

The Christian Visitor.

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REV. I. E. BILL,
Editor and Proprietor.
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The Christian Visitor
Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.
It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

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

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS

PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867
The first and only prizes for CABINET ORGANS were
awarded to A. LACROIX.
READ THE JUDGES' REPORT:
"Mr. LACROIX exhibited a first prize Cabinet
Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,
FIRST PRIZE.
Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ to Rosewood Case,
Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic, of great
power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable
Mention.
Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Walnut,
without Stops.
These instruments are equal in every respect to the best
American makers, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than
can be imported.
Every instrument fully warranted. An inspection re-
spectfully solicited.
PIANO WAREHOUSE—Sheffield House, No. 6, Market
Square. (Oct. 17.) LAURILLARD.

Baptist Seminary

FREBRICTION.
The first term of the Academic Year will commence—
Senior Male and Female Departments, August 27th,
1869; Junior Male Department, July 27th, 1869.
Rev. J. E. HOGAN, B. A., Principal, Tutor Classics and
Ancient and Modern Literature.
GEORGE E. FURRY, B. A., Tutor Mathematics and Natural
Science.
MORDECAI BUCHANAN, Professor Modern Languages.
EDWARD CADWALLADER, B. A., Professor Instrumental
Music.
Assistant English Teacher.
The year is divided into four terms of ten weeks each.
Tuition Fees:
Common English, \$5.00; Higher English, \$5.00; Class-
ical, \$5.00; French, \$5.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents
per term.
The Boarding Establishment is under the superintendence
of Mrs. J. E. HOGAN, with competent assistants.
The course of study embraces English, Mathematics,
Classical, Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing.
Tuition Fees:
Common English, \$5.00; Higher English, \$5.00; Class-
ical, \$5.00; French, \$5.00 per term extra; Music and Draw-
ing, usual rates.
Satisfactory Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies
in the town, at moderate rates.
Full information furnished on application to
J. E. HOGAN, Principal,
July 7.

AGENCY

HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted
up the necessary machinery and appliances for the
successful carrying on of the manufacture of
THE BRITISH PATENT RUBBER STAMPS, of all
descriptions, would do well to give us a call before purchas-
ing elsewhere.
Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received
at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H.
KEOHAN, 21 German Street, or at the Manufactory, where
patterns can be seen.
The Subscribers are always on hand—Dresses, Sashes,
and which, from their facilities, they can make to or-
der with the utmost despatch and upon the most reason-
able terms.
Personal attention is given to every variety of Car-
peting, House Building and General Jobbing, and
moderate charges made.
A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
April 4. Dooley's Building, Waterloo St.

M. FRANCIS & SONS

New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
88 Prince William Street.
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 a large quantity of
GENTS' and LADIES' SHOES, of the latest styles, and
of all the usual assortments, embracing all
qualities and styles made.
Ladies' Misses' and Children's Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf,
Fished and Grain, in Baltimore, Congress, London,
Baltimore, Imitation Button and all the newest styles in
Men's, Boys' and Young Men's BOOTS; Baltimore,
Congress, Oxford Ties and Brogans, suitable for Spring
and Summer wear, of the best English, French and
Domestic manufacture.
The above Stock will be sold as low as any other estab-
lishment in the city, and we are prepared to receive
orders for the same, and will please call and judge for
themselves in regard to quality and price.
The Goods recommended in this establishment can be
renewed or repaired, and the workmen are not
misrepresented goods. Terms CASH.
April 12. M. FRANCIS & SONS.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Lombard Street, London; and Insurance Building
Liverpool.
Office of the London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.,
Chairman in Liverpool;—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.,
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest
in the Kingdom.
The annual meeting held in August 1868, the following
highly satisfactory results were shown—
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business
is exhibited in the following fact—that the increase
of the last three years exceeds the entire business of
some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct
insurance companies of this Kingdom.
The Premiums for the year 1868 were £1,200,000
The Premiums for the year 1867 were £1,000,000
Showing an actual increase of £200,000
or upwards of 20 per cent. in three years.
The recent report of the Government for the
last year (1868) again show the "Royal" as more than
maintaining the gain of the increase in former years.
Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an
advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-
pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of
the extent of its advance.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The amount of business done in this department is
by far the largest received in any similar period since the
commencement of the business, and must far exceed the
average of amount received by the most successful offices
of the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year
was 832, the amount received £287,754 8s. 6d., and the premium
£120,554 8s. 6d. This shows a very rapid extension
of business during the last ten years. Thus—
1849 .. 88 .. £48,764 17 0 .. £1,800 8 1
1850 .. 190 .. 95,500 9 11 .. 2,627 4 7
1851 .. 212 .. 101,500 19 8 .. 2,829 11 0
1852 .. 408 .. 151,848 13 4 .. 4,894 10 8
1853 .. 708 .. 297,500 16 8 .. 8,580 8 11
1854 .. 829 .. 377,723 4 5 .. 12,354 8 7
The remarkable increase in the business of the last four
years, is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared
in 1856, which amounted to no less than 25 per cent. upon
the amount of the sums assured and averaged 90 per cent. upon
the amount of the premiums.
J. M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN M. JOHNSON, Secretary of the London Board.
All descriptions of property, such as houses, and
warehouses, can be insured, and a reasonable proof of loss
is made to the satisfaction of the insured.

GEORGE THOMAS

Commissioner Merchants and Ship Brokers,
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John,
Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.
**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.**
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
Invested Funds (1864), £2,504,512 7 10 1/2.
Annual Revenue, £64,468 18 2 1/2.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
This Company insures against all damage by
Fire—Dwellings, Houses of Worship, Farm Property,
Stores, Merchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Harbour,
and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms,
and claims settled promptly without reference to the Head
Office in Edinburgh.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Twenty per cent. of the Profits are allocated to those
Assured on the Participating Scale.
After a Policy is issued in existence it shall be
held to be indissoluble and free from extra premiums, even
if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after
that time.
For Rates and other information apply at the Office of
the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbury
streets. HENRY JACK,
March 25. General Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

**FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**
Fund paid up and invested, £2,312,548 10s. 10d.
Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1868, £745,074 10s.
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1868, £200,430 10s.
Premiums received in Life Risks, 1868, £1,343,948 10s.
Losses paid in Life Risks, 1868, £143,197 10s.
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-
holders of this Company are entitled to a dividend of 10 per
cent. per annum on the amount of the sums assured.
W. W. WEAVER, A. L. LEBRON,
Agents for New Brunswick,
no 1. (Commercial Bank Building)

Tribute of Affection

Dearest grandma, rest; thy life's labor done,
Thy life eternal has begun, and thou art gone
To that bright land, where, needed rest
Thou art in heaven, supremely blest.
Rest, grandma, rest; thy life has been
One constant scene of care and pain,
Yet God supported by His grace,
Now sweetly rest in death's embrace.
Rest, grandma, rest; thy weary road
Is traveled through; Thy heavy load
Was borne with patience and submission,
Now lay it gently down; reward is thine.
Rest, grandma, rest; no mortal fear
Can clutch thy heart, or wound thine ear,
No fearful strife with earthly foes,
Can ever disturb thy sweet repose.
Rest, grandma, rest; the numerous train
Of friends and kin that still remain,
Will hold thy bright example in their hearts,
Thy uncomplaining zeal thy wise remarks.
Rest, grandma, rest; we may not gaze
Upon thy lowly hillside grave,
But can't forget, while we lament,
Thy virtue is thy monument.

The Rise of English Literature

For the Christian Visitor.
BY PROFESSOR J. DEMILL.
In the former article on the Saxon and Norman
periods in English Literature, we have seen the
Saxon the slave of the Norman. But his oppres-
sion could only be temporary. A race so full
of power must rise. Gradually the Saxon absorbed
the Norman, and gained all that he had to give,
and to his own robust and stalwart manhood
added the graceful instincts of the Norman, and
from their union the world of Europe saw arising
at last the magnificent presence of the Englishman.
This process of amalgamation had been slow.
The nation had to tame the pride of kings, and
quell the violence of nobles. For neither Nor-
man king, nor Norman noble, would give up
their proud, alien supremacy without a struggle.
But in that struggle the people had all things
with them; the influences of the age which gave
to all a common lot; the power of the church,
which resisted nobles and kings by turn, and in
its victory benefitted the people; and the genial
pressure of one common fatherland.
This church had fought with the Norman kings in
the very plenitude of their power. Monarchy
had at first great strength in England. On the
continent the nobles might defy their king; but
in England they were forced to rally round him,
so as to keep down the rebellious Saxon serf. All
things thus lay under the feet of the monarch, and
for the hope of England it became necessary
that this monarchy should be compelled to stop in
its progress toward absolutism.
Out from among the despised Saxons there
came one who took the spiritual weapons of the
church and directed them all against the king.
The people saw the Norman wrested in a struggle
with one of themselves. A Becket fought thus,
and fell in the conflict, but in his very death he
gained a complete victory. That Saxon priest
who spoke the Saxon mother tongue became a
martyr in the eyes of his fellow countrymen, his
sepulchre became a place of pilgrimage, and
when the serf of Kent saw the Norman Henry
knelling in penitence at that tomb, he knew that
there might be some one thing which could bend
or break the spirit of his master.
So, too, the same powerful church overcame
King John, and the Barons took advantage of
that humiliation, and Magna Charta received the
royal signature. Then the monarch grew weaker,
and the nobility stronger, and the church held its
own, till another force came up, slowly, resist-
lessly, and Simon de Montfort's Parliament
showed the first outlines of a power destined in
time to be supreme over all others.
Now the position of things became this, that
all the successes of the Norman were petty and
short lived; but all the gains of the Saxon were
permanent and enduring. He kept his old trial
by jury, which had descended from his Saxon
ancestors and grown into a fixed national law.
In the Parliament he saw the old Saxon Witan
in a new form. The councils of the nation were
at last open to the representatives of the people,
and the Commons stood erect, clamoring for
equal rights with the king and the nobles, to
make laws for the country.
Commerce and manufactures increased. At
first the people exported the products of the
farm and the mine; but afterwards Flemish ar-
tisans came over to escape the troubles in Flan-
ders, and made cloth and sent it abroad. Eng-
land already began to be "a nation of shopkeep-
ers." A prosperous middle class began to arise,
between the high and the low, men who made
money, wore fine clothes, lived in handsome
houses, owned ships, and talked politics. There
came a mediæval form of the "travelling gen-
tle." That social variety, promoted by many ranks
and classes of men, which appears in our first
literature, prevailed strongly at this period. Trades
went into divisions and sub-divisions. The bar-
ber began to hand over the lancet to the profes-
sional surgeon; and the priest found himself
pushed out of some pursuits by the professional
lawyer. As commerce increased it needed pro-
tection. As ships came and went they needed
watching; and so in this age rose the British
Navy, to begin its magnificent dominion over
the waves.
The Crusaders had left mighty traces. They
had enlarged thought, and they had also kneaded
Englishmen together, and made them partake of
one common feeling. In King Richard we see a
thorough Norman. In Edward I., the last Cru-
sader, we see a rudimentary Englishman.
"Britain," says a Byzantine historian of this
period, "is full of towns and villages. It has no
vines and but little fruit, but it abounds in corn,
money, and wool, from which the natives make
great quantities of cloth. London, the capital,
may be preferred to every city of the West for
population, opulence and luxury."
Then art rose in the form of architecture, and
edifices of grander form appeared. The round
Norman arch yielded to the pointed style, of
which we have such splendid examples in the
naves of York and Winchester, and the choir of
Lincoln. In this change we see a type of national
progress—the visible form of the invisible ascent
of the people to a higher plane,—for as that
round arch, the emblem of strength and grace
combined, had taken a more elevated character,
and reared itself aloft, and looked upward; so
the nation aspired, looking even higher, and
raised up its mighty arms, and struggled to reach
the skies. The round arch represents the Nor-
man Kingdom; the pointed is the work of Eng-
land.

A Scripture Panorama

OR PICTURES OF THE PALACE, THE PRISON, AND
THE PRAYER-MEETING.
DRAWN FROM ACTS xiv.
BY REV. S. T. RAND.
A most remarkable prayer meeting was that
it was a special prayer meeting. It was a union
prayer meeting. It was, finally, a protracted
prayer meeting. It was held hour after hour,
and day after day. They were not limited to
one hour, or to one hour and a half. They might
like Elijah on the top of Carmel, continue their
applications until the answer came. It was held
not only day after day, but night after night; and
on this occasion it was protracted until a late
hour of the night. Our heavenly father loves to
hear us pray. Our earnest prayers afford him de-
light, and they do our souls good, far beyond
the blessings we ask and receive. He is so un-
willing to deny his faithful believing children
what they ask, that he sometimes gives us no op-
portunity to ask what he cannot consistently be-
stow. It was needful for James to "go home."
He seems therefore to have been hurried away
suddenly before the church could interpose their
prayers. So has it been sometimes with us. We
would have fasted and mourned and wept, as
David did, day after day, at the feet of the In-
finite Compassion, had we known our child was
suddenly before the church could interpose their
prayers. So has it been sometimes with us. We
would have fasted and mourned and wept, as
David did, day after day, at the feet of the In-
finite Compassion, had we known our child was
suddenly before the church could interpose their
prayers.

French. The ballad changed from the foreign

to the native tongue; and the metrical romance
sounded no longer to Normans or Barons only,
but to the people, who now heard in their own
native speech the tales of Sir Tristram, of King
Hermin, of Guy of Warwick, and Havok the Dane.
Thus that language which had been planted in
Anglo Saxon times, and quickened by Norman
influences, now germinated and started up into
marvellous life, beginning its magnificent ascent,
which should go on till it overshadowed the
world, while out of it should be achieved results
as grand as any which the ancient world has to
offer. The law courts dropped their foreign
idioms, and men used in the streets of London
those salutations which should one day be heard
over all the surface of the earth, wherever this
mighty conquering race may hereafter pass.
Thus Norman and Saxon blended into one,—
the English race, speaking the English language.
They were all fellow countrymen now, and if the
one forgot that he came from France, the other
also forgot that his brother Englishman had in-
farmet ages been his conqueror.

It is singular that as soon as the Englishman
found out his nationality, he at once looked
across the channel with jealous eyes, to that land
which had once sent over the conqueror, and
sawing the Frenchman there with his outlandish
French ways, he hated him on the spot, and re-
cognized him as his own national enemy, with
whom heaven had made it his mission to fight.
Did France once conquer England? then he saw
all the more reason why England should now
conquer France. We see in the race an almost
boyish ardour. They longed to match themselves
with this enemy, and test their own powers, and
prove the intensity of that manhood, the mighty
strivings of which they felt so strong within them;
to show that their island had now become inviol-
able, and if invasions were to be they should
come from it and not to it; that Battle Abbey
should be the last monument which a foreign vic-
tor should raise on English soil; that for Hastings
they could give back Crecy; and with Will-
iam the Conqueror match a conquering Edward.

Revival Intelligence

MAINE.
We gather the following from Zion's Advocate:
Eight have been baptized at Meddybemps. Sev-
eral have been lately converted at South Berwick.
At North Berwick the revival interest con-
tinues. One has professed conversion at Emery's
Mills. At Cape Neck there are about forty
hopeful converts. Revivals are also reported at
Waterloo and Buxton Center. One has been con-
verted at East Harrington, and three have re-
quested prayers. About twenty have requested
prayers at Addison. Some twenty have been
converted at Cherryfield. Thirty-two have been
added to the Machias church and three stands as
candidates for baptism.

DELAWARE.

Six have been baptized at Dover; and at Ply-
mouth near Dover there are indications of a re-
vival. One has been baptized at Wilmington.

MARYLAND.

Eleven have lately been added to the Baltimore
churches by baptism.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Eight were baptized recently in the Potomac
River by Bro. Howlett in the presence of a great
multitude.

VIRGINIA.

Forty-six were baptized in the Richmond
churches on a recent Sabbath. Twenty-three per-
sons have been converted in a meeting held with
the Glen Church. Forty have joined the Lewis
Creek and other neighboring churches by bap-
tism.

WEST VIRGINIA.

At a meeting held at Sink's Grove about thirty
professed hope in Christ. Nineteen have been
baptized at Mount Olive, nine at Little Bethel,
nine at Murphy's Creek, eleven at Freeman's
Creek, seven at Broad Run, four at Weston, thirty
at Bethlehem, and twenty-seven at Point Pleasant.

OHIO.

The Journal and Messenger reports twenty-two
baptisms in the Cincinnati churches. Seven have
been baptized at Defiance and three others are
awaiting the ordinance. Six have been baptized
at Lebanon, and fifteen at Loudonville. Thirty
conversions are reported at Ripley, and the same
number at Radnor and vicinity.

MISSOURI.

The Central Baptist reports twenty-eight bap-
tisms at St. Louis, and twenty-three at Pleasant
Spring. Eight have professed conversions at Kan-
sas city. At Lexington there have been two hun-
dred conversions, a large part of whom united
with the Baptists, and the work is still going on.

CONNECTICUT.

Five have been baptized at the South Baptist
church, Hartford, two at New Britain, seven at
West Meriden, three at Middletown, and two at
New London. So reports the Christian Secretary.

NEW YORK.

We are indebted to the Examiner for the fol-
lowing items. The good work at Hamilton has
resulted in as many as two hundred conversions.
Out of a hundred and fifty or sixty students not
more than ten remain unconverted. At Albany
there have been fifty baptisms, at Greenpoint, L.I.,
twenty-six, and at Sardinia twelve. At Oswego
six have been baptized, and others received. At
Central Square sixty have asked prayers. Eleven
have professed conversion at North
Brookfield. Revivals are in progress at Sinclair-
ville and Strickerville. Rev. John C. Rooney, a
recent convert from Romanism, was ordained at
Milo, February 25th.

NEW JERSEY.

One has been baptized at Camden. Twenty-two
have been baptized at Dividing Creek, and sev-
eral others are in readiness. Three have been bap-
tized at Elizabeth, two at Flanktown, nine at
Moorestown, thirteen at Sandy Ridge, six at Vine-
land, eighteen at Georges Road, and nine or ten
more at Salem. Twenty-nine were baptized at
Trenton during month of February, and fifty-nine
at Pittsgrove since the beginning of the new year.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

1st. Let us read our Bibles with more attention.
Generally we read too little and that little is read
too fast. There is much said in the Bible about
searching the Scriptures—and meditating upon
them. All the powers of the best informed and
most vigorous minds may find ample scope for
their exercise upon the words of Infinite Wisdom.
This storehouse of thought can never be exhausted.
"In this law let us meditate night and day."
2nd. Let us carefully distinguish between the
text and the comment—between the *human* and
the *divine*—imagination is not inspiration.
Neither is exposition, grammar, lexicography, or
logic. Let all our powers and faculties, all our at-
tempts and our exertions, fall down before the
Word of the Lord, and like the Elders in the
Apocalyptic vision—"cast their crowns at his
feet who sitteth upon the throne."
3rd. Let us learn to pray! Let us learn to
pray in faith. Let us remember that all things
are possible to him who believeth—because all
things are possible to God on whom faith rests—
and may grace mercy and peace be with you.
Amen!

A low but distinct knocking is heard at the
door of the gate. A young female disciple, well
acquainted with Peter, steps quietly to ask who is
there? Her name is Rhoda—the Greek word for
a rose—her name is Rose. Her interest in the
object of the meeting is not exceeded by any.
Her faith in the hearer of prayer, and her expec-
tations of hearing Peter's voice once more—would
put some of the others to shame. Rose quietly
steps to the gate and enquires who is there? Peter
knows her voice as well as she does his!
"It is I," he answers. The scene that follows is
touching to the life by the writer of the story.
Nothing is more graphic. In the ecstasy of the
moment and in her zeal to announce the good
news, the dear child forgets to open the door. We
seem to see her entering the room at a bound, re-
gardless of all order and decorum—regardless of
the devotions, and drowning the brother's voice
with her shouts, clasping her hands and shouting
at the top of her voice. "It's him! it's him! it's
him. It is Peter himself!" No wonder they
deemed the poor girl mad! How could it be
possibly be Peter! Strange, surpassing strange! I
that we should still be so slow to believe all that
the Prophets have written! So slow to believe,
fully and unreservedly all that our God and Father
hath told. Did not some quiet young brother
take her gently by the arm and try to soothe her,
and say, "No, no, no, calm yourself poor thing!
Sit down, Rose, sit down, dear child, and try and
get some rest and you will feel better by and bye.
Your poor head is turned." And then as she
struggled to get free and to be heard amidst the
din, did not he implore assistance, sufficiently.
"Here, help me will you, some one! to hold the
poor thing. She has been excited these four days
and does not sleep hardly—Alas! I troubles never
come alone! Her poor mother! she goes crazy
now. She is almost dead with fright at the dan-
ger that surrounds us. This dreadful blow will
kill her quite." So people still reason. "What a
wild crazy man Rev. George Muller is! Why
only think! he imagines that God, hears and
answers his prayers! and that he can actually get
things by praying! So does Dr. Pickers in
Hamburg! and so does scores of others. All
crazy, all mad men of course, of course every one
of them. For the thing is unreasonable, impos-
sible." "So people reason now." So they seem to
have reasoned then. "How could it possibly be
Peter? Nonsense!" But Rose having become
perfectly calm, could affirm, "But I know it is
Peter! I heard him speak. I know his voice as
well as I do my own mother's." You imagine I'm
crazy. But just go out and see for yourselves."
Well then, they argue, it must be his angel—his
ghost, or a messenger sent from him, or his later-
angel—well we will admit the most absurd and
ridiculous phenomena, in either or all of these
cases, that it is not Peter. Only grant that God
does not take us at our word, and that we must
not take him at his word. But while this absurd
discussion is going on, it does not seem to occur
to any one how easy it would be to decide the
case. Meanwhile Peter has no time to waste.
The soldiers may be even now at his heels. So he
applies the head of his cane more vigorously
to the door of the gate. This loud rapping re-
calls them to their senses, and they decide very
properly to go and see for themselves. Alas!
how many of our controversies, religious and
otherwise, would instantly terminate if we could
bring ourselves to a calm candid examination of
facts! "Just step and open the door and see for
yourselves." This ends the discussion. It is
neither a messenger, nor Peter's ghost, nor his
guardian angel. It is Peter himself. Rose is not
mad. She is surprised, excited, astonished, and
delighted. No wonder. And so are all the rest
now. God has actually heard their cries, and
helped when all other resources had failed. See
how he bestowed the very blessing they sought. See
how they crowd around him! How they over-
whelm him with congratulations, and questions!
Did the guards release him? Did Herod send
him out? Did an angel open the doors of the
prison? Peter has no time to lose. Already the
guards may be upon him. He raises his hand.
"Hush! hush! I make no noise! I am not yet out
of danger!" He recounts the facts and says, "Go
and tell James and all the rest of the brethren
what the Lord has done." And Peter retires.
But we cannot dismiss the meeting quite yet. It
would be wrong to do so. It would be unnat-
ural. No, "stay and sing together one song of
praise, and quite in one more prayer, and then let
us hasten and spread the news and make other
hearts glad." True, the hour is late and you are
all weary. But the storm is over. The day star
has arisen—and daylight is streaming up in the
east, sweet emblem of our joy—come! we have
time to sing together. Psalm 118th, and hearts
and voices too to sing. "I love the Lord because
he hath heard my voice and my supplications.
Because he hath inclined his ear unto me, there-
fore will I call upon him as long as I live. The
sorrows of death compassed me, and the pains of
hell got hold upon me. I found trouble and sor-
row." Then called I upon the name of the Lord.
O Lord, I beseech thee, deliver my soul. Gra-
cious is the Lord and righteous. Yea our God is
merciful. Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for
the Lord hath dealt bountifully with thee. I will
pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence
of all his people in the courts of the Lord's house,
in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem. Hallelujah.
Praise ye the Lord." Now then we go to bear
the joyful tidings to every part of the city, to
send it over the country, and away down to future
generations. And many a company of praying dis-
ciples were probably astonished and made glad
before that morning sun arose, many a gentle rap
called out the enquiry who is there! and many a
Rose went bounding to interrupt the meeting and
to be called crazy. And whosoever the ti-
dings came the disciples had joy and gladness, a
fast and a good day. And many of the people of
the land became disciples. For the word of God
increased and multiplied. And those humble dis-
ciples would never forget the scenes of that week,
and of that closing prayer meeting. Nor shall
the story ever die. After the lapse of many years
there would be those still living who had been

ILLINOIS.

We are indebted for the following items to the
Standard. Thirty-one baptisms are reported in
the Chicago churches, eighteen at Lanville, eleven
at Dundee, eight at Mendota, and six at Rast-
ville. Two have been baptized at Fox Prairie,
and five or six others are to go forward soon.
Eleven have been added at Wyoming, and three
more are candidates. More than eighty have
found the Saviour at Carrollton, the larger part
of whom have already been baptized. Twenty
more have been received at Fairmont, making
thirty six in all. Forty-two have been baptized
at Belleville, and eight at McLane, with ten or
more expected soon to follow.

IOWA.

Eight have been baptized at Prairieburg, and
other candidates are to follow soon. About a
hundred and thirty-six have united with the Win-
terset church within three months.

WISCONSIN.

Between twenty and thirty have been baptized
at Kenosha. Others are to follow soon. Meeting
houses have lately been dedicated at San Prairie
and Marshall.—*Baptist Tidings*.

A Plucky Temperance Man.

Twenty years ago a young man went to Wash-
ington with a petition to Congress from the peo-
ple of old Massachusetts. While in that city, he
was invited to dine with the celebrated John
Quincy Adams.
Many great men sat at the table. The young
man had been poor, and was then only a me-
chanic in moderate circumstances. During dinner,
Mr. Adams said to him:
"Will you take a glass of wine with me, sir?"
The young man was a temperance man. But
the eyes of many greater than himself were upon
him. They were all wine-drinkers, and it was no
small matter to refuse such a request from his
venerable host. No wonder the young man was
embarrassed, that he blushed and hesitated. It
was a critical moment for him. But he was a
true man. He had real manhood, and he stam-
pered:
"Sir, I never take wine."
Nobly said, young man! Massachusetts heard
that answer, and understood it. She saw in
Henry Wilson a man who could be trusted, and
she made him one of her Senators. To-day, as
for several years past, he has been known as
Senator Wilson! God bless him! May our readers
follow his example, and, however and by whom-
soever tempted, stick to their principles—*Temperance Abstinence*.

The Editor's Work.

Henry Ward Beecher, speaking of an editor's
work, says—Who shall measure his influence or
responsibility? We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of
the farmer that raises the materials thereof, or
the cook that prepares them with infinite pains
and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pas-
try, and the infinite bonbons, has a paradi-
sical office in comparison with an editor! Before him
lie the exchange newspapers. He is to know all
their contents, to mark for other eyes the matter
that requires attention. His scissors are to be
alert, and clip with incessant industry all the
little items that together form so large an interest
in the news department. He passes in review
each week every State in the Union, through
newspaper lens. He looks across the ocean and
sees strange lands, and following the sun, he
searches all around the world for material. It
will require but one second for the reader to take
in what two hours' search produced. By him
are read the manuscripts that swarm the office
like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms
them to a line. It is his discreet sternness that
restricts sentimental obituaries, and gives poets a
twig on which to sit and sing their first lays. In
short, as the health of the body depends upon a
good digestion, so the health of a newspaper de-
pends upon that vigorous digestion which goes
up by means of the editor.

The Meanest Man on Record.

At a late meeting of persons not far from Ports-
mouth, N. H., a clergyman told a story of one
of his flock who has one of the largest orchards
in the parish, and is so conscientious that his
cider is all made into vinegar. But his vinegar
was made to sell, not to give away. When his
daughter was very sick, the parson went there al-
most every day, about five miles off. When she
died she had a great funeral, and he set up most
of the night to write a funeral sermon. He called
the next day, and thought he would carry his
vinegar jug, which just then happened to be
empty. The jug was filled. He did not like to
take it away without offering to pay, so he said
as meekly as possible, "what shall I pay you?"
"Well," said the good parson, "I generally
charge twenty-five cents a gallon, but seeing as
how you've been so kind to me in trouble, etc.,
I won't charge you but twenty cents." At this
time the minister had eleven children and was
living on a salary of \$600 per annum. This pi-
ous fraud is a fair specimen of the men who would
be too conscientious to allow their apples to be
made into cider. Send a starving man a bag of
flour by such a man, and he'd steal half of it.

The Dangers of Benzine.

Our lady readers should be informed that the
liquid called benzine, which they use so freely for
removing grease and stains from clothing, is a
very dangerous article. It is one of the sub-
stances distilled from petroleum, and is highly
volatile