

The Christian Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
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, \$3 00
Fifty Copies to one Address, \$15 00
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

M. FRANCIS & SONS,
New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
58 Prince William Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

**PHOTOGRAPHS!
SPECIAL NOTICE!**
Right on the Corner King and Germain Streets.
Mrs. M. BARRETT thanks the public for their very liberal patronage in the past, and begs to say that having just thoroughly renovated, enlarged and improved his Establishment and increased his facilities for producing First-Class Work he is determined to merit a largely increased patronage.

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PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, OCT. 13, 1867**
The first and only prizes for Cabinet Organs was awarded to
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Mr. LAURILLIARD exhibits 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 tones, which is entitled to Honorary Mention.

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MODERATE PREMIUMS.
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EXPLOSION OF GAS MADE GOOD.
LIFE BONUSES
Hitherto among the Largest ever Declared by any Office.

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RESOLUTION OF DIRECTORS, 1867.
To increase further the Proportion of Profits to Assured.

CAPITAL.
TWO MILLIONS Sterling,
(TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS),
And Large Reserve Fund.
ANNUAL INCOME, nearly \$200,000 Sterling.

MASON & HAMLIN,
PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.
EDMUND E. KENNY, Piano-forte Maker,
begs respectfully to inform the public that he has obtained the Agency of the two most celebrated makers in the world, viz. Mason & Hamelin's Grand Organs, and Chickering & Sons' Pianos-fortes.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
Fund paid up and invested... \$3,212,948 56. 1d. etc.
Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1866, \$264,674. 67c.

New Series, { Whole No. 338.
Vol. VII., No. 26.

“Hold fast the form of sound words.”—2d Timothy, i. 13

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

THE PRESS
arrangements were admirable. The representatives of several hundreds of papers were present from all parts of North America. A room expressly for their accommodation was designated, to which they had free access at all times. There was a P. O. and a telegraph office in the building. The Secretary, Mr. Dunham, courteously and efficiently discharged numerous and perplexing duties with wonderful success.

THE POLICE
won golden opinions. There were comparatively few arrests. Though on the ground for five days I saw not a single drunken man. Pocket-picking was rare, and of accidents there were but few; in fact, I heard of but one, and that not fatal, and entirely the result of the injured man's unexcusable carelessness.

Spurgeon's Beehive.
By THE REV. S. Y. SMITH, D. D.
In the Zionstote, a German Journal printed at Hamburg, we find an interesting account of the Christian activities which centre in Mr. Spurgeon's Chapel in London. We have not seen so full and interesting an account in any other periodical.

THE GATHERING
of the Sabbath school numbered, at the close of 1867, 78 teachers and 733 scholars. The class for the youngest children was so full that there was not room for them. Connected with the school is a Library for children, of 800 volumes, and for teachers, of 150 volumes. The Children's Mission contributes about \$330 annually for the support of a mission school in Ceylon designed for the education of native girls.

THE MEN'S BIBLE CLASS
was begun in 1859, in the old chapel, with three members. It numbers at present about 200, of whom about 130 are present every Sabbath afternoon. Some from this class are received into the church every month. This class has contributed \$600 for Spurgeon's College, and established three mission stations which are in a flourishing state.

Mrs. Bartlett's Bible Class for Women
began in the old chapel, with three persons, and now requires for its accommodation the largest room in the Tabernacle. At every session from 600 to 700 are present. God has made Mrs. Bartlett the spiritual mother of about 700 souls. A young girl once of a most wicked disposition and awfully profane is now a Bible woman in Northamptonshire. Another was on the point of committing suicide, but before consummating her purpose she came for a farewell visit to Mrs. B.'s class and was converted. Up to the close of 1866 the class contributed for the College upwards of \$3,000, and made for the fair articles valued at \$600. The members are chiefly seamstresses, servant girls or saleswomen.

The church sustains two Mission Halls, where sermons are preached for the laboring men and children are instructed. Occasionally lectures are given, illustrated by dissolving views.

Elders' Bible Class, for the sons of members of the Church and their friends. Here the word of God is studied systematically. At every session two members prepare written exercises on biblical topics, on which all present are invited to speak. In one year ninety exercises were prepared by thirty members, on subjects designated by the committee. Of thirty-four members, about twenty-five are generally present. Up to the close of 1866 eighteen members of this class were received into the church.

The Mothers' Society, of which Mrs. Spurgeon is President. The object of this Society is to furnish poor married women in delicate circumstances and their children with money, washing and food; and with food for the body is always joined food for the soul. From its commencement till 1866 this Society has aided 2,108 poor women.

The Ladies' Working Society, to prepare garments for the poor; also to aid them with small sums of money. Mrs. Spurgeon is the President.

The Exhaustiveness of Brain Work.
The following beautiful passage is by the Rev. J. F. Corning. It will be appreciated by all the "brain workers":
While I sit at my study table with my pen in hand, the fingers moving with tardy pace at the beckon of the brain, I hear right below my window, in the adjacent field, the monotonous ring of a laborer's hoe upon the corn hills. While he hoes, he whistles hour by hour till the clock strikes twelve, and then with ravenous appetite repairs to his beautiful yet simple meal, only to resume his task again and pursue it to the setting of the sun. As I stood at the window watching his toil, and turned again to my pen and paper, I asked myself how it happened that the man with the hoe will labor his eight or ten hours a day with less fatigue than the man with his pen will toil his three or four. Hugh Miller was a great worker with his shovel and pick—would have made a good hand in a slate quarry, in guarding a railroad, or digging a canal. But one night, as you know, he shot himself in a fit of nervous fever. What was the difference between the great geologist and the man with the hoe whistling under my window? Simply this, the former was a worker of the brain, and the latter a worker of the muscle. Let this man with the hoe lay down his husbandry for a little while, and set himself to studying one of the stalks of corn or the chemistry of one of those hills of soil, and very likely he would soon learn what it is to lose one's appetite, and hear the clock strike nearly all the night hours in feverish wakefulness. And thus we get at a great organic law of our being, to-wit: that brain work abstracts vitality from the fountain of white muscle work only makes draughts upon, the ramifying streams of life. It is estimated by scientific observers that a man will use up as much vital force in working his brains two hours as he will in working his muscles eight.

A GREAT MOVEMENT IN HINDOOSTAN.—The "Sacred City of the Hindus," by Sherring, just published in London, is attracting attention. In an exchange we find the following suggestive paragraph from the work: "The results of missions in India are not surpassed by anything that has been accomplished of a religious character, in modern times, either in England or in America, or any other quarter of the globe. These results are both direct and indirect—direct, in the way of conversions from the heathen; indirect, in regard to the general enlightenment and progress of the people." "Christianity," he adds, "is now a power in India—a felt and acknowledged power—which men of all ranks and castes, including Hindus of the strictest sect, respect and fear. What is the greatest question at this moment agitating no small portion of the millions of India? Not the increased social happiness and prosperity of the people, nor the augmentation of commerce and trade, nor the vast improvements of the country—visible on every hand, wonderful as they all are—but this, What is truth? What constitutes religion? What is the destiny of idolaters, and what that of Christians in the coming ages? The people are thinking, comparing, arguing—not knowing exactly what to do. India is much in the condition of Rome previously to the baptism of the Emperor Constantine. Idolatry, here as there, now as then, is falling into disrepute. Men are becoming wiser. Truth, in its clearness and power, is gradually entering their minds, and changing their habits and lives." The author gives facts and anecdotes illustrative of this moral revolution.

LET US BRIEFLY sketch a single evening's experience, such as is quite too familiar to most of the Pastors in our large towns. We cannot speak as knowingly in regard to the rural districts. We are invited to officiate at a wedding in a Christian family. Its members have sat with us at the Lord's table, and made their vow to "come out, and be separate" from the ways of the world. A wedding ought commonly to be an occasion for Christian cheerfulness; but is quite too serious an affair to be turned into a revel. We observe, as the assembly gathers, that there is a prevailing extravagance in costume, not more in its cost, but in its grotesqueness of caricature and deformity. Jewels abound; on the persons of professing Christians, too (and, as we look at them, we recall the late announcement of the American board of Foreign Missions, that their receipts have fallen off thirty thousand dollars during the last quarter). The glossy hair of many a young maiden is obscured under an inundation of powder, as if a tub of floor had been overturned upon her in malice. Some of the dresses seem to have been constructed for the express purpose of exposing the person and concealing the carpet.

THE GREAT SECRET.—"Why have you prospered while so many around you have failed?" inquired a man of a rich merchant one day. The merchant turned to the Bible and read the words, "I have secreted myself." "This is the grand secret of my prosperity in the world." Let every youth take possession of this secret, and begin to acknowledge God in all his ways.

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58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
REV. J. 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.

A scion on his dying bed, being asked by a fellow sufferer, "What cheer?" said,—"Heaven heaves in sight; I see the head-land."
The next day the question was repeated:—"What cheer?" The reply was,—
"Rounding the cape—almost in."
The third day the question was repeated:—"What cheer?"
"In port," his quivering lips replied, and the next moment, "Let go the anchor."
TRouble.—If you let trouble sit upon your soul like a hen upon her nest, you may expect the hatching of a larger brood.
INDOLENCE.—If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature? do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No! I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence will conquer all the rest; indeed, all good principles must stagnate without activity.

THE PEN IS A KIND OF IMAGE OF ETERNITY; it will make a man live when he is dead.
"Christ's great end," says Richard Baxter, "was to save men from their sins; but he delighted also to save them from their sorrows."

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The New York Tribune speaking of a remarkable group of spots on the sun lately visible with the naked eye, gives the following interesting information on this subject: Spots upon the sun, visible by telescopic aid, are of so frequent occurrence, that it is generally the case that they are more or less upon the side toward the earth. It has been discovered, however, that, as in the case of the November meteor, there is a periodicity in regard to their number and size. The maximum, which occurs at intervals of a little more than eleven years, will occur next year; so that we may now expect, for two years to come, that the sun's surface will seldom be free from spots, and that there will frequently be spots or groups of spots of large extent, and possibly much larger than those now visible. The nucleus frequently surpasses the earth in magnitude, and the penumbra has been observed of very much larger dimensions. Groups of spots have been seen to extend a fourth or even a third across the disk. It is not to be confidently expected, however, that we shall soon witness such a phenomenon; for the maximum itself is subject to another period of about fifty-six years; so that although the spots will be more frequent and larger for the next two years than for the last nine, or the nine following 1871, it will not be until about the year 1892, that the highest maximum will be reached.

THE JAPS ARE COMING!—Three Japanese families have recently arrived in California with the intention of forming a colony. Thirty-seven families are now on their way, and eighty are preparing to follow, so that a settlement of 120 families will be made. These Japanese are bringing with them mulberry trees, bamboo shoots and tea plants for cultivation. It is asserted that many more Japanese adherents of the Northern Daimos, who have recently been defeated by the Southern Daimos, will also emigrate. The United States is thus becoming a refuge for the persecuted people of Asia on the West as well as of Europe on the East.

Carleton, the foreign correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives a sad account of the moral condition of Vienna, where Romanism has had sway. He says: There are no sabbath schools in Vienna, no prayer meetings, no gatherings for the study of the Bible. That is a sealed book to the multitude—a dangerous book. There are numerous churches, priests by the thousand. There is much religious observance, of high ritualism, the burning of candles, incense, processions, display of banners and crucifixes, excellent singing—the best music; there are numerous hospitals, and the people of Vienna and the church, are not behind other cities in their charities, and yet this city has the name of being the most dissolute of any in Europe.

It is reported that the Empress Eugenie goes to Jerusalem this summer to fulfil a vow made years ago, that if she gave birth to a son she would go and thank God for it on the Mount of Olives. Wonder if God is that far from Paris.

Introduction changes in your reading and studies Who reads but little at a time retains that little the better.
It is said that a few pieces of horse radish root placed among pickles will prevent venom from gathering on the top of the vinegar.

A firm doing business in Madison, Wis., has ordered six thousand reaping machines for the coming season.
By a new discovery it is claimed that six hundred different hues can be permanently imparted to marble by immersing it in petroleum.

The Chinese Empire is blessed in the possession of 50,000 temples, containing 3,000,000 idols. These half million "homes for the gods" are valued at \$1,000,000.
A diamond valued at \$30,000 has recently been found at Cape of Good Hope. It is a little over an inch in length by three-fourths of an inch in breadth, and glitters like fire.

The handsomest bridal dress seen in New York for years, say the reporters, was worn by a Cuban heiress to \$20,000,000, who married a Cuban nabob last week, in that city, although she expressed a desire to be a nun.
In Great Britain there are thirty-two Catholic peers, fifty Catholic baronets, and thirty-eight members of the House of Commons. Catholicism is said to be on the increase throughout England.

During the late war the Alabama destroyed seventy vessels, the Florida thirty-six, the Shenandoah thirty-six, and the Georgia nine. The estimated value of these vessels destroyed was \$13,000,000. Many of them had valuable cargoes.
Miss Bartlett Coctts, the distinguished English benefactress, has proposed to provide Jerusalem with an efficient system of water-supply at her own cost, and says the scheme which embodies the details of her magnificent offer, has been laid before the Council of State.
Reverdy Johnson concluded his letter to the United States Government, formally withdrawing from office, as follows: "Thus terminates a mission conducted on my part with zeal and fidelity, which fulfilled the letter of instructions given me by my Government, and which aimed to protect the rights, preserve the honor, and promote the interests of my country."