## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Is Published every THURSDAY, by

BARNES & Co., AT THEIR OFFICE,

58 Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :- Cash in Advance. One Copy, for one year, ..... \$2 00

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

affords an excellent medium for advertising.

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PHOTOGRAPHS! SPECIAL NOTICE.

Right on the Corner King and Germain Streets. MR. MARSTERS thanks the public for their very liberal patronage in the past, and begs to say that having just thoroughly Kenovated, Enlarged and Improved his Establishment and increased his facilities for producing First-Class Work, he is determined to merit a largely increased patronage.

He has now the finest rooms and best skylights in the

City, and is enabled, by long experience and practice, to promise his patrons a style of work that is not surpassed anywhere, with perfect confidence.

Notwithstanding the present low prices, he will use only the Best Materials, having made ample arrangements to

procure them.

A newly fitted up Ladies' Dressing Room, which is entirely private, has been added for the convenience of his Lady customers.

All kinds of work furnished at short notice.

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N. B.—Having in possession the Negatives of his predecessor, Mr. J. N. Durland, copies can be furnished.

Remember, right on the Corner King and Germain Sts May 30.

J. D. MARSTERS. FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS!

PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867 The first and only prizes for Cabinet Organs was awarded to A. LAURILLIARD.

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APRILLIARD exh bits a fine toned large Cabinet
Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,

FIRST PRIZE.

Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case,
Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of great
power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable
Mention. Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-nut, 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 respectfully solicited.
PIANO WAREROOM—Sheffield House, No. 5, Market
Square. (Oct 17.1 A. LAURILLIARD.

## Royal Insurance Company

FIRE. MODERATE PREMIUMS.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses. LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

EXPLOSION OF GAS MADE GOOD.

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Hitherto among the Largest ever Declared by any Office. RESOLUTION OF DIRECTORS, 1867 To increase further the Proportion of Profils

to Assured. PROFITS DIVIDED EVERY FIVE YEARS, To Policies then in existence, Two entire Years.

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And Large Reserve Fund. Deposited at Ottawa in Dominion Securities, \$150,000.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1809. 22,000,000 Sterling.

EIRE DEPARTMENT. THIS COMPANY Insures against loss or damage by Fire—Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property, Stores, Merchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Harbour,

and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms. Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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held to be indisputable and free from extra premiums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after For Rates and other information apply at the Office of the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbury HENRY JACK. rincess and Canterbury HENRY JACK,

FIRST GOLD MEDAL MASON & HAMLIN.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1857. CDMUND E. KENNAY, Pianoforte Maker, Deeps respectfully to inform the public that he has obtained the Agency of the two most celebrated makers in the world, viz., Mason & Hamlin's Cabiner Organs, and the world, viz., Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and Chicketing & Sox's Planorortes.

A Large Stock of the above on hand. Please call and examine, or send for an illustrated Circular. As the whole of the above stock has been personally selected by the Subscriber, and being a Planoforte maker himself, he can warrant every instrument with confidence.

warrant every instrument with confidence.
Plunofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired, taken in Exchange and to Rent. (Established 21 years.) No. 120 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

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, Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, In addition to the above In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-olders of the Company are personally responsible for all olicies issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

A GENCY.

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 purchas-

ribers have always on hand-Doors, Sasuss

Our personal attention is given to every variety of Carentering, House Building and General Jobbing, and morate charges made.

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
April 4.

Dooley's Building, Waterloo St.

M. FRANCIS & SONS,

New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

ns' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calt,



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

Christian

New Series, Vol. VII., No. 33. Whole No. 345.

For the Christian Visitor. To the Rev. Wm. George, Missionary elect t Burmah. BY REV. JAMES SPENCER.

By love constained go and proclaim To distant Karens veiled in night, The potency of that bless'd name Which changes darkness into light.

With straining eyes they westward look For men their bondage to release, To bring them to the Holy Book And publish on their mountains peace.

Go then and seek that wandering flock, Whose land no living waters give, And point to them the Smitten Rock, And bid them drink its streams and live.

Go to that parched and arid field, With heavenly seeds implant the ground: So shall the descrt harvests vield, And with the reaper's song resound.

Go, take to them the living bread Which God to us has freely given, And let their famished souls be fed With manna that came down from heaven. Go bid the lame with gladness bound,

And teach the silent tongue to sing, And let the distant vales resound The praise of Zion's Glorious King.

Rupert's Land, or the Great Fertile Wheat Belt of the North American Continent. This information may be relied upon, says the

Nor'- Wester, as anthentic, and will be found interesting to all enquirers, and especially to the intending emigrant:-

People emigrate that they may better their condition in life; and, as health and prospe:ity are blessings both allied, and desirable for our worldly comfort, the intending emigrant should ask: Where is the land in which health may be the best preserved or restored, and which at the same time is calculated to give me a prosperous return for my labor? And if a country or province be found which will be at all likely to answer to the above conditions, it would be exceedingly unwise not to choose it for a future home in preference to any other. And, believing that this territory—formerly known as Rupert's Land, or the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory—will fulfil the required conditions, we take this occasion to place before the intending emigrant, both in the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and in Great Britain, the following condensed information relative to the country; and synthetic ITS STUATION.

This territory is situated to the west and norththe Rocky Monntains westward, and to the Arctic Sea in the north. It is bounded on the south ANNUAL INCOME, nearly \$800,000 Sterling. by the United States at the 49th parallel of lati-

> It lies in the same latitudes that govern the most fertile portions of Europe. A reference to the map will show that a portion of France, the whole of Belgium and Holland, a large portion of Germany, and best part of Russia lie to the north of the 49th parallel of latitude; while the whole of Great Britain and Ireland lie to the northward of 50° north latitude.

ITS EXTENT. It comprises about 2,000,000 square miles within the bounds above mentioned, and contains an area of about 360,000 square miles of prairie, or natural meadow land. The rest of this immense territory is occupied by onr lakes, forests, and mineral regions.

Lakes Winnipeg, Manitobah, Winnipegoose, Lake of the Woods, Athabasca, and Great Slave Lake, are very large bodies of water; and the river system of the country comprises such streams. as the Saskatchewan, Peace, English, Mackenzie, Assiniboine, Red, Winnipeg, and Rainy rivers, and their branches. Some of these rivers are thousands of miles in length, and flow in the very directions needed for a great system of internal navigation. The rivers in the Fertile Wheat Belt run eastward, and require no great effort nor cost to place them in full connection with the lake and river system of the St. Lawrence valley. A river system of 10,000 miles in length is in close connection with this settlement.

Our navigable waters extend to the very base of the Rocky Mountains, and drain the best lands on the continent.

The prairie or meadow lands extend from the Lakes of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg to the base of the Rocky Mountains, west, and from the 49th parallel to lat. 60°, in the neighborhood of Laird's river, a branch of the Mackenzie. The ongest axis being a line drawn from the U.S. boundary line, a little west of long. 97º W. to long. 1200 W. north lat. 550. The prairie lands, composing what is termed the Fertile or Wheat Belt of the continent, are stretched out to a great distance on each side of the above mentioned line, and, as far as actual experience has shown, the climate cannot be excelled in the world for healthfulness. We have no diseases peculiar to the country, and fever and ague, the bane of the Western States of the American Union, are here unknown, with the exception of a few imported cases, and they were soon cured. Our winters commence about the 1st of December, and our spring in the later part of March, and the 1st of grain to the eastern markets. April. Our rivers break up between the 1st of April and the middle of May, and the seed time commences about the 15th April. The growth Wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, melous, and all of the ordinary vegetables attain perfection in the re-

Our winters are colder by the thermometer than Central Ontario, but they are more equable than in the United States or in Canada. The snow never falls to a great depth, and we have no thaws, and sleets and mud in our winters which render that season so unpleasant and unhealthy in other places. In a word, our winters are a little longer than in the region of Toronto. our springs a little shorter, our summers as long, and autumns somewhat shorter, and our Indian summers are longer and far more delightful than can be seen elsewhere.

Our air is very pure and invigorating, and im-nigrants need dread no ordeal of acclimatization. We have no epidemic diseases.

Bear in mind that, from the operation of physishment in this City

Wholesale and retail buyers will please call and judge for hemselves in regard to quality and prices.

The Goods recommended in this establishment can be called on—strict orders being given to the salesmen not to misrepresent goods. Terms UASIL.

M. FRANCIS & SONS.

GEORGE THOMAS With the subject of mean annual temperature.

GEORGE THOMAS,

Commission Herchant and Ship Broker,

Water Street, St. John.

Control Fire hearts of Labrador, and it runs south of England, passes through the most delightful and ferbes.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

in some parts of this country.

seasons are more equal than in Canada.

We have upwards of 200,000,000 of acres of land, whose soil, as a general thing, is unimpeachable for its fertility. In many places, especially in this settlement, it is composed of a rich black vegetable loam, with a clay subsoil, and portions of it have been cropped for the last fifty years without the addition of a particle of manure, and still it would be called most excellent land elsewhere. In such soil 20 returns of wheat are not uncommon, averaging 65 lbs to the bushel. Of potatoes the return is often 30 bushels to one way from any part of Canada. St. Cloud is 450

half bushels, sowing. ITS NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

In the Animal Kingdom we have the Buffalo of the Plains, the Moose, the Elk, Reindeer, Autelope, Mountain sheep, Black, Grizzly and Cinnamon Bears, Wolves, Foxes, Lynxes, Martens, Minks, Muskrats, Otters, Fishers and Beavers, These animals are plentifully enough in different parts of the country, and their peltries have, for hundreds of years been the only articles of commercial exchange, and export.

In the Vegetable Kingdom we have of fruits the wild Plum, the Cherry, and the Service-berry, the high bush and swamp Cranberry, Dew-berry, Gooseberry, and the Black and Red Current. The wild Black Current is very good, especially when introduced into the garden. Our forest trees. comprise the Pine, the white and black Spruce, the Canada Balsam, the Tamarack, the Basswood, the whitewood Poplar, the Aspen, Balm of Giead Poplar, Oak, Ash, and Ash leaved Maple.

In the Mineral Kingdom we have everything ecessary for our future development among the nations. Our coal measures are among the largest in the world, and are situated in the very laces where coal will be the most needed. We excellent quality. We have an abundance of railway station. asphaltum or mineral pitch; plaster of Paris, sulphur, alum, mineral paints, porcelain earth, etc., also exist in great quantities. Lime and sandstone is very plentiful, and near enough to be employed for building purposes without great ex-pense for transportation. Granite, slate, and other rocks abound between here and Ontario.

Among our known metals are gold, copper, iron, etc. But our metallic resources, which good evidence shows to be among the best in the world, the evidences of geology are to be relied upon, we shall soon show to the world some of the richest minds of the valuable metals which exist.

THE POPULATION.

The present population of this settlement is computed to be about 14,000 sonls, and it is located upon the banks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The people are mostly of Scotch and French Canadian origin, and are pretty equally divided among the two races. We have also a goodly number of Canadians and Americans among us. Although so long hid from the outside world, our people are shrewd and intelligent, as a general thing. So far as they could, they have made the most of the little advantages they have enjoyed.

Our present population should be doubled with

in a twelvemonth. CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The different religious denominations of this ettlement are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan and Methodist. Churches are plentiful and the different denominations have their schools in every parish. There are two high schools for the education of boys, and a college, in which they can have the advantages of a good classical education.

There are also two high schools for the educa tion of girls and young women.

Religious and secular instruction is as well at tended to at present as circumstances will admit. but as our country advances, so will our educational system become perfected.

CH Win Adl to ITS MARKETS! done bession

Possessing, as this territory does, the true Wheat Belt of the continent, which is watered tains and running eastward, it will be great mat realize fortunes. ter, when farmers have wheat to sell over and above the internal demand, to transport such grain to this point by water, thence into Lake Superior, by the roads building and in contemplation. The carrying trade of this country points towards the St. Lawrence valley and thence it will have access to the markets of the world. With the exception of some 350 miles to be traversed by rail, there is no portion of Western America so well adapted for all the purposes of internal navigation and rior markets will be good for some years to come, as flour is coming constantly more and more into demand among the Indians of the interior. They have never been adequately supplied as vet.

The market is good now and probably will be good until our communication with Lake Superior is effected, and then we may send our surplus

Live stock will also find a ready home demand for years to come. Horses vary in price from £10 to £30 stg. Oxen from £8 to £14. Cows from to £30 stg. Oxen from £8 to £14. Cows from 2. The patient is sometimes deprived of the £4 to £7. There is a great demand among our interior population and the Indians for woollen that he is indisposed to walk to the house of God. of vegetation is exceedingly rapid; and harvest L4 to £7. There is a great demand among our commences about the first week in August.— interior population and the Indians for woollen goods, and they should be manufactured here as soon as possible.

WHO SHOULD COME.

All who love the "dear old flag" of Britain.

All who are in favor of British American institu tions being extended and perpetuated over the whole of British America under the Dominion of Canada. All who desire by industry and prudeace to advance their own interests as well as those of our common country. All who desire health and long life. All who wish farms with soil of the richest kind, and already cleared for the plough. All who have brawny arms and a determination to use them. All who have pluck and perseverance. All who possess a small capital, say from £100 to £2,000, and desire to put it to say from £100 to £2,000, and desire to put it to the best use. All who understand the trades of house-building in their kinds, such, as carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, &c., and cabinet and chair makers, shoemakers, farmers, wool growers, cheesemakers, and any one understanding the useful avocation of life, but who find

it enters the Pacific to the North of China, where fort they have enjoyed in older countries; all the climate is more severe than 60° north lat, who expect to have their bread buttered on both sides before they have earned the butter for one Our mean annual temperature is about the side; all who expect to eat apples before orchards same as the central portion of Ontario; but our are planted and grown; all who will sigh for the advantages of a railway before we have time to build it; those who expect to enjoy the fruits of other people's labor; those who are particular as to the tie of their cravats, who part their hair in the middle; those who are unwilling to put their shoulders to the wheel of progress; -all such had better not come. The country is very large, still

we have no room for them just at present. The only available route open for travel at present is by way of St. Paul, in Minnesota. St. Paul or St. Cloud, Minu., can be reached by railbushel planted. One instance is recorded of 75 miles from this town, Winnipeg, and nothing but bushels of barley being reaped from one and a a good prairie road intervenes. There are stage connections between St. Cloud and Fort Abererombie some 280 miles from here, thence you will have to take a Red River conveyance to this point. Your better way will be to buy a light waggon in St. Paul or St. Cloud and come through by your own conveyance. The rig-out will be very useful to you here; but, should you wish to sell, you can get the price you will have to pay for it. Get your waggon covered or carry a tent, and prepare yourself to camp out after leaving St. Cloud. You will then find your trip very pleasant, and yourself in robust health when you

TIME TO COME.

The pleasantest time to travel under the present circumstances, is at any time between April and November. In the mosquito season, purchase nets at St. Cloud or elsewhere. The mosquito season continues for about six weeks, still during that time the most of the tripping is done.

It will take you about three weeks to trave here from St. Cloud, by your own conveyance if you come in companies or families.

The cost of coming from Canada varies with circumstances; parties traveling in company have salt springs in abundance-some of them should be able to get here for £10 or £15 each, producing brine which yields from 25 to 33 per from Canada. The railway fare you will be betcent. of salt. Some throw up natural salt of an ter able to ascertain for yourselves, at the nearest

TO BE REMEMBERED.

Our land is mostly prairie and is ready for the plough. This should be remembered by those who have witnessed the life long toil and trouble of clearing of all wood farms. We have a suffi ciency of woodland to furnish building and fencing material for some time to come. All you need to do is to choose your home in some place not far from the settlement (and not interfering with any one else), and to build your house, fence in fields, put in your plough and your claim is established under present circumstances; and, as soon as the Government of the Dominion is justituted and the lands surveyed, whilst nobody will be disturbed in his possession, the contiguous lands will be offered at rates calculated to foster and encourage a large emigration. Also remember the wonderful extent of this territory and reflect upon the improbability of there being any crowding for land during many generations to

Flax and hemp thrive here remarkably well, and any party understanding the culture of flax might start a linseed oil mill to advantage. It would be well if some one would come in and

pay attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar. A manufactory of woollen goods would meet

with a ready sale for all that they could possibly produce. This country is also very rich in coal and iron and other useful minerals and metals, and they should be developed by experienced men. Such

Stock-raising is another thing which will pay well. Nothing but the natural grasses are cut for

Agricultural implements find a ready sale here, and a manufactory of reapers, mowers, fanning mills, ploughs, harrows, &c., will do well if

We also need a good tanner or two. Good cheese is an article almost unknown in the settlement, and a cheese factory should do

well amongst us. Farmers understanding the cultivation of fruit, such as apples, pears, plums and cherries of hardy varieties, should introduce such kinds into the by immense streams rising in the Rocky Moun- settlement. The first fruit grows among us will

Sunday Sickness.

Dr. -, among other valuable papers, a few years ago, published one describing this remarkab'e disease, which has not yet been treated in

1. This disease is of the intermittent kind, attacking the patient with violent paroxysms, which return every seventh day. These paroxysms return only on the Lord's day, and hence it is called commerce. In the meantime our local and inte- Sunday sickness; but by the faculty it is technically known by no other name than "Diei Do-

> 2. It partakes somewhat of the nature of ague, especially as it is attended with a great degree of coldness. This coldness is first apparent early in the morning of the Lord's day, in many cases seizing the patient before he has left his bed. But it begins in the region of the heart, and is attended with duliness of the head, followed by yawning and lethargy.

> 4. In some cases this attack has come upon them after they have gone to the house of God, and has been attended with vawning and

> 5. In other cases, there has been great uneasiness in the house of God, and a disposition to complain of the length of the service, though they have been known to sit very contentedly in play house several hours at a time.

6. Persons affected with this disease never mourn on account of their confinement from publie worship, as many afflicted with other diseases often do. 7. Tuese persons often surprise their neighbors with great activity and health on Monday, how-

patients during the intervening days of the week.

9. There also seems to be a loss of appetite for savory food, and a want of relish for panis vita, bread of life, which in this case, is the indispensa-

Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 33

Love over against Love.

In one of Spurgeon's late sermons, we find this

searching appeal: Oh, the depth of love there is

Disitor.

in the forgiveness of sins according to the riches of His grace! What a work of grace was that which changed your nature, to make you love what once you hated! And what a work it has been to keep the helm of your vessel right !oftentimes the current would have drifted you back to the old rock and wrecked you; but a strong hand has kept the head of the vessel heavenward; a blessed wind has filled the sail; and though you have made but slow progress, still you are on the way to the fair haven. I cannot measure the love which God has shown me, poor me, though I am only one of His family. But what does this love say to me and to you but this -it calleth to another deep; oh, how ought I to love my God who has so loved me ? oh, how I ought to hate the sin which made my Saviour bleed ! Beeps of the Saviour's grief, ye call to deeps of spiritual repentance. The agonies of Christ call us to the slaughter of our sins. Brethren, if God so loved us, it calls to another deep-we ought also so to love one another. If God forgave us, behold another deep of obligation to forgive all those who have offended against us. How can I love the saints of God enough who are the brethren of Him who loved me even to the death ? As for poor sinners, if God saved me, how I ought to lay out my life to try and save them! If I have, indeed, found peace with God through the blood of the cross, how I ought to seek the lost sheep, still lost and wandering, as I also once was ! If Jesus has so loved me, how I ought to love Him! Brethren, I dare not, at this hour, say a word against other Christian people, though I might fairly do so; but I will accuse myself, and own that I have hardly caught so much as an idea of what a consecrated man ought to be. I have read the lives of those of God's servants whose enthusiasm has been fervent, and whose consecration has been complete, and I have felt that they were like a huge Colossus, and I a dwarf walking under their huge legs. Oh, but to serve Christ as He ought to be served does not mean giving Him a trifle now and then out of our estate, and never knowing that we have given it. It means pinching ourselves right cheerfully to serve His cause. It does not mean saying a good word sometimes for Him when it would be shameful to be silent, but it means making our whole life a testimony of His dear love.

I Will Give Nothing.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but tendeth to poverty."-Prov. xi. 24.

presented to his minister a handsome donation, and turning to his three sons, who had witnessed the transaction, he advised them to imitate the example. 'My dear boys,' said be, 'you have heard the case; now what will you give?' One said, 'I will give all my pocket will furnish;' another said, 'I will give half that I have in my purse;' the third sternly remarked, 'I will give

Some years after, the minister had occasion to visit the same place, and recollecting the family ne had called upon, he inquired into the actual position of the parties. He was informed that the generous father was dead; the youth who had so cheerfully given all his store was living in affluence: the son who had divided his pocket money, was in comfortable circumstance; but the third, who had indignantly refused to assist, and haughtily declared be would give 'nothing,' was so reduced, as to be supported by the two bro-

The above anecdote is a striking illustration of the words of Solomon. Men of property should contribute largely; they should recellect that they are responsible to God for the use they make of their fortunes, and He will bereafter call for the account .- London Church Witness.

A "Finished" Young Lady.

A young lady sends to the New York Tribune

her estimation of what is accomplished in some of our Ladies' Seminaries: " A thorough education in four years! Yes, that is the tutorial cry of the country; metaphysics, languages, history, philosophy, mathematics, zoology, etc., etc., not to mention the modern accomplishments, so modernly indispensable, of playing the piano and singing. But after all their studying, resolving, reciting, thrumming, and 'unparalleled advantages,' what do they know? That is the question, and one, too, that may be speedily answered: They know remarkably little. 'But,' says some one, our girls are surely bright, quick, and do study: while, without doubt, our professors, preceptors, and lecturers, are all that they are represented to be !' Certainly our girls are bright, are quick, but, shall I say it, that is about all. I was a pupil at one of the first female colleges in the country, and being observant, I had tolerable good opportunities of judging of the training received there. In the first place, the girls rarely studied; they generally 'knew' their lessons, just by means of that same brightness and quickness, fond father and mother, which Julia, and Kate, and Melisse are so overflowing with. The lessons were practically 'learned' and said off, but an hour after the recitation, I know that ninetenths of those could not have told what their lesson was about-and why? Because the American girl is terribly deficient in brain! There is no mistake about it, although it is very hard to say; they care no more for knowledge than a man would care to wear a new fashioned bonnet. In proof of this, find me the girl, who, on leaving college, school, or seminary, thinks her education incomplete, or dreams of studying at home by herself. There are none, or almost none. 'Study indeed! Have I not just graduated at - College ! Study ! oh, no : I am going to enjoy myself, and it's about time, I should think! How many times have I listened to words like these? Poor things, little do they know (or, I may add, care,) that the foundation of their education is only laid. But it is said, 'they must know something to pass such examinations, before such learned committees!' Let me initiate vou, Mr. Editor, into the mysteries of an examination. Six years ago, I was a pupil at the college I mentioned before, and a member of the second French class. I did not know how to read French understandingly, I could not compose a single sen-

CHRISTIAN VISITOR, 58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B

Che Christian Visitor

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family

the way in which most of our examinations were prepared for; even the compositions read and auded on these interesting occasions were not infrequently verbatim copies of essays clipped from unfamiliar works, recommended by one of our teachers as containing 'useful ideas on the subject you are about to undertake, my dear.' Oh! it disgusts me completely, when I remember the paltry tricks we were encouraged in, and that were suggested to us there. If, as children, we went to school to be instructed in the art of deceiving, what wonder that we are adepts in it

A BOLD PREACHER .- The boldness which Paul lesired the Christians to pray might be given him, is illustrated by an anecdote of Samuel

When president of Princeton College, he visted England for the purpose of obtaining donaions for the institution. The king (George III.) and the curiosity to hear a preacher from the wilds of America. He accordingly attended. and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the house in such terms as these: 'He is a wonderful man!' 'Why, he beats my bishop,' &c. Davis observing that the king was attracting more attention than himself, pansed, and looking his majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following beautiful rebuke: 'When the ion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silent.' The king instantly shrunk back in his seat, and remained quiet the remainder of the sermon. The next day the u onarch sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observing at the same time to his courtiers, 'He is an honest man-an honest man.'

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL .- Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, gracefu! woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough going straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures. and circumstances, and scenes, and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but in a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to put it in the shape of hanging baskets; allow them to have their favorite trees. learn them to wander in the prettiest woodlets: A minister soliciting aid towards his chapel, show them where they can best view the sunset; waited upon an individual distinguished for his rouse them in the morning, not with the stern time to work" but with the enthusiastic " see the beautiful sunrise!" buy for them pretty pietures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege and they will make your home beautiful.

> TELL YOUR MOTHER. -- I wonder how many girls tell their mother everything. Not these "young ladies, who, going to and from school, smile, bow and exchange notes and cartes de visite with young men who make fun of them and their pictures, speaking in a way that would make their cheeks burn with shame if they knew it. All this, most credulous and romantic young ladies, they will do, although they gaze at your fresh young faces admiringly and send or give you charming verses and boquets. No matter what "other girls" do, don't vou do it. School girl flirtation may end disastrously, as many a foolish, wretched young girl could tell you. Your yearning for some one to love is a great need of every woman's heart. But there is a time for everything. Don't let the bloom and freshness of your heart be brushed off in silly flirtations. Render yourself truly intelligent. And, above all, tell your mother everything. Never be ashamed to tell her who should be your best triend and confidant all you think and feel. It is so strange that so many young girls will tell every person before mother that which is most important that she should know. It is very sad that indifferent persons should know more about her own fair daughter than she does herseif.

Annie Bradley, a young woman about 29 years of age, committed suicide in Detroit by taking laudanum. She was a native of Nova Scotia, and it is believed has a sister living in Perth. at which place her parents died some years since. The cause was seduction and descrition.

The Labrador ship Harmony, sent annually to the Moravian mission among the Esquimaux, sailed from England, June 15th, on the one hundredth voyage. During this time not one of the vessels has ever been lost, though often exposed to extreme danger in storms and ice. A large number were present, and impressive services

HOT MILK A REMEDY .- Hot milk has been successfully tried in Bengal, as a remedy for diarrhæa. A letter from a resident says that a pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhæa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera, or dysentery. It is perfectly soothing to the whole alimentary canal. Haif a pint every meal, generally reduces gradually and pleasantly any ordinary

The Temperance Reform is steadily advancing. despite the squirming of the lager beerites, and heir whiskey sympathizers of Boston. It has reached the highest seat in Britain next its throne. The next Convocation of Canterbury are to discuss the evils and remedies of intemperance. Leading representatives of the Church are to set forth the awful facts, and suggest remedies which will be prohibition so far as Sunday bars. The only end is entire prohibition. That will yet come. - Zion's Herald, Boston.

STARTLING RAILROAD INCIDENT .- A. D. Richardson tells the New York Tribune this incident of Pacific Rallroad experience on the descending grade :- At Echo, the other evening, three freight trains stood upon the main track, when word came flashing over the telegraph from the Superintendent: "A locomotive and tender, with steam up and with nobody on board, have broken from a freight train, and started down the grade." Ah, then and there was hurrying to and fro! In a few minutes came a second message : "She has just passed Castle Rock Station." Never were three trains got off from a sliding with less tence grammatically, but I had a correct pronunciation. Examination day drew nigh, and I was almost frightened out of my wits by being informed that I was to speak a long selection in French, before the august committee. I studied the allotted piece, however, and recited it womanfully, on the appointed day, amid the applause of delighted spectators. I received the first honor of my class, and was spoken of as wonderfully proficient in the Gallic tongue. Thus were the audience duped, the judges duped, and I may mid, that I was almost duped mytelf. This is