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C. W. WELDON,
Agent for New Brunswick,
St. John, March 8, 1864. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY! 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, 285,248 "
Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 "
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-colders of the Company are personally responsible for all holders of the Company are personally responsible for Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) L. W. WILLIAMS, teacher of Piano-Forte and Vocal Music, St. John, N. B. Orders left at J. Chaloner's, King Street, will be promptly attended to. Oct. 20.

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Mention.

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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.

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Plano Warer (Oct 17.)

Square. (Oct 17.)

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HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful earrying on of the manufacture of VENE-TIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of this description, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEOHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where the Subscribers have

The Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, Sastes, &c., and which, from their facilities, they can make to order with the atmost despatch and upon the most reasonable terms.

Our personal attention is given to every variety of Car-pentering, House Building and General Jobbing, and mo-derate charges made.

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Mortgages and Securities of every description.
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Uncurrent Funds, Specie and Sterling Exchange. Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, for which receipts will be given, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable either at call or fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.

St. John, January 16th, 1868.

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

DULICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New
Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in
profits, and every information afforded on application to information afforded on application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St., Opposite Commercial Bank

GEORGE THOMAS. Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. GEORGE THOMAS

MASON & HAMLIN'S PARLOUR, CHURCH, AND SCHOOL CABINET ORGAMS,

Have taken the first Prize at the GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867. THE above is the Fifty-seventh First Premium awarded to Mason & Hamlin within twelve years.

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New and Second Hand Pianos and Organs TO LET.
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E. E. KENNAY,

Piano Forts Maker, No. 120 Germain St., St. John, N. B (Established 20 Years.) DR. J. N. FITCH, Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surge New York. RESIDENCE AT MR. JOSEPH DUNBAN'S,

Lakeville, N. S. All calls promptly attended to. Nov 21.—1v. HE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

the London Board .- SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest in the kingdom. e kingdom. nual Meeting held in August 1859, the follow FIRE DEPARTMENT.

MES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick,

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY. On Tin Elv 1245 First Indicated up and invested.

Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.

Inv Backswick Acaser—7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, St. John.

DOLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Branswick Currency, with and without participation

the past nine years, amount to 41% per cent, sacces of the first respectability, and any other in the given by

## 

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

Vol. VI., No. 10. Whole No. 270.

Entered into Rest.

Oh, my friend, oh, my dearly beloved, do you feel, do you know How the times and the seasons are going? Are they weary and slow !

Does it seem to you long in the heavens, my true, tender mate, Since here we were living together, where dying

'Tis three years, as we count by the spring times, by the birth of the flowers. What are years, aye, eternity even, to such love

as ours f Side by side are we still, though a shadow between us doth fall :

We are parted, and yet not parted, not wholly

For still you are round and about me, almost i Though I miss the old pleasant communion of smile and of speech.

And I long to hear what you are seeing and what you have done, Since the earth faded out from your vision and the heavens begun.

Since you dropped off the darkening fillet of clay from your sight, And opened your eyes upon glory ineffably bright.

Tho' little my life has accomplished, my poor hands have wrought, I have lived what has seemed to be ages in feeling and thought.

Since the time when our path grew so narrow, so near the unknown, That I turned back from following after, and you went on alone.

For we speak of you cheerfully always, as journeying on; Not as one dead do we name you; we say you are gone.

For how could we speak of you sadly, we who watched while the grace Of eternity's wonderful beauty grew over your

Do we call the star lost that is hidden in the great light of u orn, Or fashion a shroud for the young child in the

day it is born ! www mednil here all stoques! Yet behold, this were wise to their folly who mourn, sore distressed, When a soul that is summoned, believing, enters

As for you, never more sweetly went to rest, true

Since the first of our Lord's blessed martyrs, having prayed, fell asleep. -American Messenger.

For the Christian Visitor. The Bible, in Politics and Literature. BY PROF. DEMILL.

The first great effect of the English Bible on our nation in its political development may thus be seen in the Reformation. We have seen its true meaning, how it is not at all confined to religion, but is civil and political. Freedom was

But what we call the reformation was but part of a long progress upward. It was the begioning. After that, men's minds received new ight and liberty. They went onward to complete the great work; unwilling to rest while anything remained to be accomplished. Taking the Reformation as the beginning, we may look further on in history for other efforts and struggles in the same cause; and we find all of these concentrating themselves in the grand conflict be

tween the cavalier and the Puritan. While this work was going on, the circulation of the Bible was extending. Each reacted on the other. The English of Wycliffe became somewhat obsolete. Something was needed which should be more modern, more intelligible. So Tyndale put forth his Testament, and Miles Coverdale his whole Bible. Cranmer's Bible followed, and then the Geneva Version, superintended by the same Miles Coverdale, and dear to the Puritans. Then came the Bishop's Bible, Lastly came King James' Bible, in some sense rather a new version than a translation, and combining the excellencies of all. This was finished before that struggle for liberty which so convulsed the nation, and finally ended in so great a blessing. Throughout that struggle the nation had the Bi

I have already said that there is a different between the terms "Christianity," and "The Bi-ble." The two have not the same meaning. The one is but a part of the other; for the Bible includes many things within itself, and chiefly two eading elements: the one Christianity, the other

Now up to the time of the Reformation and all throughout its progress, it is the first of these that is influential. For the contest that raged was between Christ and Antichrist—between a real Paul and a legendary Peter—between individual Faith and an artificial system of Works. The New Testament was the arbiter. These men learned what manner of love the Father had bestowed that they could be called the sons of God. By this, the free soul was animated to break its bonds, and stand fast in the liberty wherewith

Now in the period that follows we see the whole Bible exerting its power. It is no longer Christianity alone, but Christianity intensified, and perhaps frequently distorted by Judaism.

Let us see what are the most noticeable fea-tures in Judaism, when considered solely with reerence to itself, in those books of the Old Testament where it is chiefly portrayed.

1. If we look at these books attentively, we are

first of all struck by the spectacle of a whole race chosen by the Deity, and set apart for the direct ce of His will. These elect ones he come the recipients of the most remarkable favors from on high. Miracles are performed for them; the descrt is made habitable; their enemies are awept away from before their face; and a fair and fruitful land given them for their own excluand fruitful land given them for their own exclu-sive home. Above all, they are always blessed field by night." with the visible presence of the Deity. God is with them. He guides them. He fights for them. "The Lord is a man of war. The Lord

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868.

see a remarkable class of men who are chosen by God to be the medium of His choicest blessings. These are the prophets. The prophet is of all other characters in that nation the most impressive, the most venerable, the most powerful. He withstands kings to their faces. He rebukes and threatens a dilatory Saul. He visits the great David and says to him-"Thou art the man!" He opposes, remonstrates, chastises. A man of the people, then, could rise above his king, when that king did wrong; he could defy him to his face. He could denounce upon him the doom of

From this impressive fact, we see, then, the subordination of kings to the laws of God and man; and, as a necessary corollary, the idea of the sacred rights of the people.

3d. In its vicissitudes the nation was often op-

pressed by tyrants. What then? Why, then there followed the sublime spectacle of a whole people rising up to throw off the yoke, led by a champion of the nation. Ehud came up saying, "I have a message for thee, oh king." Gideon leads on his little band to their famous watchword. Deborah sings her song of victory. Jael brandishes her hammer. Others of equal fame are there. If a king was a tyrant—enough. He was not fit to reign. What was fit for him? the sword of Ehud or the nail of Jael?

Out of this we get the idea of the sacred right of revolution. The doctrine of the divine right of kings has no place here. On the contrary, the people of God could resist a tyrant, and, if necessary, they could put him to death.

Thus, then, out of Judaism we may get three great ideas-1st. An exclusive class of Divine favorites 2d. The rights of the people; and a protein

3d. The right of revolution.

Such were the ideas which were sent forth from the Bible to sink deep into the minds of the people. Looking upon the events of the great civil war, we can readily understand how potent was the influence of this Book.

Now, this Book had been affecting the people for generations and making its presence felt among them. Amid the movements of the Reformation, a peculiar class of men had arisen, who accepted the Bible as their law and their guide; recogni-zing nothing else but this, and professing to live and die by its sacred precepts. We have seen the various classes of influences that flowed from this source. These, above all, were powerful over the thoughts and actions of the Puritans.

Let us turn for a moment to consider the op posing forces in the great struggle for freedom. In order to see this in the best way, let us take the highest type of man on either side as the best representative of its principles.

> For the Christian Visitor. The Women of Scripture.

RIZPAH. Though generally the character is to be estima ted by the daily conduct, not by isolated acts, yet there is sometimes so much of the life crowded into a single act, that from it may be safel predicated the character of the actor. This the case relative to "Rizpah, the daughter of Aiah, the concubine of Saul." Her whole bio-

graphy is contained in some eight lines; but brief though it is, it reveals to us her true character. The foul aspersion cast upon this woman and the brave and generous Abner, was evidently without foundation; and for it the weak Ishbosh

eth lost his best general and most faithful adhe-The story which brings Rizpah particularly to our notice is a very sad one. Saul had slain many of the Gibeonites, to whose ancestors the princes of Israel had, some four centuries previous, ly, sworn that their lives should be spared. The Gibeonites obtained the oath by falsehood and deceit, and it was taken by Israel through their sinful neglect to enquire of the Lord. If it be ever right to violate an oath, surely it had been

in the circumstances in which Saul was placed; and the displeasure of the great God manifested on this occasion seems to me to be intended as a lesson to all future generations on the sacred nature of an oath. God visits the land of Canaan with famine

For three consecutive years the earth had refused to yield her increase. David-probably through the high priest-enquires of the Lord as to the reason of this calamity. He receives in answerslew the Gibeonites." It is highly probable that in addition to this response, David was told to make such atonement to the injured Gibeonites as they should require; for we see David called them and enquired what he should do for them. How many hearts must have been wrong with anguish when the requirements of the Gibeonites became known. "Let seven men of Saul's sons be delivered unto us, and we will hang them up unto the Lord." In compliance with this request, two of Saul's sons and five of his grandsons were delivered into the hands of the Gibeonites, and they hanged them in the hill before the Lord; and they fell all seven together, and were put to death in the days of harvest, in the first days in the beginning of barley harvest." The barley harvest, as all Bible readers know, synchrodes and stamped upon it. As we nised with the Feast of the Passover. This fact seems to me to be suggestive. There can be no doubt but that these men were the abettors, if not the principal actors in the injustice done to the Gibeonites, and so deserved death; but they suffered to avert the judgment of God from the nation. May there not be the idea of completeness in the number that suffered; and may it not be that in the death of these wicked men the pious Israelite saw prefigured the death of Him who in the fulness of time was to suffer, "the just for the unjust," to save not from temporal death but from "the wrath to come."

The manner of death which these men suffered

must have been to them extremely humiliating, as their law declared, "He that is hanged on a as their law deciared, "He that is hanged on a tree is accursed of God." Not only did these un happy men suffer this ignominious death, but they were probably condemned to remain on the gibbet till rain fell from beaven—some sever months. Here Rizpah appears in a most interesting light. She "took sackeloth and spread it for her upon the rock from the beginning harvest until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air

with the visible presence of the Deity. God is with them. He guides them. He fights for them. "The Lord is a man of war. The Lord is his name."

Out of this there results the idea of the exclusive favor of God, who is a God of special providences, and what is more just here, a God of battles.

2. Look at it again.

As this nation goes on, even under the care of God, it meets with many vicinsitudes. Good and bad rulers appear. But in the midst of all, we One feels that she who thus acted was no ordi-

most females would shrink with terror, but they are dear to Rizpah still. Who can fail to admire this gentle, affectionate woman, who for many dreary months endures the heat by day and the frost by night, her only company the decaying bodies of these miserable men.

I have not heard any cite the conduct of Riz-pah as at instance of fortitude; but to me it appears almost unparalleled in the annals of bistory. It reaches the sublime and believed and body

It reaches the sublime.

When tidings came to David as to what the daughter of Aiah had done, his noble soul was touched with compassion. He at once gave orders that the bones of these men should receive honorable interment. These, together with the bones of Saul and Jonathan, were laid in the family sepulchre at Zelah.

One seeks in vain to learn the subsequent history of this self-sacrificing woman. Having performed an act which will reflect honor upon her sex as long as the Rible is read, she disappears

sex as long as the Bible is read, she disappears forever from our sight. May we not hope that king David made her—the aged, childless widow of his former rival—the object of his special care?

Way Christ Came as a Babe, slid W. "There is one thing," said Wynnie, after a pause, "that I have often thought about—why it was necessary for Jesus to come as a babe; he

could not do anything for so long " a read a First, I would answer, Wynnie, that if you would tell me why it is necessary for all of us to come as babies, it would be less necessary for me to tell you why he came so; whatever was human must be his. But I must say next, Arc you sure that he could not do anything for se long? Does a baby do nothing? Ask mamma there. Is it for nothing that the mother lifts up such heartfuls of thanks to God for the baby on her kace? Is of thanks to God for the baby on her knee! Is it nothing that the baby opens such fountains of love in almost all the hearts around it! Ah! you do not think how much every baby has to do with the saving of the world—the saving of it from selfishness, and folly, and greed. And for Jesus, was he not going to establish the reign of love in the earth! How could he do better than begin from babyhood! He had to lay hold of the heart of the world. How could he do better than begin with his mother's—the best one in it. Through his mother's first love, he grew into the world. It was first by the door of all holy relations of the family that he entered the human world, laying hold of mother, father, brothers, sisters, all his triends; then by the door of labor, for he teek his share of his father's work; then, when he was thirty years of age, by the door of when he was thirty years of age, by the door of teaching; by kind deeds, and sufferings, and must not think little of the grand thirty years wherein he got ready for the chief work to follow. You must not think that while he was thus preparing for his public ministrations, he was not all the time saving the world even by that which he was in the midst of it, ever laying hold of it more and more. These were things not so easy to tell. And you must remember that our records are very scanty. It is a small biography we have of a man who became—to saw nothing more—The Man of the world—the Son of Man. No doubt it is enough, or God would have told us

more; but surely we are not to suppose that there was nothing significant, nothing of saving power in that which we are not told. Charlie, wouldn't you have liked to see the little baby Jesus!"

"Yes, that I would. I would have given him my white rabbit with the pick eyes." That is what the great painter Titian mus have thought, Charlie; for he has painted him playing with a white rabbit not such a pretty 

"I would have carried him about all day, said Dora, "as little Henny Parsons does her baby-brother." "Did he have any brother or sister to carry

him about, papa I' asked Harry.

"No, my boy; for he was the eldest. But you may be pretty sure he carried about his brothen and sisters that came after him. "Wouldn't be take care of them, just !" said

"I wish I had been one of them," said Con-"You are one of them, my Connie. Now he is so great and so strong that he can carry father and mother and all of us in his bosom."

Then we sung a child's bymn in praise of the God of little children, and the little ones went to

(From the Christian Era.)

Faithfulness Rewarded.

Numerous are the incidents illustrating the im portant and comforting truth, that God frequent ly blesses to the awakening and conversion o precious souls, means seemingly the most feeble and unimportant. The following incident is no A devotedly pious lady was distributing tracts

upon a steamer on one of the Western lakes. might suppose, the heart of the good woman was wrong with anguish at such an exhibition of batred to God and all good, and she retired to a secluded part of the boat to pour out her soul to God in prayer for the young man, and for success in her mission work. As she wept and prayed, some friends gathered about her, to whom she remarked that during her many years of labor in this important mission, she had frequently found persons who would refuse to receive a tract, but never before had she known one to be thus destroyed in her presence. With such results of her abor before her she said that it did seem as labor before her, she said that it did seem as though she was doing no good, and might as well abandon her efforts at once; and yet she could not distrust the promises of Him who had so frequently and wonderfully blessed her labors in the past. Her confidence was still strong in God, and in some way—how she did not know—she believed He would overrule this trying event for His own glory and the good of souls. Was her confidence misplaced and doomed to disappointment. Look at the real result, so far as known of this feeble offers and these said that it did seem as

of this feeble effort, and then answer. floor, and curiosity led the young man to pic them up. On one he found in bold letters the word GOD and on the other ETERNITY and he saw at a glance the relation he sustained to his God and the eternal world. The result was deep conviction of his sin. Soon he was made a "new creature in Christ Jesus," a result becured by the blessing of God upon the river is taken.

What Breaks Down Young Men.—Prof. Pierce has clearly demonstrated from the tables of mortality of Harvard University, that the excess of deaths for the first ten years after graduation has not been among the best students, but in that portion of each class inferior in scholarship. The real cause of the failing health of college students and other young men is not hard study or hard work, so much as late hours, high living, and the habits of dissipation and excess into which they are too easily enticed.

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR, 58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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.

Che Christian Bisitar

Old Series, Vol. XXI., No. 10.

less; and secondly, that no man is so great a sin-

ner that he cannot be reached and subdued by

What shall be done with It?

The large and rapidly-increasing wealth of

thousands in this land makes the above a practi-

cal and most important question. The answer of the mere worldling will be. Use it for my own pleasure, that I may become, if possible, the rich-

est man in the community, or the gayest or most

luxurious liver secure every thing that wealth-can command to please the senses "Eat, drink,

and be merry."

But what shall the answer of the Christian be

It is not his own. He and all he has is, or should be, consecrated to Christ. Shall he not rather say, I will not strive to make more money simply

for the sake of becoming richer, or for luxurious living; but for the cause of the Master. I will

not expend thousands and thousands on myself

and family while I give only hundreds to the

cause of benevolence; but I will reverse the or-

der, and see that, so far as in me lies, our great

religions charities shall be supplied; no good

charity shall need for funds.

If our business men would adopt a principle of giving similar to the one adopted by Mr. Natha-

niel R. Cobb, even greatly enlarging the amount at which point they would cease accumulating for

themselves, there would be no lack of funds to

carry forward vigorously all our benevolent one-

rations. At the age of twenty-three, he drew up

and subscribed the following covenant, to which

he faithfully adhered, till, on his death-bed he

praised God that, according to it, he had given

"By the grace of God I will never be worth

By the grace of God I will give one-fourth of

the net profits of my business to charitable and

If I am ever worth \$20,000, I will give one-

half of my net profits; and if I am ever worth \$30,000, I will give three-fourths; and the whole

atter \$50,000. So help me God, or give to a

We commend the subject of giving to the careful thought of all. All are not rich; but all can give from principle, though the amount be small, and a blessing will attend such giving. All history shows that to lay up large amounts for chil-

dren is extremely hazardous. But it is safe to "lay up treasure in heaven;" it is safe and scrip-

tural to give liberally for the cause of Him " who

The "Health and Longevity of Brain Workers," by Dr. George M. Beard, an article in Har-

per's Monthly, presents some curious statistics with regard to the physical effects of intellectual

labor, showing that constant activity of mind forms the most favorable gondition for the attain-

ment of old age. It is true that many whose

name shines brightest in the galaxy of the world's thinkers walked all their lives in sorrow and pain,

and sunk into premature graves. But on the other hand, it is just as true that the logical cause of the suffering and early decease of these

men is to be found, in most instances, not in their

intellectual activity as authors so much as in their

native feetleness of constitution, in their dissipa-

ted habits or in their external circumstances.-

Many delicate, finely strong natures are irresisti-bly impelled to authorship by the force of their

genius, and, if such are doomed to a life-long bat-

tle with disease, surely their calling should not

be held responsible for their misfortunes. Some

worry themselves to death, others hasten it by

over indulgence of the passions, and others die simply because nature does not allow them suffi-cient capital to sustain life; but very few die

Contemplate what wonders of toil as well as of

suffering have been endured by many authors

who have yet attained a good old age. Sir Wal-

ter Scott, overwhelmed with debt, lonely through

bereavement, persistently writing and planning

until he was past sixty; Dante, fighting with poverty and his own weaknesses, plunging into

all mysteries and sciences for three score years

and ten; Edwards establishing a reputation as a theologian and philosopher that shall stand for-ever, while he was obliged to measure out his

plain food according to the caprices of his deli-cate stomach; Irving, working at his desk for ten

and even fifteen hours a day, rising often at mid-night to resume his task, and yet not compelled

to lay aside his pen until he was seventy-six. Be-

sides these, scores of names are at once suggested

of men of genius and letters who have struggled

with poverty and various forms of ill, and yet

have thought on and written until past the allot-

College students are referred to as affording

examples of vigorous and bounding health, not inferior to that of any other body of young men

in the country. Intelligent farmers form an im-

portant class of brain workers, and it is generally known that they reach a high average of longev-

ity. "But this green old age is not due to their

muscular exercise alone, for mechanics and labor-

ers, who work even harder than farmers, do not

live as long by many years; it is not due to the pure air they breathe, for many out of door laborers are much lower in the scale of longevity

than they; nor lastly, is it due to the calmness

of rural life, for the farmer, a free holder, is bur-

dened with grave responsibilities and oppressed

by weightier cares than the butcher in the mar-ket, the teamster on the highway, or the work-

man he employs by the day-all of whom die

"Farmers are long-lived not only because of

pure air, moderate exercise and country quiet, but more especially effects of merely physical la-bor varied by activity of mind. Of nearly twenty thousand of this class who died in Massachusetts,

In our large cities, also the best physical development is found in the most highly favored classes as regards material prosperity, and whose

habitual pursuits demand constant activity of mind. Merchants and manufacturers live longer

than artisans and laborers, but not so long as pro-

fessional men. Reasoning from analogy and from the facts of biography, it would seem that those who are endowed with unusual intellectual pow-

ers can work harder and longer, all things being equal, than the rank and file of humanity.

ted term of human life.

much younger than he.

the average was over sixty."

simply from over-exertion of the mind.

more faithful steward, and set me aside

gave himself for us." o to to be and

minew a of the Brain Work.

n charity more than \$40,000:

more than \$50,000.

religious uses.

the power of the Gospel.

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

## Miscellany.

IDLENESS .- There is no greater enemy to body and soul than idleness, unless it is that public sentiment which compels to idleness. Thousands and tens of thousands have fallen victims to it. The woman who will not labor, rich or honored hough she be, bends her head to the inevitable curse of Heaven. This curse works in failing health, fading beauty, broken temper, and weary days. Let her never fancy that, being neither wife nor mother, she is exempt from the law. She cannot balance that decree of God by the foolish customs of society or the weak objections of kind-red. Disease, depression, moral idiocy or inertia follow an idle life. He who never rests has made woman in his image, and health, beauty, force, and influence follow in the steps of labour alone.

—Dall.

"The life I live in the flesh," says the apostle. Look at him busy at his tent-making. What I an apostle making tents ! What say you, brethren, to the Archbishop of Canterbury stitching aray for his living? It is too low for a State bishop, certainly, but not too low for Paul, I do not thin kthe apostle was ever more apostolic than when he picked up sticks. When Paul and his companious were shipwrecked at Melita, the Apostle was of more service than all the Pan-Anglican Synod with their silk aprons, for he set o work like other people to gather fuel for the fire; he wanted to warm himself as other men and therefore he took his share at the toil -C. H. Spurge on it is granition be sugar and partico

INCIDENT .- One of our largest Atlantic steamers had been many hours in the midst of a severe storm. The sun had not been seen for a long time, and the reckoning was lost. Near the hour of noon on the second day, the Christian captain went to his cabin, and prayed God to let the sun shine upon them, if only for a moment, and taking his quadrant went upon deck, and stood gazing upwards as if expecting an answer, when suddenly the clouds seemed to part, and the bright sunlight fell upon them for a moment, and then was again nidden by the clouds; but it was sufficient to enable the captain to take his reckening, and direct his ship in the right course.

In England the proportion of murderers to the whole population is one in 675,000; in Holland, one in 163,000; in the North German Confederacy, one in 100,000; in Austria, one in 77,000; m Spain, one in 4,000; and in the Papal States one in 750.

John Wild, an Indian of the Digger tribe resident in California and New Mexico, at eight years of age was taken from his people and conveyed to the Sandwich Islands. He was there converted through missionary effort and trained ministry, and has now returned to engage in missionary labors for the salvation of his own coun-

THE MONSTER VICE.-Hon. Charles Buxton of London, says : " It is intersteation that fills our lunatic asylums; it is intoxication that fills our workhouses with poor. Were it not for this one cause, pauperism would be nearly extinguished in Eng-

Mrs. Hillyard, who gave £20,000 for the new Orphanage, in whose establishment Mr. Spurgeon is interested, is the widow of a Church of England minister, but has become a Baptist, Mr. Spurgeon having the privilege of baptizing her.

The first Californian paper was published 20 years ago. The total Pacific press now comprise 214 papers.

Of Baptist progress in Sweden as compared with that of Germany, Rev. Dr. Warren writes: No such congregations can be gathered in Germany at present as are gathered in Stockholm .-Among four millions of Swedes, all told, we have at the end of fifteen years eight thousand church members. Among more than forty millions of Germans, we have at the end of thirty years sixteen thousand members."

THE CALIFORNIA GIANTS OUTDONE .- Recent researches in Australia show that trees are growing there whose height exceeds those found in California, which were supposed to be the tallest in the world. The tallest actually measured was 480 feet high; but another, with a circumference of 81 feet, four feet from the ground, was estimated to be over 500 feet high. The tallest spire in Europe, that of the Cathedral of Strasburg, is 466 feet high, and the great pyramid of Cheops is 480 feet. The timber of this species of trees is said to be excellent, the growth more rapid than that of any other known, while they have the ability to resist and even flourish in the greatest drought.

A Young Lady and Tobacco .- " I desire greatly to have an article in the A. Messenger on the use of tobacco. A young man of my acquaintance, a member of the church, uses tobacco against the wishes of parents and friends; but he says good men use it, he cannot see that it is wrong, and he can leave it off whenever he chooses. If his parents forbid him to use it, he says the Bible does not say at what age a child is free from parental control. He has been kindly advised and entreated to forsake it; he is the only son of his mother, and her heart is almost broken, for she thinks that in this state of mind God cannot bless him : but he is still well satisfied with himself. His family take the Messenger, and I thought an article on the subject might meet his eye, and have more influence with him than mere entrea-

Two great principles hold good in religion, as they also hold good in all other departments of knowledge : one is-that truth is to be pursued for its own sake ; and the other is-that truth is ever the most powerful of all ministers in the cause of practical utility. It is not hard to see how this should be pre-eminently true of Theo-

THE WISE CHOICE,-Rich old Hawker has got many things, but among them he has something that he would give all the world to part with. Poor Deborah Foster has but few things, but them she has one thing that she would not part with for the whole world.

"Indeed! Now I should like much to know what that bad thing is that rich old Hawker has and what is the good thing that belongs to poor Deborah Foster ?" "I will tell you and welcome. Rich old Hawk

er has the fear of death, and that makes bitter his sweetest pleasures; poor Deborah has the hope of everlasting life through Jesus Christ, and that sweetens her bitterest trouble." "Then I had rather be poor Deborah Foster than rich old Hawker, a hundred times over."

The work of Christian Missions is advancing in Turkey in Asia. Dr. West writes from Sivas that the Bible is now used as a text book, in the modes language, in the Armenian and Greek schools, as he is surprised to see the familiarity of many villate Striptures.