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ds of work furnished at short notice

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS! PROVINCIAL :EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867 The first and only prizes for Cabiner Organs was awarded to A. LAURILLIARD.
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nents are equal in every respect to the best the nature of the thing, as intimated in the context, rs, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than The peace made through the blood of Uhrist's cross,

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For the Christian Visitor.

The Love of God.

BY THE REV. TIMOTHY HARLEY.

We've stood in mute confusion on the shore.

But vainly have we sought to vent in words. The awe and admiration felt within

At such a sight: we only could exclaim,

And with a soul akin to grandeur, views

The Himalaya mountains, or the Alps?

Those ancient piles of dread magnificence.

But what are hills or oceans to God's love !

He binds the waters in a sandy garb, and and metes them in the hollow of his hand.

And He could well contain within His fist

Ten thousand worlds of liquid element.
But could He limit to His hand his love?

His life-blood, permeating every vein.
When the kind father of the prodigal
Beheld through eyes of love his coming child,
His heart of love in deep compassion broke;
On feet of love he ran; his arms of love

Met close around the neck of penitence; His lips of love bestowed a pardoning kiss;

His tongue of love poured forth a thrilling street

Of richest mercy, while with joy he cried,
"Let us be merry! this my son was dead,
But lives again: was lost, but now is found."
So God, in dealing with the sinner brought

To mourn his sinful state and seek for grace,

No angry look; no sharp, reproachful word; No arm uplifted; no vindictive frown;

Yea, when the timid suppliant would retreat,

That eye so keen to view the broken heart ;

Which struggles for expression with the tear

That voice so ready to allay the grief, And south the anguish of the troubled breast;

Though often thought to be with terror dressed;

That heart which, which like the waters of the

to that addressed to the Church at Ephesus about the

same time. The resemblance between them is strik-

ing. They have, indeed, the same family features-

were conceived and brought forth together-dispatch-

ed by the same post and written, with much the

same design, to neighbouring churches. They are

twin sisters, and, in their examination, ought not to

be separated. The texts referred to ere also nearly

allied. The grand idea in that to Colosse-still fresh

in Paul's mind, is repeated in that to Ephesus, with

some slight modification, occasioned by the circum-

The context in Colossians is a digression, and the

assage under consideration its climax. In it the

Anostle describes the supreme dignity of his Lord

and Master as the best, and, in his view, the only

preservative against the false philosophy and vain

deceit to which the brethren were just then exposed.

"For," said he, "it pleased the Father that in him,"

i. e. in Christ, "should all fullness dwell." The full-

ness here is all the fullness of grace and glory that is necessary to a complete and eternal salvation. All

this dwells in Christ, as the covenant head of his

people. It is the good pleasure of God that it should

be so. This act of sovereignty on the part of the

first person in the ever-blessed Trinity, as the repre-

sentative of Deity in this federal transaction, extends

still further: for "having made peace through the blood of his cross," he, "by him," i. e. by Christ,

" is also pleased to reconcile all things unto himself."

The word for reconcile, in this place, conveys the

idea of making friends, without any reference to the

manner in which it is done. The mode, time, or

form, in effecting this, can only be ascertained from

is but a modification of this reconciliation-denoting

the way by which, in this case, it is accomplished,

The "all things," here refer to the universe at large,

specially to the intelligent part of it; indeed, in fair

xegesis, it can include nothing less. Its boundary

ceding. It comprehends the all things created by and for Christ. The faithful in Christ Jesus at Ephesus, are informed that the scheme of mercy in its ultimate, as well as in its immediate effect, is a

mystery—a thing hidden in God—unknown and be-yond men, until revealed. It is God's own purpose,

Christ-but it was conceived in God's own heart :

nor can any reason be assigned for it, otherwise than that which originated in God's own bosom—inde-

"that in the dispensation of the fullness of times, be might gather together in one all things in Christ."

rangement—such as the parent of a family would make and cause to be carried out, in all its details, with regard to every person and thing connected with his catablishment. The times refer to the successive epochs in the history of the development of God's purpose, to gather together under one head—for such is the import of the word—all things in Christ and the fullness of the times, to that arrangement, organized in infinite wisdom, and secured by Almighty power,

ident of and apart from, anything extra

himself. This purpose is God's good pleasure, this pleasure is good in exercising the bestowned good—and only good. It is in accordance we

he purposed in himself : true, it takes effect in

is already marked out in the verses immediately pre-

O'erflows and inundates a wretched world,

Though not with waves of death but streams

That ear ne'er heavy to the inward cry

Displays His love in all He says and does.

Nothing to drive the trembling soul away.

Or hide behind the possibility

smiles,

With him the hoary deep is but a drop

Of dew upon the flower soon to fade :

Ah, no ! it fills the whole of deity.

With reverential awe we say, 'tis as

He weighs the ponderous mountains in a scale And balances the hills with vanity.

And watched the dark, blue sea, expanding wide

O what an overcoming theme is This!

(Continued.)

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

New Series, Vol. VII., No. 30. Whole No. 342.

Christian

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

in all its parts, for each respective period, in which ries on the Alabama question. If the people of nothing is out of place-nor does anything happen the United States wish to do what those Englishwithin or beyond its time. In both these passages men who purchased rebel stock and made the things upon the earth include that whole creation, of which Paul elsewhere speaks, that groans, and travails, on account of sin, from man's first apostacy until now; and the things in Heaven take in the higher and more distant spheres of creation, even the Heaven of Heavens itself, and all therein. In the latter, the words "by Him" occur twice. Their re- America, Mr. Disraeli might still hope to die in "Lord God Almighty! great and marvellous
Are all Thy works," Who can conceive the
thoughts
Awakened in the mind of one who stands, petition is emphatic. It gives prominence to the the Premiership of England. The nation would

first in the mind of the Apostle. Satan is on the limits. His influence does not appear to extend much to be only bounded by the universe—to be felt by all worlds and all things. The most distant worlds, so thickly strewn as to seem but dim and nebulous masses, are not exempt. In consequence of it, this globe, as far as its present organization is concerned, is isolated from others in the same system, as also from all those of all other systems, at least in a moral point of view. Angels and men are estranged, and the harmony that pervaded all God's works interrupted. Deity-naked Deity-as seen by an intelligent creature, in the awful displays of his justice and holiness on account of sin, is a Being-the object of dread rather than love. The innocent and pure are inspired with awe at the doom of wicked angels and men. Thep feel, no doubt, their own insecurity, and see that it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. But in the face of Jesus, the Divine glory presents a very different aspect. In Christ, in his glorious person, and in his finished work, JEHO-VAH is seen as a just God, and at the same time, a Of hearing from the throne the dread "depart!"
(A fear which lives but in the guilty breast:)
Then forward springs the pitying God! that hand
Of His so slow to strike, so swift to save; Saviour. Christ, as God-man, is the centre of attraction to all worlds. His sinless humanity is the perfection of human nature. It is, as it were, a loadstone. It attracts to the throne, and to Him that sits thereon, all things, Sinners are reconciled to God -at one with Him-by the blood of the cross, and made friends with the holy and happy. These, too, in their turn, are reconciled to God-no longer at a That countenance e'er clothed with gracious

All these are stirred, all these together move as some take them, exactly identical. The one ex-And, like as many fountains pour their rich, Exhaustless fullness on the sin-bent head. presses the result of what is stated in the other. All things are reconciled to God, that, in the dispensa-Or, like some mighty timepiece, work; the hands And hammer speaking loud the hour of love. tion of the fullness of the times, they might be gathered together under one head, and that head is Uhrist. Such is this attribute, that when God's heart Christ took not hold of angels to redeem them. Shall cease to love, Himself shall cease to be. Satur and his retinue have no part in this reconcilia- wrought upon the moral integrity and domestic tion. And, as to the finally impenitent, they reject Horæ Biblice. this reconciliation and depart from the world in unbelief. There remains no more sacrifice for sins to them. The wrath of God abideth on them. They are ETERNAL PUNISHMENT OF SIN. not included among the things on earth, as these are limited, in the context, to such, and only to them, as Col. i. 19, 20; Eph. i. 10. The epistle to the saints at Colosse is very similar

have redemption in the blood of Christ. Devils and inredeemed men, as well as their abode in Gehenna, are ignored in this new state of things. They affect not the unity of Christ's government in his administration of the affairs of the new Heavens and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.

distance from Him, they feel their own security-are

in Christ, raised to a higher state of glorification.

itself, it may be, is, by it, forever placed beyond the

reach of another revolt. The two passages are not,

From the London Correspo

The Foremost Topic of Discussion-State of British Opinion on the Relations of England and America-No War Practically Possible-The Whole Subject Considered-Gambling

Foremost in importance among the topics which suggest themselves for treatment on the resent occasion is the arrival of Mr. Motley in England, viewed in connection with the impression made by his answers to the addresses of the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce. The alarming attack of nervous fever into which Mr. Sumper's speech drove English society has spent its force, and calmer ideas are entertained upon the whole subject of English relations with America. The Sumner episode will, I trust, tend. hough indirectly, to promote a right understanding between the nations. Permit me to give, according to my humble judgment, in a few simple tions, what doctors and lawyers would call indeprent on the whole case. First : There is no party in England unprepared to pay, with rejoicing, any damages on account of property de-stroyed by the Alabama, which might be determined in a fair court of arbitration. Second: There is no party in England prepared to treat as an open question the competence of Her Majesty's government to recognize belligerent rights. Third: Among those who approved of and sought for the proclamation by which the Confederate States were recognized as belligerents were to be found men of character, influence and intelligence, dis-tinguished by the ardor of their sympathy with tinguished by the ardor of their sympathy with the United States. Mr. Forster is an example in point. Fourth: the people of the United States did not receive, during the war, that sympathy from English society in general which they were justified in expecting, and the refusal of which must be considered as a natural cause of resentment. To the observations of isolated members of Parliament I attach little or no importance; but it is a fact not to be disputed that the encouragement given to the rebel loan was great on the London Stock Exchange, and that the faith in Inited States stock was not so strong there as in not be so bad as they have sometimes been certain cities of the European continent. Fifth:
The great body of the working classes and the
vanguard of intelligence, information, liberal sympathy and progressive ideas in Great Britain fa-Many indeed there were whose faith failed them at one stage or another of the conflict, but though they may have been doubtful as to whether the they may have been doubtful as to whether the the wish that this should take place. This party, or contact the prisoner's window, they never wavered in the man is responsible to God under the wish that this should take place. This party, or contact the prisoner's window, they never wavered in the Divine scheme of order. "Perhaps," he says, "the fiercest of fights has been all the world over between the great fact that salvation is of grace, and the equally rebels would be put down, they never wavered in the Divine scheme of order. "Perhaps," he says, "the fiercest of fights has been all the world over between the that strikes radiant beams through the slave's achieve—let her go wherever her instincts defights has been all the world over between the great fact that salvation is of grace, and the equally rebels would be put down, they never wavered in the Divine scheme of order. "Perhaps," he says, "the fiercest of fights has been all the world over between the great fact that salvation is of grace, and the equally rebels would be put down, they never wavered in the Divine scheme of the conflict, but though the slave's radiant beams through the slave's radiant beams thro

efficiency of the Redeemer's work—all that he, as never trust the conduct of such a war to that God man, Mediator, is so well fitted to carry on and party which has been taunted a thousand times ith its American sympathies. Gladstone, and With the exception of the revolt in Heaven, on this Bright, and Forster, and all these English states planet—not the largest in the solar system—it was, as far as is known, where enmity, that required atonement before reconciliation could be effected, first from office, to make way for the men who cheered commenced. On this account, it may be, it comes up at the exploits of the Alabama, and succeed at the Republican bubble as burst. Seventh : Whatever may have been said or done by individuals beyond this earth and the atmosphere around it. It either in Parliament or on the Stock Exchange, alone, not unlikely, has fallen by sin from its pris- the Bitish government performed an inestimable tine state. The effect, however, of its apostacy, is service to the United States in thwarting the nonot so confined. It appears, in one way or another, torious willingness of the Emperor of the French to recognise the rebel power. Eighth : There is not one definable advantage which the United States could gain in a conflict with England. Americans know too well the fibre of the rooted oak from which they sprung to imagine that it would be possible for them to bring the United Kingdom into subjection : and I should insult suppose Americans to be at least a hundred years behind that stage in intellectual progress at which I believe them to have arrived,-if I were to pronounce them capable of imagining that, in the event of their subjecting England to their sway, they would be really benefitted thereby. Suppose, then, that they merely succeeded in humiliating England and in seizing Canada and the British West Indies. Is it possible for any one to fail to perceive that this would have the effect of rendering the acquisition of Canada and the West Indies as useless, as detrimental, to the United States, as it is possible in the nature of things for such an event to be ! Surely, if all the warnings which history, that Cassandra of the ages, has uttered to nations, the most distinct and emphatic is this,—that territories won by conquest, territories annexed without the consent of the inhabitants, are heritages of woe. On the whole I conclude that war between England and America cannot be; that the spectacle of Rome and Carthage, on different sides of the Mediterranean, engaging in an internecine struggle, cannot be destined to be paralleled by a death-grapple brought into nearer and closer relation to Him-and, between the United States and Britain on different sides of the Atlantic; and the two peoples,the two sections of one great people,

alone have realized freedom and realized Protes-

tantism, will not forfeit their right to teach and

to lead the world by aimlessly and unchristianly shedding each others' blood. It seems to me an

idea almost blasphemously dishonoring to Provi-

dence that the drama of modern history should be

capable of turning out to have been after all a

More than once, if I mistake not, I have re-

tragedy of despair

ferred in your columns to the ravages being peace of English families by the vice of gambling. The "hells" which flourished in the Georgian era no longer exist in England, but betting on horse-races does as much evil as gambling hells could possibly do. The fashionable world has been sadly cast down by the ruin and shame which this form of gambling and its associated vices have brought upon names long honored among the aristocracy of Eugland. Even if we hold that the sterling ore of manhood is of infinitely greater preciousness than the rank which stamps it, we may own to a pang when we hear of the coronets of a Stamford, a Hamilton, a Hastings, a Newcastle, trodden in the mire. It is whispered that other names will soon be added to the list of no- him fresh and original and weighty where common blemen who have fallen to the ignoble arts of blacklegs and sharpers. But there are woes wrought by the spirit of gambling in English society none the less real or touching because they are borne in silence, or voiced only in the wail of desolate mothers and broken-hearted wives. To "Hells" in London-Mr. Spurgeon's Position. | remote villages in England the plague has spread. In our great cities the streets are blocked up before the offices of the sporting papers when a racing event is to come off. Bankers' clerks, tradesmen's apprentices, merchants' bookeepers, even farm laborers are infected with the mania of betting. I cannot but think that there is some connection between the prevalence of a gambling citement of a lottery is found to secure a readier investment of small sums than that of an auction. and therefore, when the articles disposable at the price originally put upon them have been cleared out and the sale languishes, raffling is had recourse to. Neither in respect to the principle of the thing, nor in the amount of temptation to young and unwary minds, is there any difference between a lottery and other forms of gambling. The man or woman, the boy or girl, who makes a happy hit in a raffle, is exactly as much tempted to try again as the person who makes a happy hit in a bet upon a horse-race. I observe with the utmost satisfaction that Mr. Spurgeon has de-tected this deadly peril and bent his energies to counteract it. He makes it an absolute condition

of his countenancing a fancy bazaar that there As I have mentioned Mr. Spurgeon I may refer to another circumstance which, in my opinion, does him credit. Like all men of genuine and great ability, he has not narrowed in his sympathics as he has grown older, but widened. His mind has continued growing. He has become less dogmatic, less exclusive, more disposed to admit that truth is many sided, and that the best of all unities is unity in variety. One of the most eminent Calvinists in Britain he has nevertheless ventured to declare publicly that Arminians may thought. In the June number of the Sword and

Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 30.

would have done good service, for I believe in my soul that they both hold some truth, and that either of them will hold error unless he will yield something to his rival. There are some who read the Bible and try to systematize it according to rigid logical creeds; but I dare not follow their method; and I feel content to let people say, 'How inconsistent he is with himself?' the only thing that would grieve me would be inconsistency with the Word of God. As far as I know, this Book, I have endeavored in my ministry to preach to you, not a part of the truth, but the whole counsel of God; but harmonize I cannot, nor am I anxious to do so. I am sure all truth enough, but I cannot give you a complete score of the music, or mark the harmonies on the gamut : I must leave the Chief Musician to do that. You have heard of the two travellers who met each other opposite the statue of Minerva, and one of them remarked-'What a glorious golden shield Minerva has!' The other said. Nay, but it is bronze.' They argued with one another; they drew their swords; they slew each other: and as they fell, dying, they each looked up, and the one who said the shield was made of bronze discovered that it had a golden side to it. and the other, who was so bold in affirming that it was gold, found that it had a bronze side too. It is encouraging to observe that Mr. Spurgeon. who will certainly figure in the eyes of posterity as one of the representative men of the nineteenth century, represents that comprehensive, tolerant and sympathetic spirit by which, with all its the intelligence of the United States, -I should drawbacks, it is favorably distinguished from the old persecuting ages. PETER BAYNE.

English Baptist Preaching. An American on a visit to England writes home a etter on his impressions of trans-atlantic preaching. He heard little preaching which was not either Church of England or Baptist, but he considers that the Baptist preaching was by far the ablest and the best." "I heard the Brocks," he says, "father and son, I heard Dr. Landels and Stowell Brown, I heard Mr. Spurgeon of course. I heard all these in their ordinary pulpit ministrations. I heard Baptist W. Noel, likewise, but it was on a special occasion. I magine, however, that it was precisely such a sermon as he would preach on ordinary occasions. Few are the men to whom God has given the grace so to carrie the force of their own spiritual state into their utterances of divine truth. I leave him here out of account, however, both because he was not trained in our communion, and because he is not now a pastor. I take those who are of ourselves by education and life long habit, the fitting exponents in every way and life long habit, the fitting exponents in every way of the working of our system. All these men are trained preachers—men who show in every sermon that it is their aim to make the preaching of the gospel the power of God. Not one of them uttered a crude thing—not one of them uttered common-place or platitude—I will add, to their unspeakable credit, not one of them uttered a fine thing. Most thoughtful their sermons were most Scriptural most avange. lical, most earnest, going straight to the minds and hearts of congregations accustomed to be taught, and assembled for that purpose. Not, indeed, that all these qualities were equally illustrated by all. The elder Brock deals vigorous and mighty blows, while the younger, scholarly and of more delicate mould, wields with equal efficacy the more etherial instrument of persuasion. Dr. Landels, less strikingly marked than either, has at the same time the rarer ower of so preaching that you quite forget him in the rememberance of the excellence of the instruction which has fallen from his lips. Stowell Brown, masterly orator, held me by spells which I shall never forget. His great chapel, holding nearly or quite as many people as Henry Ward Beecher's, was filled morning and evening. He has preached in the same city and in the same congregation twenty-two years, rising by the dint of inherent power and good work to his position in Liverpool, the recognized teacher and friend of working men, and respected by every class for the quality and the abundance of the fruit of his labours. I am happy to say that Mr. Browa is to visit America, and I will promise my brethren that when he comes he will come as a brother indeed, to lift up his voice in our pulpits, and to appreciate and enjoy our hospitalities. With presence, voice,

men are stale and flat and unprofitable. . Now, what I wish to say in respect to all these preachers is, that they are preachers, not alone by the force of natural gifts, but as fruits of a system which makes preaching the chief instrument of the gospel. And it should be specially noted, that these men do not undervalue the devotional parts of divine service. I have never seen congregations more reverential, under any system, nor prayer and praise anywhere assuming more justly their place. With-out disparaging prayer or praise, they make preaching service which calls into requisition the best powers f the human mind and heart. It is the power of conviction, the power of persuasion, the power, under the efficacious work of the Holy Spirit, of leading men, not to sacraments, but directly to Christ, and of bringing them into vital and saving union with Him, the Saviour of sinners. Every sermon becomes, therefore, the best product of a consecrated and earnest mind, and preaching becomes excellent by force of that law which links excellence in every department of human labour with the never intermit ted purpose to do one's best.

The Pity of God.

The following extract from an article in the Inependent, on the tender mercies of God that are wer all his works, is as poetical in language as it s grand and truthful in conception :

God's pity is not as some sweet cordial poured

in dainty drops from some golden vial. It is not like the musical water-drop of some slender rill marmuring down the sides of Mount Sinai. It is wide as the whole cope of heaven. It is abundant as all the air. If one had art to gather up all the golden sun-light that to-day falls wide over all this continent—falling through every silent hour; and all that is dispersed over the whole ocean, flashing from every wave; and all that is poured refulgent over the northern wastes of ice, and along the whole continent of Europe, and the vast outlying Asia and torrid Africa; and if one could in any wise gather up this immense and infalls down through the bright hours, and runs in liquid ether about the mountains, and fills the plains, and sends innumerable rays through every secret place, pouring over and filling every flower, shining down the sides of every blade of grass, thought. In the June number of the Sword and Trowel, edited by Mr. Spurgeon, there is a sermon by the editor on "Order as Heaven's First Law," and his aim chiefly is to illustrate the diversity which is embraced in the Divine scheme of order. "Perhaps" he saws "the forcest of the sides of every blade of grass, great questions of the day with "a glittering generality?" Am I disposed to deny any lawful claim which woman may make for a more extensive recognition of her rights, or a larger field for the young foxes' holes, where they play and warm the sides of every blade of grass, great questions of the day with "a glittering generality?" Am I disposed to deny any lawful claim which woman may make for a more extensive recognition of her rights, or a larger field for the young foxes' holes, where they play and warm the sides of every blade of grass, presting in glorious humility upon the humblest thing—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the sides of every blade of grass, presting in glorious humility upon the humblest thing—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the sides of every blade of grass.

Trowel, edited by Mr. Spurgeon, there is a service of the supplied of grass, presting in glorious humility upon the humblest thing—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the sides of every blade of grass.

Trowel, edited by Mr. Spurgeon, there is a service of the supplied of grass, presting in glorious humility upon the humblest thing—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the sides of every blade of grass, presting in glorious humility upon the humblest thing—on stick, and stone, and pebble; on the sides of every blade of grass.

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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.

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Religious and Secular.

God Sees Us.

One day the Astronomer Mitchel was engaged in making some observations on the sun, and as it descended towards the horizon, just as it was setting, there came into the rays of the great telescope the top of a hill seven miles away. On the top of that hill was a large number of apple trees, and in one of them were two boys stealing apples. One was getting the apples, and the other was watching to make certain that nobody saw them, feeling certain that they were undiscovered. But there sat Professor Mitchell, seven miles away, with the great eve of his telescope directed fully upon them, seeing every movement is harmonious, and to my ear the harmony is clean they made as plainly as if he had been under the tree with them.

But it is often with men. Because they do not see the eye which watches with a sleepless rigilance, they think they are not seen. But the great open eye of God is upon them, and not an action can be concealed. There is not a deed, there is not a word, there is not a thought which is not known to God. If man can penetrate with the searching eve which science constituted for his use the wide realm of the material heavens, shall not He who sitteth upon their circuit be able to know all that transpires upon the earth, which He has made the resting place of his feet ? Let the three little words at the head of this article not be forgotten, but let young and old remember the great truth which they contain .-Thou, God, seest me. - Christian Era.

The Greater Fool.

I have read an old story of a lord who kept a jester in his house for his amusement, as was often the custom among great men of olden time.

To his jester the lord gave a curiously carved staff, which he was charged to keep until he should meet with one who was a greater fool than himself, when the jester should deliver it over to such a one.

A few years passed, and the lord fell very sick, so that it seemed quite likely he would die. His jester came to see him, and as he stood beside his bed, the lord told him he must shortly leave 'And whither art thou going, my lord?' 'To

another world,' was the reply. 'And when wilt thou return? Within a month?' 'No,' answered the lord. 'Within a year?' 'No.' 'And when then, my lord?' 'Never.' 'Never?' Then what provision hast thou made for thy journey whither thou goest?" 'None whatever.' ' None at all! Ah! here-take thy staff, then,

said the jester. 'Going away never to return more, and no provision made for thine entertainment there! Take thy staff again, for surely I never will be guilty of such great folly as this.'

We are none of us too young to die. Let us our sins are forgiven, and our trust is in Jesus; and so, whenever He shall call us to Himself, we shall be ready to meet him in joy and peace. Better is a poor and wise child than an old

foolish king.'-The Appeal.

High Tribute to a Wife

Dr. Bushnell's book on Woman Suffrage is dedicated to his wife. If he denies woman's claim to the ballot, it is evidently not because he fails to appreciate the true worth and nobility of the sex.

He says :- For once I will dare to break upon one of the customary seals of silence, by inscribing this little book to the woman I know best and most thoroughly; having been overlapped, as it were, and curtained in the same consciousness for the last thirty-six years. If she is offended that I do it without her consent, I hope she may get over the offence shortly, as she has a great many others that were worse. She has been with me in many weaknesses and some storms, giving strength alike in both; sharp enough to see my faults, faithful enough to expose them. and natural manner, he has the fine genius which seizes and uses the subtle analogies of things, making and considerate enough to do it wisely; shrinking never from loss or blame, or shame to be encountered in any thing right to be done; adding great and high instigations-instigations always to good, and never to evil mistaken for good; forecasting always the things bravest and best to be done, and supplying inspirations enough to have made a hero, if they had not lacked the timber. If I have done any thing well, she has been the more really in it that she did not know it, and the more willingly also, that having her part in it known has not even occurred to her. compelling me thus to honor not less, but more, the covert glory of the womanly nature, even as I obtained a distinctor and more wondering apprehension of the divine meanings and moistenings. and countless unbought ministries it contributes to this otherwise very dry world.

> would study the Bible with a closer and more penetrating exegosis, and that the theological system which has in it most of the solid substance of the Bible with a more patient and scientific spirit; if they would habituate their intellects to long and connected trains of thought, and to a precise use of language; then, under the impulse of even no higher degree of piety than they now possess, greater results would follow their preaching. When the clergy shall pursue theological studies, as Melancthon says he did, for personal spiritual benefit; when theological science shall be wrought into the soul, inducing a theological mood: when thorough learning and diligent selfdiscipline shall go hand-in-band with deep love for God and souls; and when the clergy shall dare to speak to the people with extemporaneous boldness out of a full heart, full head, and clear mind, we may expect, under the Divine blessing, to see some of those great movements which cha racterized the ages of extempore preaching-the age of the Apostles, the age of the Reformers, the age of John Knox in Scotland, the age of Wesley and Whitfield in England and America - Professor

PREPARATION FOR PREACHING .- If the clergy

WHERE A WOMAN'S POWER LIES .- The true power of woman is in resistless power of affection. In asserting this, am I attempting to mask the great questions of the day with "a glittering generality?" Am I disposed to deny any lawful mand-if she truly follows her instincts. I am sure great at present, greater, owing to the passing of the last Reform Bill and the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, than it was during the American conflict, and destined, under favorable oircumstances, to become atill more powerful, decard up till lately, up conflict could be much more bitter than that between the Calvinist, who affirmed that salvation is all of grace, and the Arminian, who testified that damnation is the results of sin. If they had stood side by side with one another, and fought the common enemy, they breaking out of a war between England and American conflict. And her most trimphant characteristic is love.