

# affords an excellent medium for advertising.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW Incorporated by Act of Parliament. GOVERNOR-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow

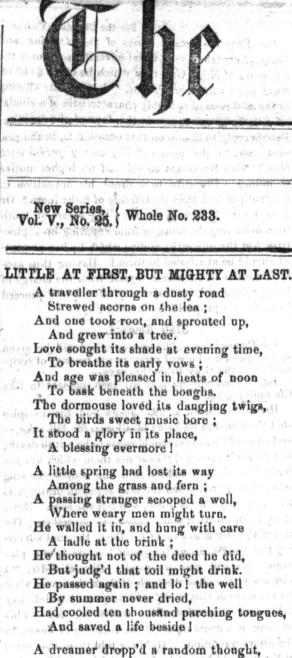
Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances.

Short Term Assurances. THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1838, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due fulfilment of every centract, but like-wise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings. The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Poher-holders.

distributed with a due regard to the chains of an energy Policy-holders. 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 halt per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fu-ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Po-licites participate from the date o their issue, but the Bo-nuses do not vest until they have been five years in exis-tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, Inly 12.-wpv 1y

THOMAS & WETMORE,			
	INSURANCE AGENTS, SHIP BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Saint John, N. B. G. E. THOMAS, O. D. WETMORE. } OFFICE-96 Prince William Street.		
	A G E N O Y Star Life Assurance Society of London, Phenix Fire Insurance Company of New York. Brokers and Attornies to the Marine Underwriters of Saint John.		
	GEORGE THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John, GEORGE THOMAS.		
	LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 1 Fund paid up and invested £3,212,343 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 " In addition to the above large puid up capital, the Share-Iders of the Company are personally responsible for al hcies issued. EDWARD ALLISON, Policies issued. AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.)



"Twas old, and yet was new-A simple fancy of the brain. But strong in being true. It shone upon a genial mind; And lo I its light became A lamp of love, a beacon ray, A monitory flame. The thought was small, its issue great : A watch-fire on the hill, It shed its radiance far adown, And cheers the valley still ! A nameless man, amid the crowd That throng'd the daily mart, Let fall a word of hope and love, Unstudied from the heart : A whisper on the tumult thrown, A transitory breath, It raised a brother from the dust, It saved a soul from death. O germ ! O fount! O word of love ! ..... O thought at random cast ! Ye were but little at the first, But mighty at the last ! of lim bannes stude - Charles Mackay. The first Annual Oration of the Alumni Society.

DELIVERED IN THE VESTRY OF THE BAPTIST HAPEL, FREDERICTON, ON THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1867. SAMUEL J. SCOVIL, BY THE REV. J. C. HURD, M. D. and published by special request. MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- The importance of education and the cultivation of the arts and sciences has long been felt, and is now universally acknowledged. But the idea of the general diffusion of knowledge amongst the great masses of mankind is of comparatively recent date, and has come into the favor which it now enjoys, as the result of a gradual victory over long-continued and violent opposition. In looking over the ages of the past, but little more is revealed than a melancholy scene of intellectual darkness. Objects worthy of investigation, and which would have responded in the marvellous unfoldings of the secrets of nature to the most diligent. or even casual, enquiry, have been wanting; as we now behold them everywhere, around, beneath and above ns, so they have existed in all ages. scattered in profusion throughout the boundless range of creation. But the great bulk of the people have either almost entirely overlooked them, or else considered them as beyond the range of their intellectual capacity, and, therefore, the resources of nature-available to all, and which might have yielded the highest earthly gratification, and poured the richest blessings on millions of our race-were for long centuries neglected, or left in the hands of a few individuals wiser than their contemporaries, and bold enough to face the torrent of opposition and persecution which ignorance and prejudice brought to bear apon the results of their enquiries. The desire for knowledge is one of the earliest developments of the human mind, and the faculties necessary to acquire and treasure it up have always been possessed, even in the darkest ages and among the rudest and most barbarous tribes of our race. But instead of cultivating these faculties and directing them to the pursuit and contemplation of objects worthy of their nature, they have allowed them to remain in a great measure dormant; or, if aroused into action at all, it has generally been to employ them in devising and executing schemes of crucity and oppression---or in operations subversive of human happiness and improvement. Hence the history of the past, instead of being a record of deeds reflecting honor on the character of the chief actors as intellectual and moral beings, presents but little to our view beyond the most revolting scones of war and devastation—as if this fair earth had been designed for no other purpose than to be a theatre for the darkest deeds of savage cruelty, and its human inhabitants created for no higher end than to destroy each other with malignant pleasure amid the confused noise of war and gar-ments rolled in blood. True, amid the darkness of the olden time, there were some rays of intel-lectual light dispersed among the people in Egypt, Palestine, and the Greek and Roman empires. They had their schools, their philosophers, their poets, and their orators. The sciences, as then known, were cultivated, and the arts of civilization were carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection. The number who participated in those pursuits, however, was comparatively small; the masses of the people remained in ignorance, and the influence exerted on nations around was exceedingly feeble. The light emitted, however ore and valuable in itself, was as nothing compared with the darkness that prevailed around ; and the rays which were scattered here and there, instead of improving and elevating the people at large, were like a few glimmering tapers in the midst of a long, dreary night, serving only to make the surrounding darkness visible. But this make the surrounding darkness visible. But this light, instead of expanding and strengthening, was doomed to be speedily extinguished. The West-ern part of the Roman empire, which, during the fifth century was the chief seat of knowledge, was overrun by numerous hordes of barbarians from different parts of Europe, as well as of Asia. In their progress nothing was spared. No distinc-tion was made between the sacred and the pro-

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

Ghristian

# SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

#### At this point of our rapid sketch a few acts of Asia. Scarcely an effort of the human mind made during that whole period was worthy the attention or imitation of succeeding ages. So great was the ignorance that prevailed, that it was no uncommon thing for persons of distin-guished rank to be unable either to read or write. Many of the clergy could scarcely read the book of common prayer, which they were daily accustomed to recite. "The sciences, such as they were," says an English writer, " were all taught in the Latin tongue, and all books in relation to them were written in that language ; the knowledge of them was, therefore, necessarily confined to the circle of the learned, and it would have been considered a degradation of the subject to have treated of it in any of the modern languages which then prevailed. The gates of the temple of knowledge were the most intense interest in their welfare, were consequently shut against the great body of the people, and it was never once surmised that they had any right to explore its treasures." In referring to the state of mankind during this period, Dr. Robertson remarks that, "The human mind, neglected, uncultivated, and depressed, continued in the most profound ignorance. Europe, during Egypt which destroyed every green thing, it defour centuries, produced few authors who merit to be read, either on account of the elegance of their composition or the justice or novelty of their

sentiments. There are few inventions useful or ornamental to society, of which that long period can boast," And if such deficiency in knowledge was manifested amongst those moving in elevated rank and occupying exalted stations, we may form some slight estimate of the debasing ignorance which must have prevailed amongst the great masses of the people. This do a valuation of the book of the people. This long night of mental and moral darkness chains of priestly domination were broken, and the more genial spirit of civil and religious liberty began to breathe on the inhabitants of Europe. The spell thus broken, the minds of men emerg-ing from the cruel boudage in which they had so long been held, began to act more freely and with accelerated force. The establishment of schools of knowledge-the discovery of the mariner's compass-the invention of the art of printingthe extraordinary contributions to philosophy resulting from the labors of Lord Bacon, and the subsequent discoveries of Galileo. Kepler, Boyle, and Newton, not only gave a new and favorable

the adventurers, some apparently grounded on justice, and others professedly pious, call for our careful consideration, after which, they demand one well-merited execration. One act was to foment the spirit of jealousy and animosity between the natives and the Europeans, of different nations, from themselves; and the more effectually to accomplish their purpose, offered the Indian large sums of money for their scalps, intending thereby to throw every stumbling-block out of the way, both red man and white, of a different creed on nation. And that they might the more easily turn the native powers of the land to their own account, as it would seem, men clothed in the robes of sanctity, professing miraculous powers as children of the sun and moon, and assuming sent among them. Thus they were reduced, by ghostly influence, to submit, tamely, to the yoke of the oppressor, and to become a mighty engine in the hands of parties for their own destruction. Another, and the most fatal influence, exerted against the red man, was the fire-water given him in barter by the white man. Like the locusts of

stroyed with a withering, lasting curse, the flour-ishing hopes of that once happy—now degraded, almost extinct people. I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that I tread on ground cautiously, and as themselves say pru dently, passed by, by most writers on this subject; but well, sir, do you and I and all present know that every public act of severity,—an instance of which occurred some time since in Florida, which territory having in some way been purchased from the tribe inhabiting it, the masses of the naat length began to disappear before the auspicious tives refusing to desert the homes of their ances dawn of a better and more enlightened era. The tors and their happy homes, having been hunted like deer on the mountains, and shot down by the murderous rifle of men, professing to carry to them, as to their brethren, the arts of civilization, peace and refinement, —demand our unmin-gled disapprobation —nay, the utter and entire execution of all men in every age. The constant

supply of ardent spirits which the Indians obtain, through the cupidity of trailers, is the living foun-tain of their depravity; and it has been made a boast that the red man shall pass away before the white, as the snow before the melting sun. Their right, sir, both under American and British rule are, substantially, disregarded ; and none who are impulse to intellectual effort, but prepared the way for the wider and more general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the middling and lower classes of the people. Its progress, however, in this latter direction was exceedingly slow until after the middle of the eighteenth century, when | for the remains of the Indian tribes are becoming there began to issue from the press many new | to America what the shattered column, the broand popular works on Natural and Civil History, ken arch, and the falling cloister are to Europe. But, sir, the position assumed is either right or wrong. If it be wrong, the converse of our pro-position is true-which is, that the blessings of civilization, as brought from the old world, have science as to adapt them to the use of mechanics, raised the native Indian in the scale of being. It has blessed him in his family, in his tribe. It has improved his physical, mental, and moral condi-tion. It has multiplied the number of his tribe, and raised up a countless host on the hill top, on every plain, and in every valley, to invoke blessings on the heads of their benefactors. Ab, sir, a eulogium such as this could never enter the mind of a sane man, as being applicable. The miserable, shivering, starving, degraded velicts of those tribes that were, but are not ; who stalk among us as the ghosts of the past, teach us, beyond contradiction or doubt, that wrong-Soon must the remnant of that race, once gener ous, noble, brave, virtuous, happy, and prosper-ous, as men might be, without the sanctifying influence of the gospel of Jesus Christ, pass, like the sun from his meridian splendour over the Rocky Mountains of the far West, to set in a night of eternal darkness. The decree has gone forth ; the die is cast ; their doom is inevitable. This is not the work of fiction or romance. These men are our brethren. They die ; their benes whiten on the plain ; yet it may almost be said, "No man regards them." And, if we may permit ourselves the latitude, as full well we may, to look in imagination, like Byron, in his " Vision of Judgment," at the recording angel's book what a fearful catalogue of crime, unknown and unroted by men, committed against the red man of North America, must disfigure its pages !" Is the truth, which accompanies civilization, but a medical engine to rack and torture our fellowmen ? Have the highest and noblest principles become extinguished in the human breast ? Has mercy, in disgust, wrapt her mantle abcut her, and fied to some more congenial planet than earth ? Have men become demons ? Shall the last red man plead in vain his right to life ? He may, sir; he will. No sympathetic tear will soothe his anguished soul, when he, the last representation of all his race, is borne onward in the mighty vortex of one common ruin, and bearing in his own person the agony of a soul, conquered but unsubdued, shall dash from him, as a thing insupportable, the unit of human existence. We follow him no farther. We dare not lift the veil, nor listen to his recital of wrongs in the land whither he has gone. Onr work is done : we dash down our pen in disgust at this fearful tragedy, and in despair, that not even one will be found to chant in ap propriate terms a requiem to their departed shades. a wel a to trug Brethren, one arm alone can rescue them from destruction; one instrumentality alone can save them. That arm is God's, and that instrumentality the Church of Jesus Christ,

word about sprinkling babies; so I want you to take it back, pa, and give me a Bible that tells all about how our Saviour was sprinkled, and how the 'postle sprinkled folks, and about sprinkling babies. Then I can beat them Baptist boys in our debates."

) Old Series, Vol. XX., No. 25.

# DON'T GIVE UP.

Dizilor.

In most cases the wise and good men will come down, but never give up. The heroic thing to say is this: Things are bad, but they may be worse, and with God's blessing I try to make them better. Who does not know that by resolute adherence to this principle, many battles have been won after they had been lost. Don't the French say that the English have conquered on many fields because they did not know when they had been beaten; in short, because they would never give up?

Pluck is a great quality. Let us respect it everywhere; at least, whenever enlisted on the side of right. Ugly is the bull-dog, and indeed. blackguard looking; but I admire one thing about it--it will never give up. And splendid success has often come at length to the man who fought on through failure, hoping against hope. Mr. Disraeli might well have given up after his first speech in the House of Commons; many men would never have opened their lips there again. I declare I feel something sublime in that defiant -" The day will come when you will be glad to hear me," when we read it in the light of after events. Of course, only extraordinary suc-

cess could justify the words. They might have been the vapering of a conceited fool. Galileo, compelled to appear to come down, did not give up. ("Still it moves." The great non-conformist preacher, Robert Hall, fairly broke in his first attempt to preach; but he did not give up. Mr. Tennyson might have given up, had he been disheartened by the sharp reviews of his earliest volume. George Stephenson might also have given up, when his railway and his locomotive were laughed out of the parliamentary com-mittee. Mr. Thackeray might have given up when the publishers refused to have anything to do with Vanity Fair.

The first articles of men who have become most successful periodical writers, have been consigned to the Balaam-box. Possibly this was in some measure the cause of their success. It taught them to take more pains. It was a taking down. It showed them that their task was not easy; if they would succeed they must do their very best. And if they had stamini to resolve that though taken down they would not give up, the disap-pointment was an excellent discipline. I have known students at college whose success in carrying off honors was unexampled, who in the first De or two competitions were ionominiously en. Some would have given up. They outy came down: they went at their work with a will and never were beaten more.-Recreations of a Country Parson.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Preprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B. Che Christian Visitar Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

That man of the world felt his heart pierced as vith one of God's own arrows. He could only answer with choking voice, "Daughter, I will." And she led him to Jesus.

Remember this, dear lamb of Jesus, when you think you can do nothing to win sinners to Him.

# From the American Messenger. OLD JOE.

Thus he was familiarly valled : not that he was eally old. His hair was not gray, nor his form bent; nor had he yet attained the prime of life. Why then was he called old Joe?

Because he was a drunkard, and his weak and staggering steps were like those of an old man. A crowd of boys would follow him, asking questions and laughing at his answers. Old Joe was always good-natured, and for this reason he was favorite in spite of his bad habit.

He had a talent for public speaking. He could move not only boys, but men to tears. He would point to his own wretched condition and save This is what rum has done for me. I never thought that I should become a miserable drunkard. Beware, boys, beware, men. of strong drink." After he had finished his speech, he would pass around his hat, into which the bystanders would throw a few pennics, and these he would spend for drink. Sometimes he was asked to speak upon a certain topic, and told that he should be treated if he would comply. Whatever the sub-ject or the occasion might be, "old Joe" could always speak in a suitable and often eloquent manner; but very little effort was now made to

much good he might do if he were a sober man. She prayed that God would help him to lead a better life, and would biess the efforts she should make for his recovery. The next morning she sought him and told him how much she desired that he might become a temperate man. Joe was touched with her earnest appeals. "Why siss, you talk as if you really cared for me." " Oh I do, I do," the child replied. "I want you to sign the pledge. Here it is; please write your name.

"But if I should break it? I would rather not

sign, for fear I might." "You won't break it," said Mary ; " for I will pray to God that He will help you to keep it. And if you will only ask Him yourself, and will try to keep it, I am sure that you will be able." "Well, may God help me. I will sign it." His and trembled as he wrote his name. The deed was done. A simple act, yet it changed the chart acter of the man. The reformation commenced at day was a lasting one. No longer clothe in rags, haranguing a crowd of idle men and boys, but neatly dressed, sober and industrious, he is respected by all. A sincere Christian, a talented claim his fellow-men. Let us imitate the example of Mary Hremembering that " he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

# BANKER, AGENT FOR THE ST. STEPHEN'S BANK

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These Companies are distinguished by extreme caution and prudence in their management, have large surplus and reserve funds, and afford the most ample security to Policy holders. The stock of the "Imperiat Firs Insurance Company" sells in the London market at \$750 for every \$100 paid up capital. aug. 2.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. APITAL. - - \$5,000,000 nsurances effected at the lowest rates C. W. WELDON, Agent for New Branswick. St. John, March 8, 1866.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Liverpool.

m of the London Board. -SAMUEL BARER, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARDES TURNE, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARDES TURNE, 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.

LIFE DEPARTMENT The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices. In the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 882, the sum assured 4387,752 6s. 6d., and the premium £12,364 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus —

Years. No. of Policies.	Sums Assured.	ssured. New Prebriums.	
1848 98	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1	
1850 ioi alt bayoulas	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7	
1852 422	181,504 10 6	5,828 5 10	
1854 408	161,848 18 4	4,694 16 0	
1856 SN 1108 9408 DOB	297,560 16 8	8,850 8 11	
1858 6.832	887,752 6 8	12,354 3 4	

Manager and Actuary. ON, Secretary to the London Board. operty taken at fair rates, and Fire AMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick

Opposite Judge Ritchie's Buildin LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY

apital \$1.000,000-all paid up and inves

Surplus in hand; 1st Aug., 1865, \$812,194. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payaole in Brunswick Currency, with an without participa profits, and every information afforded on application W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess S Commercial I

eography, Astronomy, and Experimental Philosophy, as well as other periodical works, which were so far divested of the pedantry of former times and the unintelligible technicalities of artisans, and others of similar rank, who began to be interested in the subjects of which they were designed to treat, and to gather various fragments of useful knowledge from their study and perusal It was not, however, until the era of the French revolution that knowledge began to flow with increased progress, and disseminate its influences

more generally amongst all classes of the people. A writer in referring to this epoch says : "Though we cannot look back without feelings of regret, and even horror, at the revolting scenes of anarchy and bloodshed which accompanied that political convulsion, yet, amidst all its evils, it was productive of many important and beneficial results. It tended to undermine that system of superstition and tyranny by which most of the European nations had been so long enslaved ; it roused millions from among the mass of the people to assert those rights and privileges to which they are entitled as rational beings, and which had been withheld from them by the strong hand of power; it stimulated them to investigations into every department connected with the rights and happiness of man, and it excited a spirit of enquiry into every subject of contemplation which can improve of adorn the human mind, which we trust, will never be extinguished till the light of useful knowledge shall extend its influence over all the inhabitants of the earth."

(To be continued.)

For the Christian Visitor we the ground is a THE RIGHTS OF THE RED MAN OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY REV. SANUEL RICHARDSON, A. M. (Concluded.)

The spirit of rengcance burned, deeply in the breasts of the whole council, as they reflected upon the unwarrantable aggressions of the stran-gers, and the insult, superadded to injury; for though the Indian never forgets a kindness, he never forgives an injury. Their mutual jealousy, tribe against tribe, was forg otten. They invoked, in the most solemn accents, the aid of the Great Spirit, who had miraculous'y directed their fathers. They invoked the kindly aid of the spirits of their mighty dead, who had fallen in defence of private rights; and, as the gathering clouds, obscuring the rays of the mid-day sun, thicken and cover the sky till the darkness becomes as Egyptian, so the countenances of those mighty braves darkened with rage and dismal horror, as they, with a prophet ic glance, saw the fate that awaited their wives, their children, and all they held most dear.

Their cousultatio as ended, they betook them selves to arms, and according to their custom, out off all the straggling parties from the villages and fortifications, until at length, the adventurers, finding their men murdered, as they termed it, by the natives, a mut and desire of slaughter reigned. Then came the martialing to arms, on both sides-the signal sound of strife-to use the sublime language of the author of Fingal, "As au-tumu's dark storn is pour from two echoing hills, so, toward each to ther, approached the heroes." As two dark stress in s, from high rocks, meet, and so, toward each to ther; approached the heroes." It so happened that they got to debating the bap-As two dark street in s, from high rocks, meet, and mix, and roar on the plain, lond, rough in battle, met the general and Tecumse. Chief mixed his strokes with chief and man mith more than a bright little boy strokes with chirsf, and man with man. Steel, langing, sounde d on steel. Helmets are cleft on blood bu rsts, and smokes around. As the troubled noise of the ocean, when roll the waves on high, as the last peal of the thunder of heaven, such is the noise of battle. The groan of the people spreads over the hills. It was like the thunder of night when the cloud burst on Cons,

thunder of nig ht when the cloud burst on Cona, and a thousand i ghosts shrick at once on the hol-wan't it-'cause I can't argue with the Baptist

# A BAPTIST BIBLE

The Louisians Baptist relates the following : "It has been related of a certain school that the parents of the little boys had presented them. nice Bibles. Some of these boys were the children of Methodist and some of Baptist parents, less manner went to his father with his Bible, and said :

'Pa, I don't like this Bible. I want you to take it back and give me a Methodist Bible. Won't you, pa?

Why, my son, this a good Bible. There other kind.

# JUST AS JESUS DID.

Mary V. is a lively, loving, little girl, twelve years old, .... Her parents and her Sunday school teacher are kind and pions christians, who make home and school attractive and cheerful places, at the same time exerting an influence of lovely piety. She had been taught that we each need a new heart, one that loves what is good, and tries to keep from every wicked thing. In her prayers she used to ask God to make her heart love Jesus, and keep it from doing bad to itself.

God heard her prayer and after a while she did love the blessed Saviour, and tried to do and to be as He tells us in the Bible. She was a happy and obedient child. Sometimes she did wrong. but whenever this was so, she would go away and ask God to forgive her, and ask forgiveness of any one whom she had injured.

One day Mary went to hear a sermon to children, and after this was over, she saw the preacher take a wee child in his arms, and whilst it was crying very loud, struggling after its mother, he put his hand into a bowl and then put his wet hand on its forehead and said, "I baptize thee." After that he again put his hand in the bowl,

and in the same way put it on the heads of two

ladies who were kneeling at a railing. All this looked strange to Mary. She had nei-ther seen nor thought of it before. She had read in Acts how Philip baptized the Eunuch, when they both went down into the water, and she had read about being "buried with Christ by baptism," but had never read in the Bible anything like this. She loved Jesus and trusted in Him, wanted to be baptized herself, and a few weeks after was talking with her pastor about it.

When the good old man asked her why she wanted to go down into the water, instead of having bim do as she had seen Mr. S. do to the little child and the ladies, she said, "I can't find anywhere in the Bible about what I saw Mr. S. do. Pa can't do it either. I wan't to do just as Jesus did. He went to the Jordan and went down into it with John, and then, after his baptism, he came up out of the water. I want to do just as Jesus did.'

Mary was right. We ought to do "just as Jesus;" and any other way is not following his example. Mary did it, and a few days after the good pastor baptized her just as Jesus was baptized .- Kind Words.

# SLOW OF SPEECH. BUT EFFECTIVE.

The following touching incident from the Sun day School Times may stimulate some of our readers who excuse themselves from working for Christ because of little ability to do what they can. A few words from the heart may do more service than the most eloquent sermon :

Many are ready to offer Moses' excuse of ' slow of speech' when urged to do their duty in speak-ing to the impenitent. But it is not eloquont words that we need so much as a feeling heart. All the brilliant rhetoric in the world could never melt an icy heart. It wants the warm sun rays of Jesus' love, flowing out from a heart that is wholly His, and falling directly on the heart we seek to influence.

Love for Jesus, and love for poor lost sonls peeding down to eternal burnings, give the most effective eloquence to the slowest lips.

A dear young girl, whose heart Jesus had touched, was burdened with sorrow and anxiety for her worldly, impenitent father. She prayed for him in agony, and how dare she approach one so deeply loved and reverenced upon the subject

# EFFECTS OF COFFEE AND WINE.

At a recent session of the Academy of Sciences, held in Paris, a curious paper upon the moral influence of different kinds of food was read by a writer who had experimented upon himself with coffee and wine. He first fasted forty hours. in order that his stomach might be empty, and then ate nothing but coffee and bread, or wine and bread, for several days, and noted his mental sensations. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives to that journal an account of the experiment in the words of the paper read :

If I swallowed a certain quantity of strong coffee slowly I felt a singular change take place in my nature. I seemed almost instantaneously transformed into another man ; all feeling extingnished itself in my breast, and at the same moment my intellect developed an unaccustomed<sup>M</sup> activity; it seemed as if all my faculties had transformed themselves into intelligence. I ceased

to be communicative and kindly; I became cold. cross and selfish ; in a word, my whole character assumed an aspect exactly the reverse of what it: had hitherto been. My intellect labored without the slightest fatigue, and almost in spite of myself ; upon any given subject it penetrated profoundly and drew almost infinite consequences. If I wrote, my style was correct but cold. If I remained a long time in this condition my intel

lect ceased its activity of production, but, like my body, it remained constantly agitated. In could not sleep, or, at least, could never completely lose my conscionsness. In a word, I was en-1 x tirely reduced to motion and intelligence. It is worthy of note that my pulse was both slow and feeble throughout the experiment. If now I drank some wine every thing changed ; calm returned, followed by generous sentiments. I felt myself become again kindly and sympathetic. I ceased, as by magic, to be cross and egotistical If the experiment was made from the beginning with wine and bread, instead of coffee and bread, these phenomena were exaggerated; the mind was dull to such a point as to be embarrassed by the slighest effort; the character became extra-ordinarily sensitive. I dreaded to offend any one i by the slightest thing; whereas under the influ-ence of the coffee, the feelings or opinions of the world were completely indifferent to me. In the meantime this vinous sensibility is not necessarily benevolent. If the person happens to fall under the influence of a malevolent feeling," that is a equally intensified. Finally, I became heavy, sleepy, inclined for repose ; the intellect ceased

to act; sensibility alone remained, it is intellect ceased The author of the memoir observes, in conclusion, that coffee and wine may be taken as the types of two great classes of food, of which one acts on the intellect and nerves of motion, the other on the sensibility and nerves of sensation ; that a majority of articles used as food occupy a middle place between two extremes.

### THE FATAL EXAMPLE.

An individual residing at —, who was a pro-mising Christian, universally esteemed a good man by those among whom he resided, and who had been for years superintendent of the Sabbath school there, was away from home, and staying for a short period in a distant city.

With others, he one evening yielded to an in-

