

Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :-- Cash in Advance. 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 through-out the Province that he is now prepared

to fornish 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 pur-

chasers 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 of the City, comprising-

Long and Snor. BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch ; Carriage BANDS in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open,

Carriage BANDS in Japan, Bgass, and Silver, with open, closed, and screw Fronts;
American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 1¼ to 9 inch;
Sleigh-Shoe and Tire BOLTS, all lengths;
Waggon Pipes and Cart Boxes; Round and Steeple-head RIVETS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch;
Elm HUBS; Bent RIMS, 1¼ to 2 inch; Bent SHAFTS;
Seat Poppets; Brass and Silver Shatt Tips; Dash Centers;
Enamelled Muslin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Moleskin;
Oil Ton-Leather: Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c.

Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c.

A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings, Such as-Tufting Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Pasting and Seaming Lace, Silver and Japanned KNO85, Whip Sockets, Apron Hooks and Rings, Footman Holders, Coach Door Haudles 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. C. BERRYMAN.

St. John, Oct. 20, 1364.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

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



New Series, Vol. III., No. 7. Whole No. 111.

THE RISEN REDEEMER: THE GOSPEL HISTORY FROM THE RESURRECTION TO THE DAY OF PENTECOST. BY F. W. KRUMMACHER, D. D., AUTHOR OF " ELIJAH THE TISHBITS Translated from the German by John T. Betts, with the sanction of the Author. DISCOURSE III. PART I. Matt. xxviii. 5, 8; Mark xvi. 1-8; Luke xxiv. 1-12; John

xx. 1-11. The primary incidents in connexion with our Lord's deserted tomb are narrated in the combined accounts of the evangelists, reported partly from their own observation, and partly from that of the femiale disciples. Where are now the irreconcilable discrepancies in their representations, which, according to the utterances of unbelief, annihilate the doctrine of the inspiration of the sacred writers, and expose them so palpably, that, at least with reference to the report before us, we are no longer on historic ground? I am unable to discover these contradictions. That Matthew and Mark only mention one angel as having spoken, whilst Lake and John speak of a second as having done so likewise, will hardly be considered a contradiction by any one. Mark's deviation from the other accounts appears more important, in stating that the women, when hastening back, told no one, whereas the other evangelists distinctly say that they told the disciples all that had happened to them. But let it be only supposed that the women told their secret to no one whom they met on the way-that they at first, partly from consternation, partly from joy, concealed it for a while even from the apostles; in this case Mark's account is no less accu-

rate than that of Matthew, Luke, and John. But the greatest difficulty is presented in the circumstance that Mary Magdalene, who at early dawn joined the women going out, neither saw the angels at the same time as they did, nor heard their message, nor learned their errand. But the solution of the enigma is at hand, if we only -and what should hinder us ?- present the matter to ourselves in the following manner. Assuredly Mary Magdalene went out of Jernsalem with the other women, but, prompted by her quick temperament and impulsive habit, she rushed on before the others, taking, probably, some nearer by-path. Immediately upon her entering the garden, she, to her great consternation, observed that the sepulchre was scattered; and without tarrying for a moment, she hastened back to the city by the same path by which she had gone there, and told Peter and John that the body of our Lord had been carried off; having done which, she at once returned to the tomb with the two disciples. It was during this interval that those incidents transpired which happened to her

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

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

Christian

portunity and self-possession to remember what something unusual and extraordinary in the ga-He had heretofore said most unequivocally, in reference to His resurrection after His previous crucifixion, yet they must have regarded it as a give it a spiritual meaning, or, at the utmost, to gave audible expression to their emotions, and apply it to the resurrection at the last day. For the present, and for all time, He figured in the range of their gloomy and veiled notions but as one of the dead-an inanimate corpse. Hence, they restricted all their affectionate solicitude to one object-gently and reverentially to commit His remains to their long sleep in the bosom of the earth. Alas! how many are there now adays who, like the women, need to have the stone olled away from the door of their Saviour's se-" pulchre! To how many who are baptized in and alled by His holy name, is Christ but a corpso till? Were they but equally distressed and inxious for salvation, as were these female discianxious for salvation, as were these female disci-ples now on their way to His tomb, surely we an address from the Bishop of London. His Lordship took for his text, "In quietness and connight trace an analogy in their subsequent expeience! But our risen Lord to this hour withlraws Himself from all who will not feel their, need of Him, from all who are satisfied with their own righteousness. Yes! their besetting elf-love and self-sufficiency work their delusion; hey are ever seeking the living among the dead, whilst, on the contrary, the Church of our God never ceases to ring with hallelujahs, simply because He is rison; and instead of rejoicing with believers, saying, "Jesus lives, and I too live in im," and seeing heaven opened to him, they must needs repeat the disconsolate commonplace, 'No one has ever returned from the realms of the dead." Poor souls! how are they to be pitied !

II. When these mourners reached the garden, they were still occupied with the anxious desire to know "who should remove the massive stone rom the entrance to the tomb." What do they perceive there? Oh! what can it mean? Be old! the stone has already been moved aside, and the interior of the tomb lies exposed. But the spectacle plunges them in fresh perplexity. The weakness of their faith suggests that some violence had been practised upon His dear remains. Trembling with teatful anticipation, they lrew near the sepulchre! Lo! suddenly there rleams forth from it a beam of light like lighting, and by its marvellous brilliancy they discover two figures, young men clad in glittering garments, in whom they immediately recognise two beings from another world, two angels of God. Do not marvel that the resurrection should have been accompanied by such extraordinary appearances as these. Without such, as some one has truly observed, the resurrection of Christ would have been a spring without flowers, a sun without rays, a victory without a triumphal wreath. It was right that the majesty of the Almighty

thering of Baptists. The presence of 5000 persons assembled for prayer, and the character of the addresses and supplications, produced such intensity of feeling that large numbers of persons many sobbed aloud. "It was a veritable Methodist revival service," said one, "far surpassing indeed even any of their recent meetings in genuine fervor." But there was no extravagance in language, no rant, or passion; though at times the enthusiasm and zeal of the assembly were irrepressible, and broke forth in emphatic and almost universal responses. A similar meeting is

to be held on the first Monday in February. There is something like a rival to the Tabernacle, in the matter of attracting numbers of people, in the services now held under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. On New Year's day 4000 persons were gathered together there to listen to fidence shall be your strength ;" and at the close of the sermon predicted the triumph of the Established church over all its fees. The first thing, however, must be for the church to conquer it. self. The Rev. Dr. M'Neile, of Liverpool, invites the clergy and laity of that town to prayer in private and public, with especial reference to the progress of the sacerdotal and sacramentarian party in the church, and that at a time when the great Evangelical party were never more moderate, never more strictly and scrupulously rubrical than they are now.

The Judicial committee of the Privy Council has heard the appeal of Bishop Colenso, but has not yet given judgment. The movement to remodel this Court of Final Appeal goes on, and not only D'Israeli, but Gladstone and Sir R. Palmer are said to favor it .- It is conjectured, however, that the instigators of the agitation will be disappointed, as the only alteration likely to be secured will be the removal of "spiritual men." and the surrender of the whole thing into the

hands of the great law lords. The celebrated Dr. Campbell has retired from he editorship of the Magazine of which he was the founder, and which for so long a time he has conducted. The Doctor's career has been a remarkable one. He was educated in Scotland, and acquitted himself honorably both at St. Andrews and Glasgow. He has served for many years the Congregational body, and has always been in the midst of contention and strife. He as been called "a sharp threshing instrument, having teeth," and certainly he has belabored heretics unmercifully, and sometimes bruised the good wheat of orthodoxy in his zeal. Yet he is an even tempered man. He says, "I am always o that I do not know much about passion and nothing about depression." Referring to his is a fact that during the whole twenty one years I was never once incapable of the work of the day. I never required once to call in a strange hand. From first to last all was ready in time." And looking over his past life, and anticipating the future, his words are full of cheerfalness and hope, "It is to me," he says, in speaking of his retirement from his work as editor, " an occasion of real, settled, unmixed satisfaction. I am glad that to my existence here there is to be an end. I am glad that I have spent the prime portion of my manhood in this city and in this work. I am glad that I have been connected with the Congregational body. I rejoice in the position I have been le l in Providence to fill. All is a source of joy and gladness. My friends have gone into eternity. I therefore anticipate with pleasure the land of friendship pure, perfect and ever-enduring. I see nothing, nothing before me, but felicity, rest and peace. The good doctor's is evidently a green old age; he has all the freshness and buovancy of youth still in his spirit, and he is reaping in quietness of heart the reward of a life of activity and toil. He has been a most useful man. His periodicals have done good service to the church. Dr. Tidman paid them and their founder a high compliment when he said he would rather have the credit of having produced such works than the fame of Tennyson, Thackeray, or Carlyle. The High Church and Papal re-action against he pure gospel and common sense still continues. The Pope's encyclical letter will not do much to help his cause, but it shows sufficiently that Roman Catholicism is unchanged. Brother Ignatius at Norwich prepared a grand Christmas performaece in honor of the Nativity. Incense, candles, glittering costume, altar decorations, chanting of unusual excellence, and above all the representation in minutest detail of the scene of the nativity gave additional attractions to the services at the monastery. In a corner of the chapel, a place which had once served as a closet, was fitted up as a miniature stable, with manger, corn-rack and straw complete. In a cradle near the manger reposed a wax figure of the infant Christ, with a figure of the Virgin kneeling by it in deep adoration. After a service of two hours red curtains were drawn before the altar, the congregation slowly wended its way out, and Brother Ignatius was left alone kneeling before the manger scene. It is really pitiable to think that this is the sort of thing recommended in order to regenerate the masses, and that not only Brother Ignatius, but the other men in priests' or deacons' orders in the Anglican establishment officiated in such contemptible pantomine in the name of religious worship. The Tractarian movement, of which brother Ignatius is only an exaggeration, has recently been criticized by father Oakley. His conclusion is that the more accurately we examine the character of the movement, the more we are upon the mystery of the Divine operation. Twice before, he says, has the Roman Catholic church seemed in a way to regain her hold upon the He thinks the aristocracy have disappointed them only to allow of triumph through the humble classes ; and he suggests that the Lord would have the work of restoration to begin not from above but from below ; its instruments to be not nobles and princes, but missionaries of the poor. If the hold upon England lies in the working and humbeguile our artisans into servitude to the priestly

knots of soldiers to hear the gospel of Christ. He says, "we have a hundred men in St. Luca who read the word of God." The people also in numbers varying from twenty to thir v, meet together to listen to his preaching, and though driven from one house and district, another opens to receive him.

Old Series

Vol. XVIII., No. 7.

Disilor.

Mr. Oneken has visited St. Petersburg to intercede on behalf of the Baptists of the Empire. He has been favorably received, but is told that though everybody may believe what he pleases, and worship God in accordance with his faith, proselyting is strictly prohibited, and the Baptists are making proselvtes. Mr. Oucken maintained that their primary object was not to baptize, but to preach the gospel and win souls to Christ. Seven candidates were buried in baptism with Christ at midnight, and thus, says Mr. Oncken, the first administration of the Lord's ordinance was accomplished in the imperial capital of Russia."

The Rev. Thomas Archer, D. D., of Oxendon chapel is dead. He has been 33 years in London, and occupied a high position among metropolitan preachers. He has been ailing some time, and addressed his people last sitting in a chair.

THOMAS GOADBY. ----

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.

Every exertion is being used by the Atlantic Telegraph Construction Company, into whose hands the Great Eastern steamer has provisionally passed, to equip and prepare her for the service for which she is intended -- that of laying the new Atlantic Telegraph cable between this ountry and America. The great ship still remains at her moorings in the Medway, near Salt pan-reach, a short distance below Chatham, which he has occupied since her arrival from Liverpool. the experience of the late autumn and winter having proved that these were the best possible moorings which could have been selected for her on any part of the coast, as in addition to an excellent auchorage-ground, she is well protected from the westerly and southerly gales, while her proximity to the Thames allows the shipment of he Atlantic cable to be carried on with the least possible delay. During the late autumnal gales not the least anxiety was experienced for her safety, and the large ship, in short, would appear to be as safe in the excellent anchorage of the Medway as if she were in dock in the Thames. For several months after her arrival in the river a considerable sum was realised from the large numbers who visited her, but for the last few weeks all visitors have been rigidly excluded, in order that the work of fitting the ship for the important service on which she is to be imployed so hot and high-spirited that I never have room | may be carried on with the least possible interto get much hotter, or to ascend much higher ; [ruption. The principal work now being urged forward on board is the preparation of the enormous tanks in which the different lengths of the editorial labors he says what few could say : "It Atlantic cable will be coiled in readiness for its paying out. To provide the necessary space which these tanks will occupy a considerable portion of the interior of the Great Eastern, to the wing passage of the ship, has been removed, to gether with two of the decks, f r nearly their entire length, but fore and afr, the machinery, of course, not being interfered with. The entire length of the cable will be deposited in three monster tanks, and it is in the construction of these that every expedition is being used by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., who have taken the contract. The largest of the three tanks is placed in the after part of the ship, occupying the space formerly devoted to the second-class saloon, and necessitating the entire removal of two of the decks. This tank is 58ft. in diameter and 20ft. 6in. in height. It is constructed entirely of iron, and will be perfectly watertight, the cable being placed in water from the time it is received on board until it is finally deposited in its bed in the Atlantic. The plates of which the tanks are formed and all five eights of an iuch in thickness for three courses from the bottom, and half an inch to the top. They are formed with butt-strip joints, and single riveted throughout, with double riveted in alternate butts. This, the largest of the tanks, is calculated to hold between 800 and 900 miles of the cable. The midship tank is 58 feet 6 inches in diameter and 20ft. 6in. in depth, allowing for about the same quantity of storage as the after tank. The forward tank is 51ft. in diameter and of the same depth as the other two, the quantity of cable it will hold being calculated at between 600 and 700 miles. This tank is entirely finished, and will be filled with water to-day, in readiness for the reception of the first portion of the cable. The after tank is about three parts complete, but no commencement has yet been made with that which will occupy the midship portion of the vessel further than the removal of the cabins, decks, and, indeed, the entire interior portion of the ship. In order to sustain the enormous additional weight which will be placed on the decks. when the whole of the nearly 3,000 miles of cable is on board, the deck on which the tanks are creeted is being strengthened by a system of knees and deck beams, while the lateral pressure of the cable against the sides of the tanks will be overcome by an arrangement of beams and supports, having for their object the confining the dead weight of the cable to the centre of the ship, and preventing, or rather overcoming, the outward pressure of the enormous mass when the vessel is rolling -as the Great Eastern does roll at sea. This, not the least important portion of the work, it being cargied out by Mr. Canning, the company's engineer, to whom is also confided the general superintendence of the equipment of the vessel, the experience that gentleman gained in assisting to lay the former Atlantic Telegraph cable being of great advantage in making the necessary preparations for the present undertaking. The three tanks will hold respectively 817, 803, and 633 miles of cable, giving a total length of 5,253 miles; but it is intended to place a length of cable of 2,400 miles on board. to allow for slack. About one-third of the cable, has been completed at the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co.; Morden Wharf, Greenwich. The rate at which it is turned out being about 100 miles per week. The first portion of the cable is expected to be shipped on board in about a fortlight from the present time, and one of the sailing vessels of war belonging to the Chatham ordinary has already been despatched to assist in conveying the cable from the works to the Great Eastern. The new cable incloses a conductor of copper strand, consisting of seven wires-six lai I round one-and weighing 300lbs. per nantical mile, imbedded for solidity in Chatterton's

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

nautical mile, against 1611bs, of the old cable, The diameter of the core is 464, and the encumference 1.392in. The external protection consists of ten solid wires of No. 13 gauge, drawn from Webster and Horsfall's homogeneous iron, each wire surrounded separately with five strands of Manilla yarn, saturated with a preservative compound, and the whole laid spirally round the core, which latter is palled with ordinary hemp saturated with preservative mixture. The weight of the cable, in air, is 35cwt. 3qrs. per nautical mile, and in water 14cwt. per knot, or equal to 11 times its weight in water per knot; that is to say, it will bear its own weight in 11 miles' depth' of water. The old Atlantic cable weighed exactly 20ewt. per nartical mile, and 13.4 cwt. per mile in water, which would be equal to 4.85 times its weight in water per knot ; ör, in other words, it would bear its own weight in a little less than five miles' depth of water. The breaking strength of the former cable was 3 tous 5ewt,, and that of the cable now in course of manufacture 7 tons 15cwt., while the contract strain is equal to 11 times its weight per mile in water, against 4.85. the weight of the last cable ; and as the deepest water to be encountered in the Atlanti : has been found to be 2,400 fathoms, or less than 21 nantieal miles, one knot in the new cable will consequently be 4.64 times the strength requisite for the deepest water, against 2:05 the same strength in the cable originally submerged. It will thus be seen that the new cable will be more than double the strength of the first laid cable between this country and America, while the speed at which messages will be transmitted through its length by means of the present improved instruments will be from eight to twelve words per minute. It is expected that the work of shipping the cable and preparing the Great Eastern for sea will occupy about five months from the present time, and under present arrangement she will not take her departure from the Medway notil June next, so as to have the best period of the year before her for her important undertaking. The statement that the great ship had been disposed of to the French Government is without foundation, and there is little doubt, should she be successful in the work on which she will be employed, preparations will at once be made for laving down a second cable between this country and America.

DESPATCHES.

The following Destatches have been laid before the Legislature of Canada :--

LORD MONCK TO MR. CARDWELL. Quebec, 22d September, 1864. Sin.-Referring to my Despatches, No. 124, of August 26th, and No. 129, of September 1st, I have the honor to transmit the copy of an approved Minute. of the Executive Council of Canada, requesting me to the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brone wick, Prince Edward Island and Newtoundland, to send Representati es to a Conference with the Ministers of Canada at Quebec, to he held for the purpose of considering the question of the Union of these Provinces, and to digest a practical plan for the realization of the idea which should be submitted for your approval. The desire for a closer union amongst these Colomes than has hitherto existed, appears to be very generally felt, both in Canada and the Lower Proinces. It appears to me that the mole of proceeding suggested in this Minute is the only one in which the iews entertained by the leading politicians of the British North American Colonies, on this important subject, can be brought inteiligibly and in a practf cal form before your attention. The course is also, I think, that which was pointed out by the Doke of Newcastle, in his despatch to Lord Mulgrave (Nova Scotta, No. 182), et July 6, 1862, transmitted to me for my fiformation, for the same day, as that which ought to be pursued in the iccumstances. I have therefore had no he-itation in complying with the request of my Executive Council, and I have addressed identical communications -- of which I enclose a copy to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, N w Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. and to the Governor of Newfoundland, inviting them to nominate deputations to represent these respective Provinces in the proposed Conference.

GEORGE THOMAS.

Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B. Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. GLUKGE THOMAS. Dec. 4.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hotel SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal.

THIS Establishment has been Kemoved to Charlotte Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The School at present consists of Male and Female Depart-ments, and comprises Classes in almost every department of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education.

The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most in proved modern style; the School Rooms and premises are in ferior to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and Aug. 4. Explauatory. Call and see.

MRS. HUNT'S School for Young Ladies.

THE Course of Education in this Seminary comprises all the branches necessary for a thorough and accomplished Education. In the several departments the most competent Teachers are employed. Board and Instruction in English and French, \$200 per

Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term. over ten years, \$8 per term. Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music, usual

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

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build ings, Liverpool. Chairman of the London Board.-SAMURL 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

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-ness is 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 1855 being......£130,060

While the Premiums for the year 1558 are ... 196,148 Showing an actual increase of 66,088

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 "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

file 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 2s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:

7	l'ears.	No.	of Polic	les.	Sums As	sured.	New	Pren	ium	s.
	1848	1.	98		£48,764	17 0	£1	,380	9 1	
	1850		190		95,650	9 11	2	627	4 1	1
	1852	••	422		181,504	10 6	1	,828	5 10	,
	1854		408		161,848	13 4	1 1	694 1	6 0)
	1856		708	*	297,500	16 8	8	,850	8 11	i.
	1858		832		887,752	6 8	12	\$54	8 4	È.
	Thom		kabla in	برأم تلخط الم	and shall all the	Intering and	Line Listing	al Della Li		

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. DUVE, Manager and Actuary, JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly or reasonable proof of loss—without secretary to the head head head head head head reference to the nead Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Branswick

Feb. 15	Princess-street, apposite Judge Fitchie's Building,
where all aurily	CITY OF GLASGOW
	ANOR OWNERANY OR OT ACCOM
	metal by Act of Purliment
GOVERNOR-Th	Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.
Subscribed Cap	ital £600,000
Accomulated F	mu
Existing Assin	e 103,000 auces 11
WALTER BUCHA	Sas, of Shandon, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
W. F. BIRKMY	te, Esq., Manager and Actuary.
and the set of the set of the	VARIOUS MODES OF ASSURING.
Half Premius	System, without debt or interest.
TTT - GAN RECEIPT AND - TTT	Endowment Assorances.
Editory Rev. E.	Partuership Assurances.
Church_Rester	Short Term Assurances.
HE "City o	f Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was
established	in 1888, by special Act of Parliament. It

friends in the garden of Joseph. They may, in deed, have left our Lord's tomb before Mary Magdalene and her companions had reached it. When the latter, to their no small grief, had convinced themselves that Mary Magdadene's report was correct, they forthwith returned to Jerusalem, whilst she, abandoned to grief, stopped at the tomb; and it was then and there that she was favored with the sight of the Risen-One, concerning which we shall hear more anon. This appearance was followed by that described in Matt. xxviii. 9, 10, in which her friends were cheered by our Lord's presenting Himself to them, the meeting taking place probably in a spot near the city. Or, in the above-mentioned passage, did Matthew only concisely relate that of which John gives a more detailed account? (chaj. xx. 11-17). And, in this short narrative. did Matthew assign to all the women those inci-

dents which occurred to Mary Magdalene only Many accept this version, and with its adoption the whole narrative of the evangelists is cleared from all perplexity. But, indeed, so it is without it. If we only can conceive the collocation of events to have been such as we have just represented, the harmony of the fourfold testimony is firmly established against all objections.

Now let us pass in review the different features of this highly suggestive picture. And first of all, let the mind's eye be attentively directed to the women setting out at early dawn; secondly, to the incidents which befell them at the sepul chre; thirdly, their report to the assembled disciples; as also, fourthly, the issue of their communication.

You remember that when the corpse was deposited in Elisha's tomb, it revived. In a spiritual sense, may we experience something similar! with this difference, however, that the effect wrought in us may be as much greater as the tomb we are now about to, visit is greater, more sublime, and holier than was that of the prophet of Abel Meholah.

I. Night still rested upon the holy city, and a gleam of dawn was visible in the distance, when pany, while all the others respectively tall far short of the moiety of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT. proach of the veiled procession. We recognise it as consisting of the female disciples of the crucified Lord. They move along with heads bowed low and eyes red with weeping. They have passed the night sleepless, or disquieted with unpleasant dreams; and now, as the Sabbath is over, they are silently moving towards the garden of Joseph, with their fine linen, their wreaths, and their spices, in order to render the last offices of love to the dear remains of their departed Friend, which had been interrupted when He was laid in the tomb. Most of them are already known to you. You see among them Johanna, wife of Chuza, an official of Herod the king; Salome, the richly blessed mother of Zebedee's children, the two apostles, John and James; the three Mary's-Mary, wife of Cleopas, and mother of James the Less and of Joses; another Mary, perhaps Mary of Bethany, sister of Lazarus and Martha; and Mary Maydalene, who had been saved as a brand from the fire, and now burns with more fervent affection than all the others for her beloved Saviour. Mary, the mother of the Lord, is not in the funeral procession. Orushed by the terrible blow which she thas experienced, than general meetings prevail in London. his sorely-afflicted one remains bathed in tears under the roof of her adopted son, John. But we rejoice that our last view of her is not in this hour of sorrow. We find her on the day of Penecost abundantly comforted ; happy once more, and when she shortly afterwards lisappears from our view, we will know where to ook for the "highly-favored one."

The sorrow-stricken women move silently along. has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which is affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but like-wise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings. The Promums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due fulfilment of the profits are their wishes and desires resolved themselves into

should be revealed in every possible way in connexion with it, and holy angelie beings are truly some of the most lovely rays of Ilis glory. Yet they were not present for the sake of pageant or parade, but, as on every other occasion, so on his, for the sake of those who are heirs of salvation. They had been sent as heralds, to commumeate a message. Scarcely had the women recovered from their first astonishment, when one of the augels opened his gracious lips, and speaking to the sorrowful party from within the tomb. said, "Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, who was crucified. Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here. He is risen as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.'

There you have one of the most blessed mesmages over yet heard on earth. The plain simple form in which it presents itself to us at once stamps it with the shapress of truth ! The mere poet or mythologist would have made the messengers of God proclaim more emphatically and ostentationsly an event which lighted up earth's dark valley of death with a starry firmament of the brightest hopes. But the heavenly messengers were intent only upon informing mankind of the historical fact, and they left it to the high ly-favoured themselves to celebrate the wonderful event in psalms and songs of praise. It cannot escape you that the mode in which the angels express themselves proposed nothing beyond announcing, with due emphasis, the reality of the resurrection of Christ, and placing it beyond all doubt. The "Crucified Que," say they, He whom the women seek in the grave, is risen from the dead. Yes! He Himself arose, and that, too, bodily, as He was buried. Here from the place where He lay has He raised Himself. Through this open stone doorway has He gone forth again alive. "Fear not ye." With how much stronger emphasis might that "Fear not ye" be proclaimed in this sinful world, that on

that sacred night when the shepherds on Bethle hem's plains were greeted with the same salutation! For now fear, care, terror, and doubt were utterly banished from every secret hiding-place. Who would now be disposed to accuse, or who to condemn? and what now remained to oppress and terrify the poor heart of man?

From the Morning Star. ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Week of Prayer-Great meeting at St. Panl's Cathe-dral-Bishop Colenso-Dr. Campuell-The High Church and Papal re action - The success of the gosper in Italy-Oncken in Russia-etc.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 9, 1865.

The week of united prayer with which the new year is now in so many Christian lands ushered in, has been generally observed in this metropolis, and with much interest and profit. In small towns it is possible to hold meetings in which all the dissenting churches in the neighborhood shall join, and all the local dissenting thrown back from the uncertainty of conjecture ministers take part. But in London this is impossible. Consequently no attempt at really united meetings is made. In some districts a cluster of friendly churches, whose pastors are known to English nation, but the cup of promise was dasheach other, may mite, but denominational rather | ed away from her lips before it had neared them. The Evangelical Alliance has of conrse its usual

morning and evening g therings at Freenouson's Hall, and Evangelical clergymen, dissenting ministers, with a fair representation of their flocks, were present in numbers as large as in former years, and deep earnestness pervaded the mcet- only hope of the Romish Church regaining its ings. But by far the largest and most notable hold upon England lies in the working and hum-prayer-meeting of the week appears to have been bler classes, it may as well be given up at once, one at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Since the for the painted pageantry of superstition will not Mr. Spargeon has seemed disposed to ally him tyraniy of Rome.

The Rev. James Wall, who is still engaged in the work of diffusing the gospel and the word of God in the

I have, &c. . MONCK. The Right Hon E. Cardwell, &c.

GOVERNMENT HO SF, QUEBEC, Nov. 7(h, 1864. SIR- Entering to my despaten of the 23rd Sep-tember, in which I have informed you that I had invited the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the Governor of Newfoundland to send representatives to confer with members of the Canadian Government upon the feasibility of affecting an union between the colonies of British North America, and to my despatches of the 14th of October, and 2nd November, is which l enclosed to you their answers received to that invitation, I have the honour to report that the several gentlemen named in the communication above referred to, as representatives of these colonies respectively. arrived at Quebec on Monday at 10 o'clock, the day named for the assembling of the Conference. They immediately proceeded to the consideration of the important question, the discussion of which constitutea the of ject of their meeting, having appointed Sir E. P. Tache, Prime Minister of Canada, as charman to preside over their deliverations. Their sittings began on the 10 h of Ostober, and continued de die in diem until the 28th of the same month.

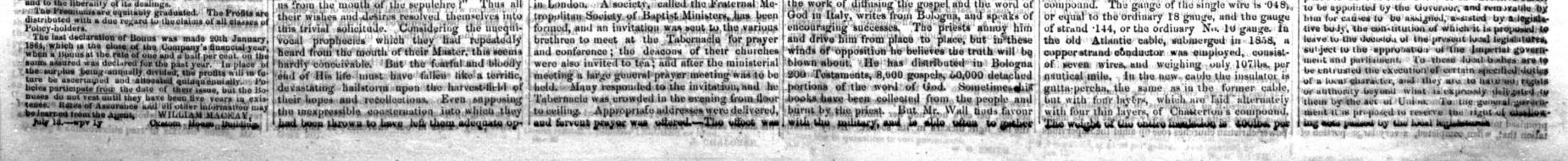
I have now the honour to transmit the resolutions agreed to by the Conference, for which I would ask the favorable consideration of yourself and Her Majesty's Government.

I may state that an extended intercourse with members of the Conference enables me to assure you that they were one and all actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to the Q teen; the most varnest desire to maintain the connection with England, and the wish to make the proposed union work so as to strengthen that connection by enabling the Provinces to take upon themselves more largely the responsibilities of a self-govering community.

I do not enter into any argument to prove that a consolidation of these Provinces is desirable if it can be effected on principles which will give guarantees for strength and durability. The advantages of a well considered plan of amon, whether looked at from the point of auministration, commerce or defence, appear to me so obvious that it would be a waste of time to state them, and the lact that the most eminent men of all the Provinces concur in design r such a union, appears to go a long way in superseding the necessity for any austract arguments in its hours The plan which has been adopted by the conference, you will observe, is unto rol all the Provinces on a monarchical principle, under one governor, to be appointed by the Crown, with ministers responsiole as in England to a Parliamont consisting of two houses, one to be nominated by the Chown and the other elected by the people. To this centraligovernment and legislature will be committed alithe general business of the united Provinces, and assauthority, on all such subjects will be supreme subject of course to the rights of the Urown and of the furperial Paritiment,

For the purpose of local administration, it is proposed to trave in each Province an executive officer compound. The gauge of the single wire is 048 to be appointed by the Covernor, and removable by

(To be Continued.)



-2