

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.

Investments made and Sales effected of Bank Stock, Mortgage and Securities of every description. Sums of \$10 and upwards received on deposit, for the term of six per cent. per annum, and payable either at call or fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.

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

TWENTY-NINE MILLION DOLLARS. Risks taken at the lowest rates. Claims promptly and liberally adjusted.

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

GRAND PRÉ SEMINARY, Wolfville, N. S. The above Institution will be re-opened on the 1st of August, 1867.

LOBBARD INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and invested.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$500,000—all paid up and invested.

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

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

GEORGE THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Share Broker.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London.

The Christian Visitor.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

"PEACE IN GOD."

Life's mystery—deep, restless, as the ocean— Hath surged and waited for ages to and fro; Earth's generations watch its ceaseless motion,

Life's sorrows, with inexorable power, Sweep desolation o'er this mortal plain; And human loves and hopes fly as the chaff

Between the mysteries of death and life Thou standest, loving, guiding—not explaining; We ask, and Thou art silent—yet we gaze,

Not crushing fate, no stony destiny— Thou Lamb that hast been slain, we rest in Thee!

The many waves of thought, the mighty tides, The groundswell that rolls up from other lands,

Thy pierced hand guides the mysterious wheels, Thy thorn-crowned brow now wears the crown of power;

As sinks the moaning river in the sea, In silver peace—so sinks my soul in Thee!

(From the Canadian Baptist Register.)

REGULAR BAPTISTS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—Associations, 11; membership in associated churches, 13,984; baptized in all the associations, as per tabular view, 801; membership of unassociated churches, 1,107; total membership, 15,091.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Associations, 2; churches, 118; ordained ministers, 70; licentiates, 10; baptized, 368; total membership, 8,915.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Associations, 3; churches, 156; ordained ministers, 95; licentiates, 9; baptized, 498; total membership, 15,828.

IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES, there are four weekly periodicals, and two Theological Institutions.

BAPTISTS IN WEST INDIES. There are 33 ministers, 66 churches, and 10,000 members connected with the Jamaica Baptist Union; of members not so connected, and on other West India Islands, there are over 20,000 members, making in all over 39,000.

BAPTISTS IN SWEDEN. Associations, 9; churches, 173; baptized in 1864, 860; total membership, 6,404; new churches organized during the year, 4.

BAPTISTS IN GERMANY AND DENMARK. Churches, 84; preaching stations, 1,005; members, 18,683. There are 4 associations in all, viz: Prussia, Northern Germany, Southern Germany and Denmark. The clear increase during the year over all losses by emigration, &c., was 1,110.

BAPTISTS IN AUSTRALASIA. The statistics from New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, are of 1864, and some 40 churches do not report their membership. There are 65 pastors, 85 churches, and 2,157 members reported.

SUMMARY OF BRITISH BAPTISTS. (Compiled from the English Baptist Hand Book for 1865.) There are 2,422 Baptist Churches in Great Britain and Ireland, of which 1,890 are in England, 481 in Wales, 90 in Scotland, and 61 in Ireland. There are 2,093 ordained ministers in England and Wales, 90 in Scotland, and 25 in Ireland. There are in all 587 churches destitute of pastors. The estimated total membership in Great Britain and Ireland varies from 219,000 to 229,920; our calculation makes it 219,866, of whom 212,557 are in England and Wales, 6,020 in Scotland, and 1,288 in Ireland. By the report of the Union, it appears 200 churches were added to it during the year 1865. All the associations in England, except one, belong to it, and quite a number of unassociated churches.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Treasurer, Sir S. M. Peto; Secretaries, Rev. F. Trevelick and E. B. Underhill, L.L.D. Mission House, 2 John Street, Bedford Row, W. C. The income of this society for 1865, was \$143,725.66. This society has 40 missionaries and 120 native assistants in India. 233 were added by baptism; total membership, 2,298. The College at Serampore is attended by 460 pupils. It has two missionaries and two native assistants in China; four in Ceylon; in Brittany, two missionaries and two assistants; Trinidad, one missionary; Bahamas, two missionaries; Hayti, two missionaries; Africa, six missionaries; Norway, one missionary.

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, ENGLAND. Treasurer, Thos. Hill, Esq., Nottingham; Secretaries, Revs. J. C. Pike and H. Wilkinson, Leicester. Annual income for 1865, \$29,080.33. There are, in connection with this, seven missionaries, eight female missionaries, seventeen native preachers and three colporteurs, all of whom labor in India.

BRITISH AND IRISH BAPTIST HOME MISSION. Treasurer, G. B. Woolley, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. C. Kirtland. In connection with the British Branch of the Mission, there are 41 principal, and 47 sub stations; there are Sunday Schools at most of them.

In Ireland there are 17 stations and nearly 100 sub-stations. There are Sunday-schools in nine counties, and Scripture-readers in three. Tracts and Bibles are extensively circulated under its auspices.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY. Treasurer, Rev. Dr. Steane, New-house Park, Bickmansworth; Secretary, Rev. W. W. Evans, 2 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W. C. Income for 1865, \$8,795.75. This Society supports versions of the Scripture, published for India, Ceylon, and the Western coast of Africa, 3,028,645 copies of the Word of God, or portions of it, have been issued from the Baptist Mission press at Calcutta and Serampore alone, at a cost of about \$768,680.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY. Depository, Mr. Elliott Stock, 42 Paternoster Row, London. Editor, Rev. W. Norton, Incomer 1865, \$2,322. The catalogue of this Society comprises 372 publications, chiefly tracts.

BAPTIST EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Treasurer, William Shaw, Esq., Huddersfield; Secretaries, Rev. J. Howe, Stacksteads, Manchester; Mr. J. C. Woolcott and Rev. E. Parker, Farsley, Leeds. This Society was formerly called "The Strict Baptist Society." Its aim is to supply means of instruction and improvement to brethren who preach the Gospel.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SCOTLAND. Treasurer, Chas. Anderson, Trinity House, Edinburgh; Secretary, C. Cruickshanks, Esq., 39 George Square, Edinburgh. Twenty-three missionaries are supported in whole or in part by this Society in the "Highlands and Islands" of Scotland.

BAPTIST COLLEGES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Bristol (1770) 8 27 \$8,818; Chitwell, Nottingham (1797) 2 11 3,708; Rawdon (Bradford, 1806) 2 28 7,060; Pontypool (1807) 2 29 4,759; Regent's Park (Stepney, 1810) 4 48 10,395; Haverfordwest (1839) 2 30 4,370; Glasgow (1856) 1 7 1,250; Pastors' College (1856) 8 80 26,000; North Wales (Langollen 1862) 2 14 1,199.

IN ENGLAND AND WALES there are published 2 weeklies, 14 monthlies, 3 quarterlies, and 1 yearly.

THE BAPTIST UNION. Prepares an Annual Report of the State of the denomination, and aims at extending brotherly love and unity of effort among all Evangelical Baptists. It also aims at collecting "accurate statistical information" relative to Baptists throughout the world. Scarcely one-third of the churches are connected with the Union. Its Secretaries are, Revs. Dr. Steane, J. H. Hinton and J. H. Millard, London.

REGULAR BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1865). Total of Regular Baptists in the United States, 1,040,641; Baptist Associations, 605; Churches, 12,675; Ordained Ministers, 8,038; Baptized in 1865, 70,920.

COLLEGES AND INSTITUTIONS. In the United States there are 29 Baptist Colleges, and 13 Theological Institutions.

PERIODICALS. There are 25 weeklies, 11 monthlies, and 2 Quarterly Baptist Periodicals published in the United States. Of these, three are published in the German language and one in the Welsh.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION (1814). The Fifty-second Annual Meeting was held in Boston, Mass., May 22, 23, 1866. Receipts from all sources during the year, \$178,354.34; Payments, \$178,484.57; Balance in Treasury, \$1,869.75.

The number of missions in connection with the Union, is 19. In the Asiatic Missions there are 15 stations, and about 400 out-stations. In the French and German Missions, not far from 1,300 stations and out-stations. The number of Missions, including those in this country, and exclusive of those in Europe, is 40 males and 43 females. Native preachers and assistants, exclusive of those in Europe, 500, of whom 50 have been ordained; in Europe, 200; total, 670. The number of Churches is 4,000. The whole number of members is about 36,000.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY: President—Hon. Ira Harris, New York. Vice-President—Rev. Alex. Caswell, D.D., of R. I., and Hon. S. W. Ewart, Ohio. Recording Secretary—Rev. G. J. Johnson, Iowa.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD: Chairman—Wm. Becknell, Esq., Penn. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. G. Warren, D.D., and Rev. J. N. Murdoch, D.D. Secretary—Rev. G. J. Johnson, Iowa. Treasurer—F. A. Smith. Missionary Rooms, 12 Bedford Street, Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY (1814). The Forty-second Anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society was held at Boston, Mass., May 20, 21, 1866. Total receipts for the year, \$178,321.47; Expenditures, \$169,678.79; Balance in Treasury, \$8,642.68.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S COLPORTAGE.—Fifty-eight Missionary Colporteurs have been employed during the past year in the following fields: One in California; one in District of Columbia; one in Georgia; one in Oregon; one in Tennessee; two in Indiana; seven in Illinois; six in Iowa; two in Kansas; one in Maine; one in Michigan; three in Minnesota; three in New York; four in Missouri; one in Pennsylvania; four in Wisconsin; three in Western Virginia; and sixteen in Sweden.

These missionaries report the following work performed:—9,181 days of labor; \$3,901 miles travelled; 16,405 volumes sold, and 4,110 volumes and 96,998 pages of tracts given to the poor; 4,187 sermons preached; 2,167 prayer-meetings held; 19,178 families visited, of whom they found 258 without the Bible; 305 persons baptized; 23 Sunday-schools organized; and 6 Churches constituted.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY: President—William Phelps, Esquire, New York. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D.D. Recording Secretary—Rev. James Cooper. Treasurer—Wm. V. Pettit. Depository, No. 530, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting was held at Boston, Mass., May 17th, 18th, 1866. Receipts for the year, \$137,810.13; expenditures, \$135,828.00; balance in treasury, \$1,982.13.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR.—265 missionaries and 62 assistants have been employed during the year; 23,558 sermons preached; 4,151 persons baptized and 89 churches constituted; prayer and conference meetings held, 56,778; taught in Sabbath Schools over 20,000.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY: President—Hon. J. M. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D. Recording Secretary—Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D.D. Treasurer—E. Caldwell, Esq. Rooms, 39 Park Row, New York.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY (1838). The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting was held May 19th, 1866, in Boston, Mass. Receipts for the year, including small balance on hand at the beginning of the year, \$49,896.40.

The appropriations to India have been as follows: Rev. J. S. Beecher, \$1,000; Rev. E. B. Cross, \$2,000; Rev. J. Gobie, for Japanese Scriptures, \$200; Rev. J. M. Knowlton, Ningpo, China, \$1,000; Rev. John Buckley, \$500.

Books printed from their own stereotype plates, by direct purchase, and by donations to the Society from other sources, full and parts of Scriptures, 21,328.

Books issued from the Depository, 26,479; gratuitously, for the army, navy, for freedmen, to poor churches, Sunday-schools, State prisons, &c., 32,165.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY:

President—Rev. B. T. Welch, D.D. Corresponding Secretary—Uzal D. Ward, Esq. Recording Secretary—Rev. Robert Lowry. Treasurer—Geo. Gault, Esq. Rooms, 118 Nassau Street, N. Y.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY (1843). The Twenty-third Anniversary of the American Baptist Free Mission Society was held at Chicago, Ill., May 30, 31, 1866. Receipts for the year, \$26,042.30; expenditures, \$25,212.21; balance, \$831.09.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY: President—Rev. A. L. Post. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. N. Brown, D.D. Recording Secretary—Rev. William Howe. Treasurer—H. Chamberlain.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Added during the year ending May 1, 1866, \$20 volumes. Cash receipts during the year, \$399.45; expenditures, \$240.82. The Library then comprised 2,000 volumes, and 11,000 pamphlets.

The object of the Society is to found a great National Baptist Library, containing whatever relates to church history and doctrine, or to benevolent societies; every book or pamphlet written by a Baptist at any period, or against our views, and religious periodicals of all denominations. Rooms: 630 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY: President—Howard Malcolm, D.D., LL.D. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D. Recording Secretary—Levi Knowles. Treasurer—George Nugent.

"SHE HAS OUTLIVED HER USEFULNESS." Not long since, a good-looking man in middle life came to our door, asking for "the minister." When informed that he was out of town, he seemed disappointed and anxious. On being questioned as to his business, he replied: "I have lost my mother, and as this place used to be her home, and as my father lies here, we have come to lay her beside him."

Our heart rose in sympathy, and we said, "You have met with a great loss." "Well—yes," replied the strong man, with hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general; but our mother has outlived her usefulness. She was in her second childhood, and her mind was grown as weak as her body, so that she was no comfort to herself, and was a burden to everybody. There were seven of us sons and daughters; and as we could not find any one who would board her, we agreed to keep her among us a year about, but I have had more of my share of fire, for she was too feeble to be moved when my time was out, and that was more than three months before her death. But then she was a good mother in her day, and toiled very hard to bring us up."

Without looking at the face of the heartless man we directed him to the house of a neighboring pastor, and returned to our nursery. We gazed on the merry little faces which smiled or grew sad in imitation of ours, those little ones to whose ear no word in our language is half so sweet as "mother," and we wondered if that day would ever come when they would say of us, "She has outlived her usefulness—she is no comfort to herself, and a burden to everybody else, and we hoped that before such a day would dawn we might be taken to our rest. God forbid that we should outlive the love of our children! Rather let us die while our hearts are a part of their own, that our grave may be watered with their tears, and our love linked with their hopes of heaven."

When the bell tolled for the mother's burial, we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect to the aged stranger; for we felt that we could give her memory a tear, even though her own children had none to shed.

"She was a good mother in her day, and toiled hard to bring us up—she was no comfort to herself, and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words rung in our ears as we saw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bell tolled long and loud, until its iron tongue had chronicled the years of the toil-worn mother. One—two—three—four—five—five. How dearly and almost merrily each stroke told of her once peaceful slumber in her mother's bosom, and of her seat at nightfall on her weary father's knees. Six—seven—eight—nine—ten—rang out the tale of her sports upon the greenward, in the meadow and beside the brook. Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—spoke more gravely of school-days and little household joys and cares. Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—sounded out the enraptured visions of maidenhood and the dream of early love. Nineteen brought before us the happy bride. Twenty spoke of the young mother, whose heart was full to bursting with the new, strong love which God had awakened in her bosom. And then stroke after stroke told of her early womanhood—of the loves, and cares, and hopes, and tears, and toils through which she passed during these long years, till fifty rang out harsh and loud. From that to sixty, each stroke told of the warm-hearted mother and grandmother, living over again her own joys and sorrows in those of her children and children's children.

Every family of all the group wanted grandmother then, and the only strife was who should secure the prize; but hark, the bell tolls on! Seventy—seventy one—two—three—four. She begins to grow feeble, requires more care, and is not always perfectly patient or satisfied; she goes from one child's house to another, so that no one place seems like home. She murmurs in plaintive tones, and after all her toil and weariness, it is hard she cannot be allowed a home to die in; that she must be sent rather than invited from house to house. Eighty—eighty one—two—three—four. Ah, she is now a second child—now, "she has outlived her usefulness, she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody"; that is, she has ceased to be profitable to her earth-craving and money-grasping children.

Now sounds out, reverberating through our overly forest, and echoing back from our "bill of the dead," eighty-nine! There she lies now in the coffin, cold and still—she makes no trouble, no demands no love, no soft words, no tender office. A look of patient endurance, we would also an expression of grief for unrequited love, set on her marble features. Her children are there, clad in weeds of woe, and in an irony remembered the strong man's words, "She is a good mother in her day."

When the bell ceased tolling, the strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very erect, his voice strong, but his hair was silver. He read several passages of Scripture, especially of God's compassion to feeble man, and especially of his tenderness when gray hairs are on him, and his strength faileth. His words were some touching remarks on human frailty,

and of dependence on God, urging all present to make their peace with their Master while in health, that they might claim his promises when heart and flesh failed them. "Then," he said, "the eternal God shall be thy refuge, and beneath thee shall be the everlasting arms." Leaning over the desk, and gazing intently on the coffin form before him, he said reverently, "From a little child I have honored the aged; but never till gray hairs covered my own head, did I know truly how much love and sympathy this class have a right to demand of their fellow creatures. Now I feel it. Our mother," he added most tenderly, "who now lies in death before us, was a stranger to me, as are all of these, her descendants. All I know of her is what her son has told me to-day—that she was brought to this town from afar, sixty-nine years ago, a happy bride—that here she has passed most of her life, toiling as only mothers ever have strength to toil, until she had reared a large family of sons and daughters—that she left her home here, clad in the weeds of widowhood, to dwell among her children; and that till health and strength left her. God forbid that conscience should accuse any of you of ingratitude or murmuring on account of the care she has been to you of late. When you go back to your homes, be careful of your example before your own children: for the fruit of your own doing you will surely reap from them when you yourselves totter on the brink of the grave. I entreat you as a friend, as one who has himself entered the evening of life, that you may never say in the presence of your families nor of heaven: "Our mother had outlived her usefulness—she was a burden to us." Never, never; a mother can not live so long as that! No; when she can no longer labor for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms, and fall forth by her helplessness all the noble, generous feelings of their natures."

Adieu, then, poor toil-worn mother; there are no more days of pain for thee. Undying vigor and everlasting usefulness are part of the inheritance of the redeemed.

ARMED NATIONS.

Nothing can be more melancholy than the present aspect of Europe. All hopes of settling down of the nations which we have longed to cherish, seem now more than ever to vanish. The Continent seems to be militarily mad, and one can hardly resist the impression that the nations are preparing for a veritable Armageddon. Such armies as met at Benheim and Malplaquet are now regarded but as small divisions of an army. The French Revolution and the first Napoleon turned the tens into hundreds of thousands; for a time armies became, during the long peace, somewhat smaller, but with the advent of power of the present French Emperor, the nation which had formerly overrun Europe began to arm again—if not to overrun Europe, yet avowedly to be the arbiter of European questions. Other Continental nations felt constrained to arm proportionally, and our country was frightened into its present enormous military expenditure. Still France was, up to the battle of Sedowa, supposed to be the military empire of Europe. The Emperor himself gave out that Austria and Prussia were to tear each other to feebleness, that France was then to step in and pronounce what the map of Europe should be.

Like everyone else, the Emperor found himself thoroughly mistaken in the results of the war; it proved by the logic of facts that the Prussian system was the one which could make the most of a nation's military resources. A third-rate power took, by one stroke, the position France had previously assumed; and the Emperor, instead of becoming umpire, found himself obliged to recall his offers to Austria of mediation, and to take orders from Prussia. The nation, by its press, soon showed itself as much fretted and stung by Prussian successes as its Emperor could possibly be. Hence the latter now hopes to find Frenchmen willing to make any sacrifices to regain its military ascendancy. The commission which has just reported, is well known to have given the views of the Emperor himself, and that is, that by tolerably rapid steps, the nation, as in Prussia, is to become a nation of soldiers. The net result will be that, whereas by former arrangements France has had at her disposal 700,000 soldiers, by the new ones she will now have a total army of 1,232,215 men!

Where is this to end? Italy, Austria, Russia, will not fail to follow the example of Prussia and France, and the change throughout will be that we shall have standing armies as large or larger than ever, in each country, and the whole of the adult male population as a reserved army at their back. Every competent man will be a soldier. It was so with the barbarian tribes of antiquity, and the last results of Christian civilization seems to be to bring us back to the military system of savages, with the difference that the men are now armed with weapons deadly beyond all the possible conceptions of antiquity. What will, what can be, the result of all civilized nations trained to place themselves in the field at the word of an affronted or ambitious ruler? Even the warlike Spartan begins to complain; it says: "It is just sixteen years since we asserted that the age of war had passed; that Europe was at last about to enter on a millennium, during which armaments would be abandoned and fleets allowed to rot in quiet. Within that short time the number of regular soldiers has been tripled, the standard of ideas for an efficient army has risen from 100,000 to 300,000 men, and all Continental nations, except Russia and Spain, have accepted the proposition that for a nation to be safe, every man within it must be a possible soldier. The railway and the telegraph have but made armies vaster, attack more swift, battles more cruelly decisive, the spread of intelligence has but made it easier to rouse nations, the diffusion of comfort has but increased the readiness to protect that comfort by the sword. All Europe, save England, has been organized for battle, and the next war must be to all past wars what the shock of planets or moons in collision is to that of human artillery. It is not a pleasant prospect, and for it one man, the Emperor of the French, is mainly responsible."

The Daily News also sees the coming danger: "Europe presents at this moment a saddening spectacle. There is something wricked in this quenchless thirst for myriads of men armed with the deadliest weapons that the wit of man can devise. The military monarchs have found the means of doing, by means of decrees, which they dignify with the sacred name of laws, far more than their forefathers ever did by means of force and caprice. But depressing as the facts are, these facts we must recognize and profit by. At present there is among us only a slight tendency to follow in the wake of our powerful neighbors. Yet example is infectious, and none can say whether we shall be able to resist temptation, and place our military service on a sound and reasonable footing, without being led to overstep the boundaries of reason, and to join in the mad rivalry of these Continental kings."

We are sorry for the Continent, but reasonably,

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL, Editor and Proprietor.

Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

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

our greater apprehension is lest our Government should cajole the English people into wasting their money, their time, and their productive labor, in the creation of yet more "bloated armaments." We hope Mr. Disraeli will not forget this denunciation of his—"We thank the Jew for teaching us these words."—London Freeman.

RICHES—UNCERTAIN AND HURTFUL.

FROM A SERMON PREACHED AT ST. PAUL'S CROSS, BY MR. WHEATIE, ABOUT 1589.

Though thy crooked heart is not willing to yield, yet thy judgment cannot choose but be convinced of this, that great riches are unprofitable, and not worth a rush. Wealth is uncertain. It is like a runaway servant, a fugitive, a plain vagrant, which, though he be big-boned and strong and skilful, and able to work, yet no man greatly cares for, because he will be gone when a man hath most need of him, and, perhaps, also take something away with him that was worth more than all his service. So wealth will take its heels when a man hath most use for it, and carry away contentment too, which is more precious than all the false happiness that it could procure whilst it remained with us. This wealth hops from man to man, and place to place, as a light-winged bird from tree to tree. And no man can say where it will roost at night. The Holy Ghost hath compared it to wild fowl, most swift of wing and strong in flight, saying, "Riches takes to itself wings and flies away," not like a cock or hen, or some tame household bird, that a man may follow and catch again, no, like a hawk, that will show where she is by her call, and be called again with a lure; but like an eagle that mounts aloft past sight, and is carried away with so much haste that nothing will recall her. And where is the man that can clip the wings of an eagle, when it is in his own custody, that it shall not be gone from him when he thinks it best to fly? If it could procure any benefit to your lives, your toil for it were not yet worth your wishes, your toil for it—it departs when you should use it, and that without taking leave; and then as he that riseth from a stool and thinketh to sit down again, the stool being removed, takes the more dangerous knock, so the mind that relies on wealth, when it misseeth it, is more tormented with vexation by the untrustiness thereof. The Holy Ghost calleth it a lie, because it will play him such slippery pranks that hath confidence in it (as every man hath in that measure he desires it), and a shadow, because every cloud that flies over the sun may irrecoverably cut it off.

It is not only unprofitable, but hurtful also, and exceedingly dangerous to him that possesseth it, creating much evil to his body and his soul, which harmfulness proceedeth not from the nature of wealth, but from the corruption of men; as cold drink in itself is good, but not to him which hath it of an ague, yea to him it is almost as bad as poison; and so some meats are naught to men of some constitutions, which they love, but love not them, and of these men are accustomed to take heed. Neither is this danger a whit the less because it comes from our ill nature, not from wealth itself, seeing this corruption of nature cleaves to our soul as fast as the skin to the flesh. Yea, most of all it is harmful to him that most desires it; and howsoever others may escape the hurt of it, yet he cannot escape, seeing the overprizing thereof bringeth forth the desire, and both together cause the danger. It may, therefore, be likened to an artichoke, a little picking meat there is, not so wholesome as delicious, and nothing to that it shows for; more than the tenth part is unprofitable leaves, and besides there is a core in the midst of it, which will choke, not feed, and strangle, not nourish. If a man do not pick warily what he puts into his mouth, better is it that God give us our portion, than set the whole dish before us; we shall well-nigh choke ourselves with it; and such a thing is wealth. Yea, it is like some kinds of fishes, so full of small and unseen bones, that no man eat it without great heed, but with great danger; but