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\$500 a	t D	eath.	or \$3	00 \$	week	, for	\$3	00	Pannum.
1,000			5	00	66	**	5	00	66
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2,000	6	66	10	00	66	66	10	00	. 66
6,000		6 6 6		00	66	"	25	00	" "
10,000		" "	50	00	**	~	50	00	"
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Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been al ready paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten thousand Policies issued. No Medical Examination required.

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New Series, Vol. III., No. 51. Whole No. 155.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

extent unmitigated guilt is to be ascribed to the

parties concerned in this fearful insurrection.

From the disclosures already made, it must be ob-

vious to unprejudiced minds that the poor negroes

have been oppressed by their white masters to an

extent that is quite insufferable... Here are the

OPINIONS OT THE ENGLISH PRESS.

nd Star, and most of the waekly press, are vigo

negro, is found saying :- " It is possible, though

We hear vaguely of 'thousands of rebels,' and of

men taken and shot 'with arms in their hands.'

very strong, and though we do not say that they

may not have been necessary, we think that they

himself up to the authorities. He was accused

the third place, we cannot attach to Mr. Under-

hill's letter the sort of importance given to it by

or violent in it. It certainly blames the Govern-

let doctors go with a surly warning to mind what

incitement to rebellion.'

to which we especially refer 🗯 🔧

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21. 1865.

swift, and, perhaps, not always discriminating, vengeance with which this insurrection has been suppressed, may have destroyed much evidence whole proceedings against him. He is taken from Kingston to Morant Bay, and there, with-out legal trial, he is hastily sentenced and execut-As we indicated last week, the English press as to its real objects, which it would have been s calling loudly for a searching investigation in most important for the Imperial Government to relation to the recent revolt of the negroes in possess. Jamaica, for the purpose of ascertaining to what

The Economist speaks still more decidedly :--The officials on the spot appear to have acted with a good deal of energy and a very great deal of severity; more energy than we should have expected, and more severity than we quite like to believe. There must be, hereafter an inquiry into the reasons of the severity displayed, and especially into the conduct of Colonel Hobbs; but the rebellion is plainly suppressed, and the only task remaining to Mr. Cardwell is to prevent the recurrence of scenes so discreditable to the British name."

When the two leading daily papers of London, in point of circulation, are justifying the brutali-ties and crimes of the Jamaica authorities, it is especially pleasing to find that the *Daily News*, The Spectator demands a searching investiga-tion into the bloody measures taken against the negroes. Recalling the abominable legislation which, during a two years' drought, kept up a rously contending for right against might. Even general import duty of 121 per cent. ad valorem the Pall Mall Gazette, which is no friend to the on all classes of imports, which taxes (if not still, certainly within the last few years) salt proviwe are most reluctant to believe it, that the ausions, meat, fish, and farinaccous food, as high'as thorities in Jamaica may have acted under the 30 to 40 per cent., and levies on each poor proviinfluence of exaggerated passion, revenge, and sion-grower's cart 18s. annually, while the great panic. It is possible that they may have done a planters' carts, if used only on the estate and terrible wrong to the black population of Jamaica, traversing the roads, are not taxed at all; which by magnifying the massacre at Morant Bay into takes 10s. a head for horses, but leaves the plantthe first symptom of a general explosion, and by ers' draft stock, oxcn, free; which taxes the plantimputing to them a general disaffection which did ers' exports at 3s. a hogshead, and the small setnot really exist. The points which lead us to lers' sugar, ginger, coffee, arrowroot, at 2s. a doubt whether the authorities were right, are parrel; which provides no education at all worth these : First, there is no distinct allegation of any mentioning for the poor negro, out of a very overt act of rebellion or violence on the part of wasteful expenditure; and which has failed to the blacks, except the massacre at Morant Bay. supply any county courts in which the poor man can get sure and cheap justice-recalling all this, there seems to be no difficulty in accounting for but the troops appear to have met with nothing this rebellion, and not much in seeing the remedy, that can be called resistance. Small bodies of if only that remedy be practicable.

fifty or a hundred men go ranging about the The Post remarks that one of the most hopeisland, hanging and shooting people whom they ess aspects of Jamaica affairs has long been the describe as rebels, but they say nothing of any decreasing number and quality of the white poacts of violence except their own. They may be pulation. A very inferior class of men sit in the right-we do not say they were not-but we do say that we are in the highest degree concerned previous speaker is not, apparently, an unparliato know what these people were doing when they mentary proceeding in the Jamaica House of Aswere tied up to be hanged, or shot, or flogged, sembly, where the grossest personalities have in scores. To say vaguely that they were 'rebels,' lately become the order of the day. A large prois not enough, though it may not be possible to portion of the members are placemen, and a still say more at present. But the question is, how were they rebelling? Were they murdering, plundering, burning, or marching about with arms in their hands? Perhaps they were ; but this is needy white population, a lazy, demoralized negro not stated, nor any thing at all like it. We shall community (thirty times as numerous), and a wait with great anxiety for further information on this point. In the next place, as it stands, the proceedings with regard to Gordon certainly were

that taken by the Governor and the Times newspaper. Dr Underhill then described the events connected with the outbreak at Morant Bay, showing that it was the magistrates and the volunteers who provoked it, by ordering the people away from where they had a right to be, then reading the Riot Act in haste, and hastily firing upon and killing and wounding the people. As House of Assembly. To give the lie direct to the to the horrible scenes which ensued in putting

down the rising, he could not go into themsome of them were too terrible to be thought of: such as shooting a man because he gnashed his teeth on receiving the forty-seventh lash, and as the employment of the ferocious Maroonsarger number are said to be needy adventurers mounting their war-paint-to hunt down the peoand men of a broken reputation. Looking to the ple. One writer describes these savages as hangpresent social condition of Jamaica, with a scanty, ing threen of the people in a row at a time, and then cancing round them, and he added, "It was a gratd sight." That was an English officer. He mixed breed numerically intermediate between could not say which was the more barbarousthe pure black and white races, the only hope of the outbreak or the manner in which Her Majesrestoring prosperity to the island seems to lie in ty's toops had put it down. But he asked them speedily effecting a change of constitution. If to lettheir judgment abide the result of the intemporising measures do not find favour, let Jaquiry that must take place. It was not for him to writeletters from day to day denying the lies of some public prints, and he did not intend to do so. But the time would shortly come when he should be in a position to put before the English people the entire circumstances of the case. LET HIM THAT THE AND THE TOTAL Though to ministers of the Gospel belongs the re-eminence of being "fellow laborers with God." et such honors are not reserved exclusively for te pulpit. The youth who, finding Sabbath rest il Christian labors, holds his Sabbath class ; the mother, with her children grouped around her, at the Bible resting on her knee; the friend who dels faithfully with another's soul; any man who kildly takes a poor sinner by the hand, and seekin to conduct him to the Saviour, says, " Come wh us, and we will do thee good "-these, not les than ministers of the Gospel, are fellow-labeers with God. Where sinners are perishing. where opportunity offers, where a door is open. where the rule, " Let all things be done decently the leaders to justice was clearly laid on the Go- and in order," is not violated-call it preaching if ya choose, but in God's name, let hearers preach. large numbers, and the district where the out- | Hs God gifted any one with power to speak of break occurred was hemmed in. Nowhere did Christ? Then with such high interests at stake, they meet with any serious resistance. Even from forms which churches, not their Head-man Brigadier General Nelson does not report them no God-has established, we say, "Loose him to have been more than 300 strong, and this he | and let him go, ' Let him that heareth say come; only learns from conjecture. But if Great Britain lethim that is athirst come; and whosoever will, had not to re-establish her dominion by fighting, lethim take the water of life freely.' During a heavy storm off the coast of Spain. a dismasted merchantman was observed by a Brithe manner in which this riot has been repressed, tilh trigate drifting before the gale. Every eye or rather revenged. We leave it to our readers and glass were upon her, and a canvas shelter on to say who are the savages-the negroes who, in deck suggested the idea that there might yet be a provoked riot, killed less than twenty whites, or life on board. The order instantly sounds to put the whites who, in cold blood, have already hang- the ship about, and presently a boat puts off to the wreck. They reach it, they shout, and now ed and shot between 200 and 400 blacks." a strange object rolls out of that canvas screen mand the lee shroud of a broken mast. Handed into the boat, it proves to be the body of a man. bent head and knees together, and so light that a mere boy lifted it on board. It is laid on the defence. The latter, at a missionary meeting deck: in horror and pity the crew gather about it-it shows signs of life-they draw nearer-it moves, and then mutters in a deep, sepulchral voice, " There is another man." Saved himself the first use the saved one made of speech was to save another. Oh, learn that blessed lesson. Be daily practicing it. And so long as in our homes, among our friends, in this wreck of a world that is drifting down to ruin, there lives an unconverted one, there is "another man." Let us go to that man and plead for Christ; and go to Christ, and plead for that man; the cry, Lord, save me. perish, being changed into one as welcome to the Saviour's ear, " Lord, save them, they perish !"-Guthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel.

to the Scriptures and to such human writings as are intended to explain the truths contained in the word of God, and impress them on the reader's mind.

{ Old Series Vol. XVIII., No. 51.

ed. A more cruel, illegal, and unjust thing had never been done under the ægis of our beloved The civil magistrate may and should restrain Sovereign. As to the complicity of the Baptists ach Sabbath profanation as tends to corrupt the of Morant Bay in the rising, he had to say that morals of society, but the grace of God can bring the Baptist body had no missions, chapels, nor schools in that quarter. The Baptists there were men to call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable.-Presbyterian. a quite independent body, for whom none save themselves were responsible. Among the list of

REVIVALS.

names given as of those implicated in the conspiracy, there was but one which he recognised belonging to their body. That is Mr. Palmer, of Kingston; but that that gentleman had had any It is often made an objection to revivals of relirion that they are " mere temporary excitements.' True enough; the actual scenes of the revival part in the conspiracy he did not believe. It was, however, very likely that his life would be sacrimay be transient. So is an April rain transient; but the earth feels it for the whole season. Penficed to the animosity of the authorities in the tecost lasted one day. But that one day changed the moral face of the globe. Luther's Reformaisland. The Governor, in his despatch, speaks of Baptst missionaries indulging at meetings in all tion-work was comprised within a few years ; Europe and the world feel it to this hour. The me-morable revival of 1857 began with a few praythe false statements of the Underhill letter. Who these missionaries were he knew not; but he ing hearts in New York-it culminated in a few knew that the Governor had acted so dishonour weeks : its outward phenomena ceased in a twelveably as to open the letters of missionaries with the hope of finding something against them, in month. The influence spread aeross the seas, and around the globe. Did the results end with the order to graify his rancour, because, some time end of the excitement ? Have its converts all since, these gentlemen refused his bidding to gone back to unbelief and ungodliness? No ! publish to their congregations a libellous placard. That revival has its enduring monuments in nearssued by the Governor, and which was an insult to the people. Again, he thought it very hard ly every church on this continent. Its history will blaze on one of the brightest pages of God's that English subjects in Jamaica could not complain of bad government without being charged record-books, which shall "be opened" on the day of judgment. by Governor Eyre with writing sedition. It was not for him to go into the Governor's account of

Revivals are temporary in duration. This is partly to be accounted for through God's soverhow he performed his duty; but he would say ignty, and partly through human imperfection. Revivals are commonly shortlived, and they often was glad to think that a very large proportion of are attended with a few excesses and false conthe press was disposed to take the other side from versions. But would any sane man object to a copious rain because it had swelled a few streams nto a freshet, and carried off a few mill dams and bridges ? Shall we do away with steam power simply because the boiler of the "St. John exploded, and blew a dozen beings into eternity Revivals are indeed attended with incidental dangers: but they are only such as belong to the constitution of imperfect human nature. They are in accordance with the Divine plan. They are in harmony with church-agency in the best days of the church's history.

And to-day, the vital necessity of our land is a eneral revival. What the thirsty church needs a spiritual shower of the grandest magnitude -a downpouring of the "power from on high." May God send it, and send it soon! If it does not come, then comes the famine! Whoever is working with God faithfully works for a revival. Whoever is praying, as Elijah prayed on Mount Carmel, will quicken the coming of the rain.

And the Christian who neglects his duty practically votes against a revival. He who is more usy making money than in doing good is op-

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL.

Editor and Proprietor. Addiss all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

The Christian Visitar

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

WAITING FOR FRUIT.

James' birthday had come. He was twelve years old. His sister had made him a pretty purse, and his mother had given him a fourbladed knife, with a silver plate on the handle, and his initials marked on it.

But nothing pleased him so much as a garden spade, and he had been digging at a famous rate in the garden all the afternoon. After tea, his father took the spade and started down the walk. James wanted to see what he was going to do, and followed till they came to the corner of the fence. Then his father, without saying anything, dug a small hole in the ground, and James saw him take apple seeds from his pocket, place them in the soil, and cover them up very carefully. "Why, father," said he, "I did not know that people planted apple seeds."

"Your grandfather planted some once, the very day I was twelve years old ; and I stood by him, just as you stand by me now." "Where was it ?"

"Close by a large stone in the garden."

"Oh, is that the great tree of golden-sweets that hangs so full every year up at grandma's? But you had to wait a long time for apples from

"Yes, ten long years. I remember how slowly it seemed to grow. I used to think it would never have anything but a few leaves on it. The first time it had blossoms, I was away at college; and when I tasted the first golden-sweet from that tree, I was a man, and had graduated. But my father was dead; he never saw the fruit of what he had planted."

James was silent. His father had finished, and was standing with both hands on the spade, and James thought how in ten years there would be a fine young apple tree, and his father would be an old man, and he should be-

His father interrupted his thoughts: "You think, my son, ten years is very long to wait."

"O yes! I should never care anything about such a little tree, that took so long to be good for anything."

"I know of One," returned his father, "who has watched a tender plant just so long, and yet sees no sign of any fruit."

"I should cut it down," said James.

"He may wait," continued his father, "many years more, fifteen, or twenty, or even thirty, still sparing the unfruitful tree, sending faithful laborers to do all they can about it; or he may cut it down suddenly, and very soon.'

James began to know what his father meant. It was several years since he had known that he ought to be a Christian; but thought, "When I am a man, it will be time enough for that."

They went silently back to the house, and James never saw the little tree, that grew up after a while, without thinking of what his father had

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

Christian Dizitor.

out legal trial, he is hastily sentenced and execut-

that there was two sides to this question, and he

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-ings, 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

Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following

or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years. The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the "Boyal" 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 Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year 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 in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus :--

Years.	Years, No. of Polici			ies. Sums Assured.					New Premiums.			
1848		98	i i si	£48,7				£1,380	. 9	1		
1850	den de l	190	× 1	95,6	50	9	11	2,627	- 4	1		
1852	4 113	422	4 93	181,5	04	10	6	5,828	5	10	L	
1854	DTA.	408	15 50	161,8	18	18	4	4,694	16	0	L	
1856	11. 19	708	1466 . 71	297,5	60	16	8	8,850			L	
1858	Sec. 10	832	A.R. Yater's	887,7				12,854			Ł	
The r	emar	kable	ncrea	ase in th	10	bu	sines	s of the la	st	four	L	

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 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. cal man, and Dr. Major's partner.' 'The ruffians

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CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Annual Revenue Existing Assurances. 2,700,000 Walter BUCHANAN, of Shandon, Esq., M. P., Chairman. W. F. BIRKMYRE, Esq., Manager and Actuary. VARIOUS MODES OF ASSURING.

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Short Term Assurances. The Promiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Pohry-holders. The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, Table A, which is the close of the Company's financial year, and initiary allegiance. The employment of the second sec

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a hait per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fu-ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Po-licies participate from the date c their issue, but the Bo-nuses do not vest until they have been five years in exis-tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, inly 18.--wpy 1y Custom House Building.

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

require more explanation than has as yet been maica become a Crown colony. given. Gordon, at all events, was not an open, And so we might go on and fill every column

avowed rebel with arms in his hand. He gave of this paper with similar articles. We can only venture upon one more extract, and that from the upon oath of a crime for which, in the common Leeds Mercury : "Reader, let us rejoice together; course of law, he might most properly have been tried and hanged. Why resort to the extreme the good old times are not yet dead, and the men or the good old times are not altogether extinct. Kirke and Jeffreys-men of whom the world was measure of hanging him by court-martial? In not worthy-have left a seed which still reveres their memory and emulates their fame. In his Governor Eyre. There is nothing inflammatory Excellency Brigadier General Nelson, and some other officers in Jamaica, this noble race still surment, and says that "the unwisdom which has vives, and if the glories of the Bloody Assize are governed Jamaica since emancipation, ought to not likely to be repeated in our own country, they be brought to an end;' but, for the most part, it are faithfully copied in the tropical seas. It would is a temperate representation to the Secretary of not appear that in this local and momentary out-State, of what the writer concieves to be misbreak there was anything either premeditated or takes in policy. It is a very strong thing to treat rebellious. Its leaders may, for all that appears, any adverse criticism of political measures as an have meant little more than a popular demonstration of dissatisfaction. The fury of a mob, guided, The Saturday Review, moreover, which hates as usual, by the most passionate and lawless of its people with black skins, is constrained to say :--members, produced results of a very shocking It may have been necessary to make examples of character, and the stern duty of bringing some of the ringleaders in a sanguinary revolt; but if it is true that hundreds of rebels have been sumvernment, Troops were instantly dispatched in marily hanged, it is time that the Home Government should take the administration of instice out of the hauds of excited colonists. Mr. Cardwell has, probably, by this time, despatched stringent orders for the prevention of further vindictive measures. The execution of a policeman who was charged with conniving at the escape of a rebel leader, indicates a dangerous panic. An she must at least proclaim her power by a numaccount of the 'fiendish barbarities' of the neber of executions. These are but specimens of groes oddly commences with a story of an intended victim, who "cried out that he was a mediat once released him, but not without warning him to mind what he was about.' Ruffians who

they are about, may be thought, even though they Governor Eyre, the London Times, and kindthey are black in colour, not yet to have ripened red spirits having standerously accused the Dapinto fiends. During a massacre of the white male tists with complicity in this rebellion, Sir Morton inhabitants of the parish where the insurrection broke out, the women and children seem to have Peto and Dr. Underhill stand forth nobly in their been spared. 'Mr. Algebra's cries of "Spare my child," moved the heart of a woman, who took held in Camdentown, London, replied to the unthe little innocent away and conveyed him to his just aspersions thus :-mother.' As far as a definite impression is con-

He showed very plainly that if the letter which veyed by a mass of incoherent statements, the he wrote to Mr. Cardwell caused the outbreak in rebellion is confined to one or two parishes at the Jamaica by creating discontent, as the Governor eastern extremity of the island. The people on a neighbouring estate behaved well, and although alleges, the person in fault is the Governor hima negro boy belonging to the property was threat- self, who gave to the letter the utmost publicity, ened with death, ' the savages released him in the whereas it was, in the writer's intention, strictly end.' A gentleman in the vicinity had 'a miracua private letter. Last January, in the depth of lous escape,' in consequence of his explanation the distress then existing in Jamaica, it occurred that he had recently come to the island, and that to him that a letter to Mr. Cardwell might be of he had doue the people no harm. 'After some some service. He had private reasons for knowconsultation, they agreed to release him, but calling that anything he might address to Mr. Cardwell would meet a very kiud consideration. After ed his attention to the warning which their proceedings conveyed.' Another person was about consulting with Sir Morton Peto the letter was to be murdered, when his wife besought the re- drawn up in a private way, as a letter from himbels to spare his life, as he was only a poor clerk, self to Mr. Cardwell, describing the condition of and had nothing to do with the parish. 'The the island, and suggesting what seemed to him ing to perform the appropriate duties of the day, fellows, satiated with carnage, granted her rethe proper remedies. It was drawn up for Mr. or by the careless performance of them, by idle-Cardwell's private information, and that gentleman ness or more grossly, by unnecessary thoughts, quest.' Fiendish savages, satiated or not with replied, acknowledging its receipt with thanks, words and works about our worldly employments and stating that he had forwarded it to the and recreations, or by doing that which is in it-Governor of Jamaica for his consideration and to self sinful. report upon. It was not Dr. Underhill that pub-lished it in Jamaica, nor was it Dr. Underhill who the day, not only from such works as are in themsuggested the Underhill meetings that the Gov- selves sinful, but even from such worldly employernor speaks of. Those meetings were held en- ments and recreations as are lawful on other days, have committed serious crimes, they have violated no military allegiance. The employment of the tirely under independent circumstances. 'He was not there to promote them, but every resolution agreed to at those meetings affirmed in the strong-worship, in order to which we are to prepare our est terms the truth of every word in his letter. hearts, and with foresight, diligence and moderaallies, has an awkward look; and, as far as the It was really too bad, however, to impute these tion, seasonably despatch our worldly business, accounts (often inconsistent) can be made out, it events to him through the instrumentality of that so that we may be the more free and fit for the seems that for ten or twelve days the defenders letter, when its publication was the act of the duties of the day. of law and order—under the rude formalities, if Governor of Jamaica himself. If the letter had There may be little gross Sabbath profanation, such they may be called, of martial law-punish- anything to do with it, Governor Eyre was the and yet little or no real Sabbath sanctification. A

SABBATH PROFANATION.

The Sabbath is profaned by refusing or neglect-

said. posing the advent of Christ into our churches. When I see a vacant scat in prayer-meeting, or an empty pew on an unpleasant Sabbath, I say to myself: "There is a vote against a revival." When I see a Sunday-school class left without a teacher, I say : There is a vote against a revival! When I hear of church-members withing their room, I count up so many votes against God's coming among us. Drinking-usages hinder revivals. Injustice to God's poor, and to his oppressed negro children, hinders revivals. Inconsistent Christians are just so many dams to obstruct the

ivers of salvation. Brethren of the American church! we can have a revival if we heartily wish it. Only let us " bring the tithes" of hard work and abundant prayer into God's "storehouse," and he will open the heavens and pour us out a blessing that there is not room enough to receive. There shall be the sound of an abundance of rain."-Rev. T. L. Cuyler in the Independent.

BEACON CHRISTIANS.

I look out on the bay to-night, and there stands the beacon, just where and as it was as long ago as I can remember. Daily the tides have circled round it, violently the winds have beat upon it, " but it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." Yes, there has it stood, day and night, summer and winter, in deathlike calm and driving storm. and having done all it "stands."

Thank God, there are beacon Christians in every church he has planted; they are " pillars" in his house; not only always at their posts, but ready to be posts, supporters of every good word and work. The heart of the pastor doth safely trust in them, his arms securely lean upon them. They are the regulators of the church machinery, the very ballast, the anchors of the good ship Zion. They are not carried about with every mini of doctring: they are never too "hot" or too "cold" to work well in the Lord's vineyard. They may not be very brilliant light houses, but it is glory enough for any mortal to be one of the Lord's beacons. The object of the beacon is to show the passing ships where the rock is ; and so you will ever hear these beacon Christians saying-by their lives-to all who despise the sure foundation stone God has laid in Zion, "Their rock is not as our Rock, our enemies themselves being judges." Christian brother, be thou steadfast, immovable.-Happy Home.

WILBERFORCE .- " Come and sit near me, .and let me lean on you," said Wilberforce to a friend, a few minutes before his death. Afterwards, putting his arms around that friend, he said, "Let us talk of heaven. Do not weep for me. I am happy. Think of me, and let the thought press you forward. I never knew happiness till I found Christ a Saviour. Read the Bible-read the Bible! Let no religious book take its place; through all my perplexities and distresses, I never read any other books, and I never felt the want of any other.' It has been my hourly study, and all my knowledge of the doctrines, and all my acquaintance with the experience and realities or eligion, have been drawn from the Bible only. I think religious people do not read the Bible enough. Books about religion may be useful, but they will not do in the place of the simple truth of the Bible."

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION .- At one of the anniversaries of a Sabbath school in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive the orize, one of whom had recited one more verse than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. The gentleman who presided inquired, " And could you not have earned one verse more, and thus have kept up with Martha ?"

"Yes, sir," the blushing child replied ; " but

IMPROVE THE EVENINGS.

Come boys, the evenings are long, the day's work is done, the chores are finished up, supper is over, and there is a long evening before you. Now get out the slate and arithmetic and let us you cast the interest on a note? If not, turn to Interest, and see how it is done. One of the first things you will have to do when you go out into the world to do business for yourselves, will be to cast up interest, and you should learn to do that thing correctly and without confusion. Can you make out a bill of goods? If not, get your arithmetic and see how that is done. Everybody should know how to do that, yet many do not know how to do it correctly. Can you write a note of hand? We once knew a young man who lost his whole year's wages by not knowing how to write a note so as to be a legal instrument.

If you will read the histories of the most distinguished men in the country, you will find that they improved their leisure hours in reading and study. There is something very inspiring in the clear air of our fall and winter evenings, which renders them absolutely perfect for the purposes of study. The condition of the young man who loiters about the shops during his winter evenings and the one who spends his time in study will be as wide as can well be imagined in ten years hence. We know a classmate, now President of a University, who worked in a shop all day long, and frequently evenings till nine o'clock, yet he spent all his leisure moments and late and early hours in fitting for college. When we see a young man taking such a course, we can most certainly stamp upon him at once,-" No failure here," and send him out into the world with the assurance that he will succeed.

A large majority of boys, and girls too, at the present day, suffer their minds to be beclouded by the trashiest sort of reading. Anything really useful is loathsome to them. Instead of this, young man, read some good history or biography, study some book on Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, Arithmetic or Algebra. We remember once advising a boy to study the principles of draughting and perspective, and now he is one of the best architects in the State. There is no middle ground to a young man now-a-days. He will be something or nothing .- Maine Farmer.

THE CIRCUS.-A circus came to town, and everybody knows how the music, and the grand tent and horses set all the little boys agoing. Quarters of dollars and shillings are in great demand; and many a choice bit of money have the circus-riders carried away which was meant for better purpeses.

A little boy was seen looking around the prenises with a great deal of curiosity.

" Halloa, Johnny," said a man who knew him, going to the circus !"

" No, sir," answered Johnny ; " father don't like 'em."

" O, well, I'll give you money to go, Johnny," said the man.

"Father don't approve of them," answered Johnny.

"Well, go for once, and I'll pay for yon." "No, sir," said Johnny, "my father would give me money if he thought it were best; besides, I've got twenty-five cents in my strong box -twice enough to go."

"I'd go, Johnny, for once ; its wonderful the way the horses do," said the man.—" Your fa-ther needn't know it."

" I sha'n't," said the boy.

" Not why ?" asked the man.

"Canse," said Johnny, twirling his bare toes in the sand, "after I've been I could not look my

father right in the eye, and I can now."

