THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

Is Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co., AT THEIR OFFICE, 58 Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :-- Cash in Advance. One Copy, for one year, \$2 00 Fifty Copies to one Address,.....\$1 50 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

affords an excellent medium for advertising.

GEORGE THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec, 4. GEORGE THOMAS. Royal Insurance Company. FIRE. MODERATE PREMIUMS. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses. LOSS AND DAMAGE BY EXPLOSION OF GAS MADE GOOD. LIFE BONUSES Hitherto among the Largest ever Declared by . anti Aold malany Office. RESOLUTION OF DIRECTORS, 1867. To increase further the Proportion of Profits to Assured. PROFITS DIVIDED EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence, Two entire Feurs. CAPITAL. TWO MILLIONS Sterling, (TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS), And Large Reserve Fund. ANNUAL INCOME, nearly £800,000 Sterling. Deposited at Ottawa in Dominion Securities, \$150,000. AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. JAMES J. KAYE, Savings Bank Building. St. John, N. B., April 2, 1869. PHOTOGRAPHS ! SPECIAL NOTICE. Right on the Corner King and Germain Streets.

Right on the Corner King and Germain Streets. M.R. MARSTERS thanks the public for their very libe-internation of 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. He has now the finest rooms and best skylights in the

City, and is enabled, by long experience and practice, to promise his patrons a style of work that is not surpassed anywhere, with perfect confidence. Notwithstanding the present low prices, he will use only the Best Materials, having made ample arrangements to

procure them. A newly fitted up Ladies' Dressing Room, which is en-tirely private, has been added for the convenience of his Lady customers. All kinds of work furnished at short notice. Ministure, Magascopic and Stereoscopic in Photograph,

Miniature, Magascopic and Stereoscopic in Photograph, Ambrotype or Oil. N. B.- Having in possession the Negatives of his prede-cessor, Mr. J. N. Durland, copies can be furnished. Remember, right on the Corner Bing and Germain Sts May 80. J. D. MARSTERS.

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS ! PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867

The first and only prizes for CABINET ORGANS was awarded to A. LAURILLIARD. READ THE JUDGES REPORT: MR. LUURILLIARD exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,



and a beginner and and that Hall A I rod chill H T wall also not re-out chill

New Series, Vol. VII., No. 16. Whole No. 328.

To Farmer Boys. " I'm sick of hoeing in the corn, And following the plow ; Of working hard from dewy morn Till eve, with heated brow. No longer will I stav to mow Or pitch the scented hay ; To the great city will I go, Where wealth is gained by play." Tut, tut, my man, hush up that song ; Let wisdom be your guide : That dream of wealth may lead you wrong, And wreck you on the tide. Sit down with me upon this stone-Your team will take no harm ; If we aren't kings upon the throne, We're kings upon a farm. God's healthy breezes round you blow, His birds your music niake ; And sweeter rest is yours, you know, When high suit overtake The harvest will your toil repay ; Those fields of waving gram Are growing through the sunny day, And in the summer rain. Men work as hard as you, in shade, O'er books and papers bent ; The work of life is easy made Only by sweet content. It may be news, my triend, to you, But 'tis the truth I tell : All work is very hard to uo, To those who do it well. In speculation you must stand The rough commercial snocks ; You may in salety reach the land, You may land on the rocks. Your pay is certain on the farm, Tuough grain may not be soid ; In panies you teel no alarm-Wheat is as good as gold. Pick up your whip, and bid your team Drag on the noole plow, And do not let an idle dream Becloud your youthful brow. In years to come, when children roam, You'll take them by the arm, And say, " You'd better stay at home, Upon the good old farm "

> For the Christian Visitor. The Rise of English Literature. BY PROFESSOR J. DEMILL. No. 4.

Chancer's warm interest in daily life and in human nature appears conspicuously in the Canbury Tales, where we find drawn before us in vivid colors a company, each one of which represents some one character in that rich and varied mediæval life which surrounds the past. In this poem he shows that he has true original genius, since he turned away from all former themes, strikes out a new path for himself and leaves his work behind him as a model to other times, for subjects and for meter. -Those characters five in the mind of the world. and still preserve their individuality. They show us what is truest history, since they portray the inner life of the age. It is England, not in the beroic mood, conquering France, but England in undress, in domestic life, at the inn, on the highway, where man encounters man, and travellers beguile tediousness by story-telling. Many are repelled from this poem by what they take for the rudeness of the verse. That, however, is only apparent, and it needs but a little knowledge to see that Chancer is musical and humorous to an unusual degree. The language has not yet got free from French influence, and many words of two syllables follow the French law, and take the accent on the last syllable. It is thus with such words as-honour, courage, virtue, valor, which are pronounced honour, courage, virtae, noloar. Again, many words have a final e which is not sounded. Here it must often be sounded, and when these two things are understood and attended to, the apparent roughness of Chaucer's verse will at once vanish. Many parts of the Canterbury Tales have the fault of Boccaccio's Decameron, and are not to be read now. Yet these form a small proportion of the whole, and what remains shews us the better nature of the poet. What a company is this to which he introduces There is mine host of the Tabard Inn ;- the knight who has fought in Palestine, and his son with curled locks-laide in press; a coy nun, and a jolly monk. There is a sly friar, and a pardoner from Rome; a purse proud merchant; a busy lawyer; a jovial Franklin, and the inimit-able wife of Bath. Yet among them all there is none more interesting, or drawn with a more loving, hand, than that poor parson whose por-trayal shows that Chaucer with all his worldly wisdom, and drollery, had a deep and true appreciation of sincerity and carnest piety, and that the poet who can lash the hypocrite with a whip of scorpious, can also draw the picture of the good man with such graceful touches, that it has become immortal :--A true good man there was of religion, "A true good man there was of religion, Pious, and poor, the parson of a town; But rich he was in every thought and work. And thereto a right learned man, —a clerk That Christ's pure gospel would sincercly preach, And his parishioners devoutly teach. Benign he was, and wondrous diligent, And in adversity full patient, As proven oft ; to all who lacked a friend. Loth for his titles to ban or to contend ; At every need much rather was he found Unto his poor paristioners around Of his own substance and his dues to give. ontent on little for himself to live. Wide was his cure, the houses far asunder : Yet never failed he or for rain or thunder. Wherever sickness or mischance might call, The most remote to visit, great or small, And staff in hand on foot the storm to brace. This noble example to his flock be gave, That fast he wrought, and alterward he taught, The word of life he from the gospel caught. Thus holy in himself and virtuous He still to men was mild and piteous; Not of reproach imperious or malign, But in his teaching soothing and beingn : To draw them on to heaven by reason fair And good example was his daily caro.

Ghristian Dizilor.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

Remote from towns he ran his godly race Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place. His house was known to all the vagrant train ; He chid their wanderings, but reheved their pain. The long remembered beggar was his goest Whose beard descending swept his aged breast ; the ruined spendthrift now no longer proud . Claimed kindred there, and had his wants allowed. the broken soldier, kindly bade to stay. bat by the fire, and talked the night away ; Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done, shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were

Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow, And quite forgot their vices in their woe,

careless their merits or their faults to scan. His pity gave ere charity began. thus to relieve the wretched was his pride.

And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side ; But in his duty prompt to every call, He watched and wept, he prayed, and felt for all. And as a bird cach fond endearment tries

To tempt her new fledged offspring to the skies, He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter worlds and led the way. Beside the bed where parting hie was laid, And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed, The reverend champion stood. At his control Despair and auguish fled the struggling soul ; Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise And his last faltering accents whispered praise.

At church, with meek and unaffected grace, His looks adorned the venerable place, Troth from his lips prevailed with double sway, And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray. The service past, around the pious man With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran ; Even children followed with endearing wile, And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile. His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed -Their welfare pleased him and their cares distressed. To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given; But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven. As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

One of the greatest charms of Chancer is a certain sly humor which constantly appears, and gains zest from the autique phraseology and speling. This is seen from his description of the Prioress :

"There was also a nun—a prioress, That of her scaling was full simple and coy. Her greatest oath was but by Saint Eloi ; And she was cleped madam Eglantine. Full well she sange the service divine, Entuned in her nose full swetely ; And French she spoke full fair and neately, After the school of Strateford atte Bowe For French of Paris was to her unknowe."

Sometimes he rises to a strain of true and noble pathos, as in his description of Constance, who is banished from her husband through treachery.

and sent on board a ship without a rudder, out to sea : Her little child lay weeping in her arm.

text collated by Erasmus. This was hastily preonly seen the danger of the first drink I ever pared, and was unavoidably erroneous and defectook, I might have been saved; but there was no live, as it had been compiled from late and imone to warn me, and I indulged. The first led to perfect manuscripts, which now would not be the second, and so on, till I am what you see me cited by scholars as authoritative. He added to unavoidable faults, by making Greek to supply deficiencies in the manuscripts. This fact has late !" been ascertained of late years by the discovery of

In addition to these disadvaotages, the transators of King James were restricted by rules im-And in condemning all murder, it, of necessity, condemna the use of any or all those means not the Bible, by its affecting records of the mon-strons effects of indulging to excess in intoxicating

"And now at last, by the mercy of God, and the continuance of our labore, it being brought unto such a conclusion as that we have great hopes that the Church of England shall reap good fruit thereby : we hold it our duty to offer it to your Majesty, not only as to our King and Sovereign, but as to the principal Mover and Author of the work."

stamped the scal of reprobation, with the most The object, thus ingenuously acknowledged, tremendous severity on the habitual use of any substance, which like ardent spirits, involves the was kept in view whenever the circumstances of the case would permit. To support the unscriptural order of prelates-whom, in common with the Roman Catholies, they called Bishops-they most iniquitous perversion of God's mercies, leads to the most attocious outrages against all law, assert, at the close of the 2d Epistle to Timothy, multiplies the beaven-foreclosing and hell opening that he was " ORDAINED THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF THE EPHESIANS." Titus is also annow known under the name of ardent spirits, nounced as "THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE CHURCH could not be forbidden by name in the Bible. OF THE CRETIANS." Episcopas is also rendered "BISHOP," instead of overseer, its legitimate and intelligible meaning. In Acts xii., 4, to pascha, the passover, is translated "EASTER," to wrest sand years after the dawn of the Christian era, ardent spirits seem to have been unknown. They the support of Sacred Scripture to a day cerecame to light in the laboratories of the alchemists moniously observed by the Romish and Episcopal of the middle ages, in their vain pursuit after a Churches, and named from a Saxon goddess, to universal solvent which could extract gold from whom sacrifices were anciently offered about the the baser metals. The gold producing solvent same season of the year. To enforce by Scripthey never found. But, instead thereof, they unture authority an idea interwoven with the system of the Church of England, that editices of stone and wood are Churches, in Acts xix. 37, the turn all the baser metals into gold ; they really word is placed in the mouth of a heathen magistrate, who is made to assert of the Christians tritious substances in nature into poison, and left seized at Ephesus, that they are not " ROBBERS OF their discovery as a legacy to their woe begone CHURCHES," instead of robbers of temples, which posterity." the Greek original imports. To correspond with the usages of the same Church, the writers of the New Testament are canonized by the prefix of "Saint" to their names. Thus, the Common English Version was made to sustain episcopacy. A faithful revision of the book must necessarily remove these props of prelacy and hierarchy. Under these circumstances, it is vain to anticienough other writing to correct his style. Since pate that the Church of England the American then he has never written out a disc Episcopal Church, the Episcopal Methodist Connection, or any other ecclesiastical body, whose interests are opposed to such a revision, will ever undertake, or favor, the work ; or that either of the Bible Societies-which are, to a great extent. under their control, and largely depend upon them for support-would be permitted, if they should be disposed, to prosecute such an under-taking. WM. H. WYCKOFF,

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 Bisitor

) Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 16.

-a drunkard ! And now it is too late! too

DR. DUFF ON INTEMPERANCE.

speech in Calcutta, said : "Where, in all the

Bible, is there any express prohibition against the

habitual use of arsenic or prussic acid ? It is

enough that the Bible condemns all murder.

whether it be that of ourself or that of another.

which naturally and inevitably lead to it. Has

liquors, has it not by its express command to use God's bounties without abusing them to the ef-

fecting of permisious ends; has it not by its ter-

rible denunciations against the vice of drunken-

ness, declaring on the authority of the living God,

that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of

heaven; bas it not by these and other means,

human and divine, and more than any thing else,

vice of drunkenness ? Besides, the substances

when it was written-they were not known, not

actually existent. The truth was, that for a thou-

happily stumbled upon a misery and maduess-

producing ingredient. They vainly wished to

discovered the process of converting the most nu-

Sermon-Making.

The New York Tribune thus describes the way

which the Rev. H. Ward Beecher makes his

sermon's :- When he first commenced to preach

he wrote out a few of his sermons, until he had

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

not to take the word of truth utterly out of your month.'

On Sunday, Guilford sent to ask her for a final interview ; but this sad parting she declined, as useless now, fit for stage heroes only, which they were not. She bade him be of good cheer ; and seeing how weak he had been, it is only right to say that the poor boy took his fate quietly, like a man. Sunday morning she spent in prayer and reading ; her book, a copy of the Greek Testament, in which she observed a blank leaf at the end, and taking up her pen, wrote some last words to ber darling sister, Lady Catherine Grey, sad heiress of all her rights and miseries :

'I have sent you, good sister Kate, a book which, although it be not outwardly trimmed with gold, yet inwardly it is worth more than precious stones. It is the book, dear sister, of the law of the Lord ; his testament and last will, which He bequeathed to us wretches, which shall lead you to eternal joy.'

Closing the sacred book, she gave it to Elizabeth Tylney, her gentlewoman, praving her to carry it after she was dead, to Lady Catherine, as her last and best token of love. She then composed herself to prayer.

Early next day, before it was yet light, the carpenters were heard beneath her window, fitting up the block on which she was to die. When she looked out upon the green, she saw the archers and lancers drawn up, and Guilford being led away from the Lieutenant's door. She now sat down and waited for her summons to depart. An hour went slowly by; and then her quick ear caught the rumble of a cart on the stones. She knew that this cart contained poor Guilford's body. and she rose to greet the corpse as it passed by. Her women, who were all in tears, endeavored to prevent her going to the window. from which she could not help seeing the block and headsman waiting for her turn; but she gently forced them aside, looked out on the cart, nd bade the dead youth her last adieu.

Brydges and Feckenham, now came for her. Her two gentlewomen could hardly walk for weeping ; but Lady Jane, who was dressed in a black gown, came forth, with a prayer-book in her hand, a heavenly smile on her face, a tender light in her grey eyes. She walked modestly across the green, passed through the files of troopers, mounted the scaffold, and then turning to the crowd of spectators, softly said :-

'Good people, I am come hither to die. The fact against the Queen's highness was unlawful : but touching the procurement and the desire thereof by me, or on my behalf, I wash my hands thereof, in innocency before God, and in the face of you good Christian people, this day.'

She paused, as if to put away from her the world, with which she had now done. Then she added :-

' I pray you all, good Christian people, to bear me witness that I die a true Christian woman and that I look to be saved by no other means than the mercy of God, in the merits of the blood of His only Son, our Lord Jesns Christ. And now, good people, while I am alive, I pray you to assist me with your prayers.' Kneeling down, she said to Feckenham, the only divine whom Mary would allow to come near her, " Shall I say this psalm ? The Abbot faltered, 'Yes.' On which she repeated, in a clear voice, the noble psalm : Have mercy upon me, O God, after Tuy great goodness : according to the multitude of Thy mercies do away mine offences.' When she had come to the last line, she stood np on her feet, and took off her gloves and kerchief, which she gave to Elizabeth Typley. The Book of Psalms she gave to Thomas Brydges, the Lieutenant's deputy. Then she untied her gown, and took off her bridal gear. The headsman offered to assist her ; but she put his hand gently aside, and drew a white kerchief round her eyes. The veiled figure of the executioner sank at her feet, and begged her forgiveness for what he had now to do. She whispered in his car a few soft words of pity and pardon ; and then said to him openly, 'I pray you despatch me quickly.' Kneeling before the block, she felt for it blindly with her open fingers. One who stood by her touched and guided her hand to the place which it sought ; when she laid down her noble head, and saying, ' Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit,' passed with the prayer on her lips, into her everlasticg rest."

Poor boy, the next I heard of him he was under arrest for stealing. Beware of the first the interpolations, made in his own handwriting, in the manuscript which be used. drink. Rev. Dr. Duff, of Scotland, in a temperance

posed by the monarch, which precluded them from thoroughness and fidelity. One of these, "The old ecclesiastical words to be retained, as the word .' church' not to be translated ' congregation." Nearly all the translators were Episcopalians. The work was designed to uphold the Church of England. In their dedication of the book to the monarch who employed them, they declare :

FIRST PRIZE. Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case, Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of great power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable Mention.

Mention. Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-aut, without Stops. FIRST PRIZE.

These Instruments are equal in every respect to the best merican makers, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than an be imported. Every lostrument fully warranted. An inspection re-PIANO WAREROOM-Sheffield House, No. 5, Market Square. (Oct 17.) A. LAURILLIARD. NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY. of EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - £2,000,000 Sterling. Invested Funds (1864), £2,304,512 7 10 Stg. Annyal Revenue, 564,468 16 2 Stg.

THIS COMPANY Insures against loss, and the Property of the State of th

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Ninety par cent, of the Profits are allocated to those asured on the Participating Scale. INDISPUTABILITY.

After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be beld to be indisputable and free from extra prediums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after

that time. For Bates and other information apply at the Office the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbar HENRY JACK. and Canterbury HENRY JACK. General Agent.

FIRST GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MASON & HAMLIN.

ARIS EXPOSITION 1857.

COMUND E. KENNAY, Planoforte Maker,

EDMUND E. KENNAY, Planoforte Maker, begs respectfully to inform the public that he has op-tained the Agency of the two most celebrated makers in the world, viz. Masos & Hamir's Camper Organs, and Unickenno & Son's Planofortes. A Large Stock of the above on hand. Please call and examine, or send for an illustrated Circular. As the whole of the above stock has been personally selected by the Subscriber, and being a Planoforte maker bimself, he can warrant every instrument with confidence. EF Planofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired, taken in Exchange and to Rent.

(Established 21 years.) AL 6120

No. 120 Germain St., St. John, N. B

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested. . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. hosses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 " Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 " hosses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 " In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-olders of the Company are personally responsible for all EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building and so delat

AGENCY.

HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful carrying on of the manufacture of VENE-TIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of this description, would do well to give us a call before pur has-

tyle of VENETIAN BLINDS received ock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H.

Subscribers have always ou hand—Doons, SASHES, and which, from their facilities, they can make to or-tith the utmost despatch and upon the most reas ha-

as. ersonal attention is given to every variety of Car-ng, House Building and General Jobing, and mo-charges made. A. CHRISTIE & CO., 4. Dooley's Building, Waterloo St. vil 4.

M. FRANCIS & SONS,

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

aring very extensively du sed. We now offer THREE HUNDRED and usual assortment, embraci

was and Childrens' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, ad Grain, in Balmoral, Congress, Imitation

And kneeling piteously to him she said 'Peace! little son, I will do thee no harm. With that her kerchief off her head she braid, And over his little eyen she it laid ; And on her arm she luileth it full fast. And unto the heaven her eyen up she cast.

"Mother,' gouth she, 'and maiden bright-Mary, Mankind was born, and damned, aye, to die, For which thy child was on a cross yrent ; Thy blissful eyen saw all his torment ; There is then no comparison between Thy woe and any woe man may sustain.

"Thou saw'st thy child yslain before thine eyen ; Now lady bright to whom all woful crien, Thou glory of womanhood—thou faire may— Thou haven of refuge—thou bright star oy day— Rue on my cni'd, that of thy gentleness Ruest on eveng rueful in distress.'"

For the Christian Visitor Revision of the English Scriptures.

an available tech No. 3. AMERICAN BIBLE UNION,

No. 82 Great Jones Street, New York. The two great Bible Societies that largely rule he religions and missionary world in their particular department, in making the common Engish version the standard in translation and circulation, have committed a wrong against reveal-ed truth and Christian principle. This will be made manifest by a presentation of the facts connected with that version.

It is not inspired. A data is a series It was made by fallible men.

These men, with few exceptions, were not disinguished for learning. Compared with eminent biblical scholars of the present day, the great body of them would not rank very high. The work of the more learned, was, by the operation of the king's rules, deteriorated by the hands of inferior scholars.

The time occupied in the work (less than three rears) was not sufficient to enable the best scholars to do it well. The most distinguished Hebraist connected with it, Edward Lively, died in May, 1605, the first year of the work. The period in which the translation was made

was not so favorable, as the present, for making a thorough and faithful version of the holy oracles into our language. F

Biblical literature was in its infancy. Within this century, its resources have been largely developed. The knowledge of Greek and Hebrew has been enlarged. The grammar of those languages has been more accurately systematized, and is more thoroughly understood. Historical and geographical research has been greatly ex-tended. The relations of languages to each other are much better comprehended.

On the particular department of the biblical translator, a flood of light has been thrown by the discovery of manuscripts of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures.

When the Common Version was made, in 1604-7, very few manuscripts of the sacred writings were known, even to the learned. Not more than twenty copies of the New Testament had The very best were comparatively modern, not dating eatlier than the tenth century. In view of the manuscripts now consulted by scholars, not one of those known in 1607 is esteemed good authority.

The number of manuscripts of the Greek Scriptures, now known, approaches a thousand. Some of these are five or six hundred years older than any of those accessible to scholars in 1671. The oldest are generally the most reliable. They agree more uniformly with each other. They existed before the thorough establishment and universal corruption of the Greek and Roman hierarchies.

Corresponding Sec'y.

Temperance Items.

Lord Shaftesbury, speaking from his own knowledge and experience as commissioner of lunacy for twenty years, says : "Fully six-tenths of all the cases of insanity to be found in these realms arise from no other cause than from the habit of intemperance in which the people have indulged."

Pennsylvania has a criminal and panper population of 24,000-nine-tenths from intemperance -maintained at a cost of \$2,259,910.66, or \$5.80 for each voter in the State. The State revenue for licenses is \$817,742.75 ; while the cost to the people of supporting intemperate criminals and paupers is \$2,259,910.66.

TEMPERANCE SUBJECTS IN THE PULPET.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler says: Cannot ministers of Christ agree to preach more frequently and more earnestly against drunkenness and the dangers of the cup? From many pulpits this whole subject is practically excluded. The drunkard is rarely prayed for; the young not warned against this ensnaring device of the devil; the law of God against drunkenness is substantially ignored 1 And yet it is undeniable that the bottle is sending more souls to perdition than all the infidel tongues and pens in the land. We utter no railing against our brethren who ignore this stopenduous moral evil; but we would not choose to have a son of ours trained up under such a min-

A GREAT EVIL.

istry.

Dr. Guthrie says : Before God and man, before the church and the world, I impeach intemperance. I charge it with the muder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the word of God and the liberties of true religion, I charge it as the causewhatever be their source elsewhere-of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the misery, and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion, that disgrace and afflict the land. "I am not mad, most noble Festus. I speak the words of truth and soberness." I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill top-engulfing a world of which but eight were saved.

THE FIRST DRINK.

Phil Tucker was a handsome boy. He was smart too, considering the bad use he had made of the opportunities he had. But poor Phil had a dissipated father, and had lost his mother when been discovered, and none of these were perfect. he was quite a child. Good persons pitied Phil, result was, that Phil learned to drink whiskey before he was near grown. At this time he has become a drunkard, and not sufrequently may be found in the worst places.

I met Phil in the road, not long ago, and feeling a good deal of interest in his welfare-for I knew his father in his days of deceucy, and his xisted before the thorough establishment and niversal corruption of the Greek and Roman herarchies. Various circumstances conduced to the injury

rse in full. He has an idea all the week as to what subject he will treat on Sunday. Still, there is no definite plan in his mind until the time arrives. Usnally, be does not touch pen to paper before Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon. Then sometimes he gets so many sermons under way that the one he intends to prepare is neglected antil the first bell rings, whereupon he throws aside the incomplete work, and blocking out a discourse, he hastens to the pulpit. Generally, he writes what would make a quarter of a sermon, embracing the leading points to be presented. In

preparing a sermon he first " blocks it out," and ave the foundation with a part of the framework. At the proper places he cuts windows, through which the audience may see the beauties of the Gospel. The windows are designated by the letters,"" Ill.," inclosed in a line thus (Ill.), showing that an illustration is to come in at that particular point. None of the illustrations are ever written out beforehand or with the sermon, but they are given as they occur at the time when they are needed. Often, when in the pulpit, he finds the windows in the wrong place. He always has a variety of new sermons on hand, to be used on special occasions. He said that in old times the housewife kept a batch of dough in the pantry, and when bread was required all she had to do was to go to the tray and cut off enough for

baking. So it is with his sermons. He never preaches the same one twice, though he frequently uses the same text, but it is always in a different manner. In reply to the question as to whether be selected his text first, or the subject, applying such a text as would suit, he said that a text may be compared to a gate opening into the Lord's garden ; many ministers, instead of unlatching the gate and leading their hearers in to pluck the fruit and flowers, content themselves by getting upon it and swinging to and fro. He always makes it a point to preach his best sermons on stormy days, for then those who are in attendance say to their friends, " You don't know how much you missed by not being present, though it was a stormy day." He well remembered the time when on nearly every Sabbath during the winter it snowed or rained, " for it came near killing me," said he laughingly. Some one inquired if he studied his prayers. " Never," said he, "I carry a feeling with me such as a mother would have for her children were they lost in a great forest. I feel that on every side my people are in danger, and that many of them are like babes, weak and helpless. My heart goes out in sorrow and anxiety towards them, and at times I seem to carry all their burdens. I find that when one's heart is wrapped and twined around the hearts of others it is not difficult to pray." Another wanted to know if it would not be Letter for Mr. Beecher to travel about the country, that the people of various sections might be beuefitted by his preaching. "No," said he ; "What would a stove in the Arotic regions be good for if it were carried from place to place ? Beside, more people come to hear me than I could reach should I go after them. It is far better for the United States to go through my church than for me to go through the United States."

Death at the Old Tower.

We extract from Hepworth Dixon's new book, "Her Majesty's Tower," the following account of the last scenes in the life of the estimable Lady Jane Grey, who went out from one of its dungeons to execution, and whose cell is still pointed. out to the visitor, as well as the block on which she laid her head to receive the blow of the executioner's axe. It is a fair specimen of Mr. Dixon's style. He says :

"When it was known in the Tower that warrants were out, and that Jane would die on Monday morning, every one beca

Agricultural Items.

Punch thinks that the poorest farmer in the land. if unable to feed his calves, can always graze his shins.

A Vermont paper says that the annual product of maple sugar in the United States is 7.000.000 pounds.

A dairyman in Dixfield, Me., made, the past season, over three tons of cheese from the milk of twenty-two cows.

In Kentusky the progressive farmers are introducing a new esculent, which is much praised-the Brazilian sweet potato.

George Waring says the farmer who spends \$300 an acre in manuring his vegetable garden. is likely to make \$500 an acre.

Of the 36,000,000 acres of land in Illinois, 21.000.000 acres are improvad, and 10,000,000 acres are under actual cultivation.

Soak seed wheat and seed barley in brine ; it can do no harm ; it is likely to stiffen the straw, and in thousands of cases it has prevented smut. A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker wishes those opposed to plauting trees were compelled to stand one hour in midwinter on the lains of Kansas.

It is stated that there are already three thousand steam ploughs at work in England, some of them with stationary engines capable of driving from three to six plows each.

In the Kingdom of Great Britain there were, last year, four and a half million acres of oats, or one-tenth of the whole surface. In England the oat is food for horses, in Scotland for men.

A substance of a rather five flavor and beantiful appearance is finding a ready sale as honey just now in Germany. This substitute for the genuine product of the beehive is simply starch, converted into sugar by means of sulphuric acid. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, writing from Indianapolis, says : "The prospect for a fine wheat crop never was better at this season of the year than now. Many fields were as far advanced last month as is usual in April, and looked really magnificent."

Sorrel may be eradicated by the application of lime or ashes. The souring principle of sorrel is oxalic acid. Lime or potash unite with the oxalic acid, forming oxalate of lime or potash. The

