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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

The Christian Visitor.

THE OFFICE OF THE
CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.
REV. I. E. BILL,
Editor and Proprietor.
Address all Communications and Business
Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.
The Christian Visitor
Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family
It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868.

Old Series,
Vol. XXI, No. 40.

New Series,
Vol. VI, No. 40. Whole No. 300.

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS!
PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, OCT. 13, 1867.
The first and only prizes for Cabinet Organs was
awarded to A. LAURILLARD.
READ THE JUDGES' REPORT:
M. LAURILLARD exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet
Organ, with two banks of Keys, Right Stops,
PIANO PRIZES.
Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case,
Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Well, of great
power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable
Mention.
Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Walnut,
without Stops.
These instruments are equal in every respect to the best
American makers, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than
can be imported.
Every instrument fully warranted. An inspection respec-
tively solicited.
PIANO WAREHOUSE—Sheffield House, No. 5, Market
Square, (Oct. 17.) A. LAURILLARD.

AGENCY.
HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted
up the necessary machinery and appliances for the
manufacture of YENETIAN BLINDS, in want of blind of this
description, would do well to give us a call before purchas-
ing elsewhere.
Orders for any style of YENETIAN BLINDS received at
the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H.
KEOHAN, 21 German street, or at the Manufactory, where
patterns can be seen.
The subscribers have always on hand—DOORS, SASHES,
&c., and which, from their facilities, they can make to order
with the utmost despatch and upon the most reasonable
terms.
Our personal attention is given to every variety of Carpen-
tary, House Building and General Jobbing, and mod-
erate charges made. Dooley's Building, Waterloo St.
April 4.

SAMUEL J. SCOVIL,
BANKER.
Agent for St. Stephen's Bank.
OFFICES:
Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.
INVESTMENTS made and Sales effected of Bank Stock,
Mortgages and Securities of every description.
Drates, in Gold and Currency, on the United States, Hal-
ifax, Montreal, Prince Edward Island, and all the Pro-
vinces.
Uncurrent Funds, Stocks and Exchange.
Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, for
which receipts are 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. CHRISTIE & CO.,
St. John, January 16th, 1868.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 62
Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance Build-
ings, Liverpool.
Chairman of the London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.,
Chairman in Liverpool.—GEO. THOMAS, Esq.
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest
Offices in the Kingdom.
At the Annual Meeting held in August 1869, 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. £130,000
The Premiums for the year 1868 were..... 1,196,450
While the Premiums for the year 1867 are..... 1,068,888
Showing an actual increase of..... 127,562
or upwards of 30 per cent. in three years.
The recent returns of duty made by Government for this
last year (1868) 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 Com-
pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the
ratio of its advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The largest amount of money received this year is
by far the most received in any similar period since the
commencement of the business, and must far exceed the
average of amounts received in the most successful offices
in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year
was 329, the sum assured £287,752 10s. 8d., and the premium
£12,264 10s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension
of business during the last ten years. The number of policies
issued in the last ten years was 2,849, the sum assured
£1,848,134 10s. 8d., and the premium £118,532 10s. 4d.
The remarkable increase in the business of the last four
years, is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared
in 1866, which amounted to no less than 20 per cent. per
annum on the sum assured and averaged 30 per cent. upon
the premiums paid.
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, Secretary to the London Board.
All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire
losses paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without
reference to the local establishment.
JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick,
Princess-street,
Feb. 15. Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

GEORGE THOMAS,
Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.
Dec. 1867. GEORGE THOMAS.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1825.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
Invested Funds (1864), £2,000,000 7 10/100.
Annual Revenue, £646,465 10s. 2d.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
THIS COMPANY insures against loss or damage by
Fire—Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property,
Stores, Merchandise, Yachts, Stocks, or in their
other insurable Property, on the most favorable terms.
Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head
Office.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Ninety per cent. of the Profits are allocated to those
Assured on the Participating Scale.
INDISPENSABILITY.
After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be
held to be indispensable and free from all Premiums, even
if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after
that time.
For Rates and other information apply at the Office of the
Company, on the corner of Prince and Canterbury
streets.
HENRY JACK, General Agent,
March 25.

ADAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cooking, Office, Hall, and Parlour Stoves,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Block Tin and Japan Ware, Register Grates, &c.,
PENNYN MARBLE MANTLE PIECES.
Agent for Messrs Pond & Co.'s celebrated Cooking-Range,
and Ship and Mill Castings made to order.
29, 30, and 32 Water Street,
March 5.—St. John, N. B.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
Wolville, N. S.,
Will Re-Open August 3rd, 1868.
THE Managers of this School claim for it a rank second
to none, of like pretensions, in the Province.
Care has been taken (not without success) to secure the
best Teachers, and to make the School, in all respects,
worthy of patronage.
Miss KENNEDY, whose past labors in the School have
been eminently successful, and whose regard for their well-
fare has endeared her to all her pupils, continues as
Principal.
Mr. Frederick Crawley has charge of the Drawing de-
partment, together with French. Mr. Crawley's long resi-
dence in Europe, and the attention given there, as also at
institutions in America, to these branches, are ample guar-
antees of success.
Miss Crawley has still charge of Instrumental Music;
and Miss MORRIS, the assistant, gives instruction in Vocal
Music.
Circulars—containing full information as to Terms, &c.—
will be sent on application.
Wolville, July 15. I. A. BLAIR.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fund paid up and invested..... £2,212,343 5s. 1d. 1/4.
Premiums received in Fire Risk, 1864, £748,474 1/4.
Losses paid in Fire Risk, 1864, £30,459 1/4.
Premiums in Life Risk, in 1864, £118,197 1/4.
Losses paid in Life Risk, in 1864, £118,197 1/4.
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the share-
holders of the Company are personally responsible for all
claims as may be required.
EDWARD ALLISON,
General and Bank Building.

Our Obligations to the Rising Ministry.
The substance of a Discourse preached before the
Convention, held in German Street Baptist
Church, St. John, August 24th, 1868.
BY REV. D. FREEMAN,
PART I.
"But when he saw the multitudes He was moved with
compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scat-
tered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd. Then saith he
unto his disciples, the harvest truly is plenteous, but the
labourers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the har-
vest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."—
Mat. ix. 36-38.

Prayer for an increase of gospel labourers is
needed, because the preaching of the Gospel is
God's appointed means for saving men. The
gospel as an instrumentality is fully equal to
the end; but the number of those who preach it
is as yet inadequate to meet the wants of the
world. When Jesus said, "The harvest truly is
plenteous but the labourers are few," He stated a
fact which has ever been true of the whole world
down to the present time.

If we could see, as the Saviour saw, the spiri-
tual destitution which now prevails among men,
we should be moved as He was with compassion
towards them, and pray as He commanded for
more labourers. Between correct information as
to the spiritual condition of the world and the
offering of this prayer there is a close connection.
One reason why we feel so little concern for
a lost world, is that we know so little about
its real state. Hence we infer the utility of every
means for diffusing missionary information among
the people, in order to kindle in them a missionary
spirit. The existence of so many means of
information as to the spiritual condition of the
world, makes it unnecessary for me now to dwell
on this part of my subject, except to present a
few general facts.

It is said that our globe is peopled by Ten
Hundred Millions of human beings; that only
seventy millions of these are Protestants, and
that only about one-third of these hear the gos-
pel in anything like its purity. In other words,
only about one person out of forty-three may
hear the gospel in its purity.
Again, take another view from the statistics
published in the Minutes of this Convention last
year. We reported 277 Baptist churches, and
161 ordained ministers,—nearly two churches to
one minister. Comparing the several Associations,
we see that Nova Scotia Eastern (then in-
cluding Prince Edward Island) reported the
smallest proportion of ministers, having only 26
ministers to supply 60 churches. We notice es-
pecially that, during the past ten years, the in-
crease of ministers in this Convention has not
kept pace with the demand. In A. D. 1858, our
minutes reported 194 churches and 129 ordained
ministers. The increase since that year has
been 78 churches, and only 32 ordained minis-
ters. In ten years the increase of ministers has
been considerably less than one-half the increase
of churches.

These facts tell us that, at home, we have des-
tinate churches and mission fields; that at home
we have mourners in Zion un comforted, and mul-
titudes going down to hell unsaved. They tell
us that with all our outward prosperity, we are
declining in inward piety. They call us to hu-
miliation before God—to earnest prayer and re-
newed effort for an increase of gospel labourers.
It is a rule in the divine government that prayer
involves effort to secure its answer. He who
prays "Thy kingdom come," must do all he can
to advance that kingdom, or else his prayer is an
abomination before God. So he who prays for
gospel labourers must do all he can to procure
them. This brings us to the subject which I
would now urge on your most careful attention:
Our obligations to the rising Ministry. While
arguing this subject, may "the Spirit of Truth"
be our guide.

Before stating our obligations to the rising
ministry, let us first consider some of the grounds
on which those obligations are based. We may
thus anticipate objections, and prepare our minds
to feel the force of those obligations. In doing
this I would remark:
1st. That it is God's prerogative to call His
ministers—to appoint His own ambassadors to
men. This is assumed in the direction to pray
to Him for labourers. But has the church no re-
sponsibility in the calling of ministers from her
bosom? To answer this we ask, what constitutes
a call to the ministry? Without refining over-
much on this point we reply, that one evidence
of a call to the ministry is a desire to preach on
the part of him who is called. This desire we sup-
pose is awakened in circumstances similar to those
described in the text. He sees the wretchedness
of men, he pities and resolves to "help" them.
Should not the church inculcate such views, feel-
ings and resolutions in her members? Another
evidence of a call to preach is the actual sym-
pathy of the church in this matter. Dr. Wayland
says, the "evidence of a call to the ministry are
our consciousness and the consciousness of our
brethren." But suppose a church to be in a
state of spiritual torpor, incapable of sympathiz-
ing with those who feel for a lost world. In this
case, is not the gospel of Christ hindered?
2nd. Again, it is God's prerogative to qualify
His ministers for their great work. The qualifi-
cations of the true minister include sound con-
version, genuine piety, and a love for souls. Is
the church under no responsibility in these mat-
ters? But are these the only qualifications which
a minister requires? In primitive times these
were not sufficient. The Apostles enjoyed three
years and forty days instruction under the great-
est teacher that ever appeared on earth. And
even that was not enough for them. Besides
conversion, piety, "a passion for souls," and the
personal instructions of Jesus, they received the
miraculous endowments of the Spirit of God.
And with all these qualifications they were not
content without the prayers of the churches. But
those miraculous gifts have ceased. Miracles
have given place to means. Instead of the gift
of tongues, strange languages must now be
learned by the laborious process of study. Many
arguments might be used in favor of ministerial
education. Reason, common sense, observation
and experience demand it. But the Word of
God is all-sufficient and imperative. The minister
of Christ should be not only desirous of teaching,
and apt to teach, but "able to teach others also."
We would not set up any fixed standard of lit-
erary attainment for ministers. This must vary
according to circumstances. But we would urge
upon the rising ministry, that the lowest stand-
ard that a young candidate now commencing
should aim at, is to be able to read that book
which he is to inculcate. The expositor should
be able to maintain his exposition. The inter-
preter should, if possible, be able to translate the
Bible. In short, God requires that his ministers
should devoutly earnestly the best gifts. And He
just as obviously requires his people to furnish
them the facilities for so doing.

3rd. It is God's prerogative when he has called
and qualified, to send forth his ministers. But
one great agency which he employs in thrusting
them forth is His church. We read in the 13th
chapter of the Acts, that "There were in this
church that was at Antioch certain prophets and
teachers: and as they ministered to the Lord,
and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, separate me
Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have
called them. And when they had fasted and
prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent
them away. So they being sent forth by the
Holy Ghost, departed." Here while Barnabas
and Saul are stated to have been sent by the Holy
Spirit, it is also said that they were sent by brethren
in the church. To lost sinners the Spirit and
the Bride say come. To the heralds of the
cross the Spirit and the Church say go and carry
the invitation to the lost. This is the starting
point of missions. Carey said to his brethren,
"I will go down into the well if you will hold
the rope." He went down. The brawny arms
of Andrew Fuller and his coadjutors held the
rope. And what was the result? Two hundred
millions of heathens are being lifted from the pit
of degradation, and a new impetus was given to
that work which will lift the world to God.

The thrusting forth of laborers into the gospel
field, implies three distinct agencies, the candidate,
the Church, and the Holy Spirit, who moves
both. Here we see the relation from which our
obligations to the rising ministry originates. But
should the church fail in her duty, what would be
the result? The natural effect would be that
now exists, a lack of gospel ministers. But per-
haps it may be objected that other causes may
be assigned for this deficiency. This is admitted.
There may be collateral reasons for this lack.
Should laborers in the field not be sustained by
their churches. Should their reputation be dis-
regarded, their Scriptural teaching be rejected,
or their legitimate authority be despised; or if,
when their work is done, they be left to pine with
want, God might withhold his servants from those
indignities. There may be radical grounds for
such deficiency. And while we glance at those prob-
able causes, we become painfully impressed that
these are only outward symptoms of a disease
that is deeply seated in our hearts, a want of a
due appreciation of the gospel itself.

Or again: God may have special reasons for
withholding gospel ministers, out of our sight,
known only to himself. If so, with these we
have nothing to do. Secret things belong to
God. It is ours to do our duty as far as God
has revealed it. We see then that various possi-
bilities may be urged as reasons why God has not
sent forth more laborers into the harvest. But they
are more or less closely connected with our want
of solicitude for the rising ministry. Here the
evil first appears. Let us try to remove it.
(To be Continued.)

[From the Macedonian and Record.]
The Maritime Provinces and Missions.
The Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brun-
swick, and Prince Edward Island, recently held
in the city of St. John, N. B., was well attended,
and was characterized by harmony and a spirit
of enlightened Christian zeal. The objects of the
convention are two: Foreign Missions and Col-
legiate education. Their domestic mission work
is performed by local committees in the respec-
tive provinces. It is understood that it is effec-
tively pursued, though no statement was given of
it in the meetings of the Convention.

Our brethren in the Provinces are taking a
commendable stand in the great work of Foreign
Missions; and, including the amount paid for the
outfit and passage to Barbadoes of Miss Minnie De-
Wolfe, they expended last year about \$3,000 for
its promotion. They enter upon the new finan-
cial year with about \$2,000 in their Treasury.
Considering what they are doing for the destitu-
tion of their own country, and the efforts they
are required to make for Acadia College, which
is in a highly promising state, the sum thus raised
for missions to the heathen is highly commenda-
ble.

During the year just closed they sent abroad,
for the support of native Karen and Burman
preachers, a little more than \$3,000. Though
this money was not forwarded through our Treas-
ury, it was sent to our missionaries, and was
expended in our mission fields; so that, without
any nominal connection with the Missionary
Union, they are really co-operating with us in
our work. They also sent Miss De Wolfe to labor
under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter,
in Bassin. She will find abundant employment
in the schools of the Bassin District, as well as
in other departments of missionary work.
Seeing that they were thus engaged in fields
occupied by our missionaries, and working
through them, it seemed desirable that the co-
operation between us should be open as well as
real. Accordingly the Home Secretary attended
the recent Convention with the view of effecting
some arrangement which, while it did not dis-
miss their sense of responsibility, or interfere
with the independence of their action, might en-
able the Executive Committee to act with better
intelligence of the real wants of the fields on
which their funds are expended. He was kindly
received, and the Board unanimously voted to
remit their funds hereafter through our Treasury.
They will be received into our Treasury like
other specially designated funds, and sacredly
used according to the directions of the Board.
We trust that this co-operative union in our
blessed work will tend to draw still closer the
ties which bind our dear brethren of the Provinces
to the Baptists of this country. We believe that
rich harvests are to be gathered for Christ, and
truth, and humanity, from these promising fields.
The men we met in St. John have that instinct
of the future which, vitalized by faith in the
promises of God, leads to great results. They are
building wisely, as well as zealously; building on
the deep foundation of God's unchangeableness
and Abidments, according to the prescription
of Christ, and under the inspiration of the Holy
Spirit.

Rev. Dr. Tupper, the Secretary of the Provin-
cial Board, retains the traditions of Carey, Mar-
shall, and Ward, and is thoroughly in earnest in
his work. We wish our brethren great success
in their work.
The Dying Son.
"Gone to ruin!" said a father to me one day
while speaking of his son, who I had informed
him was just dying, and that through the influ-
ence of intoxicating drink. "Gone to ruin, and
that with drink," said the father, whose heart was
like to break for his poor, lost child. "Come
and see him," I said. The father went, and as
he looked upon his dying boy, he asked him how
he had been brought to this. The son replied
that it was his father who was the cause of his
ruin. He did not say that his father had in-
tended to bring about such a fearful result—far
from it; but by what he had ignorantly done, he
actually brought his boy to the brink of a drunk-
ard's grave.
"How could this be?" do you ask.
I will tell you. The father had been accus-
tomed to have liquor on the dinner table, and
when friends called upon him he would give
them some and take some of it himself. He had

also thought that his little son might take a little
without any harm.
His child had been in the habit of taking the
little drops that were left in the bottom of the
glasses, especially when a good deal of sugar
had been put into it, and by and by, when he
became a young lad, he sought some of it him-
self, and the desire continuing, he had at last
sought after it when he cared for nothing else.
He had thus become a drunkard when he was
still quite young, and when it was too late he
saw ruin staring him in the face, and he told his
father that he had been the cause of his fearful
end.

Dear children, resolve never to touch, taste, or
handle the intoxicating cup!—*Youth's Temperance
Banner.*
"Quick, Father!"
A young man walked the deck of his father's
vessel. His step was firm and his heart light.
Life, like the shining summer sea, lay bright be-
fore him, and he thought not of storm or danger.
Suddenly his foot slipped, and the next instant
he was struggling with the waves. With a thrill
of horror the father caught the piercing cry of
his drowning son—"Quick, father, or you'll be
too late!" In vain he struggled, and vain were
his father's efforts to save him. It was "too
late." He sank to rise no more, and the sea on
which he had just been gazing lay calm and still
about his lifeless form; but naught can still in
that father's heart his lost son's dying cry. "Too
late!" rings for ever in his ear; for, at the mo-
ment when he saw that it was too late to save
that manly form from a watery grave, the fearful
thought that his soul was sinking to "the death
which never dies" flashed upon him, rendering
doubtful significant his despairing cry, "Too
late!"

Reader, are there no drowning cries of per-
ishing souls in your ears?
The ocean-breezes are bearing to us, from far-
off heathen lands, the entreaty, "Come over and
help us;" and in our own communities the in-
quiry meets us daily. "Men and brethren, what
shall I do to be saved?" Have you so forgotten
the danger from which the great "Captain of our
salvation" has rescued you as to be deaf to their
imploping cries? Let us stretch forth our hands
to these despairing, sinking souls, and place them
in the strong arms of Christ. Like the brave
sailor, who risks his life to rescue a drowning
comrade, let us labour, endure, and suffer if need
be, to save the perishing.
And, oh! beware, ye that bear the name of
Christ, lest your profession be but a false light on
the shore, attracting storm-tossed souls, only to
be shipwrecked on the rocks of your inconsistencies.

Rather "let your light so shine" that they may
see clearly the way to the haven of rest; then
shall your joy be full when you meet at last, on
the shores of the heavenly Canaan, those whom
you have aided in their escape from the over-
whelming waves of wrath divine.—*Christian
Banner.*

Picture of Modern London.
From the London Christian Times, we learn
that the Rev. J. H. Wilson, in an able paper,
gives the following statistics respecting the great
metropolis of England:

"Three hundred thousand human souls have
been added to the population of London since the
census of 1861. Within the borders of this me-
tropolis are gathered one-tenth part of the popu-
lation of Scotland, England and Ireland. It is
five times more populous than New York, four
times more populous than St. Petersburg, twice
as populous as Constantinople, with two-thirds
more people in it than Paris, and one-fourth
more than the population of Pekin. Every eight
minutes of every day of every year one person
dies; and in every five minutes of every day of
every year one is born. The extent of its terri-
tory is never the same. Measuring with its girde
ninety square miles, every year some green fields
are built over, and some new suburbs arise with
five or six hundred houses, and three or four
thousand inhabitants.
It is at once the Court, the seat of Government,
the centre of fashion, the home of all the charit-
ies, and a general rendezvous for the most of the
criminal and desperate classes of the Kingdom.
It contains one hundred thousand winter tramps,
forty thousand costermongers, thirty thousand
paupers in the unions, more Jews than are to be
found in all Palestine, as many Asiatics and other
heathens as are to be found in Pootah, with a
original class of whom 66,000 were committed
last year (50,000 males and 16,000 females), and
of which number only 7,000 could read and
write.

If we analyse the population, and compare the
numbers of the different classes for whom we
plead, with, say a town of 10,000 persons, we
shall find that the 3,000,000 of people in London
contain as many Jews as would fill two towns;
as many workers on the Sunday as would fill ten
towns; and as many habitual gin-drinkers as
would fill fourteen towns. More persons than
would fill ten towns are every year taken off the
streets in a state of intoxication; two towns
might be filled with fallen women; one town
with gamblers; two with children tainted in crime;
three with thieves and receivers of stolen goods;
half a town with Ladians; two with French; four
with Germans; one with Greeks; while there
are as many Irish as would fill the City of Dub-
lin; and more Roman Catholics than would fill
the City of Rome. Amongst this mass of people
what a multitude awaits the labours of Christian
evangelists, male and female. How suggestive
of the need of a peculiar adaptation of Christ's
agency! Besides all these, there are 20,000 pub-
lic-houses and beer-shops, with 500,000 people as
customers, who frequent them. In London one
in every 800 of the population are insane; there
is one baker for every 1,206 persons; one butcher
for every 1,553; one grocer for every 1,800, and
one publican for every 668 of the inhabitants."

A SHARER WITH CHRIST.—It is a sweet, a joy-
ful thing, to be a sharer with Christ in anything.
All enjoyments wherein he is not, are bitter to a
soul that loves him, and all sufferings with him
are sweet. The worst things of Christ are more truly
delightful than the best things of the world; his
afflictions are sweeter than their pleasures, his
"reproach" more glorious than their honors, and
more rich than their treasures, as Moses account-
ed them. Love delights in likeness and communi-
cation, not only in things otherwise pleasant, but
in the hardest and harshest things, which have not
anything in them desirable, but only that likeness.
So that this thought is very sweet to a heart
possessed with this love. What does the world by
its hatred and persecutions, and revilings for the
sake of Christ, but make me more like him, give
me a greater share with him in that which he did
so willingly undergo for me! "When he was
sought for to be made a King," said St. Bernard

remarks, "he escaped; but when he was brought
to the cross, he freely yielded himself." And
shall I shrink and creep back from what he calls me
to suffer for his sake! Yes, even all my other
troubles and sufferings I will desire to have stamped
thus, with this conformity to the sufferings of
Christ, in the humble obedient, cheerful endurance
of them, and the giving up of my will to my
Father's.—*Archbishop Leighton.*

CLEAVING TO CHRIST.—I have seen a heavy
piece of iron hanging on another, not welded, not
linked, not glued to the spot, and yet it cleaved
with such tenacity as to bear, not only its own
weight but mine too, if I chose to seize it and hang
upon it. A wire charged with an electric current
is in contact with its mass, and hence its adhesion.
Cut that wire through, or remove it by a hair's
breadth, and the piece of iron drops dead to the
ground, like any other unsupported weight.
A stream of life from the Lord, brought into
contact with a human spirit, keeps the spirit,
cleaving to the Lord so firmly that no power
earth or hell can wrench the two asunder. From
Christ the mysterious life-stream flows, through
the being of a disciple it spreads, and to the Lord
it returns again. In that circle the feeblest
Christian is held safely, but if the circle be broken,
the dependent spirit instantly drops off.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.—The late Mr. William
Greenfield was once in company at the house of
a friend, with a gentleman of deistical principles,
a stranger to him, who put him the following
among many other questions:
"Can you give me the reason why Jesus Christ
is called the Word? It is a curious term."
Mr. Greenfield, unconscious of the motives or
the skeptical principles of the inquirer, replied
with the mild simplicity and decision by which
his character was marked:
"I suppose as words are the medium of com-
munication between us, the term is used in sacred
Scriptures to demonstrate that he is the only me-
dium between God and man; I know no other
reason."
The deist's mouth was shut.

Like the Hebrews' task of making brick without
straw, it is the minister's task of making sermons
without deep spiritual life. Within the inner courts
of the Sanctuary, where the priests of the Most High
should dwell, will be found abundant materials for
the composition of sermons.

Some professors of religion are like certain little
birds that will occasionally rise from the earth and
soar upward a little distance, singing briskly as they
rise, but soon descend again to the earth. But these
"who wait upon the Lord mount up on wings as
eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall
walk and not faint."

Terrible Earthquakes in South America.
30,000 LIVES LOST—MILLIONS OF PROPERTY
DESTROYED.
New York, Sept. 12.

On the 18th ult., a terrible earthquake visited
the cities along the southern portion of Peru. A rum-
bling sound preceded the earthquake, and was suc-
ceeded by a rocking motion of the earth which warned
the inhabitants of their danger. All along the south-
ern coast the sea was terribly agitated, causing the
ships to drag their anchors, and flooding the land for
some distance. The wildness of this scene of des-
truction has never been equalled.
Arequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, its houses
built solidly of granite, has passed away, scarcely a
vestige being left. The strength of the houses being
so great as to resist the shock for a time, many of the
people were enabled to escape; but 400 are said to
have perished in the ruins.
The town of Arica, containing 12,000 inhabitants,
was also destroyed, leaving not a house standing.
Here, as before, the strength of the houses gave many
of the people time to escape, 600 only being engulfed
and killed in the mines. The U. S. storeship Fre-
donia was capsized, and all on board were lost.
The towns of Iquique, Moquegua, Locumba, Pe-
guica were also utterly destroyed. Over 600 per-
sons were drowned in the destruction of Iquique, and
many persons later were perishing for want of water.
Loss of property estimated at three hundred millions
of dollars. The total number of lives lost over 2,000.

In addition to the fearful calamities above reported,
intelligence has been received of even a more fearful
succession of shocks in Ecuador. On the 18th ult.,
in the province of Pachincha and Imbabura, a tremen-
dous earthquake, unequalled in the history of Equa-
dor, occurred. The towns of Ibarra, capital of the
province of Imbabura, San Pablo, Atuntaqui and
Imantada, are in ruins. Where Catacachi formerly
stood is now a lake. The populations of Ibarra, Otta-
vala and Catacachi are almost entirely destroyed.
Towns adjoining Quito, as Paracho, Peullaro, and
Cochiguano, have been almost entirely destroyed. The
number of deaths in Quito has been small, but in
other towns it is calculated that not less than 20,000
persons have been killed. The dead are so numerous
that the surviving inhabitants have been forced to
fly from the stench of the putrifying bodies.
In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt at various
times between the 13th and 15th, but did no damage.
From Quito it is learned that the total loss of life has
been estimated at 30,000.

New York, Sept. 13.
Letters from Lima, Peru, give additional details
of the earthquake and its effects. The earthquake com-
menced at 9 o'clock on the night of August, extend-
ing from Bolivia to the southern ports of Chili on the
coast and 100 miles inland. The towns and cities
mentioned in the dispatches of last night are literally
ruined, for all the buildings which were not destroyed
are so badly damaged as to require demolition from
prudential reasons. All the public edifices in Arica
are destroyed, including the Custom House, which
contained \$1,000,000 worth of goods, all of which are
lost.

A letter from Arica, dated Aug. 23d, says two
other vessels—the brig Chancarrillo and bark Ed-
wardo—were also high and dry, the former losing
eight men. The scene beggars description. Rail-
road rails, cars, machinery, gun carriages, household
furniture, barrels, dead animals and mutilated corpses
are lying about in confusion. The city numbered
7,000 inhabitants, and multitudes stand helplessly
beggared on the beach. Three hundred lives were
lost. A fire burned nearly all that was not demoli-
shed by the earthquake, and a drunken rabble robb-
ed and despoiled what remained. Heavy cannon
were carried away up from the battery, and now lay
buried in the sand.

Nearly all the towns and provinces in the mineral
provinces of Huayana have been destroyed or reduced
to shapeless masses. The cities of Puno and Cuzco,
however, were not damaged. The port of Molendo,
where was stored the material for building Mr. Meigs's
railway, was completely destroyed, nearly all the

tools, rails, and provisions being ruined by the earth-
quake and the succeeding tidal wave.
At Callao the sea burst over the line of houses
skirting the shore at 10 o'clock at night, on the 13th,
completely gutting them of their contents. The pa-
nic was extreme. Several vessels collided, but no
damage was then done, nearly all putting to sea. The
next night a fire broke out, and 87 houses in the busi-
ness portion of the place were destroyed, entailing a
loss of a million and a half dollars. No lives were
lost. The Chincha Islands felt the earthquake and
the wave, but not seriously, so far as is yet known.
The cities of Ica and Pisco also suffered heavily.
40 houses being overthrown and 12 lives lost in the
former city. Nearly all the population of Callao have
fled to Lima.

The steamer San Diego, bound from Callao to Val-
paraiso, put into the port of Chala, when on the 18th
she was seized by the great wave, her chains snapped
and the vessel carried out to sea. In a few moments
the wave returned towards the shore, carrying the
steamer with it, taking her with all her passengers
safely over a high cliff, and leaving her safely inside
the channel. The port of Chala was completely cov-
ered with water.

At Iquique the shock lasted over four minutes,
after which the wave came and destroyed about three-
fourths of the place, and many lives, nearly all the
provisions, and the condensing machinery which sup-
plied the people with drinking water. Provisions
and water have been sent there from Valparaiso. One