Perfumery. s just eccived by the wnes." from London, egs, Medicines, Per-Picales and Sauces, a Calebrated Soaps, and Nail Brushes.-merous to mention, perior quality, and Head of North whar GOODS. - Yellow mmon; Furniture re Varnish, &c. . CHALONER, and Germain-sts. IOUSE.

For the Christan Watchman.

Studies for the Sunday School.

NUMBER I.

LUKE 1 : 5,-25.

In the days of Herod the King of Judea-there

ived a certain priest named Zacharias. The

sraelitish priests were divided into twenty-four

ourses or divisions; Zicharias was of the course

of Abia. His wife was of the veherable family of Aaron, and her name was Elizabeth.

The character of Zacharias and his wife was

nost exemplary. It had been moulded by the

precepts and promises of that dispensation which was now about to come to an end. Those

nfluences which in happier days had produced

the remarkable men of whom the oldest inspired

almost forbade them to hope for

Messiah would immortalize their

ad tidings. Thy prayers have been heard

tool in answer to thy requests, has determined or grant to thee a son, and thou shalt call his ame John. This event will be to thyself an

calion of joy and gladness, and many children Israel will have reason to bless the day of his

He shall fill a position of honor, and power

the presence of the long expected Messiah, Lord of heaven and earth. His character

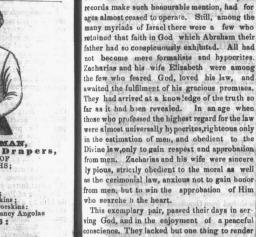
whall correspond with his rank and influence, for the shall aithfully comply with the strictest re-quisitions of the law, and as a Nazarite abstain from wine and strong drink. From the very womb he shall be filled with the Holy Spirit and thus he shall be filled with the Holy Spirit and

Niagara," " Cana-dec., &c., 'ED OUR FOCK. VOL I. BALES. HANDISE Retail. . DANIEL & CO. Prininal Contributions & CO., **C UU**., Sr. JOHN, N. B. 15, and dealers in hi, &c., &c. Keep timent, and will self Consignmentsso. r CODF18H, 30 do rland and Westmor, y Pork, 60 Barrels. Biver, do. Tea. To-go, &c., &c. HE VISIT OF GABRIEL TO ZACHARIAS.

61.

eries. apectfully intimate abie that he has ises formerly known St. John Hotel buil-otte Streets, where complete stock of tes, Sauces, Spices,

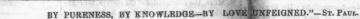
r retail, Goods of a , which will be sold clsewhere, and by hopes to merit a M B. KNIGHT.



Idkfs., ncy Shirts, Nothing, &c. St. John, N. B. heir happiness without alloy, They were hildless, and in an age when children were regarded as an honor as well as a comfort. They felt very keenly their lonely and almost disrepuy, 1861. ■ ▼ E S, table situation. The condition of Elizabeth, and the age which she and her husband had now RIES ty of Teas, Sugars, ;, Cigars, Spices of precetershire, "John r Fauces. Tomato, Essence Anchories, t, Jarino, --Common tracts, Yeast Pow-r, Saleratus, Beana, , Indigo, Logwood, s too numersus to noval of the reprosch, or an answer to the aver which their loneliness had so often prompt-. They little thought that a son should yet born unto them whose relation to the long pected nes, and whose character and works would eflect perpetual honor upon his parents.

It was the custom of the twenty-four course G. M. STEEVES. Store. T. LVER WATCHES, at \$48

or divisions of the priests, whose duty it was to maintain the daily services of the temple, to perform in turn these rites and ceremonies. The riests of each class or division had their special m by 10 propher, numerical states with the angel, is yet as not directly identified with the angel, is yet as glorious, and in possession of the same divine visited Thessalonics, Berea, Athens, and Corinth, hat the lot fell on Zacharias. (when his division as on duty,) to officiate at the golden altar of cense, which stood within the sanctuary, and throutes. This being appears in the second Psalm, with ing the gospel of Christ with his acc fore the veil which separated the holy pla om the holiest of holies. For this purpose he atered the sanctuary and began the solemn and the perogatives of Jehovah yet not confounded with him. nificant service. A multitude of worshippers He is appointed to be a glorious King, (6) is ho of course were prohibited from entering the called the Son of God, (7) to him are given the the kingdoms of the earth, (8) with authority to punish the unbelievers, (9) and he is entited to acred precincts, remained cutside, engaged in ayer while the priest offered incense. While Zacharias was starding before the olden altar wafting to Him who sitteth between



REV. E. B. DEMILL, A. M., Editor

NO. 32

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

dient and lawless to the knowledge and love of described by a series of inspired prophets with justice and rightcourses, and thus make ready a people who shall be prepared to welcome and is people who shall be prepared to welcome and to serve the lord when he cometh." It is not a little singular that in every baptism of a household recorded in the New Testament, one encurstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers are consisted of believers. If these circumstances are mentioned which go to show that it consisted of believers are consis

is advanced in years, give me some sign where by I may know that your words will come to The Wonderful Counsellor, Mighty God (Ail).

The angel replied, "I am Gabriel, My sta-tion is in heaven before the throne. God whose behests I gladly obey has sent me on this errand beness a glady due has sen me of this strand to establish hand protect spin regime sources and to converse with thee, and to announce these ju-tice from henceforth and forever (Isa 9:6 7.) glad tidings. My announcements shall all come The promised one is also described as "a bud out to pass at the fitting time, meanwhile since of the stem of Jessie, who shall rule the world, thou hast not belie ved them, but hast requested and bless it with a reign of peace and felicity, and comforted "the brethren," they departed. a sign, a sigh shall be given thee. Thou shalt when all sorrow shall be unknown," (Isa. 11; 1- The household of the jailer heard the word of be damb, unable to utter a word, until the pros mises which I have given shall have been verified under the name of David is associate d with God by the event. Receive this assurance that in good as entitled to worship. When the children of time a son will be born, whose character office, Israel have been punished for their sins they and works will correspond with my predictions. Meanwhile the people outside had completed king, (Hos 3 : 5.) Micah reveals the astonishtheir devotions, and were waiting patiently for Zacharias. As it was not customary for the forth him who is to be ruler in Israel, whose Zacharias. As it was not customary for the forth him who is to be ruler in arrae, whose that "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, goings forth have been of old, from everlast encluary they wondered at his delay. At length ing, (Mic 5: 1). Daniel in a vision beheld one he appeared but was unable to atter a word. " like the son of man." He came in the clouds that Paul baptized Crispus. If the statement had been that the ruler had been baptized with seen a vision in the Temple. Zacharias still con-tinued dumb, but by repeated signs gave them me when they have pierced and shall mourn for a cavil, if not for an argument, as there are no circumstances alluded to which would render to understand that their opinion was correct, him. He thus identifies himself with the Mes-Rowever, notwithstanding his affliction, he con-siab, yet so as not to destroy his personality. tinued his attendance in the temple, fulfilling the Zech. 12:--10. On a subsequent occasion, Je duties of his office, until his term of service had hovah says, " Behold I will send my messenge

expired, when he returned home. A. B. C. he says, " And the Lord whom ye seek shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messen ger of the covenant." (Mal 3,) There the Mes For the Christian Wa tchman. The Law and the Prophets on the Divi-

nity of Christ. NUMBER II.

THE KING OF ZION .- THE PROMISED MESSIAH. his authority, or to the duration of his rule In considering the manifestation which God Jehovah also identifies himself with him. We has made of himself to the patriarchs and also conclude that the Messiah who was to come, wa to Moses and the prophets I have been forced to Divine. the conclusion that there are two God's, which is in contradiction to revelations repeatedly made, whom David describes in such exalted strains or else that in harmony with the Divine unity, and the angel of Jehovah were evidently one there is a my terious duality. The "angel of and the same. This being is also Divine, one Jebovah" was not another God, but one with God yet to be conceived of, in distinction from Him. This angel same to be the divise mediation from distinct from Him. Him. This angel seems to be the divine medium through whom the infinite is manifested.

But besides these allusions to the "any and the Jebovah," we discover in the "law and the prophets," numerous references to a being though Paul, after his departure from Phillippi, where

is plain that he was to be a man, that by the a people who shall be prepared to welcome and to serve the lord when he cometh." Zecharias heard these words with setonish-ment. He could not believe this glorious an" nouncement. He even doubted the character of the celestal visitant, and fancied that he mixes may people who shall can to bin, that he was also to be possessed of at-tributes energy construct setonic beause of the term a household may designate the prin-class, and household, may designate the prin-that what you predict will be fulfilled, it seems very improbable. I am an old man and my wife is advanced in years, give me some sign wherehave been excluded from baptism by the very nature, meaning, and object of the ordinance,

Christian allatchman

The household of Lydia, a woman in business on her own account, hundreds of miles from her native place, was, in all probability, composed of adults. Besides, it is stated that when Paul and Silas left the prison at Phillippi, they entered mto the house of Lydia, and when they had seen the Lord, was baptized, and rejoiced, believing in God. The household of Stephanas, baptized first fruits of Achaia, and that they have addicted themselves to the ministry of the Saints." The Their illustrious example coming down from age household of Crispus was undoubtedly baptized, but this fact is not recorded. We only learn for a cavil, if not for an argument, as there are intervanted inseparaty with our modern codes of Law, no circumstances alluded to which would render it improbable or impossible that there were infants in the family. X. Y. Z.

For the Christian Watchman

wounded Spirit who can bear ! Prov. xviii. 14, and he shall prepare the way before me." Then And what is meant by a wounded Spirit in this it; only a few words will be needful to explain it; sinh is entitled Lord, is represented as propri-etor of the temple, messenger of the ovenant. Thus we learn that the Messiah was to be King of all the earth, recipient of the obedience and to those who have, no explanation can be necessary. By the constitution of our being we are capable of feeling two kinds of pain, that of the body, and that of the mind. As the diseases of worship of mankind ; there was to be no limit to the body, with their various modes of treatment, arising from either source may occasionally overleap their legitimate boundaries, and pass over The promised Messiah, the mysterious being eased mind will often entirely prostrate the ful war upon the healthful operations of the heart and the soul. Still these diseases in their origin MATHETES. pertain to different departments of our nature

and are designed as distinct expressions of the some one has wronged him, or is conscious that he himself has done wrong to others. Conscious by some squeduct which the centuries have wrong then, in some way perpetrated, is univer Here he remained a year and six months, preach sally the cause of the sorrows of a wounded spirit. But the wrong complained of 1s fre-quently imaginary, rather than real; we think energy and success, yet with his own hands proourselves slighted and injured when nothing of the kind was actually intended. Outstripped by portion of his prolonged visit to this city, anxiety the kind was actually intended. Ontstripped by a rival, we feel that he has done us wrong, and that the community has done us great injury by bestowing upon him those honors we had sought for ourselves. Disappointed in our political sims. for ourselves. Disappointed in our political aims. or business expectations, in the failing of our fields, or the sinking of our ships in the seas, we fields, or the sunking of our ships in the seas, we feel that the winds and the waves, as well as bas reliefs which are almost as perfect as when mankind, have conspired against us to do us finished by the artist. Often the mind is carspairingly into the paroxisms of indescribable sadness. Many an one has thus been disappoint-ed who has aspired after farme with the same state of the the same s ed who has aspired after fame, wealth, or worldly pleasures. Cases of this kind arise in all the professions and callings of life, and in every at-tempt to find enjoyment in those objects not de-signed by the Great Author of all thines to read the set of the ansigned by the Great Author of all things to pro-duce it. No one can gather up and record the multiplied disappointments that have been met in the career of worldly ambition; nor deelare the amount of those secret sights, tears, and mor-tifications experienced by the sons and daughters

SIGMA.

For the Christian Watchman RECOLLECTIONS OF ROME. NO. IV.

THE MODERN CITY, ITS ATTRACTIONS. Here Antiquity surrounds me in Religion and in Art, Potent in its fuscination o'er the reverent modern

Here arose the master spirits, of that wondrons

Warriors, rulers, Patriots, Poets, Thinkers all the immortal throng. Now their names, and thoughts, and actions, to the whole wide world belong.

For their lines have gone beyond them, and their words through all the earth. And the world look up adoring to the land that gave them birth. gave the

to age. Are received by all the nations as a common herritage.

Still among our institutions, are the influences Upon which the stout oldRoman reared his vigorous government.

Intertwined inseperably with our modern codes

And the peoples whom they fashioned in the old Imperial School, Still retain the fadeless traces of the rigid Roman rule.

passage? To those who have not experienced Now the iron race has vanished, but their legacies remain, And they bind the lands together by an adaman-

tine chain. The material has departed the invisible alone, Is the illumitable kingdom, round the eternal city's throne.

come within the scope of medical science to in-vestigate, we propose to apply cur remarks main-ly to those calamities felt in the soul. Diseases When one at first looks through a stereoscope, he is often disappointed—but let him gaze stead-ily, and, as if by magic, a picture, far more life like than any other, starts up before him. So as When one at first looks through a stereos we contemplate Rome with an eye affected by we contemplate Rome with an eye affected by such scenes, as Boston, or Manchester, or Paris, or Florence exhibit, the various objects are in-distinct or disagreeable, but let the spectar look steadily, remembering pagan, or medieval Rome, then all that could reasonably have been anticipated and more, start up, to give ever in-creasing wonder and delight. Often in wandering through some damp and filthy street, the ear will be unexpectedly charm. The start of which any city in Europe might be proud. "Then as thongh Grandeur attracted grandeur are beheld All things that strike, ennoble, from the depthe Of Egypt, from the classic fields of Greece Wonder, delight. Who would not say that forms Most perfect, most divine, had by connent Flock 4 thither to abide eigenally Within those selent chambers where they dwell In happy intercource? such scenes, as Boston, or Manchester, or Paris, into the department of each other. Thus a dis- or Florence exhibit, the various objects are indistinct or disagreeable, but let the spectator physical energies, and so on the other hand, an look steadily, remembering pagan, or mediaval rowers wrought nervous system will make unmerci-Rome, then all that could reasonably have been

filthy street, the ear will be unexpectedly charmdivine displeasure against sin. In all cases of a wounded spirit, the sufferer supposes either that divine displeasure against sin. In all cases of a divine displeasure against sin ... Sin all cas

Now we are prepared to enjoy the almost supernatural quietness of the Campagne, and the remarkable stillness which prevades the city it-

The vast plain which surrounds modern Rome though not absolutely a desert, is deserted, and though sovered with a thick carpet of luxuriant vegetation, whence issue the sweet odors of an vegetation, whence issue the sweet odors of an infinite profusion, and variety of blossoms, is yet without a tree or shrub. The air which hovers over it is poisoneus.

But when we turn from the mouldering remains of the imperial city to this Campagaa, we would rather view the plain-so sublime in its vestness and stillness, and desolation, and even in the elder day. Who though dead, are ever speaking words which other lands obey. mysterious disease when it example, the pride and the ornament of Florence or Naples.

The peculiar stillness which we notice in the city itself, as we walk its streets, or visit its old churches, or ruins, despenseur emotions of re-verence in view of them. It is as though all were conscious that they are dwellers in a place which is sacred to the memory of the mightiest of na-tions and the most illustrious of men. Who would wish for the factories of Manchester, or the theatres of Paris? Who would willingly al-low his reflections to be disturbed by the noise of the workshop or the whistle of the locomotive? There is but one Rome and surely the world is wide enough for all the cotton mills, and machine

shops and station houses which it requires. The palaces with which we were at first dis-pleased, are found to be worthy of the medizoval glories of Rome. With very httle external orament, many of these structures are of elegant and imposing proportions, and from their numpers they constitute one of the most striking features of the modern city. But the palaces are only caskets, the gems of inestimable value which they contain are the great attraction.

We could spend months in the Vatican alone wandering through its innumerable halls and chambers all filled with paintings and statues, with specimens of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman art—with some of the choicest produc-tions of ancient and modern genius. Neven do we weary while standing before the Apollo Bel-videre or the Laocoon. The freecoes of Raphael and Michael Angelo are ever new.

The palace of the Capitol and many of the private palaces and villas, contain collections of works of art of which any city in Europe might

splendor. Some were once pagan temples, others spared, (of a Rome more ancient and more Several of the churches are found to be the very mighty than "the city of the middle ages,) or we will find ourselves in front of some interesting earliest existing specimens of Christian Archit ture, and might have excited the reverence and monument of the past. Here is the Pantheon a admiration of some who had once worshipped in model of architectural simplicity and strength, the the excavated chapels of the Catacomba. The earliest of these churches are interesting not only from their venerable antiquity, but from the evidences furnished by their form, furniture, and ornaments, that the worship of the Roman Catholic Church is not immutable. houses. As we approach the Corso, we turn aside to view a lofty and exquisitely graceful Some of the Roman churches boast of the richness of their decorations, of chapels lined with precious marble, of columns exquisitely beautiful, and of altars gleaming with gems and precious metals. Others of the ecclesiastical structures, though without any architectural excellencies, or splendor of ornament, are attrac-tive from the number, or beauty of the paintings tiquities when the mausoleum of Augustus, o or statues which they possess. Here is some lit-tle church whose only treasure is a fresco, or a painting or a statue, the work of some celebrated artist or a relic of some great saint, or the ashes and monument of some illustrious man, and there is a structure which impresses the mind by its ments which have out lasted the ages, but fro antiquity, or the associations connected with it or dazzles the eye and the imagination by all the tread. Many of the little hills over which we magnificence, which genius with exhaustless walk were once level with the plain, and have grown from the decay and ruin of the imperial city. Monte Testaccio is a hill composed excluwealth at command can create. One would be well repaid for a visit to Rome could he but view the marvellous combinations of architectural simplicity with splendor of orna-ment displayed in the Sta Maria Maggori which Monte crowns the summit of the Esquiline, or stand be-fore the majestic St. John Lateran, as it reposes in the sublime solitude of the ancient city, the and the submitted of the rise, progress and decline of the papal power, or from the centre of the in-terior of St. Peters look up into the stupendous dome, the firmament of marble, and around on the gigantic piers which support it, and the armies of statues which line the naves, and the glittering mosiacs which have rendered everlasting the sublime productions of the grandest of artists. We do not perceive in Rome the Gothic town ers, and pinnacles and spirce, which constitute so striking a feature in the cities boyond the Alps. The ecclesiastical architecture of Rome is derived from Greek and Roman models, and is more in secondance with the historical associa-

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the homage and obedience of all markind, (10.) and interview with a favorable re-port of the condition of these churches, notwith he cherubins the sweet smelling so right nd mysterious being suddenly appeared to him a the right of the altar. Many ages had now elap-Again in the forty-fifth Psalm, he is called Again in the forty-fifth Psalm, he is culled "the King," (1) he is described as a mighty conquerar (4-5) he is addressed as "God" (Eloi-kim) with perpetual guthority ruling in right-cousness (6) and elevated above all other Kings (7). Here God is another of sabing God (7) and the idolatrous and licentious Corintians. d since the children of mon had been permitted behold or converse with the inhabitants of hea-m. Zacharias, scarcely able to believe the (7). Here God is spoken of as his God, (7) and At first, as was his custom, he sought to en ideace of his senses, yet conscious of inferi-

(7). Here God is spoken of as his God, (7) and is otherwise distinguis'sed from him. In the seventy-second Psalw, he is represented as a king whose rule is right cous, everlasting, and destined to be universal, yet though re-presented as in possession of attributes and pe-rogatives of Deity, a distinction is clearly White of this senses, yet constructs of inter-writy and guilt in the presence of the celestial isitor was greatly alarmed. But the angel sought to restore him to tran-utility and to calm his fears. "Fear not Za-harns," said he "for I am come to announce ded tidizer. The mean hard here here here

rawn. In the one hundred and tenth Psalm, he is he had opportunity to present to his audience drawn.

viding for his subsistence. During the ea

In the one-hundred-and tenth P-saim, he is called "Lord" (Adhonoi) a name belonging ex-clusively to God, and never employed except to designate "Jehovah," "the angel of Jeho-with his wonted eloquence, evidences from the Scriptures that Jesus was the Messiuh, and also to testify to this fact from his own personal knowledge. But the Jewa no sconer understood his aime than they like their brethren elsewhere exhibited a bitter hostility to the dottine syna-gogue. However, he obtained a suitable room is the executive of the Divine Government. I is the executive of the Divine Government. described as in possession of the Divine name, vicinity of the synagogue, he continued to preace attributes and perogatives is Divine, yet distant to all who would listen to his instructions. from the supreme. Even during the earlier and the most disc

us be able to exemplify the righteousness of le law, and to fill worthily the posision which waits him." from the supreme. Again " the law and the prophets point constitution of his visit, Crispus, the ruler of tinually and unmistakably to one who was to de-tinually and unmistakably to one who was to de-"Thus pure in life, and aided by power from high he shall be a successful preacher of httousness, and shall turn to the Lord their d many of the disobedient children of Israel. liver the world from the curse and power of ain. family. Subsequently numbers of the Corin-To. Eve, promise is given of a deliverer. thinks believed and were baptized. From the To Eve, promine is given of a deliverer, He is to spring from her, he is to be a first letter which the apostle wrote to these brethren, we lean that but few of the converts and thus destroy or render helpless the great enemy of the race. The promises relating to this deliverer successively given to the parts archs become more and more definite and in-telligible. As ages roll on the work to be seshall be the forerunner of the Lord. This tion he will maintain with the invincible deation, and resistless energy of the pro-Ebjah. With the spirit and power of the het revived in him, he shall assail the selthe threatened curse, and delay the coming complished by this promised one, and the means was especially commissioned to preach the gospel, o he employed for the great end in view are (Cor. 1, 16, 17.) he Deliverer, he shall turn the hearts of ts to their children, and convert the disobe-

They seek more intimacy with their friends than they have a right to look for or expect; than they push themselves forwrad into positions eity. Monte restacto is a nil sompose they push themselves forwrad into positions sively of broken pieces of pottery. where they are not particularly wanted, the con-sequence is they fail, they are disappointed and mortified and they finally sink down upon the sleepless pillow of mortified pride and abortive worldly ambition, to writhe in all the agonics of where they are not particularly wanted, the cona sad and wounded spirit.

Again the spirit is wounded by attempts being made to injure our good name. A good name is like precious ointment, yea it is the richest earthly inheritance God has given to man. To The source of the second secon marble that may mark the spot where we take our final slumber in the dust. ed unexampled power and prosperity, then slowly but utterly perished. The noble and venerable our final slumber in the dust.

Now of all things in this wide world, slander or evil speaking pierces most deeply into the soul. The poisonous breath of slander outvenoms the most deadly repulse of the Nile. He who but the shapeless mounds, the accumulated soil robs me of my purse takes oaly a little shining dust which must perish with the using, which at the worst may cause me some present inconve-ads throughout all its ages. I tread on no or-more gloomy Gothic.

In many a heap the ground Heaves, as though ruin in a frantic mood Had done its ut.nost. At every step much may be lost. The very dast we tread, stirs as with life, And not the lightest breath that sends not up Something of human grandeur.