THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, ad dala a Published every THURSDAY, by

BARNES & Co.. AT THEIR OFFICE, 58 Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

One Copy, for one year Fifty Copies to one Address, \$1 50 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

New Series, Whole No. 247.

BE TRUE.

You painted window-while the stone

Wears the reflected splendour, bright,

Not with its own, but borrowed light,

Lustrous with gold and green; anon,

In the gray gloom of evening, gone.

Athwart the darkness of the night,

And o'er the rage of whitening wave,

That warns of quicksand and of rock;

That seeks for bliss and finds a grave.

A lowly flower, that, northward bending,

The sun's cloud-hidden rays reveals.

No light upon its path descending,

Thy Gospel light be ever lending.

Be watchful for a time shall be

When faithful memory to thes

Escape from recollection's ken.

In mercy's ocean-flood at last.

Is this the city, mother,

Shall photograph life's period past

Pray that the record may be cast

Distinctly clear. No thought shall then

E CHILD LONGING FOR ITS COUNTRY

HOME.

With the houses up so high?

I thought it was a pretty place-

I'd rather walk upon the ground

O, how the folks are horrying-

I guess somebody's sick!

Or walk beside a brook.

No butterflies to chase?

Or hasten up the hill;

O. let's go home again, mother,

Tis there so nice and still,

Where we can roam the clover fields,

And the waters gently flow;

To our own dear home, O mother,

Let us quickly, quickly god

Where the flowers are sweetly blooming,

LETTER FROM DR. HURST.

LEIPZIG, OLD AND NEW.

hibits an odd mixture of the old and new. You

might walk for hours through the broad streets

that constitute the great outer belt of the city

without imagining that there are any other than

modern houses to be found. Then the beautiful

promenades, which are not laid out in the stiff,

uniform French style of Louis XIV., betray none

of the marks of antiquity which are really so near

at hand. But leave the promenades, and enter

one of those parrow, dark streets that look on-

comfortably like the necks of the black beer bot-

tles that a cluster of red capped students have

just emptied at the out-door table of the restau-

rant on the corner, and you almost in mediately

find yourself transported to the quaint architec-

The old market place is a good standing-point

for observation, as is generally the case in the old

cities. Bight in frontsis "Auerbach's Cellar"

which is now a restaurant. Dr. Faustus, the ma-

gician of wonderful fame, is reported to have per-

formed in it his most celebrated feats. But this

gloomy cellar is chiefly remarkable on account of

being the scene of Gothe's Fauel, "in which

drunken students are supplied by Mephistophiles

with various kinds of wines through holes bored

with a gimlet in the table." There are pictures all around the walls illustrative of "Fanst," and

in an adjoining room, still more dingy and cramp-

ed than the front one there are the identical

chairs and tables of Goethe's day, when he was a

revelling student in the University. In a little

cupboard there is an old and dirty little book

which the poet read in his more sober moments

ture of the Middle Ages.

Leipzig, like nearly all of the German cities, ex-

Lierzie, July 27, 1867.

Than on this stone and brick;

How nice the ladies, dress, mother,

And oh, how proud they look!

Within this great big place 1

No birds, no flowers, no little rills,

Let's go and find some pretty flowers,

Are there no brooks nor trees, mother,

But what a cloudy sky!

Do thou, to wandering soul that feels

Warn thou of pleasure's fatal shock

The soul in sinning madly brave,

Be faithful as the Texan guide

Of wanderers in the prairie wide;

Be merciful: like yonder light,

Be true: not like the marble wall

Frouting the window of the hall-

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. O HCAPITA A. C. dines so. wel. o way & \$5,000,000. an Toite T ansurances effected at the lowest rates

Agent for New Brunswick.

Regular St. John, March S. 1866. and all is approximately

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000 at paid up and invested Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194.

Delicity issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St., Oot 12—vv. 3d 201122 Opposite Commercial Bank.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY. Cupital \$500,000 -all paid up and invested. of fried Surplus in hand, lat July, 1865, £250,000. New Baunswick Acener 7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, 85 John.

DOTACLES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation

in profits. References of the first respectability, and any other formation given by beor Octol 2 1885 mod

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

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turker, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turker, Esq.

Office By the London Board.—Samuel Barrer, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turker, Esq.

Office by the Liverpool.—Charles Turker, Esq.

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

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase

teom a lo er tient and LIRE 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 83%, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums. £48,764 17 0 1 2£1,380 9 1 190,000 911 95,650 9111 2,627 4 7 5,829 5 10 4,694 16 0 8,850 \$ 11

181,504, 10 6 5,839 5 10 161,848 13 4 4,694 16 0 297,560 16 8 8,850 8 11 887,752 6 8 12,854 3 4 The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years, is mainly consequent upon the large hours 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 ference to the head Establishment.

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick, Feb. 15. Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

Baptist Seminary! 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, His Geo, E. Tutts, B. A., Tutor in Mathematics, Natural Sci-

ences and French.

E. Wortman, To of in English, &c.

C. R. Hill, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Bev. C. Spurden, D. D. Professor of Theology and Hebrew,

W. S. Estey, Steward.

The course of study embraces the asual branches of an English, Mathematical, and Classical Education. The year is divided into four Terms of 10 weeks each. Tuition Fees 1

French. 2.00 Fnel, 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, \$103 per heademing year, payable quarterly treadynages.

Further particulars for sisted on application.

J. E. HOPPES, Principal.

Production, Aug 1, 1867. viy. curis, mes. copy, 41 and a langua THOMAS & WETMORE, Chia

INSURANCE AGENTS, SHIP BROKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dl dalog at guilly roll - 02 up . Saint John, N. B.

urs appear to be garrefled with

Star Life Assurance Society of London.

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Brokers and Attornes to the Marine Underwriters.

Saint John.

Quelego add at a GEORGE THOMAS,

Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Water Street, St. John, N. B
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.
Dec. 44 LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,843 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459
Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248
Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197
To addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-

es issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,

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SAMUEL J. SCOVIL

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ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

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LIFE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE. First Class English and American Companies.

mon setwenty-six million bollars.

Risks taken at the lowest rates.

over his beer jug, and from which he derived the materials for his great literary masterpiece of later vears. FIRE AND LIFE

The old town-hall, built 1556, stands next door to "Auerbach's Cellar." It has a very picturesque front, and its three centuries of age have not dealt hardly toward it. It was once occupied by the Electors and Kings of Saxony, whenever they visited the town. At one period during the great battle, it was Napoleon's headquarters, and it was here that he had his last interview with his firm friend the King of Saxony, who was detained afterward in it as a prisoner, because he had been favorable to Napoleon. In the same building Marshal Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied

I went to the Castle of Pleissenburg, which

was once the southeast angle of the old city walls,

in order to ascend its tower, and gain a view of the surrounding country where the four days' "Battle of the Nations" had occurred. The sky being very clear, and the proprietor knowing all the details of the battle, and having an excellent telescope, it was much easier to comprehend the memorable event by a study of the land itself, than by reading the mere written narrative. The battle lasted four days, from 16th to 19th Octoher 1813, and standing between Moscow and Waterleo, constituted the second stage in Napeleon's downfall. I saw distinctly the spot where Napoleon had his headquarters during the greater part of the battle, and also a number of the points which became important and even decisive. Here and there a monument stands, raised by friends of the fallen beroes. In plain view is the spot where, the story says, the three allied monarchs kneeled

Ghristian Visitor.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

his glass slowly from point to point, and giving his orders deliberately, in brief, clear words, he hurled his troops with all the force of an avalanche against the allies, until the cloud thickened, and the conflict became more intense around the very walls of the city; after which he who was always great when on the aggressive, now exhibited an inferior capacity in conducting a retreat. It is more than likely that he would have been captured if it had not been for the Spartan daring of Macdonald and Poniatowski. I saw the busy reapers gathering their ripe barley from these now peaceful but once rent and quaking that?" fields. They swung their sickles skillfully around the monuments, seeming to take no thought of the memorable days, half a century ago, when their fathers bought those fields at the expense of brave blood, and when the battle-field was covered with over a hundred thousand killed and wounded, and the Elster was so choked with dead bodies that the fated Poniatowski could not

swim his horse over to the safer side. THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG. The University stands on a large open area. It was easy enough to tell where it was from the little clusters of students, with caps and watchbands of bright colors, who stood in the doorway, smoking and eating cherries. The Library is not as large as many others in Europe, but it is well arranged and kept in excellent condition. I was fortunate in being conducted through it by a very excellent young clergyman, who was connected with it. One of the treasures is a beautifully illuminated Hebrew Ms. of the twelfth century. Two of the first printed Bibles, in clear type and on the finest vellum, keep each other company in a special case. The University was founded in 1409, by the German seceders from the Bohemia University of Prague. On the wall there hangs a portrait from life of John Huss, which the seceders brought with them. Near it there are the celebrated pictures of Luther and Melancthon, taken by Lucus Cranach, after their death-one of the miner's sons who, with heavy pick and mighty muscle, brought up the rough quartz from its long concealment; the other of the skilful artificer, who knew how to polish the pure gold into forms of exquisite and lasting beauty.

The University has some of the foremost divines of Germany in its theological faculty. Tischendorf lectures on the Epistle to the Galatians twice a week; Luthardt, Hofmann, Bruckner, Fricke, Tuch, and Holemann also give exegetical lectures. Kahnis and Fricke, have in hand systematic theology, and Kahnis and Lechler, historic cal theology. Delitzsch, of Erlangen, is to read ay, and as night came on, instead of abating, it bis place among them is I suppose it must be seemed to increase in violence. The wind com-

DOCTOR KAHNIS AS A LECTURER. Foreign correspondence from the New York Methodist.

sical appearance of these leading men before seeing them, I had long ago pictured Kahnis to soon as possible. There stood a man who seem myself as a gray-haired, wiry, cross-looking man. ed to be completely drenched with rain. I asked admission, hesitated to make application, lest But on going to hear his early morning lecture on him to come in; but he said, Young man, I am they might be rejected. To meet this mexpected eve, and a voice which, in its higher key, was you open the gate for me. I tried to persuade harsh and rough. His manner and appearance him to come in and stop till morning; but he were not attractive at first; but as soon as he laid said he could not think of it, as he had a child on aside his notes, and walked up and down his the other side who was very sick, and he felt that platform, as he elaborated his propositions, his he must go. So I took a fantern and the key, voice softened down into real melody, his face and went out to let him go across; but when we became boyishly beautiful and smiling, and his got where the bridge had been, we found it was language so terse and transparent, that the most the dallest from comprehending. He explained the sin against the Holy Ghost as having been I can get to it.' committed by the Pharisees, when they attributed Christ's miracles to the power of Satan. This had probably been heard by all of Kahnis's auall when he said in ringing words: "The sin across safely." He said, Willingly, willingly against the Holy Ghost may still be committed young man, if you are disposed to undertake it. pardonable sin. It can be done now as well as the opposite bank. When I put him down he in Christ's time. If Luther at Worms had attributed the new revival of faith and life to any other than God, he would have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost," Kahuis, unlike most of his theological associates whom I have heard, stands while lecturing, instead of sitting. To all appearances, he has many a good day be gone. fore him, and he is one of those men who will work just as long as the day lasts.

TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.

The passionate, ill-natured man lives always in stormy weather, even though it be the quiet of dew fall around him; always wronged, always hurt, always complaining of some enemy. He has no conception that the enemy is in his own bosom, in the sourcess, the ungoverned irritability, the habitual ill-nature of his own bad spirit They have a great many enemies, are unaccountably ill-treated, and cannot understand why it is. "Bo They have no suspicion that they see and suffer you that I never found anything that would pay bad things because they are bad, that being ill-better than the practice of the Golden Rule." natured is about the same thing as receiving ill Register. treatment, and that all the enemies they suffer from are snugly closeted in their own evil tem-

fully, and they never suffered to have a moment's peace in their lives. And the very simple reason is that life is a field of nettles to them, because their fretful, worrying tempers are always prick-

THE GOLDEN RULE.

"Uncle Joseph, Uncle Joseph, please tell us what makes every one like you so well." This was asked by some half-dozen bright

eyed, eager-looking little fellows, who clustered around a white-haired old man, with a very pleasant face. Indeed, Father Time had left his marks there deep and strong; but it was a very legible and true letter of recommendation, that those who ran might read.

Uncle Joseph answered,-" Why boys; what has come over you to ask me such a question as

One little boy answered,-" Well, uncle, I'll tell you. We were talking with father about you, and I asked him what made everybody like you so well; and he told us to come to you; he guessed you would tell us the secret. Now please Then the old man said :-

"Well boys, this is the secret: I have always tried to do by others as I would wish others to do by me under like circumstances. This is a good rule, and very easy to understand; and those who practise it cannot be very far out of

"I was always a quiet, thoughtful boy, and perhaps for that reason was more inclined to think of others than some of these wide-awake galleries. There is a fine collection of specimens little fellows are.

"But look here, boys, you come and sit with me under the shade of this beautiful elm tree, and I will tell you what happened to me when I was quite a young man, which I think has made a life-long impression upon me.
"Well, to begin, as the story-tellers say, when

I was quite a young man I lived far away from here, in a mountainous country, and very near where I lived there was what is called a mountain gorge, which was some ten feet wide. Now to get on the opposite side, one must travel some four or five miles; so the neighbors concluded to have a bridge built, and each one that crossed pay toll, and in that way to pay for the bridge and keep it in repair. As I lived nearer the bridge than any one else, they voted that I should be tollgatherer. This was not a very ardnous task, as there was not a great deal of travel in that region, and very seldom any one wished to cross the bridge after ten o'clock at night. O, I must not forget to tell you there was a gate at one end of the bridge, which was kept locked at night, and no one could cross without they came and roused me up; but I always kept a light in the window to guide the traveller to the house.

bis place among them. I suppose it must be menced to blow, and I thought to myself: This Delitzsch who draws the young Scotchmen to is indeed a fearful night; but it isn't possible there now there now however, I put my light in the window, and went to bed about ten o'clock. I cannot say how long I have given up all speculations as to the phy. I had slept, when I was aroused by a heavy knocking at the door. I got up and opened it as blown awaye. Then the stranger gazed in con-

Then I said, - Stranger, there is a place a few rods above here where I have often waded across in pleasant weather. If you will get upon my ditors many a time before, but he aroused them back and trust rourself with me, I can get you He who has experienced the power of divine So I took him upon my back; but as the water grace, and openly, wilfully, and defiantly attributes was quite deep, I had to use a great deal of cau-God's work to Satan's agency, commits the un tion and cared but at last I got him safely upon offered me a well-filled purse. I thanked him, and said I wished for nothing but the regular fee. As I spoke, I looked towards him, and a halo of light seemed to surround his head as he repeated these words, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto another, ye have done it unto me, and he was

"How I got back and into bed again I have no recollection. In the morning when I got up my light was burning in the window as usual. The rain had ceased, and I looked out to view the devastation caused by the late storm, when lo and behold! there stood the bridge, apparently as strong and defiant as even. Then I knew my labor of love had been 'all a dream;' but, boys, it left an indelible impression upon my mind, and after that I was more inclined than ever to do

good as I had opportunity. ity, the habitual ill-nature of his own bad spirit and character. I speak not here of some single told you. Try to do as you would be done by; burst of passion, into which a man of amiable, it is a very easy rule to follow. If you are in temper may, for once, be betrayed; but I speak elined to do wrong, just stop and think, Would more especially of the angry characters, always I like to have another do so to me? that will brewing in some tempest of violated feeling. decide it, and then you must do the right

Boys, I am an old man now; but let me tell

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

The same is true of fretful persons men and It is reported in a Bobemian story that St. women that wear away fast and die, because they | Wenceslaus, their king, one winter night, going have worried life completely out. No thing goes, right: husband, or wife, or child, or customer, or sermon. They are pricked and stung at every motion they make, and wonder why it is that master's piety, and endeavoring to imitate his afothers are permitted to wander along so peace- fections, began to grow faint through the violence of the snow and cold, till the king commanded him to follow him and set his feet in the same footsteps which his feet should mark for him. The servant did so, and either fancied a cure or found one, for he followed his prince, helped forness. Why, if they were set down in paradise, carrying their bad mind with them, they would fret at the good angels, and the climate, and the color even of the roses.—Dr. Bushnell.

found one, for he followed his prince, helped for ward with shame and zeal to his imitation, and by the forming footsteps in the snow. In the same manner does the blessed Jesus. For since our way is troublesome, obscure, full of objection and danger, apt to be mistaken, and to affright If any one speaks our industry, he commands us to mark his footreputation for devontness on that occasion, it is only a pleasant fable, which their warmest admirers have never been able to attengthen into his-

Old Series, Vol. XX., No. 39.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Last March the Trustees of Vassar College requested Mr. Benson J. Lossing to prepare a colume embodying a memoir of the life of Mr. Matthew Vassar, and a succinct history of the establishment of the college. The book has been published, and contains 175 octavo pages. It is an elegant specimen of typographical art, and is embellished by sixty of the finest wood engravings by Lossing and Barritt, and by a steel portrait of Mr. Vassar. The faultless beauty of the book gives a fitting expression of the high esteem in which such a philanthropist is held. Mr. Vassar has expended more than five hun-

dred thousand dollars in erecting the most magnificent college edifice on this continent. stands on a plateau, one mile and a half southeast of the city of Poughkeepsie. It is five hundred feet long, five stories high, and has accommodations for more than four hundred students. Its recitation and lecture rooms are completely furnished. The rooms for the students are convenient, light, well ventilated, and commapd views of beautiful landscapes. The Chapel and Dining-Hall are large and commodious. The extensive Mineralogical and Geological Cabinets, collected for the college by Prof. Ward, of Rochester University, are arranged in spacious for the Department of Natural History, besides the "Giran Gallery of Ornithology," recently presented to the College by Mr. J. P. Giran, of Poughkeepsie. The Art Gallery is richly furnished, and contains a choice Art Library of nearly one thousand volumes. There are five thousand volumes in the general Library, and the committee having the matter in charge are increasing the number of books as rapidly as due regard to a proper selection will admit.

On the College grounds near the main edifice stands a large and beautiful brick bailding, containing the Music Halls and rooms for private practice, the Gymnasium and the Riding Academy. On the opposite side of the main edifice is the Astronomical Observatory, furnished with one of the best telescopes in this country, and with all other instruments needed for instruction in practical astronomy.

The noble generosity of the founder of this college in giving it such rich endowments enables its trustees to furnish the means of culture to students for two-thirds of the actual cost.

From the beginning of his grand educational enterprise, Mr. Vassar has been aided by the advice of men who have devoted their lives to the interests of education. Whatever experience could suggest, or an unhesitating liberality furnish, has been seenred for the benefit of those who may pursue their studies at this college,

Two years ago the buildings were so near completion, that the doors were thrown open and students were admitted. Since that time the classes have been organized, and the regular college course of study can now be pursued by young women. The building was filled with students last year, and many who desired to gain systematic theology, I found a short, stont, Spur- sorry to trouble you, but I am very anxious to demand for room, the trustees have made such geon looking man, with coal-black hair, piercing cross the bridge to-night, and would like to have alterations and additions to the building, as will furnish excellent accommodations to fifty additional students. Including the professors and their assistants, there are more than thirty instructors. Among them our denomination is represented by John H. Raymond, LL. D., the Pre sident of the College; by Professor Trueman J. Backus, of the Department of the English Language and Literature; and by Professor James inattentive could not refrain from listening, nor sternation, and exclaimed, What shall I do ! A. Robert, of the Department of Languages. what shall I do? I fear my child will die before The list of students embraces, we see, the names of many Baptist families in all parts of the country. - Examiner.

> STARVING THE MINISTER. - Under this heading the New Haven Palladium says one of the hardest cases of ministerial poverty and difficulty which has developed in that locality is that of a faithful and capable man who, now on the downhill of life, and having preached for more than a quarter of a century, has been obliged to leave his congregation and the work of the ministry, because his salary was so pitifully small-less than that which many coal-heavers earn-and to labor at the beach of a carpenter. He never learned the trade, yet his natural ingenuity enables him to obtain wages which amount to about three hundred dollars more per annum than the total amount of his salary while a preacher. He graduated at a college by the most indomitable efforts, sawing wood and mowing out of study hours to obtain means with which to support himself at the university.

This is indeed a hard case; and if it were an isolated one, a remedy might easily be devised; but it is not. There are multitudes of just such cases. Men have felt called of God to preach the gospel, have struggled their way through college and the theological seminary, sometimes with constitutions impaired by the efforts demanded to get an education; and then, though Paul says expressly that " they who preach the gespel should live of the gospel," the churches actually give them less pay than they give the Irishman who carrys the hod. We know of pastors who are to-day preaching the gospel for \$300 or \$400 per year! Now what can churches expect from a pastor who struggles along with his family on such a pittance as this? How can God bless a church which thus treats a messenger of his? Is it any wonder that he sends them leanpess of spirit? We think not .- Christian Era.

WHAT SABBATH SCHOOLS ARE FOR. - There are no instrumentalities which can properly supersede the parental relation in the religious training of children. They may supplement it but to usurp its functions is to do great evil, without a compensating good. They are not intended to take upon themselves the responsibility under which parents lie to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and parents may not shirk this duty because there are Sunday Schools. The home-in the family circlearound the domestic fireside, is the legitimate place for gradually unfolding to young minds the duties and truths of religion. Parents are the natural teachers of their children, and may not throw off this duty and be guiltless.

education at home. These are the legitimate de blessed Lord Jesu s-going down into de water de blessed lord Jesu s-going down into de water de blessed lord Jesu s-going down into de blessed lord Jesu s-going down into de blessed lord Jesu s-going down into de blessed lo GIFF. FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.

First Class Rogleti and American Companies

rotat carrial,

TWENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

Right as an affect were inside doubly great

The Scopanies are distinguished by extreme cautum

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The Companies are distinguished by extreme cautum

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The stock of the "Institute of the many necessary for the substitute for family training."

The Scopanies are distinguished by extreme cautum

and produces a destroy of the substitute for family training.

The stock of the "Institute of the many necessary for the substitute of the way necessary for the children of the many necessary for the way and made the way casier and fit for our force. — Jeremy Tuylor.

At a recent baptism of nine persons in Derby,

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At a recent baptism of nine persons in Derby,

by a grace but half the curry by a large and the they have been the means of lessening the amount of fellow the many mentics who spoke ill that the verse? We all institution of the way and the they have been the means of lessening the amount of fellow to make they have necessary to the first of the children of the means and the state of the Sabbath School was the prompted of the way and the they way to be destroy the his si

SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL.

Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business

Che Christian Visitor

Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.

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

MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

The disentembing of the Asyrian sculptures and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge. Among the branches of science which have shared in these discoveries, that of music has been benefit ted largely. The accounts of ancient unusical instruments were vague, and our ideas; especially of Hebrew music, were confused, till recently sculptures and paintings have been brought to light which delineate the musical instruments of the early oriental nations, and in a number of cases veritable specimens have been disentombed .-Such, for example, is an Egyptian harp found in Thebes, with its strings yet perfect enough to vibrate again, after a silence of three thousand

The more recent investigations prove that the parent of all known musical science was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and, indeed, all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music. The unveiled monuments show that in the time of Sennacherib music was a highly cultured art, and must have existed through generations. This polished nation used a harp of twenty-one strings, the frame of which was four feet high, which accompanied minstrel songs, or was borne in the dance. The lyre of tortoise-shell, the double pipe, the trumpet, drum, and bell were common! Menliof the baggipe representations have been discovered, though none of stringed instruments, like the violiu, played with the bow.

In all delineations of social or worshipping assemblies, musical instruments very like our modern ones have a prominent place. The Hebrew music, at the time of the Exodus, was purely Egyptian; but it was much modified subsequently by association with Asiatic nations. In the tempie of Jerusalem, according to the Talmed, stood a powerful organ, consisting of a wind-chest with ten holes, containing ten pipes, each pipe capable of emitting ten different sounds by means of finger-holes, so that a hundred sounds could be produced by it. It was provided with two pairs of bellows and ten keys, so that it could be played with the fingers. According to the rabbis, it could be heard a great distance from the temple.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction are about to erect an asylum on Ward's Island for the reclamation of drunkards. The main building is to be 176 feet long, 264 ft. wide, and each of the wings 58 feet long and 44 feet wide, and there are to be two pavilions, each 121 feet long and 27 feet wide, with corridors 58 by 17 feet. All modern improvements and conveniences suitable for this class of buildings are its fixtures and accommodations, to be made as perfect as skill and money can make it. New York has over 6,000 drunkard manufactoriesmore than enough to keep such an institution

We quote the foregoing from a New York contemporary. Most earnestly would we urge on our own people to follow the example thus set by New York. A tax on strong drink would and should pay for the reform of the drunkard. If people must drink they should be made to par for it. There is no more pitiable object in the universenone more in need of kind but firm medical treatment than the drunkard. Why not have an asylum for him as well as for the insane and, the blind ? - We hope our Temperance reformers will take hold of this matter in earnest.

FARM PROVERBS.

1. Use diligence, industry, integrity, and proper improvement of time to make farming pay.

2. Choose a farm with a soil either naturally dry or drained, not too level nog yet steep well fenced in proper sized fields, not too large.

3. Good, song buildings, with dry if not clean, yards and cellars, especially barn and stabling. 4. Economy in accumulating, saying, and properly using all manures and fertilizers possible, no matter how rich your land may be naturally.

5. A good and tolerably fast feam; better smart than large. 6. Your farming implements well made, of good

material, and not too heavy. 7. Have work done in season.

8. Always sow good clean seeds.

9. Do not harvest before your crop is fit to 10. Do not keep more live stock on your farm than you can keep well.

11. House all things as much as possible—ani mals, utensils, and crops.

12. Sell when you can get a fair price, and do

not store for rats and speculators. - American

EXPEDITION REQUIRED .- A reverend doctor of Georgia has rather a slow delivery, which was the occasion of an amusing scene in the chapel of the lunatic asylum. He was preaching and illustrating his subject by the case of a man condemned to be hung, and reprieved under the gallows. He went on to describe the gathering of the crowd, the bringing out of the prisoner, his remarks under the gallows, the appearance of the executioner, the adjustment of the halter, the preparation to let fall the platform, and just then the appearance in the distance of the dust-covered courier, the jaded horse, the waving handkerchief, the commotion in the crowd. At this thrilling point, when every one was listening in breathless silence, the doctor became a little prolix. One of the funaties could hold in no longer; he arose in the congregation and shouted, " Unrry, Doctor for mercy's sake harry ! They'll hang the man before you get there!" to somewised

HITTING THE NAIL Harriet Beecher Stowe narrates the following incident in a late visit to Florida : "Our hos tess was one of those world, shrewd, original old negro women who have the very "raven down o." darkness" about them with something of the air of sibylline wisdom, She was in the next resom, making her biscuits while Miss Richards, conve roing with us, made some incidental expression of epinion respecting denominations, when the remark was let fall that the Baptists think almost two much of going into the But it infortunately happens, especially in our water." Quick as il noight our sibri appeared en larger cities—that there is a large class of neglected children—those who receive no religious into de water dey the loke of, it's jes de followin' of