely spasmodic efforts. The streams of our benevolence should be steady and constant. Our plans should embrace the poorest as well as the richest. Give, give as the Lord hath prospered you at regular stated intervals, should be the clearly enunciated rule of every church, enforced by God's demands upon his ancient people, and by the clear instruc-tion of Christ and his apostles. Let each church thoroughly systematize her work in all its departments, and we shall be speedily clothed with

a power for good hitherto unknown to us.

3. Liberality—greater liberality. (1.) In the support of the ministry. It must be clear that ministerial efficiency is a firm element in church efficiency. Now, in order to the largest efficiency, the minister of Jesus must be free to give is entire time and strength to the sacred office. It is an immense barrier to the usefulness of any man called of God to preach the Gospel, if his time and strength must be partially devoted to some secular business. His spirituality often suffers in consequence. His preaching is common-place and ineffective, and his pastoral duties can be but partially performed. So also the pastor's usefulnesss depends largely upon his ability to supply himself with all needed sources of useful knowledge. The scantiness of his library has crippled many a pastor all his life, and deprived his church of rich stores of spiritual food which, otherwise, he might have brought to them. Scarcely less disadvantageous is his ability to attend these convocations of his brethren, where his soul

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

might be fed, filled and strengthened. But perhaps greater than from any of these is the loss that comes to him and his people by the anxious care and constant solicitude arising from poverty by the foreboding which will at times press upon him, of want in a day of sickness, of extremity, or old age. His mind is clogged, his faith almost trembles beneath the load, and his labor is a weariness because of his care for "the earthly house of this tabernacle." His closet, his study, his visits, his pulpit, all feel the chilling and depress ing influence. It were indeed better, a hundred times better, for any people to raise their pastor above this experience, even though it cost them faithful to the original the American Bible Union refreshing of their souls under his ministry, and carry the Gospel to regions beyond. I may only other, like the house of Sanl, grew weaker. The ask you to listen to the voices which come to us. Union has now completed the New Testament some upon every breeze, pleading for means to and several books of the Old. At a meeting of publish salvation to the destitute and the dying, the New York Association, held last week, at I can only direct your minds to the home work, which thirty leading Baptist ministers were preand the foreign work, to the demands from east- sent, it was voted unanimously to accept the ern jungles and from western wilds, to the claims new version and to recommend it to be used in of the liberated millions of freedmen, and the the pulpit, in the Sanday School and in the family. calls from northern Europe, again struggling for Rev. Dr. Wescott, who has been a long and religious life; or even to the auxious solicitations earnest opponent of the new version, has given Christ, for the world, and for ourselves. It would of the paid department have a great deal of time be easy here to present statistics which would on their bands. They have heard of the new clearly demonstrate that we are, in our benevo- version, are curious about it, and propose to read lent work, not only greatly behind the demands it in connexion with the old in their leisure mo-

(To be Concluded.)

we must be more liberal.

MISSIONARY RECORD.

(Continued.) TIE CHIU MISSION.

Rev. Messrs. J. W. Johnson and William Ash ore and their wives. Several native assistants.

In this country, Rev. R. and Mrs. Telford.

Outstations, six. The head-quarters of the mission have been removed from Double Island to Kakchie, situated opposite, and the necessary mission houses are being erected. Several conversions have taken At all of them there have been baptisms. Regular religious services have been maintained in Hong Kong. A boys' and a girls' boarding school have been maintained on Double Island. Four pupils from the latter have been baptized. Of the seven native assistants, one has been sustainedby the Bristo Pl. Baptist church, Edinburgh. Contributions of the churches, \$101.48.

NINGPO MISSION.

Rev. Messrs. M. J. Knowlton, H. Jenkins, and Carl T. Kreyer, and their wives. Several native assistants

Outstations-Chusan, Jih-z-kong, and others. Mr. Krever sailed from this country Dec. 19. His location may be in a new station in the interior, perhaps Hangehow or Kinghwa, or possibly at Hankow, in the heart of the empire. At Ningpo the interest among the women continues. Two female members of the church are sustained as Bible readers. Of the members of the church. 40 are females. A remarkable spirit of liberality prevails. There are two preaching stations connected with the Ningpo church. Baptized, 7; died, 4; present number, 60. Contributions, \$43.70. Connected with the church at Jih-z-kong, 2 preaching places; baptized, 4; excluded, 1 died, 1; present number, 27. Contributions, \$12.15. Chusan, 3 preaching places; baptized 7; excluded, 2; died, 2; present number, 37 Contributions, \$13.12. Kinghwa, preaching stations, 3; baptized, 3; present number, 17. Contributions, \$18.00. Total-churches, 4; baptized, 21; excluded, 3; died, 7; present number, 141. The Gospel of John has been translated

into the colloquial dialect. SIAM MISSION.

Siamese department, Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Smith. Native assistant, A. Choi. The spiritual state of the church is discourage ing; there have been no additions, and none have died. Some of the members are worldly, others irregular in their walk. The usual religious services have been regularly maintained. Mr. Smith has made a tour along the eastern coast of the Gulf, preaching and distributing tracts, and another along the western coast. Books and tracts are distributed from the chapel. The Missionary Society has sent to Tavoy for a Karen preacher, to labor among the Karens of Siam. Mrs. Smith's school numbers from 30 to 40 pupils; and the

church, as last year, 28. CHINESE MISSION OF BANGKOK. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dean and daughter; Rev. sailed Dec. 19. She was to have been married to much energy and efficiency, and has made favor-

MISSION IN GERMANY.

engage without delay in the work.

able progress. Two new families are needed to

Missionaries, five ; ministers and colporteurs about 200; stations and outstations, about 1000. Mr. Kobner has removed to Copenhagen. A Conference of the Danish churches has been formed, with the aim of securing union and harmony of action. The connection of Church and State was severed by public authority, January 1st, 1866, in the republic of Hamburg, and all denominations now enjoy perfect religious liberty. Persecution has also ceased in Southern Russia, but continues in Poland. The corner stone of a chapel in Hamburg was laid with fitting ceremo[New York Correspondence of the Boston Journal.] THE NEW BAPTIST BIBLE, &c. New York, June 16, 1866.

Some years ago the Baptists withdrew from the Bible Society because the managers would not consent to issue a version suited to Baptist ideas for foreign circulation. They formed what was known as the American and Foreign Bible Society. After a time parties concluded that it a Baptist version was good for the heathen it was good for home use. To furnish a new translation that should be purer than King James' and more a real sacrifice. The blessing would come back came into existence. The two organizations, to them, multiplied a hundred fold, the increased quite antagonistic, have long divided the Baptist denomination. But the Bible Union has steadily in the enlarged success of his pastoral work. (2) gained on the Bible Society, and, like the houses We must also have greater liberality in efforts to of David, grew stronger and stronger, while the of scores of feeble churches and uncultivated fields in his adhesion and allowed himself to be elected in our own Wisconsin. All, all these, and many as Associate Secretary. The new Fire Commismore earnestly plead for greatly enlarged liberal- sioners bave requested donations of the new verity among us. There must be more giving, and sion for every engine house in the Metropolian larger giving, if we are to accomplish more for district, assigning as a reason that the members

upon us, but even far behind our brethren of other ments and see which is best. Orders have been names The case is clear. If we would prosper received for the new book from the Pacific coast, the Provinces and from Europe. Orders for 20,-000 copies are unfilled. So you will see that the new Baptist Bible is fairly launched and is destined to make a stir in the religious world. The German Baptists held their Anniversary last week, at which 15,000 persons were present.

The services on Sunday morning were opened by prayer by Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania. A very interesting service is to come off in connection with the Centenary of Methodism in the Mother Church in John street, which is the oldest Methodist church in the country. The relics of olden times are to be brought forth. The candlesticks that lighted the pulpit when Wesley preached, and the prayer book used by the founder of the sect, with other curious things. The old tunes are to be sung under the lead of place, and it is expected that one or two more the old chorister who conducted singing forty churches will be formed. The assistants are years ago. The Methodists might add, if they faithful and the members upright. Baptized, 24; would, the pulpit from which Whitfield preached of whom 19 belong in Swatow and 5 in Hong to countless thousands in England, which pulpit Kong. At some of the outstations there has been is in the depository of the New York Tract persecution, but the cause is firmly established. Society. It is an ingenious affair, and can be taken to pieces and carried from place to place. One of our Boston papers, in speaking of the desecration of the Old South Chapel, and deprecating its devotion to secular uses, says you might just as well imagine the old Fulton street Church in New York turned into a lager beer saloon. Alas! reverence is no stronger in New York than it is in Boston. The Fulton street Church is owned by a corporation, the richest in this country, except Trinity. Its property is counted by millions. Yet it has abandoned many of its churches to mammon, and now the Fulton street Church is in the market. What it will become no one can foresec. Any one that will pay the price can have it. I presume if the money was forthcoming it could be turned into a circus or distillery.

BAPTIST ENTERPRISE

a lager beer garden or a house of merchandise.

Several of our American exchanges call attention to an impressive case of self-sacrifice and determined perseverance on the part of the Baptists of Kankakee, Illinois, which is certainly well worthy of imitation. The Examiner states the case thus :-

Kankakee is 56 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and one of almost scores of towns rising on the great railroad system of this State. Some fiteen years ago, unbroken prairie stretched over and as far as eye can see around the site of this town, now numbering four thousand people, with more than a hundred houses in process of completion. After occasional Baptist meetings, and a church organization of earlier date, it is only six years since that the church was publicly recognized. After some abortive attempts to build a place of worship, the foundation of the present building was laid some three years since. The lecture room in the basement has been used now nearly a year, and a religious revival has prevailed during its occupation, sustaining enterprise and hope in the struggle to complete the main audience room. A massive stone church edifice, 44x70, and neatly furnished and finished, has now been dedicated to the worship of God. When the building was commenced, it was supposed it would cost from ten to twelve thousand dollars; but from the rise of prices of materials and labor, and perfecting the details, it has cost twenty-three thousand ! The formidable extent of this responsibility was unknown to the community and to the church generally, until the house was ready for dedication. Envious sectarians predicted failure and disaster to the anxious C. A. Chilcott; Miss A. M. Field.

Mr. Chilcott died Dec. 30th, having been in Bangkok only one year and five days. Miss Field

Chicago, preached in the morning, and Rev. M. Whitehead, pastor of the church, in the evening. Mr. Chilcott on her arrival, had he lived. There In the morning the subscription amounted to is a wide field for the labor of female missiona- nearly \$13,000, and in the evening it was carried ries, and promise of abundant fruit. Three native up to \$15,000—the sum necessary to liquidate preachers carry the Gospel everywhere, and distribute books among the people. Baptized, 3; plete the spire, fence the church lot, &c. Has present number, 16. The mission is marked by such a sum ever been raised before at a dedication in a city of only four thousand inhabitants. and by a church of limited membership and

The correspondence of the Watchman and Reflector, speaking of this enterprise, says :-

One brother, the same who went into the quarry and worked, has given \$3,700, besides months of time. Another, who gave \$1,800 on the opening day, has given half of all that he is worth to this enterprise; and others in proportion to their means, generally, so that the amount raised was well distributed in the church and congregation. I should have said that during the past winter God graciously granted them a visitation of His Spirit, and as a result, seventy were added by baptism, thus increasing their number from thirty to one hundred and fifty. This has been a work plate sending a missionary this year to the German Baptists in British Caffraria. A beginning has been made in Austria, and the nucleus of a church formed in Vienna. The Gospel has been carried also into Turkey and the mountains of Bulgaria, and a Russian missionary has been preaching to his countrymen residing in Jerusalem.

(To be Goneladed.)

to one hundred and fifty. This has been a work of faith from first to last, and God has vindicated their adventure for His cause. They have been aided the last year by the Home Mission Society, but suddenly the child has assumed the stature of a man, and will, from this time, support itself, and return all that was loaned before the time specified has expired. We leave this dear people with a house that has cost \$23,000, with a working and beleved pactor, and the favor of the com-

munity; above all, with the smile of the Great Head of the Church; pointing our new towns and villages to it as a model of church enterprise and success; the like of which, considering the size and means of the church and place, has no

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 27.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

The pen of a ready writer may exaggerate some hemes, and clothe them with more than due importance, but what pen can exaggerate the importtance of a mother's influence? Mind moulds mind, and generation forms the character of generation, and who are now chiefly forming the character of the next generation, if it be not those to whom the first principles of its education are entrusted. Mothers, t is you who are shaping the moral and intellectual character of the world, and you who are giving the mind an upward or downward tendency, to be oberved perhaps forever.

Cast a stone into a quiet lake and it will move the waters against its farther shore. Cast an influence apon the world, and it will spread from mind to mind, till it has a world wide circulation. The waters of the lake will resume their quiet for the stone sinks quickly beneath them and is still, but an influence exerted on a mind is borne along and will leave its mpress upon remote ages.

Who then shall limit a mother's influence. She orms the character and dispositions of her child, and nis tender mind will receive impressions from her teachings, that it will retain when the combined inluences of a community have ceased to affect him.

As important then as is the influence that a child destined to exert upon the world, almost so imporant is his mother's influence. Are there those who oear a mother's responsibilities unconscious of their weight-who though commissioned by God himself. consider that to eat, and drink, and live, are life's great duties! Alas! I fear too many infant minds are soiled by the paternal influence of such.

Mothers, I know your position is attended by harassing cares, and tiresome toils, but its demands for patience, forbearance, and the exercise of your best udgment, is peremptory, and its troubles are no excuse for the want of them. Are you sometimes in doubt and do you wish in vain to know each minutia of your daty? Your wish is prompted by holy aims, and if mine was a pen to teach I'd grant it. But if it did sometimes, the magnitude of my subject now would make it dumb. God apportioned out your task and he alone can give you worthy counsel.

Mothers, you give your children toys that were once your amusement; but mature years have prought mature duties, and as now you are out breasting the storms of life in earnest," your charge is mind; not mind tainted and warped by the putrid influence of the world, but fresh from the fiat of Ournipotence. Your task is, to strengthen and exalt its powers, and give them a heavenward course. It is no trivial calling. Thoughts of its magnitude and importance add dignity to life. So perform your duies that when life's poor play is over, and you have wrapt the drapery of your couch about you," and gone to rest, and your children are hastening to follow you, they may review your memory and find no reproach there, but remember with pious gratitude that your influence has made them what they are. Then shall reverential tears bedew your grave, and the willow that droops above it be not your only

A NOVEL MODE OF SUEING.

Rev. Samuel Harris was one of the early Baptist preachers of Virginia, whose labors were remarkably blessed. The pungent truths which he preached were so enforced by the tender earestness of his manner, that whole congregations were often melted to tears. The following story s told of his settling a difficulty with a crossgrained man :-

A man owed him a sum of money, which he actually stood in need of to defray the expenses of his family. He went to the man and told him he would be very glad if he would discharge the debt he owed him. To which the man replied that he would not pay him the money. Harris

"I want the money to buy wheat for my fami y. You have a good crop by you. I had rather have wheat than money. The man answered, "I have other uses for my

"How, then, do you intend to pay me?" said

Mr. Harris. "I never intend to pay you until you sue me,"

said the debtor. Mr. Harris left him meditating. "Good God," said he to himself, "what must I do? Must I leave preaching to attend to a lawsuit? Perhaps thousand souls will perish in the meantime for want of hearing of Jesus. No, I will not. What will you do for yourself? I will sue him at the ourt of heaven!"

Having resolved what to do, he turned aside nto a wood and fell upon his knees, and thus egan his suit :

"O blessed Jesus! thon, Eternal God, knowest that I need the money that this man owes me, to supply the wants of my family, but he will not pay me without a lawsuit. Dear Jesus, shall I quit thy cause, and leave the souls of men to perish ? or wilt thou in mercy, open some other way

In this prayer he found such tokens of divine ceptance that, to use his own words, Jesus said unto him, " Harris keep on preaching, and I will ecome security for the payment."

Mr. H. having the debt thus secured, thought

proper to give the debtor a discharge. Accordingly he, shortly after passing by to a meetng, carried a receipt in full to the man's house. and gave it to his servant, desiring him to give it to his master. On his return by the house after meeting, the man hailed him at the gate and

" Mr. H., what did you mean by the receipt on sent me this morning?" Mr. H. replied, "I meant just what I wrote."
"Well, but I have not paid you," answered

Harris said; "True; and I know also you said on never would, unless the money came at the court of heaven, and Jesus has agreed to pay me.

I have therefore given you a discharge."

This operated so effectually on the man's conscience, that in a few days he prepared and sent to Mr. H. wheat enough to discharge the debt.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, put public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment; therefore generous feelings should be spised, put public favor is a stepping-stone to pre-ferment; therefore generous feelings should be

God sometimes calls us to stand still when we are most anxious to proceed. This is mortifying, but we generally find it is to see His salvation.

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. B

Che Christian Bisitar Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

If the stupendous war now in prospect in continental Europe, once break forth in carnest, it will be like the rush of irresistible tornsdoes, The causes of this upheaving of the nations are differently expounded by able writers who look at them from opposing stand-points. The New York Independent explains the matter thus:-

Nothing but a special intervention of Providence can avoid a war in Europe. All that man can do has been done to begin what threatens to be the most terrible war of modern times. Kingcraft and priestcraft have done their utmost, and nothing remains but the sword. As in most wars, we can hardly decide who is right or who is wrong. It would require endless delving in dip-lomatic dust and rubbish to discover the precise manner in which the difference began. The number of letters and notes and protocols that have been interchanged between the high contracting parties, the protests and counter-protests, the inrigues and misrepresentations—have we not seen them in every war, only to mistify and perplexmere carning of diplomatic salaries—all going to dust, and leaving endless chaos and trouble be There has been no war so chaotic in its causes

as the one impending in Europe. If it is asked, why are Austria and Prussia, and Italy and the German States, standing before each other with drawn swords, we shall have a dozen reasons in answer. Because, says one, Austria and Prassia overmastered Denmark, and robbed King Christian of his two duchies, Schleswig and Holstein. They accomplished the robbery, but now quarrel over the booty. Another will say that Piussia, being in fact the great power of the German Confederation, desires to degrade Austria destroy the smaller German States, and become the master of Germany. Count Bismark, the Prussian prime minister, who has charge of a weak, obstinate old king (a kind of German George III.). aims to rival the glory of the great Frederick. Frederick gave Prussia Silesia, and made his small kingdom a leading power in Europe. Bismark desires to add Schleswig and Holstein, including a fine seaport, much wanted in Germany. Therefore, Bismark provokes a quarrel with Further south, we see Italy-to whom Austria's

lifficulty is an opportunity-preparing to make war for Venetia. Venetia is an Italian province, and its possession is necessary to Italian unity. Ever since Victor Emanuel ascended the throne, he has proclaimed his policy to be the occupation of Venetia, the dismemberment of Austria, the unity of the Italian kingdom. The king represents Italian unity in his cause. Italy has kept a large army and navy for many years, at exhaustive expense and with an avowed purpose. Garibaldi is now entrusted with a high command, and the king himself has left his palace and g the head of his army. Italy being a second rate power, her action must in some respect depend upon France. If the Emperor deems its wise for Italy to disarm-if he thinks the integrity of the Austrian Empire should be respected we see no resource but obedience on the part of Victor Emanuel. It is known that he is in alliance with Prussia, offensive and defensive-Prussia promising to attack Austria on the north, if Italy is menaced; Italy engaging to attack Austria on the south, if she does not yield the duchies. It is possible this alliance would be a match for Austria, without France; but the minor German powers have generally, we believe, unanimously taken sides with Austria, and will be able to ma terially help the Kaiser. Russia is said to have intimated that she will not silently permit Italy and Prussia to assail any of those German potentates with whom the Czar is related by marriage, which amounts to moral sympathy with

Finally, France speaks! The voice of a ruler who commands an army of 757,727 men, held in his own hand, irresponsible, supreme, with no one to question his power-who could to-day touch telegraph-key, and to morrow have half a milion of men silently moving to the Rhine frontier might go far toward keeping peace in Europe. If France, Russia and England had united, they might have settled the quarrel, as indeed they could settle any European quarrel. Unfortunately, however, as Lord Clarendon tells us, England is the only power in Europe which shows a sincere desire for peace. She is alone in her offer of mediation. In France, the party of M. Thiers-in fact, the whole Bourbon, Orleans, and Ultramontane parties - are in favor of Austria. Prussia is a new power, and these Hohenzellerns are among the recent kings. Victor Emanuel is the natural enemy of the Bourbons and the Pope. He drove the first out of Naples, the second he is endeavoring to drive out of Rome. He is alied with the Bonapartes by marriage. Napoleon himself is a royal parvenu; the youngest of roya brothers, scarcely more than cousin or good friend in the eyes of Russia, for instance, and with no sympathy for the aucient Rings and kaisers. Then the dream of avenging Waterloo, of reconstructing the map of Europe, rectifying frontiers, and annulling the work of the Holy Alliance, which destroyed the power of the first and greatest of his house, and sent the Bonapartes as wanderers over the earth-how can he resist it ! So now, when all the world is gazing upon the silent Emperor, and wondering what he will do or say; whether he will proclaim in the empire peace or war; while his own legislature cheers M. Thiers' denunciation of Prussian perfidy; he suddenly speaks for war, and pronounces his detestation of the treaties of 1815. That brief speech, spoken in two minutes, to a party of country farmers and officials, at a farmers' fair in a French village, makes war a necessity, and France a party. It is possible a peace may be made; but we do not see the smallest break in the horizon. All is

dark, gloomy, lowering with mighty wrath. No-thing but war, war, war, wherever we look. As-sassins creeping in the rear of the greatest minister in Germany; assassins hanging over the Czar himself; conspiracies extending through the different branches of aristocratic society. Nothing but Prussian armies marching to the fiontier of Saxony; Austrian armies holding the quadrilate-Saxony; Austrian armies holding the quadrilateral and the lines of the Mincio; Italian armies advancing toward Venetia, and the lazy Po; Garibaldi donning his red shirt and drawing his sword in behalf of the enthusiasm and patriotism of united Italy; French armies crouching at the feet of their master, ready to spring at his bidding; Russian armies quietly moving to the frontier to execute the wishes of the Czar; Providence has certainly some sublime purpose in this conflict of the giants. Alas for the brave men who are to die! for the Rachels who are to weep and never more he comforted! But it is

Drinking usages are the chief cause of intemperance, and these derive their force and authority, in the first instance, whelly from these toke pice like the