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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising

#### FIRST GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MASON & HAMLIN,

PARIS EXPOSITION 1857. PARIS EXPOSITION 1857.

DMUND E. KENNAY, Pianoforte Maker, bees respectfully to inform the public that he has obtained the Agency of the two most celebrated makers in the world, viz., Mason & Hemlin's Cabinet Organs, and Chickeaine & Son's Pianofortes.

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 Pianoforte maker himself, he can warrant every instrument with confidence.

whereast every instrument with confidence.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired,
taken in Exchange and to Rent. (Established 21 years.) No. 120 Germain St., St. John, N. B

### FIRST GOLD MEDAL AND LEGION OF HONOUR

CHICKERING & SONS, Paris Exposition 1867.

Valuable Improvement. ROM this date (October, 1-68), we shall introduce in several Styles of our Cabinet Organs a new and very antiful invention, combining several recent patents. It

The Mason & Hamlin Improved Vox Humana
Fou Tremolo,
and excels every other attachment of this class in the
beauty of its effectr, the perfect ease with which it is operated, its durability and freedom from liability to get out

of order.

1. In connection with the Automatic Swell, (exclusively used in the M. & H. Cabinet Organs,) it produces the nearest approach to the peculiarly sympathetic, rich and attractive quality of a fine human voice yet attained in any 2. It is operated by the ordinary action of the bellows of the in trument, and requires no separate pedal, being play-id by the same motion, and as easily as an instrument

8. It has no clockwork or machinery, and is entirely free from liability to get out of order, and as durable as the instrument itself.

Circulars and Catalogues with full descriptions and il-E. E. KENNAY.

Sole Agent for New Brunswick for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Chickering & Sons Pianofortes.

(October 22.)

HIGH SCHOOL. DORCHESTER STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. Comprising Two Departments, in Separate School Rooms, viz:—Young Ladies Seminary, and Male Classical School.

The Winter Term will commence on MONDAY, the th, January, 1869.

th, January, 1869.

N. B.—EVENING CLASSES for young gentlemen Dec. 31.

J. W. HARTT, Principal. THOMAS M. REED,

COR, NORTH MARKET WHARF AND DOCK STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Varnish, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Brushes, etc.

N. B.—Physicians Prescriptions accurately dispensed.

Ships Medicine Chests put up and replenished.

[March 18.]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

Fund paid up and invested . . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. emiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.
sses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 "
emiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 "
sses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 "
addition to the above large paid up capital, the Sharecolders of the Company are personally responsible for EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.)

## Baptist Seminary!

FREDERICTON.

THE First Term of the Academic Year will commence—
Senior Male and Female Departments, August 27th,
1868; Junior Male Department, July 23rd, 1868.

Male Department.

Rev. J. E. Hopper, B. A., Principal, Tutor Classics and
Ancient and Modern Literature.

George E. Tufts, B. A., Tutor Mathematics and Natural
Science.

Science.

MONSIRUE BECHARD, Professor Modern Languages.

EDWARD CADWALLADER, B. A., Professor Instrument

The year is divided into four Terms of ten weeks each.

Tuition Fees:

Common English, \$3.00; Higher English, \$5.50; Classics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents

sics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents per term.

The Boarding Es'ablishment is under the superintendence of Mrs. J. P. A Phillips. Board, Light, Fuel, and Bed, \$120 per Academic year, payable quarterly in advance.

Female Department.

Miss Rosis A. Bentley, Graduate of Wolfville Seminary, N. S., Preceptreas, with competent Assistants.

The course of study embraces English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.

Tuition Fees:

Common English, \$4; Higher English, \$5; Classics, \$6; Modern Languages, \$2 per term extra; Music and Drawing, usual rates.

Suitable Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies in the town, at moderate rates.

Full information furnished on application to July 9.

ACENCY

AGENCY. HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful carrying on of the manufacture of VENETIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of this description, would do well to give us a call before pur hasing elsewhere.

Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEOHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where The Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, Sashes, to, and which, from their facilities, they can make to order with the utmost despatch and upon the most reas na-

onal attention is given to every variety of Car-House Building and General Jobbing, and mo-ges made.

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,

Dooley's Building, Waterloo St. M. FRANCIS & SONS.

New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 88 Prince William Street.

have been manufacturing very extensively during

WE have been manufacturing very extensively during the winter, and are now prepared to meet our Wholesale and Retail customers with an assortment not to be surpassed. We now offer THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY CASES of the usual assortment, embracing all qualities and styles made.

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, Pebled Calf and Grain, in Balmoral, Congress, Imitation Balmoral, Imitation Button and all the newest styles made.

Men's, Boys' and Youths Wellington BOUTS; Balmoral, Congress, Oxford Ties and Brogans, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made of the best English, French and Domestic manufacture. acture. ock will be sold as low as any other estab

hment in this City.

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

The Goods recommended in this establishment can be fied on—strict orders being given to the salesmen not to a srepresent goods. Terms CASH.

GEORGE THOMAS.

BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. Of EDINBURGH AND LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. IS COMPANY Insures against loss or damage by tre-Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Propertures, Herchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Harbour,

LIFE DEPARTMENT. linety per cent, of the Profits are allocated to the

naved on the Participating Scale.

1NDISPUTABILITY.

The Policy has been five years in existence it shall be
to be independent in the from extra premiums, even
the manufactural remove to an unbealthy climate after an and other information apply at the Office may, on the corner of Princess and Canterbu HENRY JACK. General Agent

# The second of th Christian

"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, 1, 18

Vol. VII., No. 14. Whole No. 326.

Ad Seniores.

[Addressed to the Graduating Class of 1866, by a former assumate, and never before published.] All things advance; slowly the glad earth nears Her shining soal sdown the ages set ;

The fair result of all God's ripened years Forbids the heart to cherish long regret. We may not pause while broad creation hears

The dirge of wrong, the triumphs of the Cross, To man a useless song of change and loss. But as ye go, the cycle of whose days,

Drawn through the darkness by a hidden hand, Bears you to seek life's gifts in other ways,— We give the thoughts that parting hours demanded and more,—wid present cares the mind delays.

To muse on past conditions pleasing well.

And span the future with a friendly spell.

We breathe so idle prayer that stainless bliss May bless you with an over varying joy. Nor that in life's rough battle ye may miss The myriad foes that mortal hopes destroy. But may indulgent Heaven grant you this-That in the years before you yo may gain

A heritage of danger, toil, and pain. Danger that waits on life to cause it worth All this vain-seeming effort but to live ; Labor that makes a harvest field of earth : And those still lonely hours of pain, that give To the strong soul a new celestial birth,

And God-like in its will to do and dare. Scorn not the gift of life; a purpose grand Beneath all seeming evil shall ye find; The present moment treasures in its hand The gathered wealth of all the years behind.

Making it mighty in its power to bear -

And in the eye of hoary time ye stand The heirs of manhood-nature's noblest fee-Tinged with the glories of the life to be. But live : let strong desire ambitious rise. To shun the fate from which your minds recoil Stoop not to be the thing your hearts despise

Through craven shrinkings from a noble toil But grandly labor for the good ye prize, Till that shall close the danger and the strife Which is not death, but life, eternal life. cadia College, June 1866.

> For the Christian Visitor. The Rise of English Literature. BY PROFESSOR J. DEMILL.

No. 2. There comes before us a fine specimen of the writer, Sir John Mandeville, to whom everything that is naive, and artless, and quaint, and all that is racy in old fashioned thoughts and ways seem naturally to belong. He went journeying eastward, through many lands, and came back to tell the western world about his travels, as one might now come back and write, if it were possible for him to make a journey to the moon.

Courageous, and adventurous, he seems the forerunner of that long list of explorers who have made all parts of the world familiar with the honest face of the roving Englishman. Nothing daunts this man. English restlessness draws him away everywhere, and English plack sustains him. For thirty-four years he is always on the move; now serving under the Sultan of Egypt, now traversing Persia and Armenia; now looking upon that India where his countrymen shall afterward rear their splendid empire, and now living com-

fortably at Pekin. He has all the credulity of the age, and the ough stories which he tells gain him afterwards the same reputation which now surrounds the name of the illustrious Munchausen. It is his to suffer the fate of Herodotus, whom he resembles in many things, for the Father of English Prose gains in the course of time the unenviable title of

the Father of Lies. So he goes about, keen, inquisitive, but desperately credulous, listening gravely to the most astounding tales that were ever palmed off upon a raveller; often addressed no doubt in good faith by superstitious natives, and also often quizzed by solemn but waggish Brahmins and Mandarins. But he swallows all things with his matchless credulity; the credulity of mediævalism, for the

middle ages are the ages of faith. He comes home and sits down with all the innocence of a child, and all the gravity of an old man, to recount the wonders which he has seen, and still more, the greater wonders which he has heard of. He discusses in this frame of mind the interesting subject of Gog and Magog. He gives a minute and eloquent description of that famous bird of Madagascar, which is so large that it can fly off with an elephant in each claw, and think nothing of it. He tells a terrific story about the Devil's Head in the Valley Perilous, which shoots glances of death from its fiery eyes. He gives an account of certain remarkable races of men, who indulge in the ridiculous habit of wearing tails. He describes another wonderful race who have only one leg, and move about to the performance of their daily duties by hopping; whose single foot is so large that at night when the wearied owner lies down, which he always does from preference in the open air, he raises his foot over his head, and thus shelters himself from the

nclemency of the weather ! He is as religious as he is credulous, and after every escape piously thanks heaven. He indul-ges in laments over the inconsistency of Chris-tians who are reproached even by the Mohammedans for their short comings. He dwells fondly on the story of Prester John, the great Christian Emperor, who rules a christian state somewhere in the heart of Asia near India.

But he is not bigoted. Familiarity with the world, and wide acquaintance with man, have produced their inevitable effect, and Mandeville is cosmopolitan. He has mingled with all races, and has been kindly treated by most. He has seen civilizations more splendid than anything which Christendom can show. He has chatted with the Sultan of Egypt and hob-a-nobbed with the Emperor of China. He has found out that the Moslem is brave, and conrteous, that his cities are well governed, and well managed, that he be-lieves in God, and in justice, and in honesty. He hints that in point of morality the Moslem is the superior of the Christian; and that this is the rea-son why the latter, even with a better cause, and a purer faith, could not drive him away from the

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

events. Great events have generally an influence on literature. For cast even your eyes down over the periods of English literature and what is over the periods of English literature and what is it that you see ! You see the mighty movements that preceded and heralded the reign of Elizabeth, followed by Shakspeare:—von see the Parliamentary wars followed by Milton; the struggles of the English revolution by the bright era of Anue; and the sterner convulsions of the French revolution, with their world wide effect, succeeded by that mighty band of poets who created a new age.

age.

So here. The whole age gave itself up to the giory of England, forming a splendid epoch, fit time for the father of poetry. At such a time Chaucer came. For in this age England had her greatest king, who understood the nation, and enabled it to severt itself in a triumphant way. He invaded France. England grappled with her natural enemy, and Chaucer, when a boy, heard all around him the citizens discussing the latest news from the great French

discussing the latest news from the great French war. It must be confessed that the war did not give much glory at first, at least by land, but the nation thought it something at any rate to invade France. They did not know the full measure of the achievement that lay before them. Chaucer went to college, and there, at the age of eighteen, he heard the news of the tremendous day at

That name has in it a world of meaning. It is the name of the first field of a renown purely English, when Englishmen first learned what they were, and what they could do. It stood before their dazzled eyes, a splendid fact, which all the people alike, from the highest to the lowest, could take it to themselves; for there the descendants of Norman and Saxon fought side by side, and forgot everything except that they were Englishmen, and won a victory for their common coun-

It meant more. The triumph of the race per fected the triumph of the language. No longer could it be possible for one man to claim superiority to another on the mere grounds of speaking a certain language, when that language be-longed to a beaten foe. English ceased forever to be boorish, and slavish, after English speaking warriors, had fought the most glorious battle of modern times. It became the tongue of con-querors, of invincible warriors. England's turn had come, and she began to pay France back for the ignominious conquest.

Then all the nation rose to a spirit commensu rate with so great a triumph. Philippa, Edward's queen, led the way to another victory.

DEAR VISITOR-I wonder whether in vonr wanderings you ever meet with any of the "wild revellers of Vanity Fair ?" and if you do whether your impressive words and unworldly aspect ever stir their consciences ?

I have been thinking of my past life; of the three years training I had before I was allowed to join a visible church; and I really believe that I then received a schooling which has been beneficial to me ever since. Sometimes waiting is good for us!

My friends were gay people-I mean particularly my mother's connections-and I was taught to admire all worldly pleasures, if refinement, and that sensibility which is careful of other's enjoy-

went was practised.
When two of my brothers died—one twenty, the other twenty-two years of age-my attention was directed to a preparation requisite before entering the "Spirit World;" soon I was led to distinguish between time and eternity, so far as to choose a life devoted to Christ. But with prejudices deeply rooted in my mind, and with opinions expressed in my hearing, such as tend to the idea that we most not be "singular," it is, perhaps, not wonderful that when invited to a party of pleasure, the winter after my conversion. decided to quietly join in the amusements of

But that Spirit, by whom men were taught to write that "if any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all liberally, and upbraideth not," showed me a different manner of living for

I was made to behold, as in a vision, the party all assembled. I knew that plays would be introduced, and then, with a feeling of my own utter ignorance, I was left alone with God!

I need not describe to any who bave listened to the "still small voice" the impressions of that moment. I prayed. Then came thoughts in quick succession - pointed questions - carrying conviction so deep that no longer did a doubt remain in my mind.

How are Christians distingushed from other Must not Christians be distinguished by doing

what they think is for the glory of God!

They cannot join in the trifling diversions of

the age.
In holiness they live.

mere automaton trifling.

I was shown in a peculiar way that I ought not to partake in any measure of those plays, for as my reason for taking part in them was merely to prevent being singular, I must not shrink from what ever is required of a follower of Christ Jesus. Years have passed since then, but with each succeeding season I become more firmly fixed in the belief that great happiness is enjoyed in such occupations as belong to the cheerful, active Christian life, without wasting our moments in

For the Christian Visitor

EXPERIENCE.

DEAR EDITOR-Permit me through the columns of the Visitor to give your readers, and the public in general, some idea of the enormous extent of the all-prevailing vice of retailing out that blighting stuff called Alcohol.

Holy Sepulcire.

After all in spite of his astonishing stories, Mandeville has much to tell upon which we may rely. Generally the marvellous stories came by hearsay; what he has actually seen with his own eves is a different matter. Above all the book is valuable from two causes: one that it shows us how an Englishman of the time felt when brought face to face with the outside world; the other, that it exhibits the first book written in that language which should afterward fill the whole earth.

After all in spite of his astonishing stories, All we want is the friends of the removant to come forth with their onward course. All we want is the friends of the temperance movement to come forth with their pens and tongues, and form themselves in battle array against the common foe of man—Alcohol, and he will be unable to resist their power. Next to the benign influence which the religion of Christ has upon the human race, is that of the Language which should afterward fill the whole earth.

Christ has upon the human race, is that of the Temperance cause. They are consequently closely linked together. Therefore, it is a duty incambent upon every individual Christian to promote the cause as far as lies in his power, both by ad-

Now at this time when Mandeville travelled vice and example. The watchword of old and to stay this poisonous flood? Prohibition, absolute and forever, should be the watchword of stood up before the world as the centre of great, the destroyer of man's happiness in this world, and his eternal ruin hereafter.

Yours, &c., Steeves' Mountain, March 22, 1869.

For the Christian Visitor.

The Albert Railway. Fir,-A very respectable meeting of the inabitants of Baltimore and the surrounding districts, was held at the Baptist Meeting House here, on Wednesday evening last, to hear an address from Mr. McHenry, Secretary and Manager of the Albert Railway Company.

The Rev. Mr. Irving occupied the Chair, and Mr. John Stevens was elected Secretary of the

Meeting.

After Mr. McHenry's address, which occupied over an hour, and which was listened to with great interest and attention, the following resoluons were put to the meeting, and carried mani-

William Forbes. Resolved, That, whilst the building of the Albert-Railway is indispensible to the development of the resources and to the prosperity of the County of Albert, any scheme to accomplish that undertaking based upon the taxation of the peo-

Moved by Mr. George Irving, seconded by Mr.

ple is impracticable and delusive. Moved by Mr. Wm. E. Bishop, seconded by Mr. John Milton.

Resolved, That the best and most desirable, it not the only way by which the Railway can be built, and the various resources and industries of the County developed, is by the introduction of British or foreign capital; and that it is the duty and interest of the people to encourage and aid, by every means in their power, the efforts being now put forth by the Albert Railway Company to accomplish that object. Moved by Mr. John Stevens, seconded by Mr.

Ralph Steeves. Resolved, That the agitation for a new Railway Company is, in the opinion of this meeting, uncalled for; and, by placing the provincial subsidy in uncertainty or litigation, likely to prove prejudicial to the interests of the County, and should not be encouraged.

Moved by Mr. George Bazley, seconded by Mr. Henry B. Steeves. Resolved, That the untiring and self-sacrificing labors of the late Charles D. Archibald, Esq., F. R. S., during many years, in behalf of the material interests of this Country, deserve the grateful recognition of the people of Albert County.

Times, with a request for publication. ome remarks from the Chairman and others, eulogistic of the late Mr. Archibald, and an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Mr. McHenry for his able and interesting address, the meeting JOHN STEVENS, Sec'y. adjourned.

The Cost of the Liquor Traffic in the United States.

Rose Vale, March 29th.

The official report of Commissioner Wells hows that the total value of the liquor retailed by the liquor dealers of the neighboring Republic is not far short of the astounding sum of FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS!

The New York Tribune expatiates upon this view of the case thus :

In the manufacture of this amount of liquor it is safe to estimate that the materials used, including corn, rye, potatoes, hops, and other crops, and the labor, are worth fifty per cent. of the liquors produced. If this estimate be correct, there are destroyed or consumed in making these liquors \$750,000 worth of grains of various kinds, potatoes, grapes, hops and labor—i. e., this value of these articles is deducted from the sum total of the useful industry of the country, and contributes in no degree to its support. The rye consumed in making whisky would have made bread, and its withdrawal from the supply of tye for bread makes every loaf of bread dearer. So of the other grains. Adding the value of the food products and labor which are withdrawn from all useful channels and practically destroyed in the manufacture of spirituous liquors, we find the to-tal destruction of value amounts to \$2,250,000,000 per year, or considerably more than the interest-bearing portion of the National Debt.

But this is not the entire taxation which the people pay to sustain 'Free Rum.' To arrive at the grand total we must still add the loss to the labor, health, and industry of the people which results from its consumption. Scientific research has shown, and scientific men substantially agree that Alcohol contains no nutritive principle whatever: that it acts while in the system like ether, chloroform, or any other poison, to derange the healthy action of mind and body; that all men, without exception, can endure more heat or cold. more labor or exposure, more deprivation and pain, more mental or physical toil, without it than with it; and that it is no sooner taken than lungs, stomach, skin, intestines, and every other organ of the body combine in a common effort to expel it. Indeed, the only instance in which its utility is clearly proved is when poison has been introduced into the blood, as by a snake-bite for instance, and it is necessary to saturate the system with some antagonistic poison equally ve-

While the benefits of this vast waste of wealth are thus reduced to the minimum, no limit can be assigned to the evils resulting from its consumption in the form of liquors. Twenty-five cents' worth of these fluids may unfit a man for business; fifty cents' worth may place his entire property at the disposal of a swindler, and seven-ty-five cents' worth may cause him to murder his wife, his parents, or his children. But merely the time wasted in intoxication, and the destruc As I was p ssing through the small town of Moncton a short time ago, I was surprised to find in such a small place so many dram shops (or as I might more properly term them, man-traps), as they number something like eight or nine, which gives a bar-room for every 125 souls. I am glad to say that our friends the Templey of the time wasted in intoxication, and the destruction of property resulting from the carelessness and crimes of intoxicated persons, may be estimated at \$300,000,000 per annum, and even this is far below the truth. This brings our annual taxation for 'Free Rum' up to \$2,500,000,000, or considerably more than the entire principle. gives a bar-room for every 125 souls. I am glad to say that our friends the Templars are out, and have a Lodge, and are doing good service in the cause, and doing their utmost to eradicate this blasting stigma from their midst, and endeavouring to educate the people up to the cold water system. The cause must finally triumph, as no rational thinking Christian will try to retard their respective debts. Is it not strange that any party should be the same with their respective debts. Is it not strange that any party should be the same with their respective debts. considerably more than the entire principal of the National Debt. In other words, if there were

every lover of mankind .- [ED, CHRIS. VIS.

Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 14.

Just Like Him. - A Scene before Vicksburg.

The night scenes were sometimes grand indeed; she!ls discharged from the land batteries the missiles ascending on the same errand from Commodore Porter's fleet, crossed them in brilliant curves, making the beholder almost torgetful of the mission on which the monsters were sent. On one of these brilliant nights I came upon a regimental prayer-meeting, under a bluff within short musket range of the enemy's works. Whenever there was a discharge from our batteries, the rebel sharpshooters along their lines would reply by a shower of minnie balls, which cut the leaves over our heads, and occasionally glanced down to the ground at our feet. By order of the brigade commander, to prevent drawing the attention, and perhaps the fire of the enemy, the hymns were sung in a low, muffled voice, but loud enough to "make melody in our hearts." The meeting was led by one of the to profit by it .- Presbyterian Witness. captains of the regiment. There was something gennine and manly in the piety of the leader, which seemed to win the affection and attention of the soldiers. I was so much struck with it that I could not forbear seeking his acquaintance, and on invitation, meeting him the next day, we walked over to the colonel's tent.

As the custom was, we were courteously of fered a drink from the abiquitous bottle. As the single glass passed round the circle, nearing me every moment, I questioned in my own mind what terms I should use in declining; but I was yet more interested to see what course my Christian captain would take. When the colonel called upon him, he declined; was invited again, and again declined; and the third time did it so decidedly, and yet respectfully, as not to give offence, nor to be further importuned. I said to him afterwards:

"Captain, do you always do that?"

"Yes," said he. "Do you mean that you have never taken any intoxicating liquor ?"

"Yes, just that." "What, not even to 'correct' this Yazoo wa-

" Never."

"You must have belonged to the cold water army in your boyhood?" "Yes, but I learned something better than

that: my mother taught me this one thing: Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be What is right is right, and coming to Mississent to the editors of the Christian Visitor and be right for me to accept an invitation to drink at home: I don't believe it's right here-there

fore I don't drink." A few weeks afterwards, passing up the Mis sissippi river, I addressed a Sabbath evening congregation. After the service, a lady came to inquire about her boy-"foolishly," she said, for it was not likely that in an army of 40,000 men I had seen her boy; but still she wanted to ask me if I had met him. She told me of her anxiety for his welfare - how she feared that the bad influence of the camp would lead him astray. "He promised me that he would do well." said she, " and I've no reason to think he doesn't do well: but if I could only see somebody who

could tell me from actual knowledge how he is doing, it would be such a relief!" She told me his name and regiment. I assured better men-growing stronger under trial, And names, of my captain, of the praver-meeting, and of the scene in the colonel's tent.

"Oh," said she, "that's beautiful! that's beautiful! His mother must be proud of him."
"Yes," said I, "that she is—and you are the proud mother?"

I never shall forget the joy that leapt into her face, and how she sprang across the carpet, and catching my hand in both hers, wet it with grateful tears :

Is that my boy-is that Will? It's just like him; I knew he would do so. He always was a good boy; he told me he always would beand I knew he would."

Earthquakes. The present year has witnessed carthquakes such as have not visited the world for a hundred years. We read of shocks at Gibraltar, and Austral a and the distant east; of terrific upheavals in the Hawaiian islands, and now come tidings of a catastrophe unequalled since Lisbon was swallowed up in a moment with its sixty thousand inhabitants. The western coast of South America is the scene of the latest calamity. No details, no pen of man can do justice to such scenes. The earth reels and trembles: frightful noises rend the air; thick darkness covers all. Chasms open beneath the feet, houses, streets, and cities are swallowed up, and men in thousands are buried alive. The sea recedes from the heaving, trembling shore, but it rushes back with redoubled fury, carrying destruction before it, leaving the largest ships stranded high and dry far in land. The bravest and wisest men become helpless as little children. The mighty forces of nature can neither be controlled nor evaded. Those who escape sudden death rush trembling to the hills, and gaze in hopeless awe upon the ruin that has overwhelmed them. About fifty thousand of our fellow men thus perished in a few hours on the west coast of South. America. Over an extent of two thousand miles the dreadful visitation extended. Twenty cities like his divine Master to ride upon an ass." It and towns are in ruins. Their fairest palaces, their strongest buildings, are level with the ground. Famine and pestilence will follow in the wake of the earthquake; and it is probable that the victims of the visitation will reach a dismal total of one hundred thousand.

The destruction of property is proportionately great. Three hundred millions of dollars is per-

haps not too high an estimate. How impressively is God teaching us the lesson of our entire dependence on Himself! Firm as are the foundations of the earth, strong as are the everlasting hills, see how they tremble at His rebuke. We spend long years in building fair cities; in one moment they are buried beneath the raging sea, or engulphed in the opening on years of pleasure in spending our gains; quick as thought we and our wealth find a common sepulchre.

in its interior, and their influence is felt upon its beight visited by man is beyond Ivy Gamin, crashing surface. Without a moment's warning, the earth opens her mouth and swallows thousands upon thousands. Science stands helpless and aghast, beholding the spectacle. No one can

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

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

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

Che Christian Visitor

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the late at intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

help but the Almighty. The natural power that produces earthquakes may be strong enough some time to destroy the earth, to shatter it, as that planet has been shattered whose fragments we call asteroids. Or its may burn as that wondrous star is said by the astronomers of Britain to have been consumed two years ago. The partial calamities that visit us now may be premotraced their beautiful flery paths high into the nitions of that final fearful catastrophe of which air above the beleaguered city, and meeting there | Prophecy speaks as the end of the world. They should at least teach us our insignificance and our entire dependence on the protecting care of God. Under His shield "we will not fear though the earth be removed; and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof."

We should sympathize deeply with the hundreds of thousands who are left homeless and hungry in the scene of the late desolations. What gratitude do we owe to God that their lot is not ours! Plague and famine, hurricanes and earthquakes are kept far away from us; and the still more dreadful scourge of war is also held back. What happens to our fellow men is for our warning and instruction; let us not be slow

Mr. Gough and His Mother.

In one of his touching addresses, in Exeter Hall. Mr. Gough said : - " After a speech in Boston, a short time ago, a lady came to me, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Choules, and said, 'My father is dead, but he was always collecting curiosities, and he has happened to light on your mother's Bible in Bristol.' I had resided there twenty-five years ago, and pleased was I to hear the Bible was found. I had it sent to me by express train. There were the names : 'Jane Gilbert.' that was my mother's name before marriage, 'born August 12th, 1776: 'John Gough, a present from his mother, on his leaving England for America.' 'John Gough, born August 22d, 1817.' I held my Bible in my hand. I remember how I had seen that mother with her lips white with hunger, and I recollected how she took her ironrimined spectacles from her eves to wipe away the tears as she turned page after page. I saw her marks .-- When the poor and needy seek water and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirst, then I the Lord will help them, I the God of Israel will not forsake them;' with hundreds of passages more like that, all blessed promises, marked in that book. That mother's Bible brought her history before me. There remains no token to mark her last resting place, no hearse and mourners followed her to the grave: she was followed by myself and sister alone, and without sippi don't make any difference. It would not a prayer she was consigned to the dust. But she left her children the legacy of a mother's prayers, and the Lord God Almighty as the executor of her last will and testament; and though that poor little body of a schoolmistress has gone before, and her spirit has taken its flight to its eternal home, I stand before you to-night to declare that if I had ever done aught of good, what I am and what I have done, by the grace or God, has been through the influence of that mother."

MR. EARLE IN RICHMOND. - The Religious He-

rald of Feb. 25th says : Bro. Earle has continued

his labors in this city with increasing power and influence. The congregations have transcended in size the capacity of our largest houses of worship. Even in the daytime, morning or afternoon, they are usually crowded. There has been, throughout the meetings, a growing interest, seher that there was hardly ground for all the fear | riousness and tenderness of feeling, without any mothers were exercising for their absent boys; undue excitement. Last Thursday was observed that very many soldiers were actually becoming by the Baptists of Richmond as a day of fasting and prayer. The exercises of the day seemed to then, to illustrate, I told her, without mentioning add a fresh and mighty impulse to the religious movement. Christians generally were made to feel more deeply their unworthiness and weakness, and a more intense desire for the salvation of sinners, and to cherish a more definite purpose to labor for their conversion. The last Lord's day was a memorable season. Bro. Earle preached in the morning, at the suggestion of the pastors, to an immense crowd at the First African Baptist church. In the afternoon all the white churches attended a communion service at the First church. The pastor, Dr. Burrows, welcomed about twenty members, fifteen baptized in the morning. Not fewer than one thousand communicants surrounded the Lord's table. It was a scene of unusual solemnity and joy. It is impossible at present to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the amount of good which has been done. On several occasions from two to three hundred have presented themselves as young converts or inquiers. We do not over estimate the conversions, we think, when we put down the number at two hundred. Everything Letokens an extended and powerful revival. The churches are aroused, and their members have a mind to abor and to pray, and an earnest religious interest pervades the city. Will the brethren pray for us? Bro. Earle had an appointment to preach for the Calvary Baptist church in Washington, last night; but in response to a communication from the pastors of this city, setting forth the importance of his continued labors here, that church generally consented that he might remain with us He will, therefore, labor with us for a while longer; and we hope that his labors will be blessed among us in the days to come as they have been in the days past.

ANECDOTE OF ROWLAND HILL.-Rev. Rowland Hill used to ride to and from his church in a carriage. This gave offence to one of his members at least, who went so far as to hand in among the notices one requesting "the prayers of this congregation for the pastor, who yielding to pride, is in the habit of riding in his carriage, not content was not until Mr. H. had read the paper, and observed the sensation created, that he noticed its import; then laving it down, he said. " It is true, brethren and friends, I ride in my carriage, but if the author of this notice will appear at the door at the conclusion of the service, saddled and bridled, I will do my best to ride him home."

An Irishman who was at the celebrated battle of Bull's Run was somewhat startled when the head of his companion on the left was taken off by a cannon ball. In a few minutes, however, a spent ball broke off the finger of his comrade on the other side. The latter threw down his gun and howled with pain, when the Irishman rushed upon him exclaiming: "You owld woman, stop cryin'! You are making more noise about it than the man who just lost his head."

The highest mountain pass in the world is the pulchre.

The earth cannot be trusted. It is fearfully sick at times, and in its wild convulsions it devours thousands of its children. Fierce fires rage

In highest mountain pass in the world is the world is Mt. Everest, 29,002 feet. The highest peak in the world is Mt. Everest, 29,002 feet. The highest mountain the world is th