THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

affords an excellent medium for advertising.

LADIES' SEMINARY,

Wolfville, N. S.,
Will Re-Open August Brd, 1868.

THE Managers of this School claim for it a rank second to none, of like pretensions, in the Provinces.

Care has been taken (not without success) to secure the best Teachers, and to make the School, in all respects,

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rincipal.

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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.—

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Fund paid up and invested ... £3,212,848 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 paid up capital, the Share colders of the Company are personally responsible for Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.)

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS! PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867. The first and only prizes for Cabinet Organs was awarded to W. Laurilliand. READ THE JUDGES REPORT:

Mr. Lauricliano exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet
Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,

FIRST PRIZE. Mention.
Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-aut, without Stops.
FIRST PRIZE.

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 re-PIANO WAREROOM Sheffield House, No. 5, Market (Oct 17.) A. LAURILLIARD.

AGENCY. HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful carrying 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 pur. has-

description, would do well to give us a call before pur. hasing elsewhere.

Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEUHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where patterns can be seen.

The Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, Sasnes.

e Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, Sasues, and which, from their facilities, they can make to or-fith the utmost despatch and upon the most reasonable terms.
Our personal attention is given to every variety of Carpentering, House Building and General Jobbing, and moderate charges made.

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
April 4.

Dooley's Building, Waterloo St.

SAMUEL J. SCOVIL, BANKER.

Agent for St. Stephen's Bank.

OFFICES:

OFFIC

Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market Square. INVESTMENTS made and Sales effected of Bank Stock, them, not sparing the flock, and that of their

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 the per cent. per annum, and payable either at call or fixed

Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

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 come of the existing and of many of the recently defunding insurance companies of this kingdom.

The Fremiums for the year 1855 being. £130,060

Whife the Premiums tor the year 1558 are... 196,148

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent tor New Brunswick,

Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,
Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.
Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Introductory Sermon of the Western N. B.

Baptist Association.

Preached by the REV. J. E. HOPPER, B. A., Sep-

John i. 88 .- "Ecce Agnus Dei."-Behold the Lamb of God

Some eighteen hundred years have rolled their

rapid round since the Baptist in all the ardor of

have counted it their greatest honor to point their

tellows to this wonderful Being. The deep and pro-

The gospel in which the exclamation of the Baptist, "Behold the Lamb of God," occurs, was

in all probability the last written of all the books of the Sacred canon. As sceptical tendencies were observed even before the close of the first

century, in relation to the person and work of

Jesus Christ, we may expect that he to whom was accorded the work of giving a final testimony, would give it in terms unmistakable, and leave

no room for doubt in candid minds that Jesus

was Emanuel, God with us-God tabernacled in

the flesh-the Lamb of God slain from the foun

Let us try to abstract ourselves from present

surroundings and circumstances, and live with John

in Ephesus a little more than half a century after

the accension of our blessed Lord. Mark what man-ner of place we are in. Ephesus is the capital of

Asia, and in Asia, the capital of heathendom.

Here stands a modest little church, where assem-

bles Sabbath after Sabbath a few trusty followers

of the crucified Jesus of Nazareth. Let us walk

on through the din and bustle of the street till

we see the gorgeous temple of Diana and listen to the shout, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Here from time to time eager crowds resort, not

only to engage in the worship of the goddess,

but to discuss in its approaches and portices the

to the pure stream of Christianity. Here we hear Platonist Jews talking of the "Word of God" as a person inferior only to God himself. Here also those who had taken the name of

christian are heard to maintain that Christ was not

a real man, but acted like a man for mere appear-

nation from God entered into him at his baptism

and deserted him at his crucifixion, thereby leav-

ing only a mere man to be crucified. These dis-

his departure grievous wolves should enter among

own selves men should arise, speaking perverse thinks to draw away disciples after them. True to the letter the prophecy has been fulfilled. The wolves appeared among them, and in a strangely perverse manner set to work devouring the flock.

The little church is being rent asunder. Many remember the burning yet loving utterance of their father in the gospel as he took a long farewell and loving embrace of them upon the beach of Miletus. One might have heard them exclaim,

"Oh that he were again here to establish us in

the faith, and say to each erring one, this is the

way, walk ye in it." But vain is the wish, for Paul the aged has fought the good fight and finished his course. His body, cold in death, fills an unknown Roman grave, and his soul, free from

mortal trammels, partakes of the glories of Para-dise regained. Tis true they have his Epistle

written especially to them, and that of Peter, ad-

dressed to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bythinia; but they long for some living epistle, known and read of all men, to disclose to them more fully

the truth as it is in Christ, and stop the tide of

infidelity that seemed ready to engulph and

drown the faith of God's elect. Is there none

who can shed a ray of light fresh from heaven into this chaos of darkness and donbt? Is there none who, in the spirit of the risen and

enthroned Master, can say to this troubled sea of

confusion, "Peace, be still?" Yes, such a one still lives in green old age—the disciple whom

Jesus loved—and as he took the mother of Jesus "unto his own house" aforetime, so now his steps

being directed thither by the Holy Spirit, he re-

Heaven's last will and testament-the glorious

gospel of the blessed God-the top-stone argument to the divinity of Christ. Zealous for the

honor of his Master, he lays hold of the weapons

of the enemy and turns them against his adver-saries. The Word of God, about which Platonist Jews had been prating, he holds to be equal with God, and that without Him was not anything

made that was made. He shows that the word

Jesus Christ was the substance of the shadows of the old Jewish dispensation, and adds to his tes-timony that of the Baptist who called upon his followers to "Behold," in Christ, "the Lamb of

God that taketh away the sin of the world."

As David, in the valley of Elah, snatched the sword from the hands of Geliath and slew the

monster, so John now grasped the weapons of the enemy and slew their pet and pert theories once

and forever. Let the impugners of Christ's Divinity read and tremble; for he it known unto

you, that for all these things (the evidence which this gospel contains included) he will bring you

into judgment. As with the trumpet of the augel which he describes in his book, "The Revulation," he summonses you to "Behold the Lamb

It is our purpose to behold this wonderfu eing in three lights, viz., that of Proph

It pleased Jehovah not only to devise the plan of salvation for the recovery of man from his los state, but to intimate to him the knowledge and

and long suffering, enlightened the gloom and leepening sadness of that day, ever memorable in the history of our race, when the forbilden

ceives this church into his embrace, and gives it

cc sake. Others boldly affirmed that an

that body.

the Lamb.

dation of the world.

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

New Series, Vol. VI., No. 42. Whole No. 302.

Christian

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

doomed to disappointment, so far as the imme tember 18th, 1868, and published by request of diate fulfilment of the promise was concerned, for very soon their pleasing hopes were dashed to the earth by their son, who, instead of proving his soul directed the wondering gaze of his disciples to one whom he termed the Lamb of God. During all this time he has had successors who longed wail of the human race has often been met by that simple utterance, and as often as man has beheld, he has found, to his unutterable delight, that there is a balm for every wound, a cordial for his fear. The roll of heaven is already long-drawn with the names of those who have come up out of great tribulation and washed their robes and made them white in the blood of

Judah is a lion's whelp: from the prey, my son, thou art gone up: he stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up? The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until

Shiloh (or the peacemaker) come: and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

Passing by many predictions setting forth vet clearer the person, character, and work of Messiah, let us take our stand among the descendauts of Judah, and listen to the sure word of

triumphant entry into Jerusalem are distinctly foreshadowed by Zachariah when he exclaims: denship of the Incumbent, the church is served "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O cutirely by the members thereof. First Vespers daughter of Jerusalem: behold thy king cometh were sung with full Catholic Ritual. High Mass

feeted is also minutely sketched by the evangelical prophet Isaiah. The whole scene of the crugious babits; two rulers of the choir in copes, pauorama, and he sees his visage was so marred rested in a red cope, biretta, etc. The Lord more than any man, and his form more than the Bishop of Dunedin, before whom a priest carried sons of men. "He hath borne our griefs and a pastoral staff, came last in the procession. As carried our sorrows. He was wounded for our an illustration in favor of "wards" of religious transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: orders, it may be mentioned that Ardley parish the chastisement of our peace was upon him; church, schools, choir, etc., are served solely by and with his stripes we are healed. The Lord members of the Society of St. Joseph. The hath laid upon him the iniquities of us all, and brothers also conduct night-schools and lectures the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed. The Lord hath laid upon him the iniquities of us all, and made his soul an offering for sip."

Here are a series of predictions looking for a fulfilment in the person of a divine Redeemer. Has such a one ever appeared who has fulfilled all the conditions of prophecy, as to time, place, manner and circumstance. If so, he is worthy of our reverent regard. If not, he is either yet to come or the prophecy is false. Look at the facts of the case. As to time, the sceptre is not to depart from Judah before Shiloh come. Where is Judah to-day? As a kingdom it has "sunk under its own magnificence." Roman legions, flushed with conquest in the west, wend their way over to the devoted walls of the city of David, and ere long the prond capital of Judah, with its gorgeous temple, is razed to the ground, and the hostile plough makes deep its furrows in the sacred precincts. The whole country becomes a Roman province. The sceptre utterly departs fice. As their numbers increase, it is hoped to from Judah. A Roman procurator now holds establish the Perpetual Adoration; at present sway. The lawgiver has departed. No temple only a few hours a day are devoted to this purnow remains in which the morning and the even-ing lamb may be presented. No high priest to make intercession for the people as aforetime. The shadow has gone: where is the substance, if not found in Jesus ? God would not remove the shadow until the substance more than filled its place. The inference then, is, Messiah has either come, or he never can come and fulfil the pro-

As to place, he was to be born in Bethlehem Why not in Jerusalem ? To show that in grace, and unknown mothers hold a heavy account against the world. The man, and not the place, just proclaim his worth. We rejoice that the reumstances of Christ's birth were such ; for he thereby not only fulfilled a prophecy, but in com-ing up from so lowly an earthly origin, placed himself in rank, in this respect, with earth's great-

All kings have their triumphs. Lawful sub jects vie with each other to do them honor. Youth, beauty, and wealth, follow in their train, and lond and long are their congratulations. Christ, as King in Zion, had his, and it was shorn none of its grandeur from the fact that it fulfilled the conditions of prophecy. It was great in its simplicity. An ass bears the Son of God; and while the multitudes spread boughs and their youngest in sin and nearest the kingdom of heaven, shouted " Hosanna to the Son of God!"

Almost every act in connection with the eruci fixion having been foretold, and the fulfillment of all in connection with Christ's death so clearly and completely set forth by his chosen biographers and the concurrent testimony of history, that a rehearsal of the various points is scarcely necessary. He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a shown before and the rich in his death; and (according to another prophecy) for his vesture they cast lots; and they broke not a bone of his body. Every prophecy finds a striking and exact fulfillment in the person of Jesus; and as no other Christ has appeared fulfilling all the conditions, and, as we have seen, he must have already appeared, the conclusion is irresistible that Jesus is the Christ

The closing scenes in Christ's life were very trying to the faith of his disciples. Natural res-

their first child was born Eve exclaimed, "I have midst of the throne to lead those saved by his gotten a man, Jehovah;" or, translating the last blood to the living fountains and beside the still word, "he that shall be." They were, however, waters. During these sad hours, that rock was being smitten, whose waters, as a perennial stream, should follow the Christian pilgrim through all desert wastes of this world to the Canaan of rest the earth by their son, who, instead of proving himself a saviour, murdered his only brother to satiate a jealous rage. But as faith which rests apon God's word is immortal, our first parents still hoped, so that when their next son was born they named him Seth, or, "another seed," showing us that they recognized slain Abel as the promised deliverer, but now that he was no more God had given them this one in his stead. Long years, however, had to intervene before the glad God had given them this one in his stead. Long years, however, had to interveue before the glad natal day of the great vanquisher should come. Faith must be severely tried—the world must be educated for it, and then, "in the fulness of time," partake of the water of life and the fuscious fruits of Paradise Regained, freely. By this, the closing scene of Christ's life, the Magna Charta of our freedom was being signed by our Redeemer with his own precious blood, and proclamation made to the earth that freedoms were now

at that point which is the grand centre of all the concentric cycles of time, He should come and proclaim, "Peace on earth and good will toward man." During the ages, God did not leave himself without a witness that he had not forgotten to be gracious. He renewed the pledge already given, each time adding something more definite and confirmatory. Jacob, when blessing his sons, rests as his eye and hand falls upon Judah, and God speaking through him proclaims. "Judah of the earth that freedoms were now granted, and forfeited possessions given back without money or price.

Let us look at the Lamb of God in relation to the nocraise of salvation. It must be apparent to all, from observation as well as from revelation, that men are deprayed and work iniquity. It is equally clear that some are being rescued from the consequences of a life of sin, and are having infused into them a desire to "worship the Lord for a speaking through him proclaims." Judah God speaking through him proclaims, "Judah, thou art he whom thy brethren shall praise; thy hand shall be in the neck of thine enemies; thy of man on the one hand and the grace that saves father's children shall bow down before thee.

Ritualism, though at present discountenanced by the unipority of the bishops, seems silently to spread among the clergy. The church papers of prophecy. The patriarch told the time of his couning, the prophet declares the place. "Thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall he come forth unto me that is to be Ruler in Israel; whose goings forth have been from of old, from the parish of Ardley, in Hertfordshire, the combined dedication and harvest festivals were unto thee: he is just and having salvation: lowly was at 8 a. M. About 3 r. M., a procession was and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt, the toal formed at the parsonage, consisting of crucifer, of an ass." The way in which an atonement was to be ef- gregation of children of St. Joseph, carrying ban-

in cottages in the adjacent hamlets.

The Church News, one of the Ritualist papers publishes a long account of a young swice taking the "white," and a nun taking the "black" veil, and entering upon her duties as a cloister nun of the Benedictine order. The ceremonies were entirely like those in Roman Catholic monasteries, The Church News says :

"At the first anniversary of the Yetminster and Frome Vauchurch branch of the 'English Church Union' (the great Ritualistic Society) a great procession was held, in which twenty priests

took part in surplices. "The Feltham puns are entirely enclosed they never go out; they only see visitors at a grating in the convent parlor, and then their faces are covered. They observe the strict Benedictiae rule, and recite the ancient Benedictine of fice. As their numbers increase, it is hoped to establish the Perpetual Adoration; at present pose. During the watch, each nun wears a large flowing crimson veil over the veil of her order. We also are informed that the nuns hope to receive pupils as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made. This house is the only strictly cloistered convent in the Church of England in which the life of Mary, who chose the better part, is altogether led. May the perpetual prayers and intercessions of these good sisters be of great blessing to our English Church! Their prayers are to be especially and frequently offered for the approaching council at Rome, that the Pope may have the boldness to make it indeed occumental by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend, and that so the outward divisions of catholic Christendom may be healed by Him who is indeed the Balm of Gilead. All letters desiring information respecting this house should be directed to the Very Rev. Mother Prioress, O. S. B., Benedictine Priory, Feltham,

The Preacher and the Robbers.

Methodist preacher, many years ago, in Ireland, was journeying to the village where he had to dispense the Word of Life, according to the usual routine of his duty, and was stopped on his way by three robbers. One of them seized his bridle reins, and another presented a pistol and demanded his money—the third was a mere

The grave and devoted man looked each and and scriousness said, "Friends, did you pray to God before you left home? Did you ask God to

bless you in your andertakings to day !!'

These questions startled them for the moment.

Recovering themselves, one said, "We have no time to answer such questions, we want your mo-

"I am a poor preacher of the Gospel," was the reply; "but what little money I have shall be given to you." A few shillings was all he had

Have you not a watch !"

In taking the watch from his pocket, his saddle "What have you here?" was the ques

"I cannot say I have nothing in them but religious books, because I have a pair of shoes and a change of linen also."

Old Series, Vol. XXI., No. 42.

given you everything you asked for, and would have given you more. I have one favor to ask or

What is that?" "That you will kneel down and allow me to

The contract of the contract o

pray with you, and to pray to Almighty God in your behalf; to ask him to turn your hearts and put you upon better ways." "I'll have nothing to do with the man's things," said the ringleader of them.
"Nor I, either," said another one of them.

Here, take your watch--take your saddle-bags f we have anything to do with you, the judgment of God will overtake us." That, however, did not satisfy the sainted man

He urged prayer upon them. He knelt down one of the robbers knelt with him : one prayed, the other wept-confessed his sins, and said its was the first time in his life he had done such a thing, and should be the last. How far he kept his word is known only to Him to whom the darkness and the light are equally slike; to Him whose eyelids try the children of men, altered

The Gentleman at Church.

The gentleman at church is known by the fol owing marks :-

1. Comes in good season, so as neither to in terrupt the pastor nor the congregation by a late

2. Does not stop upon the steps or in the por tico, either to gape at the ladies, salute friends, or display his colloquial powers.

3. Opens and shuts the door gently, and walks deliberately and lightly up the aisle or gallery stairs, and gets his seat as quietly, and by making

as few people remove as possible.

4. Takes his place either in the back part of the seat, or steps out into the aisle when any one wishes to pass in, and never thinks of such a thing as making people crowd past him while keeping his place in the seat. 5. Is always attentive to strangers, and gives

up his seat to such, seeking another for himself. 6. Never thinks of defiling the house of God with tobacco spittle, or annoying those who sit near him by chewing that nauseous weed in church. 7. Never, unless in case of illness, gets up

goes out during the time of service. But if necessity compel him to do so, goes so quietly that his very manner is an apology for the act. 8. Does not engage in conversation before the

9. Does not whisper, or laugh, or eat fruit in

he house of God, or lounge in that holy place. 10. Does not rush out of the church like a trampling horse, the moment the benediction is pronounced, but retires slowly in a noiseless, quiet manuer.

11. Does all he can, by precept and example, to promote decorum in others, and is ever ready to lend his aid to discountenance all indecorum in the house of God.

Destruction of the Earth by Fire.

According to the testimony of Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, in the July number of the Bibliotheca Sacra, philosophers have little cause to sneer at Peter's prophecy, that "the heavens and the earth shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent beat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be

In an article on "The relations of Geology to Theology," he says : " The earth contains within tself the agency necessary to its desolation by fire. Its crust is supposed to be several inches thick, while the interior is in a state of fusion like lava. The three hundred active volcanoes on the crust are the breathing holes of the internal fire. At present, counteracting agencies pre-vent this lava from bursting forth. But let the order be issued for its liberation, and these vents will belch forth fire and desolation. The works of man, in which we take so much pride, may be crumbled in a moment by the concussion of the crust. Liberated gases may combine explosively with the oxygen in the air, so that the heavens should pass away with a great noise." He mentions, in confirmation of the above statements, the well known fact of certain stars suddenly becoming very brilliant and then gradually fading to their former dimness. Not longer ago than May of last year, a remarkable case of this kind occur-

red. A star of the eighth magnitude in the constellation called the Northern Crown, all at once blazed into a star of the second magnitude, and n twelve days declined again to its original rank. From a careful observation, conducted by experienced astronomers, indications were obtained that this star had been suddenly "enwrapped in flames of burning hydrogen." In consequence of some convulsion, it may be, enormous quantities of gas were set free. A large part of this gas consists of hydrogen, which was burned about the star in combination with some other element. As the free hydrogen became exhausted, the flaines gradually abated, and the star waned down to its former brightness. It seems, then, there are known instances of worlds wrapped in flames. They ignite, burn fiercely, fade and disappear. Suppose now, that for any reason a combustible gas should be evolved upon our planet; there it night combine explosively with the oxygen of the atmosphere, or burn like the star in the Northern Crown. Either case would meet the condition of the prophecy. We think therefore that the words of Peter are amply illustrated by the

The professor remarks, moreover, that the fact of "the purification of the present world can ren-der it a beautiful habitation, fit for the residence of a prince, renders probable the belief of many divines, that the redeemed will dwell upon this earth after the Day of Judgment."

Success, -Every man must patiently abide his time. He must want, not in idleness, not in use-less pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constantly, steadily filling and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to it. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. It is very indiscreet and tron-blesome ambition which cares so much what the world says of us; to be always anxious about the offect of what we do or say; to be always shout-

RELATIVE Cost .- The Christian World says

"Some people talk a great deal about ministers and the cost of keeping them, paying their house rent, table expenses, and other items of salary. Did such croakers ever think that it costs \$35,-A D A M Y O U N G.

MANUACTURAL SIMPLEMENTS, As.

AGRICULTURAL SIMPLEMENTS, As.

Importer and Wholeseles and Retail Dealer in PERNITYN RARBLE MANTLE PIECES.

Agree for Joseph Poor Stores and the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a proper to the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a proper to the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a should be presented by one who should be born of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a shoulder of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a shoulder of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my like the series of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my like the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my like the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my like the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my like the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my like the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my love proportion of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult a the same time asking. Will you have my love proportion of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult ask locks for the seed of the woman, and that so difficult ask locks for in the living Mediator. As in nature, life springs in the living Mediator. As in nature, life springs in the latter of the see sectored, we shall the seed of the woman and should be were taken possession of, and no further demands and the founder of the see sectored, we shall the seed of the woman and singular the converted them."

The policy of the seed of the woman, and that so difficult ask locks for in the living Mediator. As in nature, life springs in the living Mediator. As in the control of the seed of the woman and induced them to violate them. The seed of the woman and induced them to violate them to woman and the founder

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. P.

It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR." Railways in the Far East.

Che Christian Bisitar

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.

It is now some sixteen years since, upon a certain November day, the first railway train in India started out of Bombay, for its short trip of twenty-six miles. This event took place on the 18th of November, 1852. Four months later another line commenced operations at Calcutta, extending one hundred and twenty miles to the collieries at Bordwan. It was nine years before, in 1743, that the subject of railways for India began to be discussed in the public journals, and eight years before, in 1844, that the matter was energetically taken hold of by Sir Macdonald Stephenson. We do not know whether this gentleman is a relative of the other Stephenson, so famous, one of them, George, as the inventor of the locomotives, and his son, Robert, as perhaps the most eminent of British Engineers. The coincidence of name is at least remarkable, and one cannot help making a note of the interesting fact that one Stephenson should be the father of rail way locomotion in England, another in India.

Mr. Stephenson—he has acquired his title of "Sir" since the date of which we are writing found many difficulties in his way,-almost as many and almost as great as opposed George Stephenson, when trying to convince the British public that if a railway could carry coal it might also carry human beings. The obstacles encounered by the latter may be inferred from the remark made, when he offered to furnish a conveyance that should carry passengers twice as speediy as the time honored mail-coach, that one might as well "expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off on one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine going at such a rate." Mr. Macdonald Stephenson did not have this prejudice to encounter, for in his time it had been demonstrated that railway passengers could ride three or four times faster than the mail would carry them, and still not find their breath taken away. But he found much difficulty in convincing people that a railway could be built, or at least sustained in India. The tropical heat, it was arged, would make the construction of such roads impossible; the natives would never patronize them, so jealous are they of any innovation, and so wedded to their caste distinctions. The sleepers of the track would be devoured by the white ants; the rails themselves would be swept away with the floods. Such arguments as these Mr. Stephenson had to meet and to answer.

But there were more formidable difficulties. British capitalists would naturally be cautious of investments in enterprises so far away. To reassure them, guarantees and liberal grants would be necessary from the East Indian Government. These were hard to procure. It required the most persevering "continuance" in urging the rational and financial views of the subject to convince the Directors in London, and the Supreme Conneil in India, that railways in that country could be made to succeed, and would be of im mense advantage in every governmental and social point of view. Grants and guarantees were finally obtained, but upon a stinted scale, and this soon reduced, so that the capitalists held back. But Mr. Stephenson brought to the rescue the powerful aid of Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General, and an adequate railway system was at length provided, and is now soon to be completed and set in operation.

Not to delay over details of the progress made

n devising and constructing these lines of travel, we must content ourselves with briefly intimatng their present form. They are nine in number, radiating from three principal points, Cal-cutta, Bombay, and Madras. The line proceed-ing from Calcutta is termed the *East Indian*. It extends to Delhi, a distance of one thousand miles, following the valley of the Ganges. That from Bombay, on the Western coast, and nearly opposite to Calcutta, is called the Great Indian eninsular line. It runs in two directions; one to the portheast to Jubbulpore, where it is to onnect with the East Indian line from Allahabad. Mails and passengers will thus be landed at Bombay, and be seat across the country to Calcutta in much less time than would be required for the old voyage by sea. The Great Peninsular line also sends a branch southeastwardly to Madras. From that city, another line runs southwestwardy across the peninsula to Bangalore, where there s a large military station; while still another line in that part of the country, called the Southera India, connects Frichinopoli with the sea-Madras, penetrate other portions of the country, being intended to develop its resources and promote its trade to the utmost extent possible The whole extent of these lines, now approaching completion, is 5,607 miles. Their cost has been £84,386,000, or more than four hundred millions

The practical results of railway operations in India seem to have put the croakers to silence. The scheme has been popular with the natives from the start. Neither their superstition nor their poverty prevents them patronizing the new mode of conveyance. Even caste, just about the most iron-bound system of social separation m all the world, has yielded to the novel idea, and Brahmin and Sooder, the highest caste and the lowest, are seen riding together in the same cars. Indeed, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the railway is to accomplish what other influences have well-nigh failed in: the breaking up of hose oppressive distinctions which for centuries have separated class from class in India. It would seem, too, that the masses of the people are the chief supporters of the roads. The latest published reports indicate that for the year then expired, the first class carriages had paid £77,000; the second class, £109,000; the third-class £1, 260,000. The total number of passengers carried that year over the several lines was 13,746,000.

The problem of railways in India may, therefore, be regarded as fully solved, while by means fore, be regarded as fully solved, while by means of these, probably, other and more formidable problems will be helped to an equally effective solution. The railway is, among all its various uses, a grand instrument of civilization, and in India, especially, is doubtless intended in Providence to serve the ends of civilization in most dence to serve the ends of civilization in most important ways. It was a startling sound to be comotive first awoke their echoes. It was the voice of a prophet, for it announced the passing away of the regime of paganism, with all its drea-ry accessories, and the speedy approach of that new order of things to which civilization and Christianity belong .- Standard.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE -Since 1825, the Pro-