

though they deserved to be rejected, to be cast out as loathsome, and to be exposed to shame (iii. 18, 20.) Still they had, as we have, a merciful and faithful high-priest, who sympathised with their weakness—who waited for their repentance, and for the renewal of their "first love" and their "first works." Let us rejoice that we have such a high-priest, who ever liveth to make intercession for us; and let this teach us how to act toward such among us who err from the truth.

2.—*To take the true riches and the appointed apparel* (iii. 18, xix. 8.)

They had ceased to lay up treasure in heaven—to be rich in good works—works of righteousness, here called (figuratively so) "fine linen, pure and resplendent." Brethren, we profess to be rich, and well clothed, and to appear so—to be rich in that which will stand the test (Matt. xxv. 31, 46.) If any of us are not so, let us heed the admonition of our Lord and Master.

3.—*Not to fear the Devil, the Accuser* (ii. 10.)

The Chief Shepherd was constantly exposed to false accusations during his ministry; so, also, are each of us who testify against the errors and wickedness of those around us, in proportion as we do so. Under these circumstances we are animated in our labors by listening to the voice of Him who overcame, and has sat down on his Father's throne—for we, too, have the promise of the same indescribable honor (ii. 21.) The accusations of one's own conscience are to be feared, although it relates to that which is unknown to any other person; but not the false accusations of any man, or any number of men, however malignant or powerful.

4.—*To watch, hold fast, &c.* (ii. 26, iii. 2, 3.)

Watchfulness was often urged upon his followers by the Great Teacher; and it is needful that we should constantly admonish each other to take heed lest we fall. The Captain of our salvation has a constant eye upon us! This is a delightful reflection for all those who walk circumspectly. The eye of the world is upon us. This fact will not disturb us, so long as we "walk in wisdom towards them who are without." Amidst all the suspicion and misrepresentation to which we are subject, we must be steadfast and faithful to the doctrines and institutions of Christ. We have to "hold fast that which we have received," and to bear our testimony against the corruptions which have become so popular in our day. If we fail to watch and labor, we shall be summoned to render an account as unexpectedly as if a thief came upon us by night. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come."

"Oh! happy servant he,  
In such a posture found;  
He shall his Lord with rapture see,  
And be for ever crowned."

We call attention to the work below, and if we are to judge of its merit by the numbers we have seen, we should suppose that "Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion," will soon become as notorious as the "Illustrated London News."—At all events the spirited publisher has our best wishes.

#### GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION,

PUBLISHED IN BOSTON, MASS.

Will commence on the 1st of January, 1853, a new volume, being Volume IV. of this elegant illuminated journal. It will appear with new type, new heading, and splendidly improved in every department, besides which, the price is to be greatly reduced. The publisher is resolved to commence the new year with a circulation of one hundred thousand, and therefore, offers the most liberal inducements to clubs. Realizing the spirit of the age, the great improvement in art, and the constantly increasing intelligence of the people, the publisher, with this change of prices will vastly improve his already splendidly illustrated journal. Especially will a great improvement be manifested in the engraving department as well as the literary character of the paper, so that the Pictorial shall appear in a style, not only to merit all the encomiums of praise so lavishly bestowed upon it, but also as to challenge increased respect for its enhanced excellence and perfection. In short the whole paper will be far superior to any thing ever yet offered to the public by the publisher. By referring to the following list, which forms a part only of the regular contributors to the Pictorial, its high literary character will at once be understood.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. H. L. Sigourney, Mrs. Alice B. Neal, Miss Phebe Carey, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Miss Anne T. Wilbur, Mrs. S. P. Daughy, Mrs. C. A. Hayden, Mrs. R. T. Eldridge, Mrs. E. R. B. Waldo, Rev. H. Hastings Weld, Henry Wm. Herbert, T. B.

Read, T. S. Arthur, A. J. H. Dugane, Epes Sargent, George W. Dewy, Francis A. Durivage, Park Benjamin, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Ben. Perley Poore, &c. &c.

The following are the terms of the paper:—One subscriber, one year, \$3; two subscribers, \$6; four subscribers, \$9; eight subscribers, \$16. The paper will be for sale at all the periodical depots throughout the country, after the 4th of January, at six cents per copy.

Any paper inserting the above editorially, with this paragraph, shall receive the Pictorial one year.

Several Poetical effusions received, for which at present we have no room.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—From Rev. James Wallace, with remittance; John S. Trites, do.; E. D. Green, do.; T. Lockey, £2 8s. 9d., and 9 new subscribers; Rev. D. Crandall, do.; John S. Tabor's letter is handed to the Treasurer.

#### Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

##### Caution Against Convents.

LADIES.—When I think of the thousands of your lovely and interesting sex, annually allured, urged, and pressed into dismal imprisonment for life in Nunneries, and in that sad duration surrendering their property to most crafty Priests;—my heart is so pained that I cannot but attempt to check this tremendous evil, by showing how opposed these things are to the true and genuine spirit of our holy religion, and, (as such) destructive of present and eternal happiness.

It is an express command of the Divine Redeemer, that your light should so shine BEFORE MEN, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. And it appears that those of your sex, who were honored with our Lord's peculiar friendship, (namely, Mary and Martha) strictly obeyed this precept. They were neither living in seclusion, nor required, nor expected to surrender their substance. But the circle of their acquaintance was extensive, and their conduct before the eye of the world, so conspicuous for piety and beneficence, as to be universally esteemed. Nor is there one instance of the Saviour, or the Apostles intimating to any Lady a PERPETUAL, or even temporary seclusion of themselves: much less the surrender of property, to become pauperised and concealed vassals of subtle, and encroaching and domineering Priests, aided by their awfully deluded arbitrary tool, the Abbess. On the contrary, our blessed Redeemer enforces the precept before mentioned, by saying that a candle is not to be placed under a bushel, but on a candlestick, so as to diffuse its lustre to the utmost extent. Hence the Apostles most highly commended those truly pious Ladies, who, living in the world, and having the management of their own property, delighted in deeds of hospitality and charity, and were succourers of many besides the Apostles themselves. Thus they laid up treasure in heaven, and thus they displayed their light before men, doing honor to our holy Religion, and greatly advancing its cause in the world.

I wish I could sufficiently expose the horror of an opposite course. Whatever militates with the true and genuine spirit of our holy Religion, must be destructive of present and eternal happiness. I therefore earnestly beseech you, to let that consideration deter you from ever entering a Convent, and much more, from the thought of taking the veil. Taking the veil, is alas! glittering empty pomp, for a few hours, and ever after dismal, woful, coerced immurement for life, as pauperised, and concealed vassal to subtle, encroaching and domineering Priests, aided by their awfully deluded, and arbitrary tool, the Abbess. May all be guarded from the numerous snares of Popery, and particularly from seclusion in Convents, allured by the false and cruel hoax of their becoming Spouses of Jesus Christ, which title, Spouse, only as an allegory, appertains to a Church collectively (2 Cor. xi. 2) and not at all to difference of sex; for saint Paul declares, that in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female. Ah! never can there be a more culpable perversion of Sacred Scripture, than to designate as the Spouse of our Blessed Saviour, her, whose secluded and concealed life, is an awful violation of His express command, and a lamentable contrast to the bright example of those eminently pious Sisters who enjoyed His especial friendship and regard.

A GRADUATE OF OXFORD.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Sackville, January 10th, 1853.

DEAR BRETHREN.—I am happy to say the Church of which I am Pastor, is moving steadily forward in the things of God. We were favoured with a visit from Brother Knight, the French Missionary, who was present at a meeting on Friday evening last. Great interest was created by his address. We held a Missionary meeting on Sabbath afternoon, which was well attended. The deepest interest was manifested while Bro. K. pleaded the cause of the French, with warmth and affection; at the close of the meeting a collection was taken in aid of the Mission. We think the prospects are such as to afford our Brother great encouragement in his labours of love, and the friends of the Mission have reason to hope that the effort will be crowned with success. "In due time ye shall reap if ye faint not."

Yours, &c.

W. A. COLEMAN.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

##### Thoughts for the Young!

"How vain are all things here below!  
How false, and yet how fair!  
Each pleasure hath its poison too,  
And every sweet a snare."

I presume that many of us have felt at times the truth of these lines, when the gilded baits of earthly pleasure have allured us; and we have proved their incapability of affording the peace and comfort we anticipated. They cannot satisfy the desires of the immortal mind, which aspires after something higher than the joys of sense; which are as transitory as the beauty of a summer cloud—

"The high-born soul disdains to rest  
Her heaven-aspiring wing  
Beneath her native quarry."

If we seek for bliss in the fading things of time, the empty baubles may fascinate for a while; but how soon shall we be doomed to experience the "aching void" they cannot fill. How precarious must be our happiness if depending upon a source so uncertain?

"The spider's most attenuated thread  
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie  
On earthly bliss: it breaks at every breeze."

How insignificant do the fleeting pleasures of earth appear, when compared to the joys which now from a consciousness of sins forgiven! In holding communion with God through Jesus Christ, there is a sweetness, an enjoyment as much superior to the best the world can afford, as the Heavens are higher than the Earth!

We are happy indeed if we can look up with humble confidence to our Creator and Redeemer, having the sweet assurance in our souls that He will be our guide even unto death. And that, oh, of us may be led to Jesus' aid from the keeper.—Middle-  
Armer.

##### Sound Maxims in Farming.

The following remarks are from an old

met. They are well worth remembering.]

gentleman of fortune, whose farm is his

ment, may wait years for his reward.

common farmer wants his pay down.

of improvement have been recommended

practicable indeed to the man of wealth,

ally uninteresting to the mass of farmers

beyond their means. They can adopt

stea, which the farm itself will not sup-

hand. A maxim in husbandry, that no

first fourment is worth pursuing, that

sung with profit; and that is the best

then read the greatest profit with the

President rose. Great crops may be

at a period of peace; but if the labor and

Bible Societies, judged, the crops them-

of the great Parent, the question is, not

led to this circumstance? But how

ed, announcing the inter to pay? It is

commemorate the year husbandry to

and a special Fund. "It is, in expense is

"a period in the history of the great object

ciety, when it will be most of a farm,

supporters and friends to pause

past dealings of God with it, an ratio to

another to a more full accomplishd, you

sion with which it is entrusted." A sus-

then alluded to the wonderful discov. not

provements in arts and sciences of the

century—steam conveyance by land and

the application of the power of steam to

ry of all sorts, especially the printing

electric telegraph—Daguerotyping—ch-

agricultural chemistry—gas, &c., and

what were all these but benefits and ble-

conferred on the present generation by a kind

vidence which had been withheld from those of the hundreds and thousands of years which have preceded us; and calling loudly on us, in recognition of these blessings, in the words of the Psalmist, "to make God's ways known upon earth, His saving health among all nations." Surely the formation and success of the Bible Society ought to be ranked with the great events of the half century, and well justified the prominent place it sustains before the world, and the deep hold it has on the affections of its constituents, containing, as Lord Shaftesbury said, the very pith and marrow of all the other religious societies. Allusion was then made to the extent of the Society's present operations—its circulation of nearly twelve hundred thousand bibles and testaments in 1852—the influence exercised on the world by the twenty-five million copies of the Scriptures circulated by the Society; and we were urged to consider what might have been the state of many parts of the world at this time had this influence not existed,—this haven not been mingled with the mass. The principle proclaimed by the Society, as dear to all our hearts, is, that every individual of the world has a right to read the Word of God, without note, or comment. It is our duty to maintain this principle; but were it a question of expediency merely, and not of right or duty, and we had now to determine whether the prosperity of the Province would be best promoted by the free or fettered circulation of the Bible, could we hesitate a moment as to the choice,—comparing the state of those countries in which the free use of the Bible was denied to the people, with that of those where it was open to all? By every consideration then we were urged to contend that the Bible should not be a sealed book in New-Brunswick. The position and prospects of the Bible Society are such as to call for deep and heartfelt gratitude to the Great Giver of all good, and for the hearty earnest co-operation of us all.

An abstract of the Report was then read by the Secretary, Dr. Paterson. This document contained a number of interesting facts in reference to operations of the Parent Society and of our own Auxiliary.

The following resolutions, which were supported with great ability by the several speakers, were then passed unanimously:

Moved by Rev. Mr. Ferrie; seconded by Chas. Hart, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Report, an abstract of which has been just read, be received, and that the same be printed, and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector; seconded by Rev. Mr. Elder;

Resolved, That we most thankfully and cordially join with our brethren in England in the acknowledgment, that the increased amount during the year ending in May, 1852, both of the receipts and issues of the British and Foreign Bible Society, calls for an expression of deep gratitude to meeting would earnestly implore, to sustain the Society in its work, to clear a pathway for its progress where it meets with obstruction, and to crown its labours with success.

Moved by Rev. I. E. Bill; seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith:

Resolved, That this meeting rejoices to recognize the growing support which Bible Societies are receiving from all denominations of Protestant Christians, and to perceive that differences on this head are fast yielding to the vital and absorbing principles in which we all agree, that the Bible—the whole Bible—should be open for the free instruction of all men, being adapted to all conditions of Society, and, therefore, most fitted for enlightening and purifying the world.

Moved by His Honor Mr. Justice Wilmet; seconded by John Wishart, Esq.:

Resolved, That the present period is one of personal interest to all who rejoice at the circulation of God's Holy Word throughout the world—as we amount to on the eve of the Jubilee year of the Bismarckian Society; and when we call to mind the signal the field, and vouchsafed to the efforts of that noble to get as premon, now of nearly fifty years standing, we to \$200. A feel animated and encouraged to make bor, and \$200 at work—"not to swell a party, but to infuse our own care of the soul and lead men to truth." Having I make from let us diffuse it!

the net incorp. Resolved, That in the opinion of

Wendell Noeting, the Jubilee year should be celebrated by a special public meeting, to be held during

Ericsson's Summer, at such day as the Committee

new principle of

the Ericsson, in Rev. G. Armstrong; seconded by

steam, to which with, Esq.:

tention, has been

success. The speed due to the St. John Ladies' Bible As-

hour, under by no me to all the Branch Societies and As-

Experiments are to be lected with this Auxiliary, which

principle, and there can position to co-operate with us

that it will be brought into distribution, especially the

selling principle. When will wonder be Kingston Branches.

Quebec Gazette. seconded by Rev.

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—A despatch to

the evening papers states that the Caloric steam

ship Ericsson went on her trial trip in New York

harbour yesterday morning. She started off at

fine speed, making 12 knots with the wind and

tide.—Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 5.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT TO REV. DR. LYMAN

BEECHER.—Some of the friends of the venerable

Dr. Beecher, have purchased an annuity of five

hundred dollars a year, and presented it to him on

New Year's day, as a token of respect for his long

faithful services in the cause of religion and

morals.—ib.