

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
Is Published every THURSDAY, by  
BARNES & Co.,  
AT THEIR OFFICE,  
60 Prince William Street,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
TERMS:—Cash in Advance.  
One Copy, for one year, \$2.00  
Fifty Copies to one Address, \$1.00  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

# The Christian Visitor.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."—2d Timothy, 1. 13

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

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

The "Visitor" for 1868.

Many thanks to the good brethren who have rendered us such timely and kindly aid in conducting and in circulating our denominational paper in the past. We need scarcely add that the Visitor confidently relies upon a continuance of their valuable assistance for a successful future. It affords us unmingled pleasure to be able to say at the close of some fifteen years of anxious toil in the management of the Visitor, that so far as we know, there is not a pastor or missionary of the Baptist body in New Brunswick who is not prepared to cheerfully what we can by his aid, and in all proper ways to help us forward in our responsible work. We have now several very valuable articles on hand by our city pastors, just adapted to the necessities of our churches, all of which will appear in successive issues, and cannot but be exceedingly useful.

In addition to the assistance rendered by those esteemed brethren of New Brunswick, we rejoice to say that our editorial columns will be enriched in future by the able pen of Rev. Dr. Crawley of Acadia College on subjects of paramount interest to the denomination. The first of a series of excellent papers from his pen on "Baptist Polity," appears in our present issue. Rev. George Armstrong, of Bridgetown, will also give variety and strength to our editorial columns by the able productions of his matured mind. A ready writer in Halifax will supply us with a weekly résumé of Nova Scotia news of latest date, and a St. John young gentleman of excellent literary attainments will furnish a condensed weekly review of the news of the world. The reading space on our last page will contain a choice story for the young.

For the purpose of encouraging efforts to extend the circulation of the Visitor, we make the following proposition:—viz., Every subscriber of the Visitor, and other friends, who will send us the name and address of three new subscribers, with the advance pay (six dollars) enclosed, will receive a copy of the Visitor each for one year free of charge by us.

We send specimen copies of this week's issue to non-subscribers, with the understanding that if they wish to obtain the paper by adopting our proposition as above, or by paying for a single subscription, they will have the opportunity of doing so, if they do not wish the paper, they will please return it by mail. Our ministers and readers generally must bear in mind that the value of their denominational paper must be somewhat proportioned to the extent of the subscription list. A good paying list will be sure to provide good paper, good type and all the other good things which go to make up a first class journal. Our expenses will be about 15 per cent. on printing paper. The tax on newspapers, we are informed, does not come into effect until April next.

GEORGE THOMAS,  
Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,  
Water Street, St. John, N. B.  
Central Fire Insurance Company, Agents, St. John, N. B.  
Dec. 2.

MASON & HAMLIN'S  
PARLOUR, CHURCH, AND SCHOOL  
CABINET ORGANS.

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.

E. KENNY, Agent for New Brunswick for above CABINET ORGANS, Price \$75 to \$100.  
Grand Square and Upright PIANO FORTES, in every style and price, from the best Boston and New York makers.

New and Second Hand Pianos and Organs TO LET.  
Old Pianos and Melodions Bought, Sold, or Taken to Exchange on new ones.  
Pianos and Melodions Tuned and Repaired.  
E. KENNY,  
No. 120 Green Street, St. John, N. B.  
(Established 20 Years.)

DR. J. N. FITCH,  
Graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons,  
New York.  
Residence at Mr. Joseph DUNHAM'S,  
Lakewood, N. S.  
All calls promptly attended to. Nov 21.—1y.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92  
Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance building,  
Liverpool.  
Chairman of the London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.  
Chairman in Liverpool—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.  
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest Offices in the Kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1867, the following highly satisfactory results were obtained:—  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact:—that the increase 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.

The Premiums for the year 1866 being..... £130,000  
While the Premiums for the year 1867 were..... £145,000  
Showing an actual increase of..... £15,000  
or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1868) show that the "Royal" is more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. One among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance in the ratio of its increase of 100 per cent. for the year, while all the others respectively fall far short of the majority of its advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.  
The amount of business received this year by the largest office in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued for the year was 523, the sum assured £287,705 6s. 6d., and the premium £13,354 3s. 6d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—  
Year. No. of Policies. Sum Assured. New Premiums.  
1848..... 88..... £48,764 10 s..... £1,280 9 1  
1850..... 190..... £66,650 9 11..... 2,267 4 7  
1852..... 222..... £124,204 10 s..... 3,283 5 10  
1854..... 408..... £124,848 10 s..... 4,094 18 0  
1856..... 708..... 297,660 8 s..... 8,550 3 11  
1858..... 852..... 397,759 6 s..... 12,248 8 4

The remarkable increase in the number of policies issued in four years, is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured and averaged 50 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.  
JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary of the London Board.  
An description of the property taken out by the Company, losses paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without recourse to the head establishment.

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick,  
Frisch Street,  
Feb. 15. Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Capital \$500,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, let July, 1865, £250,000.

New Brunswick Agency—7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank.  
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation in profits.

Shareholders entitled to Profits for the past nine years, amounting to 44 1/2 per cent. References of the first responsibility, and any other information given by W. J. STARR, Agent,  
Oct. 15, 1865.—

THE PREMIER FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1792.  
CAPITAL..... £5,000,000.  
assurances effected at the lowest rates.  
C. W. WELDON,  
Agent for New Brunswick,  
St. John, 70 1/2 Prince William Street.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Fund paid up and invested..... £3,212,548 5s. 11 stg.  
Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1867, £740,474 stg.  
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1867, £20,459 stg.  
Premiums in Life Risks, 1867, £35,542 stg.  
Losses paid in Life Risks, 1867, £14,192 stg.

In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Shareholders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued.  
W. J. STARR, Agent, Prince St.,  
Opposite Commercial Bank Building.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, let Aug. 1866, \$212,124.

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

For the Christian Visitor.

Faded Blossoms.  
White and ghostly are the tombstones,  
Gloomy shadows hovering round them,  
And a presence gaunt and blighting,  
O'er them waves its wings of darkness.  
On this slab of polished marble,  
Are three roses—white and stainless;  
They are like the dainty frost-work,  
Cold and pure as falling snow-flakes.  
One has opened all its beauty;  
Full and perfect are its petals;  
While another half unfolded,  
Bends beneath its weight of richness.  
And the third, a tiny rose-bud,  
Has but lately felt the sunshine;  
And a glimpse of charms entrancing,  
Can be seen through Nature's wrappings.  
On the smooth and gleaming marble,  
Just beneath these lovely roses,  
Names are carved by skilful workmen,  
Wrought with care in every letter.  
Ah! these names were murmured gaily,  
When the skies were all unclouded,  
Bright and joyous like the spring,  
Coloured like Italian sunsets.  
But the glorious sunlight faded;  
Vanished all the joy and gladness;  
Heavy clouds of midnight blackness,  
Draped the skies with gloom and darkness.  
Then brave hearts were weak and fainting,  
Torn and bleeding were their heart-strings;  
For their brightest, dearest blossoms,  
In the driving storm were blighted.  
And 'twas here they laid their treasures;  
All their bloom and freshness withered;  
But their grace and sweetness lingered—  
Lingered when their bloom had faded:  
And above they placed this marble,  
On its surface carved three roses,  
Symbols of their cherished blossoms,  
That had faded in the darkness.  
Long and weary years have vanished;  
But to-day sad tears are falling,  
On the tombstone cold and gleaming,  
Placed above their buried treasures.  
Marble, white and ghostly marble!  
Thou hast told to them a falsehood;  
Only guarded thou the caskets,  
Empty caskets guarding only;  
But the blossoms bright and glorious,  
Freed from poisonous airs and vapours,  
Now with wondrous grace and beauty  
Bloom beside a living river.  
Mourners, look no longer earthward!  
Weep no more o'er forms that faded;  
Pure and lovely are your blossoms,  
Clad in robes of dazzling whiteness.

Such, then, was the period in which Wycliffe gave the Bible to his countrymen. The nation was growing, and thus received a new and mighty stimulus to its growth. Small at first, its influence extended with each successive generation; leading the people on toward those great changes which were to occur in the future. The nation had God's word, and therefore they could not be without it.

There is a difference between these two terms "Bible" and "Christianity" which deserves to be noticed. The nation had been Christian before this, and had heard the precepts of the gospel; but there is something in the Bible different from precept. It contains the history of God's dealings with man, and his favor to his chosen people, whom he guided amid many vicissitudes to a wonderful career and a magnificent destiny.

Christianity may be conceived of in a certain sense without the Bible. The gospel of John may give a man all that he wants for salvation; but the whole Bible, when it is given to a people, affords them a thousand new ideas; not only in religion, but in social and civil life. Its meaning, therefore, is broader than that of the term Christianity.

For the Christian Visitor.  
The Progress of Truth.  
BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

While there are many things in the church that are great sources of mischief, and cause us to mourn over the weakness and wickedness of man, there are still many things to cause us to rejoice in the power and all-sufficiency of God.

For instance, in England, has taken to itself of late a great name, and has made many converts to its heresies; yet we have to rejoice that the number of those has steadily, and in many parts rapidly increased, who depend not upon the waters of "Baptismal Regeneration" to wash away their stains, but upon the blood of Jesus, which was shed for that purpose, and which alone has power to cleanse the sin-sick soul. The formalist will strive to worship God in sacrifices, and rites, and ceremonies of an endless variety; but our God is getting to Himself a great army, whose only sacrifice is that of a "broken and a contrite heart," and who are contented to worship Him in the simplicity of the gospel of Christ.

Storms have raged by sea and by land; many a gallant ship has been sunk, with its live freight, deep in the surging billows; but the "gospel-ship" has moved majestically forward on her heavenward journey, landing many blood-bought souls on the shores of everlasting bliss.

Many of the churches in England have had refreshing seasons, and have added largely to their numbers "of such as shall be saved."

IN FRANCE,  
much seed has been sown, which already has brought forth fruit, and by God's blessing, will bring forth much more.

IN SPAIN,  
that priest-ridden land, where it is said that ladies are accustomed to kneel in ranks on the road-side to pay homage to their priests—there from two to three thousand have of late thrown off the Romish yoke, are reading the Bible for themselves, and are striving to worship God according to its inspired dictates.

IN PORTUGAL,  
among those who have lately come out from the Church of Rome, are two of her priests. May the Lord show many more the false position they are occupying, and help them to realize that there is but one Mediator between God and man; and that Christ's Church has one High Priest, who stands not daily ministering at altars made with men's hands, but who is ministering at the altar of God's mercy in heaven, where He ever liveth to make intercession for His people.

IN TURKEY,  
where the religion of Mahomet, and the Greek Church, prevails almost universally, many have been converted, and among them some in high positions, who have shown themselves not ashamed of the "Gospel of Christ," because they have found it to be "the power of God unto salvation."

IN ITALY,  
the truth is fast spreading, and numbers are attentively listening to the preaching of God's word. The temporal power of the Pope is greatly weakened, and many things give evidence that his temporal rule is coming to an end.

IN NORTH GERMANY,  
there has been an extensive revival of religion among the young, and large numbers have joined the army of Jesus.

IN SOUTH AFRICA,  
the Lord is working mightily, and one Church alone has received an addition of two hundred and fifty members.

Heathen lands during the last year have seen much of the salvation of our God, and He is fulfilling the promise He has given to His Son.—"Ask of Me, and I will give thee the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." The tidings from British India and China, which alone contain one half of the population of the world, are of the most encouraging nature.

THE BAPTIST MISSION  
among the Teluguos has, of late, been greatly blessed; and so great is the thirst for knowledge among the people, that many of them, it is said, travel long distances, laden with several days' provisions, to listen to the word of God, and so affected are many of them at the bare reading of the sufferings of our Lord, that they burst forth into weeping, and tears flow fast from eyes unaccustomed to weep.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

has had great cause for thankfulness in seeing the rich harvest that the laborers are, under God, reaping at Travancore. Forty years ago this part of India contained no protestant christians, now it contains twenty seven thousand. Many of these have been made willing to forsake all that this world holds dear to follow Him of whom it is said, "Though He was rich, yet for our sakes He became poor."

Among the Garrows, too, another part of India, a great work of grace has been going on.—The missionary states that he has seen nothing like it during thirty years' experience in other parts. O! how thankful we should be that God is sending His truth into those destitute parts. It is said that this work was originated and chiefly carried out by two young native christians, who were converted by simply reading Bibles, which had been given to them in other parts of India. Surely, we are not to be discouraged in doing what we can, and all we can, to remove the diffusion of the "Word of Life" in foreign lands. This is only one of the many instances in which God has seen fit signally to bless the distribution of His word among the heathen. "Cast thy bread upon the waters," Who knows but that some widow's mite received this blessing!

Passing on to the vast empire of China, which contains four thousand walked cities and four millions of inhabitants, who have hitherto been sunk in the depths of heathen darkness, bowing down to idols of wood and of stone, the work of men's hands; they too have been visited by showers of heavenly blessing, and the glorious light of God's word has entered into the dark recesses of many hearts, and they have forsaken their idols, and are now worshipping the true and living God.—Among the many instances in which God has been pleased to bless the labours of His servants in the salvation of those people, there is one well worthy of mention. The statement is as follows: "An aged heathen man dreamed a dream. None of his neighbours being able to interpret its significance, he started off for Tientsin, a distance of 140 miles, hoping to get an interpretation from the Roman Catholic priest who resided there; but was providentially directed by mistake to the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, where he heard the truth, and was comforted. He shortly went back to his distant home; but in the course of a few weeks, returned again, the distance seeming as nothing for the love he had for the truth, and brought with him a letter, signed by many of the friends and neighbours, earnestly asking for more christian books, and also for a missionary to be sent among them. A native helper being dispatched, he was received with the greatest joy. The power of the Word is seen in the fact that, after speaking in one of his early sermons, on the evils of idolatry, he was surprised next morning by seeing seventeen families bring out their household idols and burn them in his presence. Crowds constantly flocked to the public services every morning, and this even during harvest. When, at length, the two missionaries resident at Tientsin visited the favored region, their most sanguine expectations were more than realized; they found whole families who were recently heathens, now walking in the fear of God. Crowds applied for admission into the church by baptism; and persons, from many different places, came together, begging with much earnestness that they also and their several places of abode might share in the labours of the servants of Christ." Thus, God has mercifully blessed the ministry of His faithful servants; and so it always is, though the blessing seems to tarry, it is ours to wait; it will most certainly come in His own good time. There are many willing laborers now in the field; but we are in room for many more. Turn where we will to the right or to the left, at home or abroad, the same necessity appears. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." Let us pray earnestly, therefore, to the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest. LONDON, Jan. 16, 1868. I. E. B.

There is a difference between these two terms "Bible" and "Christianity" which deserves to be noticed. The nation had been Christian before this, and had heard the precepts of the gospel; but there is something in the Bible different from precept. It contains the history of God's dealings with man, and his favor to his chosen people, whom he guided amid many vicissitudes to a wonderful career and a magnificent destiny.

Christianity may be conceived of in a certain sense without the Bible. The gospel of John may give a man all that he wants for salvation; but the whole Bible, when it is given to a people, affords them a thousand new ideas; not only in religion, but in social and civil life. Its meaning, therefore, is broader than that of the term Christianity.

For the Christian Visitor.  
The Progress of Truth.  
BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

While there are many things in the church that are great sources of mischief, and cause us to mourn over the weakness and wickedness of man, there are still many things to cause us to rejoice in the power and all-sufficiency of God.

For instance, in England, has taken to itself of late a great name, and has made many converts to its heresies; yet we have to rejoice that the number of those has steadily, and in many parts rapidly increased, who depend not upon the waters of "Baptismal Regeneration" to wash away their stains, but upon the blood of Jesus, which was shed for that purpose, and which alone has power to cleanse the sin-sick soul. The formalist will strive to worship God in sacrifices, and rites, and ceremonies of an endless variety; but our God is getting to Himself a great army, whose only sacrifice is that of a "broken and a contrite heart," and who are contented to worship Him in the simplicity of the gospel of Christ.

Storms have raged by sea and by land; many a gallant ship has been sunk, with its live freight, deep in the surging billows; but the "gospel-ship" has moved majestically forward on her heavenward journey, landing many blood-bought souls on the shores of everlasting bliss.

Many of the churches in England have had refreshing seasons, and have added largely to their numbers "of such as shall be saved."

IN FRANCE,  
much seed has been sown, which already has brought forth fruit, and by God's blessing, will bring forth much more.

IN SPAIN,  
that priest-ridden land, where it is said that ladies are accustomed to kneel in ranks on the road-side to pay homage to their priests—there from two to three thousand have of late thrown off the Romish yoke, are reading the Bible for themselves, and are striving to worship God according to its inspired dictates.

IN PORTUGAL,  
among those who have lately come out from the Church of Rome, are two of her priests. May the Lord show many more the false position they are occupying, and help them to realize that there is but one Mediator between God and man; and that Christ's Church has one High Priest, who stands not daily ministering at altars made with men's hands, but who is ministering at the altar of God's mercy in heaven, where He ever liveth to make intercession for His people.

IN TURKEY,  
where the religion of Mahomet, and the Greek Church, prevails almost universally, many have been converted, and among them some in high positions, who have shown themselves not ashamed of the "Gospel of Christ," because they have found it to be "the power of God unto salvation."

IN ITALY,  
the truth is fast spreading, and numbers are attentively listening to the preaching of God's word. The temporal power of the Pope is greatly weakened, and many things give evidence that his temporal rule is coming to an end.

IN NORTH GERMANY,  
there has been an extensive revival of religion among the young, and large numbers have joined the army of Jesus.

IN SOUTH AFRICA,  
the Lord is working mightily, and one Church alone has received an addition of two hundred and fifty members.

Heathen lands during the last year have seen much of the salvation of our God, and He is fulfilling the promise He has given to His Son.—"Ask of Me, and I will give thee the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." The tidings from British India and China, which alone contain one half of the population of the world, are of the most encouraging nature.

THE BAPTIST MISSION  
among the Teluguos has, of late, been greatly blessed; and so great is the thirst for knowledge among the people, that many of them, it is said, travel long distances, laden with several days' provisions, to listen to the word of God, and so affected are many of them at the bare reading of the sufferings of our Lord, that they burst forth into weeping, and tears flow fast from eyes unaccustomed to weep.

Which Way is the Best?

How best to reach the heart of the Sabbath school scholar was the theme of discussion at a recent gathering of Sabbath school workers. Many were the wise suggestions offered. One superintendent said he had a teacher in his school whose class was always running over full. He had continually to take from it to fill up others. The secret of this he found in the fact that the teacher was very apt in illustrating her lessons, using a pencil and cards, and making drawings whenever the nature of the subject admitted of it. Another experienced one rose to say that he, too, had just such a teacher. But her success was due to a different cause. It was her personal interest in the joys and sorrows of each little one. Before the exercises commenced, she would ask about the sick sister at home, or the baby, or mamma, and thus she won their hearts and secured their attention to lessons when the time came.

But a third speaker, a pastor, had such a teacher to speak of. Her class was always full, and some of the little ones had become Christians. To learn her secret, he inquired one day of the class: "What makes you love your teacher so?" "O, she tells us about Jesus till she cries," was the reply.

Is not this worth remembering, Sabbath school teacher! It is good to illustrate. Learn how to do it, by all means. It is well to show a hearty interest in what interests our pupils. But most of all we need some of Jesus' love for their souls, and if we have it, it will become manifest. Let us remember "He that goeth forth with weeping bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."—Congregationalist.

Talmudic Proverbs.  
Even when the gates of prayer are shut in heaven, those of tears are open.

When the righteous die it is the earth that loses.

The lost jewel will always be a jewel, but the possessor who has lost it—well may he weep.

Life is the shadow of a bird in its flight—away dies the bird, and there is neither bird nor shadow.

Repeat one day before thy death.  
The reward of good works is like dates—sweet and ripening late.

Love your wife like yourself; honor her more than yourself.

The house that does not open to the poor shall open to the physician.

Let the honor of thy neighbour be to thee like thine own.

Rather be thrown into a fiery furnace than bring any one to public shame.

Hospitality is the most divine part of worship. When the thief has no opportunity for stealing he considers himself an honest man.

If thy friends agree in calling thee an ass, go and get a halter around thee.

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

The dog sticks to you on account of the crumbs in your pocket.

The cat wanted to have horns, and they took away his ears.

The soldiers fight, and the kings are the heroes. The thief invokes God while he breaks into the house.

When the ox is down, many are the butchers. Descend a step in choosing a wife—mount a step in choosing a friend.

If there is anything bad about you, say it yourself.

He who is ashamed will not easily commit sin. There is a great difference between him who is ashamed before his own self, and him who is only ashamed before others.

It is a good sign in man to be capable of being ashamed.

One contrition in man's heart is better than many flagellations.

The Lost Pearl.  
Most of the pearls come from the ocean. They are found in a kind of oyster which is taken by divers. The great pearl fishers are on the shores of Asia and the coasts of the adjoining islands.

The pearl-oyster is also found in fresh water, and in some of the streams of our own country. A few years ago, not far from the writer's home in Ohio, hundreds of pearls were found in the small streams. A college lad, in his vacation, went to a small stream to look for pearls. He waded about in the water a long time, found a few oysters, and on opening them was delighted to find one pearl that was very beautiful. It was round, and its lustre was very bright. He carried it home, kept it carefully for many years, when a jeweller set it in a gold ring, and the young man gave it to the young lady to whom he was affianced.

Time passed, and she wore that ring was widely separated from him who gave it; but the pearl with its silvery whiteness was a precious memento of steadfast love.

More precious is the pearl that Jesus speaks of. And you may find this pearl, and keep it as yours forever. Sell all that you have and buy it. This is what Jesus says: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a merchantman seeking goodly pearls; who, when he had found one pearl of great price, went and sold all that he had, and bought it."—Messenger.

ROWLAND HILL'S FAITH.—JONES says of Rowland Hill, that he habitually entertained such exalted views of the majesty and glory of God, in His justice, holiness and love, that there was a solemn awe in his mind in the prospect of meeting Christ in his kingdom. When he thought on these things, he said, "Behold, I am vile." An old friend inquired whether he had the comfort of assurance. He replied, "I cannot say that I have much joy; I have no triumph, but my mind is immovably fixed on the glorious atonement of Christ; there I rest while I cry, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'"

A SINGLE PRAYER.—John Howe once observed two men in a violent passion. The mutual cursing shocked his religious sensibilities. He looked at them, raised his hat, and said in a solemn voice: "I pray God to bless you both!" This prayer so impressed the quarrelsome men that they ceased their strife, and thanked Mr. Howe for his application.

Occupations for Women.

A writer lately gave in the New York Times an official list of nearly fifty occupations in which women are employed in the two cities of New York and Philadelphia, according to the census returns. The total number of females engaged in these and other branches in New York was 24,721, and in Philadelphia 30,633. But the totals are not less surprising than the variety of the occupations, and the fact that the percentage of females to males in all the mechanical occupations recorded by the census officers is 37.18 for New York, and 44.81 for Philadelphia. In other words, in this class of employments, of every seven workers, two are women. Who shall say that woman adds little to the manufactures of the country? Besides these trades, there must be very interesting statistics regarding the number of women employed in selling manufactured goods in the retail stores. There are few of the lighter occupations, at least, into which woman has not already established her "right" to enter.

The last new case of this kind we noticed was that of a lady acting as car-conductor. Dressed in a neat uniform of gray, she carried the duties of fare-taker in a horse-car with considerable success. We recall that this is precisely one of the contemplated female occupations over which Punch made so much fun, and of which Leech drew some exceedingly comical pictures—deeming it, of course, so extreme a case, and such an impossible occupation for woman as to make a good point for illustration.

Remarkable Phenomena.  
A letter from Niagara Falls gives the following description of the remarkable phenomena of low water at the Falls and elsewhere:

Thursday was a wonderful day in the annals of Niagara Falls. The strong easterly gale sent the water of Lake Erie westward, leaving the Niagara river and its tributaries lower than were ever known before. Buffalo creek was so low that all the vessels in it grounded, and Niagara Falls was a rivulet compared with its native grandeur. The bed of the American branch was so denuded that you could travel in its rocky bed without wetting your feet, and mysteries that were never before revealed came to light on that day. Rocks that heretofore were invisible appeared in their full grown deformity upon the surface, and great was the consternation among the many tribes. The Three Sisters were accessible to foot passengers, and many traversed where human foot had never trod, with perfect impunity and dry feet. Below the Falls was the wonder of wonders. The water was full twenty feet lower than usual, and the oldest inhabitant gazed in wonder at the grand transformation. Near Suspension Bridge the celebrated rock at Witter's mill, upon which a drowning man caught and was rescued several years ago, which barely projects its head above the water, was laid bare twenty feet above the surface.

Useful Hints.  
Wood ashes and common salt wet with water, will soak the cracks of a stove and prevent the smoke from escaping.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors of red, green or yellow.

Soda saltpetre will bleach very white. One spoonful is enough for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for garden plants, or for garden yards when sandy.

Wash your tea trays with cold suds, polish with a little flour and rub with a dry cloth.

Frozen potatoes make more starch than fresh ones; they also make nice cake.

A hot shovelful over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim-milk and water will restore craps.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soft soap suds and not rinsed.

Your flat irons are rough, rub them with fine salt.

Oat straw is the best for filling beds. It should be changed once a year.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

Scotch snuff put in a hole where crickets come out will destroy them.

A gallon of strong ley put in a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry on a corn will soon kill it.

Good Butter.  
Let any country farmer go through Quincy Market, and see what nice discrimination our butter dealers select and sort their butter, and he would see the great pecuniary advantage to be derived in making butter just right. A very little thing which might easily have been obviated at the time, often depreciates the price of butter several cents per pound; and no farmer can afford to lose this.

A correspondent of the N. W. Farmer well says: