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Subscribed Capital £600,000
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Half Premium System, without debt or interest. Endowment Assurances.

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distributed with a due regard to the claims.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in future be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date 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, inly 13.—wpv ly Custom House Building.

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Star Life Assurance Society of London.
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Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, 2743,674 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 " In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share holders of the Company are personally responsible for Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92
Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-

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 many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom.

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 insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Compeny, while all the others respectively fall far short of the molety of its advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £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. 1848.

98 £48,764 17 0 £1.380 9 1

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

the premiums paid.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

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All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire dosses paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without I promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—withouthe head Establishment.

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

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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.

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Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 8, 1866.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and law sted
Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$212,194.

DOLICIES isaued at the lowest rates, paysole in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in profite, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARE, Agent, Princess St.,

Opposite Commercial Bank.

character for the first twenty and the control of t The second secon

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

New Series, Vol. V., No. 17. Whole No. 225

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Among the rare gems of poetry which sparkle on every page of Whittier's new volume, "The Tent on the Beach," there are few finer things than this outburst of wonder, gratitude and prophecy which signalized the successful laying of the telegraph cable beneath the Atlantic. If the Quaker bard had written nothing else he would have proved his title to a place among the masters of song.

O lonely bay of Trinity! O dreary shores give ear! Lean down unto the white-lipped sea The voice of God to hear !

From world to world his couriers fly, Thought-winged and shod with fire; The angel of His stormy sky Rides down the sunken wire.

What saith the herald of the Lord? " The world's long strife is done; Close wedded by that mystic cord, Its continents are one.

And one in heart, as one in blood, Shall all her peoples be : The hands of human brotherhood Are clapsed beneath the sea.

And Asian mountains borne, The vigor of the Northern brain Shall nerve the world outworn. From clime to clime, from shore to shore

Shall thrill the magic thread ;

Through Orient seas, o'er Afric's plain

The new Prometheus steals once more The fire that wakes the dead." Throb on, strong pulse of thunder ! beat From answering beach to beach; Fuse nations in thy kindly heat,

And melt the chains of each Wild terror of the sky above, Glide tamed and dumb below Bear gently, Ocean's carrier-dove,

Thy errands to and fro. Weave on, swift shuttle of the Lord, Beneath the deep so far, The bridal robe of earth's accord,

The funeral shroud of war!

For lo! the fall of Ocean's wall! Space mocked and time outrun: And round the world the thought of all Is as the thought of one!

The poles unite, the zones agree, The tongues of striving cease; As on the Sea of Galilee The Christ is whispering, Peace!

MINISTERIAL TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE

Oscar D. Wetmore, Esq., in seconding the resolution said: The Ministerial Temperance Alliance had been before the people for the past year. It was known what promises were made at the time of its organization of the work, it could accomplish, and the report had told them how these promises had been kept. From the position occupied by its members they were able to reach many who would not, but for this Association, have come under the influence of temperance principles; and this result was alone sufficient to commend the Alliance to the hearts and sympathies of the friends of Temperance. There were others on the platform who were connected with other organizations of a longer standing, but who must now stand aside and let this freshly formed and more Biblical society preach the principles of Temperance. It was very gratifying to know that while it was possible for the opponents of the cause to wrestle with and sometimes overcome the laymen engaged in the conflict, it was impossible for them to do it with the members of this Alliance. Their position, learning, and zeal, would overcome every obstacle, and cause them to go on conquering and to conquer. He did not anticipate being called on to speak to this resolution, but having seconded it, he should now leave it for the few minutes he should occupy their attention, and turn to other points which might suggest themselves to his mind. The public had lately been very much interested in the debate on Reform in the English House of Commons, and Mr. Bright had been trying to impress upon the minds of the members of the House the desirability of assimilating English institutions to those in the United States. He argued that an extension of the franchise to the imits of that in the States would be beneficial to the people socially, morally, and politically, He was not going to deny this, or that the result of American institutions was such that, man for man, the thirty millions of those States were prepared to hold their own against the people of all other countries in education, arts and science; yet, when we look at England and see men rise up from the ranks in defiance of all the obstructions centuries have placed in the way of their onward march, it cannot be denied that after all there is something in the people that is rarely met with in those of other nations. In the United States 1,340,000 persons receive support from the poor-houses there established—that is, one in thirty of the whole population are, more or less, State paupers. In 1860 the people spent \$247,000,000 for strong drinks—a sum equal to a million dollars for every man, woman and child in New Brunswick to-day. Seventy per cent. of the pauperism is attributable to the drinking usages of society. If this is so, in such a land of freedom and intellectual light, what must it be in other and less favoured countries? He was deeply interested in an article in the Evening Globe, in which it was stated that in one district in London where the manda manual countries. in London, where the people are very poor, they are compelled to set the children, and even the babes, at work, to help pay the rent and support life. One case mentioned was that where a little girl, only three and a half years old, was kept at work all day long making boxes, at a few half-pence per dozen, and she made sufficient to pay the rent of the miserable room where the family lived. Yot in this very district last year, the expenditure for strong drink amounted to £70,000 sterling. This was a lamentable state of affairs, but it was only another evidence of the fact that just as you extend the use of strong drink you pauperize the people. But he would ask, Who is to blame for this fearful amount of degradation

and wretchedness? It was no use to lay it upon the drunkard; nor was it right to throw the re-

sponsibility upon the shoulders of the liquor seller. He was tired of the manner in which the

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867.

and who would plead for them? Lord Stanley had declared that if the House of Commons could of railways all over the country in a very short vote by ballot, the license system would not ex- time. In 1865 we spent for educational purposes ist another day; but the bold stand required to \$113,000, but a larger sum than this was spent in be taken by an open vote deters the members liquors. If all had been spent in schools and edubishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, lately said: Let us so work, strive, and vote, that they, at

Rev. F. Hastings (Congregationalist) moved

deplore.

Resolved—That as moderate drinking tends to fos-ter and increase the evils we deplore, it becomes the duty of all to embrace, and in every day life exempli-fy the commendable and safe principles of Total Ab-

person had even said to him on one occasion that if it were not for the lower classes spending their money in this way, it would be impossible to keep them down. What a fearfully degrading proposition was this! but it was one that was frequently used. But it was not good, for it was sapping the very foundations of the morality of the people. He would relate one case which had come under his own observation. In the course of his visitations he sometimes had to go into the neighborhood of York Point—a peculiar district in many respects. One day he visited Drury Lane, and came to a place where there was a passage-way, not high enough to admit his entering erect, at least with his hat on, which he entered, and along a filthy hall to a dismal staircase. He ascended the rickety stairs, and seeing some children playing outside, he asked where their mo-ther was. They replied, "In there," pointing to a door. He knocked, but received no answer, and knocked again; for he felt some delicacy in going in without permission—a feeling that led a cele-brated man always to lift his hat on entering the cot of the poorest peasant; for however poor and mean, a poor man's house is still his castle. At last, however, he did go in, and what a sight met his glance. There, in a corner, lay a woman with dishevelled hair and little clothes, hardly sufficient a drunken sleep; and on her arm, not clasped in a mother's tender embrace, but barely hanging on her arm, lay a babe not two months old. He spoke to her, but receiving no answer, went out, and saw another woman, who appeared to be in a state but little better. He took her into the room asked her what was the matter with the woman. She said she "guessed she was asleep." They stood over her and spoke to her, and tried to rouse her; but finding they could not, the woman said she "guessed they'd better let her alone," and he thought so, too. But what a scene was that! A woman with a babe not two months old on her arm, in a drunken sleep; that woman a widow, and her four other children outside at play in the mud, perhaps longing for food to quiet the gnawings of hunger. This was but one case, but multiply by hundreds and by thousands and it would not tell all the horrors wrought by strong drink. It was surely time to arise and work for the putting down of such a fearful curse. The drinking habits of the people destroyed everything that was good, and assisted to build up everything that was evil; and it called upon every lover of mankind to strive to do away with it. But who was to do it? The drunkard? It was well known that very few drinkers looked upon themselves as such. The seller? No; that was not to be expected, for he profitted by its continuance. The sentiment expressed in the resolution was what they must look to. They must commend the principle of total abstinence to moderate drinkers, and gain their powerful influence in stemming the torrent of ruin and vice which attend the use of strong liquor. Is there not, he would ask, a spark of human sentiment strong enough within us to cause us to assist in the reclaiming of our fallen fellow beings. He rejoiced in the noble action of that Scotch mother, who saw a child fall in the street, as a pair of fiery horses were dashing along, threatening instant death, and rushed to its rescue. Having barely saved it, she set it down on the pavement, when some cold hearted passer by expressed surprise at her risking her own safety to save a child not her own, when she indignantly replied, "It was somebody's bairn." That was the true sentiment; and he would plead for the children of "somebody," who were grow-ing up in the midst of vice and crime, ignorant, degraded, and without God in the world. He would plead for the women who have lost all that is lovely and womanly; he would plead for the is lovely and womanly; he would plead for the men, in whom the glorious form of mankind was being stamped out by the use of intoxicating liquors. Everything in nature has a wise and beneficial purpose—the dew, the rain, the sunshine, all work for some good end, ministering to the wants of man—and should man take no thought, no care for his fellow. Away with such an idea.

and let us open our eyes to see the enormity of the evil, and work steadily and earnestly to re-move it. He most cordially moved the adoption A. Stockton, Esq., seconded the resolution. He said: He appeared as the representative of the British Order of Good Templars, and as such he would assure the members of the Alliance that who had so aptly been termed "the hope of the good man bad, nor a bad man good; and Anland"—in the principles of total abstinence. It drew, although not to be relied on in all the

children at our knees and in our Sabbath schools, but if the amount of money now spent in liquors were put to this purpose, it would put a network

from facing the expression of public opinion. cational establishments, the youth all over the Where, then, can we look ! The Cardinal Arch- Province would now be being educated to become ornaments to society, instead of becoming The drink traffic threatens the destruction of drags on it and miserable sots. Some people say, this generation." If this be indeed the case, if we cannot work out a reform for ourselves, let us try and do something for the little ones. ry for me to take the pledge: for I can take my glass without getting drunk and without injury." least, shall be saved from the ruinous results of But this is not the true spirit. He should show the traffic in drink, which we have so deeply to that he was willing to lend his influence to what he admits to be a good cause, by joining some order; for there is none without an influence, and it is incumbent on him-it is a duty he owes to himself, to his country, and to his God—to do what he can to save his fellows from the ravages of intemperance. The temperance cause had done much already. Through the untiring zeal of temperance men, it was now a disgrace to be seen under the influence of liquor; but they must not, could not, stop here. They must go on working and striving till every man becomes a He said: It was quite evident that those who drew up the resolution thought it a safe one, and that it would be safe in his hands, and he did teetotaler. There was none so safe but he was most heartily believe in the sentiments it expressliable to fall, and for this reason every man should ed. They had all heard, and quite often too, that drunkenness was a great evil, and it was neces-sary to keep the fact constantly before the peotake the pledge. A boat on the Niagara river some distance, was in comparatively smooth water, and those within it could laugh at danger, ple; for they seem very much inclined to forget and sing with gleeful hearts; but as it floats downward it gradually gets within the current, till by and by all the powers of exertion which it. There are some people who say that it is good for people to spend money in strong drink. A may be put forth cannot overcome the force which bears it on to destruction. All may now seem but a dream to the man who only moderately indulges in the use of strong drink; but a change may come and the dream turn out to be fearful reality; for he may wake and find himself borne down by an irresistible current till he is precipitated into a vortex far more fearful than that

> The Rev. G. W. M. Carey (Baptist) moved the third Resolution :--

> Resolved - That the devastating results of intemperance in our midst should excite the attention, alarm the fears, and arouse the active energies of all who are desirous of promoting the best interests of

He said :- In looking over the devastating effects of intemperance, he might mention the de-struction of so much good grain, that it was evi-dent was never intended by a wise and bountiful God, to be used for such a purpose. And there was the ruin it entails on man, his body, his in-tellect—that noble endowment—and his spirit, for it was recorded with fearful truth, that " No drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God." Then there was the loss of time, which should be emninistering to the wants and necessities of man. There were also the taxes which have to be levied for the maintenance of institutions for the prevention of crime, and the relief of distress caused by this tremendous curse. But they must also consider the great men who have fallen victims to this vice, the great and the learned, aye, and the ministers of the gospel, for it had crept into the pulpit too, for when it was decided to build the Inebriate Asylum in the State of New York there were at once applications handed in for the admission of thirty ministers. See the evils arising from drink in Eugland, Ireland and Scotland. He felt thankful that so many great men in the latter country had given in their allegiance to the cause of Temperance, and were now labouring to put intemperance down, who were now saying to it as God said to the ocean in the olden time, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." The liquors imported into this Province must amount to \$500,000 a year. Now, take that amount for ten years, and what a vast amount of good could be done with it. It was said by some that these liquors were a benefit to the Revenues but might we not look forward to the time when indirect taxation would be resorted to as the true principle for the support of our government.-These were all evils which present grounds for labour to remove the existing cause; but we should rise to the still higher level of christianity. and labour diligently for the love of souls, to wipe and labour differently for the love of souls, to wipe out the deadly evils of intemperance. Dr. Jewett tells us of a leaf of an account book which had been torn out and fell into his hands, and the items were, "To a quart of gin," so much, and so on for five days, each day a quart of gin; on the sixth day, the last item, "To five yards of cloth for a winding sheet." The poor man had drapt his great of the sixth day and the sixth day the last item, "To five yards of cloth for a winding sheet." drank his quart of gin each day for five days, and then had to be charged with five yards of cloth for his winding sheet. And this was not a solitary case; as had already been said, it must be multiplied by thousands and millions, a very Niagara of souls rushing into the Red Sea of perdition. The Niagara river had been referred to, and as he was very well acquainted with the locality, he The Hon. Thomas Street owns a great deal of the property at and about the Falls. He has a beautiful residence on an eminence which can be seen from a great distance, and here the Prince of Wales was entertained when on his visit to the Falls. Near the shore is a beautiful island, and the owner has connected it with his grounds by means of a snapension bridge. All around the island are the great waves of Niagara, like billows of snow, dashing down to the brink of the fall. Here Mr. Street is accustomed to take his quiet walks, and muse on the sublime spectacle presented to his gaze. On one occasion he took with him his sister's son, the child of a widow. There is a fearful fascination in the dashing billows as they rush by; and one can, by taking firm hold with one hand, put out the other and lay it on the mane of some coursing wave as it rolls by. Fascinated by the sight, the child, when his uncle was absorbed in reverie, leaned over to would assure the members of the Alliance that they had the best wishes of that organization, believing as they did that the object they each had in view was identical, namely, the suppression of intemperance and the growth of total abstinence principles. He would also express the cordial co-operation of the Templars with the labors of the Sons of Tempedia, as he was swept onward to be seen no more dead, as he was swept on was dead, as he the long established order of the Sons of Temperance; for everything that was noble and generous was to be found there. Two ideas were brought out in the resolution. There was the idea of danger and that of safety. It was the object of all temperance bodies to reclaim the drunkard and to educate the youth

he never heard of a case of delirium tremens; it was not till he came out to this country that he heard of such a thing. In his boyhood people took what they called their "glass of good old Irish whiskey," and no very disastrous results followed; but now the adulteration is such that men are killing themselves as they use it. He had put out many efforts to stop the illicit sale of liquors, had followed men to the dram shop, and charged home upon the seller the selling to a man in a state of drunkenness, he himself not having a licence, and on one occasion he got a letter next day telling him to mind his own business, and that letter was signed, " A constant attendant." He had talked to the highest functionaries to have something done to stop the unlicenced sale of liquor; but what apathy, and too often connivance was exhibited in the matter. He, however, believed the time would yet come when it would be confined to the shelves of the apothecary, and only used as his other materials are. To show the nature of some of the adulterations used, he said there was a distillery two-and-a-half miles above the Niagara Falls, and there they used a quantity of strychnine with the malt, which gave about one-fifth larger produce of liquor. They kept a lot of hogs which they tat-

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ted on the malt, but after the introduction of the strychnine, when the malt was run out, the swine very soon gave a few kicks, and that was the last of them. Then they let the mait run into the river, and the course was marked for a long distance by the dead bodies of fish. It was not unusual to see men throwing the dead fish in quantities upon the shores. It was evident that what would thus kill swine and fish, must injure man. He closed his remarks by wishing all to

quaff only from the flowing fountain.

Resolution. He was deeply impressed with the truth of the sentiment expressed in the resolution. During the two years he had spent in Portland, he had come in contact with all classes in of Niagara—that of intemperance. To all he would say, the only safe principle is total abstinence. the community, and he was perfectly prepared to say that the rags and crime of that Parish are

> that exists, and his energies were aroused to do all that lay in his power to stem the tide of evil. In no way could we show that we felt an interest in the welfare of our fellow-men, and that we

valued the prosperity of the community in which we live, than by giving our energies to the promotion of the Temperance cause. The question was often asked, How can we best do it ! and various plans had been suggested; but those of his brethren in the ministry who come so near to the human heart, in their visitations of men in sickness and death, knew that something more was required than moral sussion to draw men from this evil habit. All men feel themselves to be imperfect, and naturally look to some great power to be exercised on their behalf. Th fore going to war called upon the god of war to grant them success, and before going on a journey they prayed to the god of the sea, to give them safe conduct. This showed the devotional element in man, and in this childlike trust in a Heavenly Father, this recognizing of the great power of the Supreme being, that they had a great auxiliary to the Temperance movement. If they went on their knees and sought for strength to combat with the difficulties before them, they would feel fortitude welling up in their souls that would

tend to encourage and strengthen them in carrying on the work. If they looked only to a pledge, they would be trusting a broken reed; but with it and a strong entreaty for God to crown their efforts with success, they would find assistance to help them, and the noble cause of Temperance would prosper.

The President announced that as the hour was

ed by Rev. Mr. Beckwith (Baptist) Resolved. That the following gentlemen be the officers of the Alliance for the ensuing year:—Rev. J. Bennet, President; Rev. I. E. Bill, Rev. J. S. Addy, and Rev. G. O. Huestis, Vice-Presidents; Rev. N. McKay, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. F. Hastings, Recording Secretary; Rev. E. G. Oady, Treasurer; Committee, All Ministers who are members

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Chase (Baptist), and the meeting closed short-

From the C ristian World.) MR. SPURGEON AT THE AGRICULTURAL

On Sunday last, in consequence of the Metropolitan Tabernacle being closed for repairs, Mr. Spurgeon preached in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, a building capable of holding, according to the varying descriptive powers of reporters of Reform demonstrations, from 10,000 to 25,000 persons. Since the year in which he used to address his thousands at the Surrey Music Hall, Mr. Spurgeon has probably preached to no larger audience in London at least than on Sunday last. The vast arena was densely packed from one end to the other; so also were the tiers on either side; so also were the galleries at either end. Having said thus much, numbers must be left to the imagination of the reader. Although the crowd was so great there was no noisy rush to gain admittance to the building. Nearly half of those present were admitted by ticket ten minutes before the time, but chairs and forms were provided for all who came. As the clock struck eleven, the vast crowd simultaneously uncovered, and the buzz of whispering and talking ceased. The reverential bearing of the whole assembly was remarkable, and formed a pleasant contrast to the behaviour of many, who, in years gone by, used to "go and hear Spurgeon" as a piece of amuse-

Presently Mr. Spurgeon entered, looking graver than usual, and immediately a deeper hush crept over the mighty throng. He advanced to crept over the mighty throng. He advanced to the front of the platform, erected at one end of the building, and, grasping the rail, engaged for a minute or two in silent prayer, the silence growing deeper. As soon as he opened his lips in the introductory prayer all doubts and fears as to his being heard were dispelled. His magnificent voice went rolling through the vasty deep, as he cried, "Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel, Thou that dwellest between the Cherubim shine forth," The prayer ended, he said, smilingly, to some who were standing, "Now that you can have no doubt about my being heard, will it not be more comfortable for you who are standing to go and take those few vacant seats in the end who had so aptly been termed "the hope of the land"—in the principles of total abstinence. It was a question often asked, which of these should have the pre-eminence in our labors; but to his mind, the answer was at hand. If all the youth to total and the sould be of a bluish tinge, and the land were brought up sober, in ten or fifteen years all men would be sober and industrious. There were various reasons why men should be tectotalers. There were various reasons why men should be tectotalers. There was the point of expense. The European and North American Railway coast the Province four and a half millions of dollars; and the present day. When a boy,

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

of Prince William and Church Streete. 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.

Che Christian Bisitor

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

the thing; you will find the singing go a great deal better). The grand Old Hundredth psalm was sung by the whole assembly with a heartiness and depth of feeling indescribable. If those who stand aloof from religious institutions could have been present to have taken part in that burst of sacred song, I think their hearts, unless past feeling, would have immediately framed a mighty argument why they should not neglect the assembling of themselves together as their Mr. Spurgeon conducted the service as he usu-

ally does in his own chapel. He briefly commented upon the Scripture lesson and then offered prayer; he earnestly asked that in that place in which feats of bodily skill had often been witnessed the Spirit of God would display His marvellous power in the conversion of sinners t that in that hall where thousands met to gain their political rights there might that day be seen numbers anxious concerning a heavenly citizenship, and that the place might thus become a dear, never-to-be-forgotten spot to many. Before giving out his text, the preacher said he should not attempt the edification of believers; during the five Sundays he was to preach at the hall he desired to be a fisher of men, and to all believers present he trusted it would prove just as profitable an exercise to sit and pray as to sit and listen. Heathen announced his text-the parable of the two sons, one of whom answered his father's bidding, "Go, work to-day in my vineyard," with "I go," but went not, and the other with "I will not," but afterwards repented and went. Mr. Spurgeon said the sight of that vast arena and of that vast assembly reminded him of a scene belonging to other and less happier times than our own-the ampitheatre of Rome. He said there would be no Rev. G. J. Caie (Presbyterian) seconded the difficulty in separating the precious from the vile in that vast crowd of cruel eyes and hearts that gloated upon the spectacle of an unarmed man in the centre of the arena waiting for the opening of the doors of the lion's den. It was another sight to day, but it was also a far more difficult job to separate the chaff from the wheat In the surchiefly due to intemperance. His fears were rounding tiers, and in the vast arena of that hall alarmed, when he saw the fearful state of things how many enemies of Christ might there not be, regardless of His claims and of His wounds? The preacher could not attempt to make the separation, but he asked each one to make it for himself. He then addressed two classes: those who were plainly disobedient to God, and those who were deceptively submissive to Him. In regard to the first, he believed there were such present those "who made no bones about it," but said even to God Himrelf, "I will not; I will not attend a place of worship; I will not sing; I will not repeat morning and nightly prayer; I don't believe in its efficacy; I don't give consent to the doc-trines of the Gospel." Here the preacher made a passing allusion to the conference of clergy and working men, and said that, if this blunt speaking have said, "I don't like the doctrines you preach, and so forth. "Let me say," said Mr. Spurgeon, "it is a very small question with me whether you do or not, because it is very probable the less you liked a doctrine the more I should preach it. I don't hold that I should come to you to ask you what I am to preach. Shall the physician ask the patient what kind of medicine he shall give? What is the use of a minister, if he is only to preach to you what you like? What you like would probably destroy you if you got it.". In the conclusion of his sermon he returned to the same subject. He earnestly hoped the time would never come when the Gospel would be preached to classes of the community, whether to the poor, the industrial, or the rich. In preaching he recognised no difference between men; the same Gospel was to be preached to one class as to the other. The poorest were the same to him when getting late, the next Resolution would be prohe preached as would be kings and queens; to posed without comment, and accordingly it was the peer of the realm and to the city Arab he had moved by Rev. Mr. Spencer (Baptist), and secondbut one Gospel to proclaim. It is impossible to describe the earnestness of Mr. Spurgeon's final appeal to the unconverted. With uplifted hands with voice beginning to show some signs of the strain which three-quarters of an hour's speaking in such a place had put upon it, and no longer husbanding his strength as he approached the end, he besought the unconverted to obtain life for a ook at the crucified One. The service was concluded by the first verse of "There is a fountain" being sung. Mr. Spurgeon announced that his Thursday evening lecture would be delivered in Surrey Chapel, Mr. Newman Hall having kindly, and without solicitation, placed it at the disposal of the Tabernacle friends while their own chapel is closed. "The claims of the "Pastor's College" were not forgotten by his congregation in their new circumstances. Boxes were held at the doors as the assembly dispersed, and strangers were modestly asked to give one penny each to the support of this undertaking. In the evening I saw many assembled round the principal entrance of the Agricultural Hall expecting a service, but it is needless to say they were doomed to disappoint THE RAMBLER. THE OR COME SE THE EYE-SIGHT POS D. BESTON BY

Milton's blindness was the result of over-work and dyspepsia.
One of the most eminent American divines

has for some time been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dol lars in vain, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several hours before day and studying by artificial light. His eyes will never get Multitudes of men and women have made their

eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eye-sight in reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eves: Avoid all sudden changes between light and

Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for severa ninutes after coming from darkness to a bright

Never read by twilight, or moonlight, or on very cloudy day. Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is better to have the light fall from above

obliquely over the left shoulder. Never sleep so that on first awaking the eye shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eye-sight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease and