THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
Published every THURSDAY, by
BARNES & Co.
AT THEIR OFFICE,
58 Prince William Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
TERMS: Cash in Advance.
One Copy, for one year, ... $2 00
Fifty Copies to one Address, ... 80 00
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

GEORGE THOMAS,
Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.
GEORGE THOMAS.
Dec 3.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
Fund paid up and invested. . . £3,212,345 5s. 1d. stg.
Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £745,674 stg.
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 "
Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 "
Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 14,197 "
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Shareholders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued.
EDWARD ALLISON,
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
(Commercial Bank Building.)
FEB 1.

SAMUEL J. SCOVIL,
BANKER,
AGENT FOR THE
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.
OFFICE—Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.
Uncurrent Funds, Sterling Exchange, Specie,
Drafts (both Gold and Currency) on the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.
Bills Discounted; Dividends, Interest and other Moneys Collected.
Investments made and Sales effected of Bank Stock, Mortgages and Securities of every description.
☞ Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, for which receipts will be given, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable either at call or fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.
ALSO
LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE,
First Class English and American Companies.
TOTAL CAPITAL,
TWENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.
Risks taken at the lowest rates.
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. aug. 2.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
CAPITAL, - - - £5,000,000.
Insurances effected at the lowest rates
C. W. WELDON,
Agent for New Brunswick.
☞ Office—70½ Prince William Street.
St. John, March 6, 1864.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital $1,000,000—all paid up and invested.
Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, $313,194.
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation in profits.
The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Profits for the past nine years, amount to 44 per cent.
References of the first respectability, and any other information given by
W. J. STARR,
Oct 12—vy Agent.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.
Capital $500,000—all paid up and invested.
Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCY—7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, St. John.
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation in profits.
The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Profits for the past nine years, amount to 44 per cent.
References of the first respectability, and any other information given by
W. J. STARR,
Oct 12, 1865. Agent.

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 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 nearly of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom.
The Premiums for the year 1855 being £130,060
While the Premiums for the year 1858 are 196,148
Showing an actual increase of 66,088
or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.
The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London fire insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 882, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 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	£1,380 9 1
1850 ..	190	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7
1852 ..	422	181,304 10 6	5,828 5 10
1854 ..	448	191,848 13 4	4,694 16 0
1856 ..	703	297,560 16 8	8,350 3 11
1858 ..	882	387,752 6 8	12,354 3 4

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.
All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment.
JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick,
Feb. 15 Princess-street.
Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

Baptist Seminary!
FREDERICTON.
THE Third Term of the Academic Year of 1867-8 will commence September 3d, 1867.
J. E. Hopper, B. A., Principal, and Tutor in Classics, History and English Literature.
Geo. E. Tufts, B. A., Tutor in Mathematics, Natural Sciences and French.
L. E. Wortman, Tu or in English, &c.
W. S. Estey, Steward.
The course of study embraces the usual branches of an English, Mathematical, and Classical Education. The year is divided into four Terms of 10 weeks each.
Tuition Fees:
Common English, per term, ... $2.50
Higher English 4.00
Classics 5.00
French 5.00
Fuel, 50 cents a Term, for three Terms.
YOUNG LADIES
Receive instruction in the Senior Department on the following terms:—Higher English, $4; Classics, $5 per Term; French, $2; and Fuel, 50c. per Term.
Suitable Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies in the town, at moderate rates.
Young men and lads may receive Board in the Institution on the following terms:—Board, Light, Fuel, Washing and Bedding, $108 per Academic year; payable quarterly in advance.
Further particulars furnished on application.
J. E. HOPPER, Principal.
Fredericton, Aug 1, 1867.—1y.—chris. mess. conv. 4i

THOMAS & WETMORE,
INSURANCE AGENTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Saint John, N. B.
G. R. THOMAS,
O. D. WETMORE.
OFFICE—86 Prince William Street.
AGENCY
Star Life Assurance Society of London.
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of New York.
Brokers and Attorneys for the Marine Underwriters of Saint John.
December 13.

The Christian Visitor.

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

New Series, Vol. V., No. 42. Whole No. 250. | SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1867. | Old Series, Vol. XX., No. 42.

Darkness and Light.

'Twas in the winter cold a northern clime
That we were born,
Where sins, in brighter lands that measure time,
Brought no fair morn.
Long night of watching for the silver morn,
Which ne'er would break;
Long, tearful night, hopes shattered, hearts forlorn,
Our life a wreck.
Long dreary night of ignorance and sin,
Paths darkly trod,
Without, foes thronging, and no light within,
No God! no God!

IN CHRIST.

O Love divine! the winter now is o'er,
The spring is come!
Our life is waited to a southern shore,
We're almost home.
Not home—hopes wither yet, friends pass away,
He sets bleed, sins blight;
Yet glad we journey on through lengthening day
And lessening night.
Not home—nights set, sins wound, but blessed feet
New paths have trod;
And souls in Jesus saved, for heaven made meet,
Now walk with God.

WITH CHRIST.

The night is past; darkness for ever gone—
No sun, no moon;
Created lights all quenched, *one* LIGHT alone
Makes day and noon.
Forgotten now all grief, cares lost no more,
By passion driven;
Rest, linked at rest wined, all partings now are o'er—
Our home heaven.
Our holy home—where brethren meet again
Life's paths who trod;
Like Christ, with Him to dwell, with Him to reign,
The Lord our God.

One Dust.

BY ALICE CARY.

Thou under Satan's fierce control,
Shall Heaven its final rest bestow?
I know not, but I know a soul
That might have fallen as darkly low.

I judge thee not, what depths of ill
Soe'er thy feet have found or trod;
I know a spirit and a will
As weak, but for the grace of God.

Shalt thou with full-day labourers stand
Who hardly canst have pruned one vine?
I know not, but I know a hand
With an infirmity like thine.

Shalt thou who hast with scoffers part
E'er wear the crown the Christian wears?
I know not, but I know a heart
As flinty, but for tears and prayers.

Have mercy, O Thou Crucified!
For, even while I name thy name
I know a tongue that might have lied
Like Peter's, and am bowed with shame.

Fighters of good fights—just, unjust,
The weak who faint, the frail who fall—
Of one blood, of the self-same dust,
Thou, God of love, hast made them all.

[To the Editor of the Christian Visitor.]

As the Western Association was pleased to vote that the sermon I delivered before them should be published in your columns, I now send you *Part 1st*.

C. M. W. CAREY.]

Epistle to the Romans, 1st chapter, 16th verse:

"For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

The patriot is not ashamed of his country. He rejoices in her laws and institutions, her valor and conquests. Were the patriot questioned as to the ground of his rejoicing, he might reply—"I am not ashamed of my country; for she is Provident to secure my interests at home, and powerful to protect me from aggression and insult when abroad; and not me only, but every one that has fled for refuge to her shores, irrespective of clime or color, of creed or culture."

Such is the boast of the patriotic inhabitants of Great Britain and her dependencies; such was the boast of the citizens of the ancient Roman Empire. There was power in the utterance, "I am a Roman citizen." Chains dropped off at the sound; the doors of dungeons were opened: that hand raised to deal the blow fell peacefully by the side, or was extended in friendship; and voices that threatened of exile and death, were modulated to tones of respect and entreaty. The case of Paul and Silas at Philippi illustrates this statement. Mark the change in the behaviour of magistrates and serjeants when they learned that the men they had beaten openly, uncondemned, and thrust into prison, were Roman citizens and under the protection of Roman law. If this be true of earthly citizenship, it must also be true, and that in a higher sense, of heavenly citizenship. They that have fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before them in the Gospel, rejoice in Christ and the privileges of his Kingdom. The Gospel is to the believer a well-spring of joy, whence flow rivers of life, making glad the city of our God. The joy of the christian is well-founded; his enthusiasm is most reasonable. The truth, the power, the unchangeable perfections of God, the constantly recurring instances of the power of the Gospel in the conversion of souls, and his own experience, furnish him with an irresistible evidence, an infallible proof, a reliable guarantee that he is not deceived in his faith and trust. He can say with Paul in his text: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

Here is a strong doctrinal statement respecting the Gospel, and the text may first be considered in this light. It may here be enquired, "What is the substance of the Gospel? what are the truths constituting its gracious message to man? Christ declares to Nicodemus (John iii, 16), that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." Paul writes the Corinthians in his first epistle, xv. 1–5 "Moreover brethren, I declare unto you the gospel which I preached unto you, which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand; by which also ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you, unless ye have believed in vain. For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures." The Gospel is the good news, the glad tidings, that God has loved us and given His son to redeem us from the curse of the law which we had broken; that Christ died, was buried, arose again, and ascended to the right hand of the majesty on high; that He ever liveth to make intercession for them that come unto God by Him; that he is the propitiation for our sins; the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world; and that there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit.

(To be continued.)

Letters from Dr. Warren.

No. 1.

DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, August 15, 1867.

I propose in the few lines that follow, to take you with me to the dedicatory services of the new chapel which our Baptist brethren have been erecting in this city. As the place is a mile or more from my temporary home, we will avail ourselves of the use of a *drosky*, a vehicle not very unlike the American hack, only more heavy and clumsy in the construction, and invariably drawn by one horse. On the way, you notice the line of demarcation between the "new" city and the "old," the new being built on the "burnt district," so called, which, as you recollect, was many years ago swept by a terrible conflagration. Every thing in the new city is in modern style, such as you see generally in cities of northern Europe, and like much that you observe in the United States. The old city is, much of it, *very* old, and being purely German, carries you back six or seven hundred years. You will also notice in passing, the canals, connected with the river Elbe, and running through different parts of the town, by which merchandise and produce of various kinds are conveyed in small boats to the shops of the traders. Except in parts where wholesale transactions are carried on, the people occupy the same buildings with their merchandise, the family in the upper, and the merchandise in the lower stories; and wherever a human being lives, there you will see pots of flowers in the windows, presenting a most beautiful and charming array of loveliness to your vision as you pass on. The effect on a stranger like myself is captivating, and though it is now Sunday morning, and I am a New England Puritan, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration.

Having reached the chapel, we find it located in the northerly part of the town, in the midst of the houses and the business of the middling classes, exactly where you would like to have it, and where, from the well-known character of our Hamburg brethren, you would expect to see it. Sprung from the masses, they sympathize with them, and are glad to labor to save them. Saved by a free gospel, they offer that gospel to all without money and without price.

The new chapel, you will be pleased to observe, stands on a lot side by side with the old, which is in a good state of preservation, and is destined still to serve the mission in many ways.

Stepping from the vehicle and standing upon the side walk, you behold an object of simple beauty, a structure ninety feet by fifty, in Gothic style, without ornament, without tower or spire, built for use, and built to stand. At a glance you perceive that every thing is designed and executed in the most substantial manner. The side walls, fully two feet thick, and buttressed very heavily, run up some forty feet perpendicularly, and then approach each other by a gentle curve and meet at the distance of fifty feet from the floor, thereby dispensing with all supports, for the roof, and leaving the inside, as you will notice when you enter, an unbroken space. The outside material as presented to the eye, being drab-colored brick and sandstone, and the inside the same. After passing an iron gate, opened by a young man whose face bids you welcome, and whose tongue utters words strange to American ears, you walk fifty feet to the main entrance, and as you pass cannot fail to have your attention drawn to another array of beauty; four flags of four nationalities floating in the breeze; at the extreme right, the glorious stars and stripes,—they never so inspired me; next to this, the flag of Hamburg, which still claims to be an independent republic; next that of all the Germans; and next, on the extreme left, that of Great Britain. Thus the brethren would symbolize the union of the Christians of all these nations in the erection of the memorial chapel.

Being inside and seated at the right of the pulpit, you observe that our brethren, as all good and true Baptists should, have made ample provision for the influx of the pure light of heaven, through six windows on each side, and one, very large, at either end. No stained glass here. They have arranged also a gallery for the singers at one end, and a pulpit for the preacher at the other. In front of the pulpit is a font of stone eight feet by ten I should say, for baptizing. The sittings are all moveable, simple benches with backs, very neat and comfortable, made of hard pine varnished. While waiting for the "chief brethren" to enter, you glance around, cautiously, of course, and discern near you a group of persons, whom you judge to be of the English and Scotch races, some twenty or thirty of them. These you afterwards find to be invited guests, men and women who have been warm friends of the mission, constant and able helpers of the beloved Oncken. Among them is the distinguished London Baptist preacher, Mr. Spurgeon, and his estimable lady. On the opposite side of the pulpit and in front, are gathered the delegates of churches, who have come up to the number of one hundred and more, to attend the triennial conference. Other parts of the house are filled by the members of the Hamburg church and congregation, making up an audience of eight or ten hundred.

At this point I may as well make distinct notice of the fact, one of no little moment on an occasion like this, that I am totally ignorant of the language of these people. They have placed in my hand very kindly the programme of exercises. I look at it, turn over the leaves, am impressed with the formidable array before me; I can make out now and then a letter; not a sentence or part of a sentence can I read beyond the proper names. I do not understand German. It is all the same, only worse if possible, when they speak. All is but a succession of strange and unearthly noises, any thing but grateful to the ear. For the first hour they were positively offensive.

It is now nine o'clock, and the brethren who are to bear the principal parts in the service are in their places. Oncken, Kobner, Lehmann, and Schauffler are before you, the first three names very familiar to American readers. Oncken, the leader in all this wondrous movement for the revival of pure religion on the continent of Europe, combines in himself the qualities of a Moses and an Aaron, for he is great in speech as well as in counsel. You, having seen him in America, recognize him at once, though the lapse of fourteen years has thinned his locks and somewhat sharpened his feature. As he sits before you awaiting his time to speak, you cannot fail to see that he is growing old; he shows signs of weariness, and at moments seems almost unconscious of what is going on around him. The uninterrupted care and toil in bringing this house to completion have borne too heavily upon him, and you will not be surprised to be told afterwards that on the previous day he was too much prostrated to leave his chamber. On his immediate right sits Kobner, every whit a student and a man of letters. This at first sight you read in his perfectly transparent face. As devout and pious as he is learned, he is every way fitted to be what he in fact is, the writer and author of the second reformation.—Besides producing many fine books for the use of the churches, he has entered the lists against the opponents of the Baptists, and in several controversial works, "turned to flight the armies of aliens." Next to Kobner, still to the right, sits the venerable and portly Lehmann, for a long time the beloved pastor of the church at Berlin. He is the model pastor, the man of good sense, and of large heart, one who will care for the flock of God, bear its burdens, guard its enclosure, keep off the wolves, guide it into green pastures and beside the still waters, the man to speak words of kindness, pour in the oil and wine, and settle difficulties in distracted churches. All parts of Germany have felt his presence and benign influence. Shauffler is a man of business, residing here in Hamburg, a noble type of humanity, as any one can see at a glance, has been long identified with the cause here and elsewhere in many ways. Among us he would be called a lay preacher.

The services go forward much as in such cases among us, singing often and long, reading Scriptures and prayer, in which two or three brethren lead in succession. By degrees the strangeness of the scene gives way, and I begin to find myself in the house of God. The ice breaks at last, my heart warms. Bro. Oncken comes to the desk to make the address of the occasion, when a part is introduced not provided for in the programme. The great and good man prays, and such a prayer! I could not understand a word; but every word was devotion and went deep down into my heart. By his tones of voice, by the movement of his lips, his eyes, the muscles of the face, by the varying expressions of his countenance, so full to overflowing with the strongest and deepest emotions, by his hands now spread in confession, now raised in imploring posture, now spread to receive blessings, and now clasped as if to hold fast the blessing gained, I could follow the course of thought, and enter into his supplications. At least so I thought and felt, and whether I did so or not, I did then—if ever—draw nigh to God. Bro. Oncken took me to the throne of heavenly mercy, and opened for me its treasures, assuring me they were mine, and bidding me receive and live. He brought the audience into sympathy with himself, and the faces of many told me of the solemn emotions stirring in their souls, and brought me yet nearer to God. The hour will remain a memorable one in my history as long as I exist. It taught me many more things than I have here set down. Oh, the power of men anointed with the Holy Ghost! Oh, the power that goes forth in the very intonation of such men's voices! A power this, almost gone out of American pulpits.

In his address, you will observe, if you understand German, that Mr. Oncken refers very beautifully to the union of all true christians in Christ Jesus, and to the happy blending of efforts among the disciples in America, Great Britain and Germany in the erection of this chapel, expressing on behalf of the Hamburg Church and of all the German brethren, devout thanks to all who had made contributions for the object. He then referred to the occasion for putting up such a structure, and assigned motives which had prompted the undertaking and sustained the laborers engaged in it. 1. They would erect a house in which Christ might be glorified in coming time by the simple proclamation of his gospel. 2. They would give, in the erection of the house, a visible and tangible proof of their faith in the gospel and their own devotion to its Author. 3. They would set up an Ebenezer, a Memorial, and make mention of the goodness and mercy of the Lord hitherto. He here went somewhat minutely, as was fitting, into the origin and progress of the work, and referred to his own connection with it. In due time, it is hoped, this address in full will be laid before our American Baptists. Another prayer, a hymn of praise, and the benediction closed the meeting, and the new chapel was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

In the afternoon Mr. Kobner preached to a congregation made up of Germans, and in the evening Mr. Spurgeon preached to an assembly composed largely of English-speaking people,—many residents of Hamburg being present. His sermon was a plain, simple, earnest presentation of the gospel truth, which did me good in many ways. I wish the world was blessed with more such preachers. Sometime I will tell you, in private, wherein consists the secret of his power.

I will only add that contributions were made at the close of all these services to pay the indebtedness still remaining on the house, which was stated to be not far from fifteen thousand dollars, or one half the entire cost, not including the lot.

J. G. W.

Prayer.

A praying soul is an expecting soul. Prayer without faith is like a gun discharged without a bullet, which makes a noise, but doth no execution.

God is a sure paymaster, and yet he expects we should sue him before he pays.

In prayer we prevail with God, but the strength whereby we prevail with God comes from God; yea, he doth not only give us strength in prayer, to act by, but he acts that strength in prayer.

Winged prayers have usually a winged answer—they are answered speedily.

God certainly hears what we speak; but we many times do not hear what he speaks, though he speaks peace to us. God always hears the prayer of faith, and answers it, but we do not always hear what that answer is.

Prayer is, as it were, a battle fought in heaven, not in wrath or revenge, but with faith and holy submission.

Godly men are ever answered in effect, though not in kind.

Inwrought prayer, that hath a spirit in it, carrieth all before it—nothing can bind or hold it from prevailing.

WORK OF THE SPIRIT.—The mightiest forces in the universe are silent forces. Who ever heard the budding of an Oak? Who was ever deafened by the falling of the dew? Who was ever stunned by a solar eclipse? So it is with the august phenomenon of a change of heart. So far as we know, it is the most radical change a human spirit can experience. It is a revolutionary change. Disembodiment by death, morally estimated, is not so profound. Still a change of heart is not an unnatural change. It is not necessarily even destruction of self-possession. God employs in it an instrument exquisitely adjusted to the mind of man as an intelligent and free being. Truth may act in it with an equipoise of forces as tranquil as that of gravitation in the orbits of the stars. No, it is not of necessity a tumultuous experience to which God calls us, when he invites us to be saved.

By what emblem have the Scriptures expressed the person of the Holy Ghost? Is it an eagle? "And John bare record, saying, "I saw the Spirit descending like a dove." "Come," is the select language of inspiration; "come, and I will give you"—what? a shock, the rack, a swoon? No; "I will give you—rest." "Come, and ye shall find"—what? struggle, terror, torture? No; "ye shall find—peace." "Come ye"—come who? "Let him that is athirst come: And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."—*Dr. A. Phelps.*

STRONG DRINK AS A REMEDY.—Long before the temperance reform, a missionary from the West Indies sought medical advice from Dr. Rush, and when a very unpalatable medicine was prescribed, the patient asked if he could not take a little "good old Jamaica" with it.

"No, sir," the doctor decidedly replied.

"Why, sir," what harm will it do?" demanded the West Indian.

"What harm will it do?" continued Dr. Rush; "I am determined no man shall rise in the day of judgment and say, Dr. Rush made me a drunkard!" Wise and noble reply.

THE TEMPLE OF GOD.—Be it ours to build up the immortal fabric. Let faith invite knowledge; let spirit welcome and bless nature; so gather those living ideas which the heights of love nourish, then shape them to symmetrical beauty; draw from their quarries imperishable truths, and lay the strong foundations; rear the walls to the lofty roof; furnish the secret chambers and the open courts; build inward holies to the holiest; overlay the whole with purest gold, silently, that no sound disturb the sacred process, let the structure advance to the great hour when, all things brought in, the consecration shall forward amidst the glory filling forever this noble house. Mine be it, let each soul repeat, to build up in silent purity the everlasting temple.—*Thomas T. Stone.*

The Provincial Exhibition.

In our last issue we furnished our readers with a brief sketch of the opening of this hive of Provincial industry; and we now proceed to give such a bird's eye view of the character of the exhibition itself as our limited space will permit. In so doing, we begin with

THE PEOPLE.

In this respect we have a fair representation from all parts of the Province. The thoroughfares of the city are thronged with strangers, and in the main Exhibition building and its adjuncts there are to be seen on some occasions probably from seven to eight thousand persons. Look at this immense assemblage; measure their height and breadth; examine the power of bone and muscle; glance at the human face divine, and see indications of shrewdness, intelligence and energy, flashing from ten thousand brilliant eyes, and what say you? Is not this as fine a specimen of humanity as you will find in any region of the globe? We frankly confess that the impression made upon our own mind is, that if New Brunswick only knew how to grow apples, plums and pears as well as she knows how to grow men and women, she would soon have one of the finest fruit countries in the world. And now that we mention fruit, we may as well say we have in the Exhibition splendid specimens of the

NEW BRUNSWICK APPLE.

Woodstock, Sussex and York are finely represented in this department. Some of the apples sent from these sections are quite equal in size and flavor to the best qualities grown in any section of this continent—thus giving the most tangible evidence that both the climate and soil of New Brunswick are well adapted to the cultivation of the apple.

THE VEGETABLE SHOW

is not large, but excellent in quality. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, &c., are all very fine—pumpkins and squashes of immense size. Friend Robinson from the Lake gives us some fine specimens in his line.

IN THE MINERAL DEPARTMENT

we have coal, petroleum, albertite, copper ore, gold bearing quartz, iron ore, free-stone and gypsum, manganese, lead, zinc, and silver bearing antimony, &c. &c. In this mineral display, Westmorland, Albert, Kings, Saint John, Charlotte, Queens, York, Carleton, and we may add, nearly every County in the Province is represented, showing that this country is in possession of boundless stores of wealth which are as yet hid in the bowels of the earth. We may mention the names of G. & A. Matthew as prominent in this connection.

We were glad to see such a fine assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this department we have mowing, reaping, threshing and winnowing machines, land rollers, horse rakes, straw cutter, hay press and ploughs, all of excellent quality. In Ontario, machinery is applied to nearly every department of agriculture, and is found to be an immense expansion of the labor power of the country. If a man by the use of machinery is able to multiply himself into the physical power of two or three men, of course he must have just that much advantage of his neighbor who refuses the use of artificial agencies. To each and all of our farmer readers we say, Try the magic power of machinery wherever you can do so. In addition to the above, we may note churning, washing and knitting machines on exhibition, which may be used to great advantage.

THE GRAIN AND SEED DEPARTMENT

embraces all the different kinds grown in the country, such as peas, beans, oats, rye, barley, wheat, Indian corn, and the different kinds of grass and garden seeds, all of which seems of good quality. Corn superexcellent.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE

samples are of the finest quality—quite equal to any which this continent can produce. The Sussex factory cheese, one of which, it is said, weighs 100 lbs., makes a very creditable appearance, and proclaims the factory a success.

The manufacturing department includes

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of divers sorts of superior mould, such as cabinet organs, melodeons, pianos, &c. Messrs. Lauriliard, Kenney and Humbert, are the principal parties in this connexion. These gentlemen are all manufacturing to some extent, and we hope successfully. It is always for the interest of the people to encourage home manufactures. Every dollar expended in this way is just so much capital saved to the country.

THE OFFICE OF THE
CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
REV. I. E. BILL,
Editor and Proprietor.
Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.

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

SEWING MACHINES

are seen in rich variety, as manufactured by the Weed Sewing Machine Company of St. John.—The assortment is varied and adapted to all kinds of sewing and stitching, and some are driven by a small steam engine of tasty structure, and rush on at a tremendous speed, each machine performing the work of some ten or twelve people. Every farm-house of any size should have one of these labor-saving machines. The lady who has once had a sewing machine of good quality in her house would as soon think of parting with her mirror as with this domestic comfort.

THE FURNITURE SHOW

is highly respectable. Messrs. J. & G. Lawrence, C. E. Burnham, and Alfred Lordly, have fine specimens of the very best quality. These gentlemen are supplying the market with home manufactured goods that compare favorably with the best imported from the United States. Mr. C. W. Weldon brings forward his spring bed as a model of neatness and of solid comfort for "tired nature" demanding repose. Mr. Christie's frame of green slat blinds looks admirable, and scarcely admits of improvement. Trunks of different sorts, combining capacity, stability and neatness, in fine proportions, are on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES

occupy, as might be expected, a prominent place, and yet only a small number of the gentlemen engaged in the business have stands in the building. Messrs. Francis & Son have as fine an assortment as you would see in Boston or New York of ladies' and gents' boots of the very best quality. Mr. Hall has a rich variety, and all of superior workmanship. Mr. M'Cart's stand also makes a very creditable appearance. In fact, the boot and shoe department indicates most clearly the rapid progress made in this business within a very few years in St. John. It is on the increase every year.

THE WOOLLEN AND COTTON

display is very satisfactory, and Messrs. Wright & Smith, and Messrs. Parks & Son show valuable specimens of their work, and the several processes through which the raw material passes from the time it is taken in hand until converted into cloth. These goods, made at our own door, are more enduring than any that we can import for the same price. We regret the absence of the excellent flannels made by the Cape Mispeck factory. This is probably one of the best flannel factories in the Province, and it seemed desirable, therefore, on an occasion like this, that it should be well represented.

THE HARDWARE DISPLAY

is first rate. Agricultural implements, cutlery stoves, nails, saws, axes, and carpenters' tools of divers sorts, &c. &c., compare satisfactorily with those made in the hardware establishments of England or the United States. The display of Messrs. Broad and Spiller is very fine.

PAPER GOODS,

displayed by the Provincial Paper Collar Company is highly attractive. The varieties of style are numerous, and in form so constructed as to resemble strongly the best quality of linen. This Company richly merits an extensive patronage, and will probably very soon obtain it. It is pleasing to see these new institutions turning out such excellent work. It certainly speaks well for the progressive spirit of our people.

ROLLS OF LEATHER

are exhibited by Mr. W. Peters, Mr. Albert Peters, of this city, and Mr. McKenzie, of Fredericton. They comprise the different styles for shoes and boots of all descriptions, and for hose and harness making, &c. &c. The leather factories of the country are not as well represented as they should be. We see nothing from the excellent factory at Moncton; but the specimens on show indicate great progress in the leather making art of the Province. New Brunswick will soon be as independent as her neighbors, so far as leather is concerned.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS

are not very numerous, but splendid in form and quality. They are quite equal to anything the Yankees can give us in this line, and this is saying a good deal; for our cousins over the line understand this business to perfection. Mr. Crothers and Messrs. Price & Shaw are the only competitors in this department, so they will both be likely to get a prize. We shall be glad to know that they are not disappointed, for really they deserve encouragement.

FURS

of different styles are exhibited by Messrs. Magee and Nagy of King street. The latter has a great variety in the shape of caps, coats, capes, muffs, tippets, mitts, caps, &c., &c. These are made of Sable, Mink, Otter and Beaver skins of native production, to which he adds Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Arctic, Foy, Fitch, Stone Martin, &c. Mr. Magee's furs are also of excellent quality, and in addition to his furs, he exhibits hats of superior mould and finish.

CLOTHING.

Mr. T. R. Jones displays overcoats that cannot very well be surpassed either for finish or comfort in this country, and Mr. J. S. May, of King street, shows military garments of exquisite workmanship and of latest style.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

is well represented by Messrs. Magee and Bros., by Miss Cook, and by Mr. James Manson. The latter exhibits ladies hats and bonnets that are certainly specimens of neatness if not of comfort. It is true they do not resemble very much the huge bonnet of ancient times made to cover the head from both heat and cold, but they are in the very *tip of the latest fashion.*

CONFECTIONARY

is represented very fully by Messrs. Matthews, Wragg, McMasters and Hevenor.

THE PRODUCTS

of Courtenay Bay Pottery are represented by Messrs. Joseph White and sons. The process of moulding the clay into the different styles of pottery work is practically shown, and excites general interest. Here may be seen the "Potter's power over the clay of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor."

THE GALLERY OF ARTS

presents fine specimens of native talent. We cannot particularize; but we may say that several of Mr. Gray's productions call forth general admiration. Messrs. Masters, Bowron & Cox, display the photographic art in styles of exquisite beauty. Mr. Gray comes in for a large share of the prizes in his department.

We cannot enlarge further this week, and as the secular press has been so minute in its descriptions, it seems scarcely necessary that we should say more at present. The attendance, we believe, has been quite equal to the most sanguine expectations. It is stated that on Thursday some 10,000 persons visited the place, and the receipts of the day and evening amounted to $2,000.