

The Christian Visitor.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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AT THEIR OFFICE,

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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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.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS,

MADE TO ORDER!!

C. G. BERRYMAN

takes this method of informing his customers throughout the Province that he is now prepared to furnish them with

Eliptic & Side Springs,

OF ANY SIZE OR STYLE.

Wholesale and Retail, at Short Notice!!!

These Springs are made under his own superintendence by superior workmen, stamped with his own name, and made of best quality English Spring Steel, so that purchasers may rely upon getting a good article.

In addition to the above, he has on hand about

100 SETS SUPERIOR ENGLISH SPRINGS,

which will be sold at a low figure for Cash.

He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers to his Stock of

Carriage Builders' Hardware,

which is the best in the City, comprising—

Long and Short BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch.

Carriage RAILS, in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open, closed, and screw Fronts.

American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 1 to 9 inch.

Sligh-Shoe and Tree BOLTS, all lengths.

Wagon Pipes and Cart Boxes; Round and Steeple-head RIVETS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch.

Elm HUBS; Bent RIMS, 1 1/2 to 2 inch; Bent SPOKES; Wheel Poppets; Brass axles; Dash Centers; Enamelled Mullin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Mole-cul; Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c.

A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings,

Such as—Tuffing Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Praying and Seaming Lace, Silver and Japanese Knives, Whip Sockets, Apron Hooks and Rings, Footman Holders, Coach Door Handles and Locks, &c.

A Complete Assortment of Malleable Castings.

ALSO,

OIL CLOTH, GRASS MATS, TIRE BENDERS,

Coach-makers' VICES, assorted sizes;

TOOLS, OF BEST STAMPS.

These Goods have been laid in to advantage, and can be sold at unusually low prices.

BARLOW'S CORNER, No. 5 KING STREET.

C. G. BERRYMAN.

St. John, Oct. 20, 1864.

GEORGE THOMAS,

Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,

Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.

GEORGE THOMAS.

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1783.

CAPITAL, £5,000,000

Insurance effected at the lowest rates.

J. W. WELDON,

Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.—wvi

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 02

Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance, 02

Liverpool.

Chairman of the London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the Kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following

highly satisfactory results were shown:—

THE MOST GRATIFYING PROOF of the expansion of the business

as exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase

alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business

of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct

fire insurance companies of this Kingdom.

The Premiums for the year 1858 being £1,310,000

While the Premiums for the year 1860 are £1,196,148

Showing an actual increase of £1,166,148

or an increase of 90 per cent. in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this

later year (1860) again show the "Royal" as more than

maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated 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

majority of the advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is

by far the largest recorded in any similar period since the

commencement of the business, and must far exceed the

average of amounts received by the most successful offices

in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year

was 322, the sum assured being £1,740,000.

£12,854 ss. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension

of business during the last ten years. Thus:—

Year.	No. of Policies.	Sum Assured.	New Premiums.
1849	190	95,550 9 11	2,627 4 7
1850	428	197,500 10 8	5,326 5 0
1851	428	4,800 18 4	4,804 18 4
1852	498	291,900 16 8	8,550 8 4
1853	582	857,732 6 8	12,354 8 4

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four

years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared

in 1855, which amounted to no less than 2 1/2 per cent. upon

per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

the premiums paid.

ERICK M. HOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire

risks paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without

reference to the head Establishment.

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick.

Trincomalee-street, Trincomalee.

Feb. 15 opposite Judge Fitch's Residence.

CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Governor.—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.

Accumulated Fund, £200,000

Annual Revenue, £100,000

Reserve Assurance, £100,000

W. F. BURNETT, Esq., M. P., Chairman.

W. F. BURNETT, Esq., Manager and Actuary.

VALUERS, MANAGERS, AND ACTUARIES.

Half Premium System, without debit or interest.

Endowment Assurances.

Partnership Assurances.

Short Term Assurances.

THE City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company was

established in 1805, by special Act of Parliament. It

has now been converted into a limited liability company,

which is attributable not only to the perfect security which

it affords for the due fulfillment of every contract, but like-

wise to the Company's extensive and influential connections

and to the liberality of its dealings.

The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are

distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of

Policy-holders.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 30th January,

1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year,

when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the

sums assured was declared for the past year. The plan of

the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fu-

ture be ascertained and allocated equitably.

Participating in the Bonus, but the 1000

names do not rest until they have been five years in exis-

tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may

be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY,

July 15.—wvii

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John's Hotel.

SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal.

This Establishment has been removed to Charlotte

Street, a few doors South of the St. John's Hotel. The

school at present consists of Male and Female Depart-

ments, and comprises Classes in almost every depart-

ment of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial

Education.

The Female and Apprentices are all of the most im-

proved modern style; the school rooms and premises are

invited to none in the City; the system is Classical and

Explanatory. Call and see. Aug. 4.

MRS. HUNT'S

School for Young Ladies.

The Course of Education in this Seminary comprises all

the branches necessary for a thorough and accom-

plished Education. In the several departments the most

competent Teachers are employed.

Board and Instruction in English and French, \$200 per

annum.

Daily Pupils, under ten years, 50 per term.

Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music, usual

prices.

Payment, in all cases, in advance. Dec. 4.

New Series, }
Vol. II., No. 45. }

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

Old Series }
Vol. XVII., No. 45. }

THEY THAT TURN MANY TO RIGTEOUSNESS shall shine as the stars forever and ever."—DANIEL XII. 3.

Wearied and worn with earthly cares, I yielded to repose,

And soon before my raptured sight a glorious vision rose:

I thought, whilst slumbering on my couch in mid-

night's solemn gloom, I heard an angel's silvery voice, and radiance

filled my room.

A gentle touch awakened me—a gentle whisper

"Arise, O sleeper, follow me," and through the

air we fled;

We left the earth so far away that like a speck it

seemed,

And heavenly glory, calm and pure, across our

pathway streamed.

Still on we went—my soul was wrapt in silent

ecstasy;

I wondered what the end would be, what next

should meet mine eye,

I knew not how we journeyed through the path-

less fields of light,

When suddenly a change was wrought, and I was

clothed in white.

We stood before a city's walls most glorious to

behold;

We passed through gates of glistening pearl, o'er

streets of purest gold;

It needed not the sun by day, the silver moon by

night.

The glory of the Lord was there, the Lamb him-

self its light.

Bright angels paced the shining streets, sweet

music filled the air,

And white-robed saints, with glittering crowns,

from every clime were there;

And some that I had loved on earth stood with

them round the throne,

"All worthy is the Lamb," they sang, "the glory

his alone."

But fairer than all beside, I saw my Saviour's

face:

And as I gazed he smiled on me with wondrous

love and grace.

Lowly I bowed before his throne, o'erjoyed that

I was at last

Had gained the object of my hopes—what earth

at length was past.

And then in solemn tones he said, "Where is the

diadem

That ought to sparkle on thy brow, adorned with

many a gem?

I know thou hast believed on me, and life through

me is thine,

But where are all those radiant stars that in thy

crowns should shine?

Yonder thou seest a glorious throng, and stars on

every brow:

For every soul they led to me they wear a jewel

now!

And such thy bright reward had been if such had

been thy deed,

If thou hadst sought some wandering feet in

path of peace to lead.

I did not mean that thou shouldst tread the way

of life alone,

But that the clear and shining light which round

thy footsteps shone

Should guide some other weary feet to my bright

home of rest,

And thus, in blessing those around, thou hadst

thyself been blest."

The vision faded from my sight, the voice no

longer spake,

A spell seemed brooding o'er my soul which long

I feared to break,

And when at last I gazed around in morning's

glimmering light,

My spirit fell o'erwhelmed beneath that vision's

awful might,

I rose and wept with chastened joy that yet I

dwelt below,

That yet another hour was mine my faith by

works to show;

That yet some sinner I might tell of Jesus' dying

love,

And help to lead some weary soul to seek a home

above.

And now, while on the earth I stay, my motto

is this shall be,

"To live no longer to myself, but Him who died

for me!"

For the Christian Visitor.

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION.

NO. II.

BAPTISM NOT A SEAL.—PART II.

My business here is, to show that there is nothing in baptism that corresponds to the sacred idea of sealing, as set forth in my papers of last week.

Why should baptism be regarded as a Seal?

For what, it may be asked, does baptism certify? To what does it convey? What assurance does it convey? It pre-supposes and illustrates great Biblical truths. It tells, when Scripturally administered, of rita by sin, of redemption by Christ, of regeneration by the Spirit, and resurrection at the last day. It is richly emblematic of these and kindred truths. But it neither announces nor confirms them. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a seal. It has about it nothing of the nature of a seal, as exhibited in Scripture.

Further: there belongs to baptism no sort of legal efficacy, so as to convey, or make over Gospel blessings to such as receive it. Like any other means of grace, it brings its blessings with it; but these pertain to it no peculiarly as to the conveyance of Gospel blessings. Else it had never been said of Jesus, baptized as he doubtless was, "It had been good for that man if he had not been born." Or, to present a case more decisive still, Peter durst not have said to Simon Magus, after he had been baptized, "I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity." Nor would it have been fitting that Paul should have addressed to the baptized Corinthians and Hebrews the solemn warnings contained in the epistles directed to them. Alas! alas! for baptized hypocrites in every age!—baptized first, and damned afterwards! What has the baptismal seal availed to them? Nay, alas! alas! for the boasted faithfulness of our Unchangeable Jehovah—of which I would still speak with deepest reverence—if baptism be indeed a seal, and men can go down to the pit with that seal upon them! But baptism is not a seal, and so the perdition of baptized hypocrites, as dreadful as it is, is no reproach to the God whose ordinances they have dishonored in assuming godliness while strangers to his power.

Scripture nowhere describes baptism as a seal. It speaks indeed of circumcision as a seal, and brings baptism into juxtaposition with circumcision. The Westminster Confession therefore cites Rom. iv. 11, and Col. ii. 11-12, in support of the position, that "baptism is a sign and

seal of the covenant of grace." But now do these passages really authorize any one to represent baptism, as it has often been done, as the CHRISTIAN CIRCUMCISION? Surely not. Let us look at another passage here, which reads thus: "He is not a Jew who is outwardly; neither is that circumcision which is outward in the flesh. But he is a Jew who is inwardly; and circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God." We are here distinctly taught, that the "circumcision made without hands"—the circumcision of the heart, as we have it in Deut. x. 6, and elsewhere—the "putting off of the deeds of the flesh," is the true Christian circumcision; "the circumcision of Christ," as we have it in Paul. And as to the baptism to which the apostle proceeds to refer, in the passage from Colossians, we have here, in fact, the introduction of an additional argument, relating to the matters which the apostle then had in hand. The nature of this argument is brought out more distinctly than in another passage from the Romans:—"We are buried with him [Christ] by baptism into death: that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father; even so we also should walk in newness of life." Besides, what could be more absurd than to speak of an ordinance like baptism, certainly administered with hands, as a something put in the place of "circumcision made," as we have it in Colossians, "without hands"? But enough, though much more might be urged. It remains