## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICE, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets,

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affords an excellent medium for advertising.

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classes of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies issued for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled in New Brunswick currency, and every information afforded by JAMES ROBERTSON, General Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Street,

St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. — 6m THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-

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Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.

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Offices in the kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business 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 tor the year 1558 are... 196,148
Showing an actual increase of 66.088

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

was 382, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,854 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:

Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums. £48,764 17 0 95,650 9 11 181,504 10 6 161,848 13 4 297,560 16 8 £1,380 9 1 2,627 4 7 5,828 5 10 4,694 16 0 8,850 8 11

12,854 8 4 882 887,752 6 8 The remarkable ncrease 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 num on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

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JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire sees paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without ference to the head Establishment.

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POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Profits for the past nine years, amount to 44% per cent.

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CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament,
GOVERNOR-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow. Subscribed Capital..... £600,000 Annual Revenue.... 

Half Premium System, without debt or interest. Endowment Assurances.

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THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1838, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due futument of every contract, but the

it affords for the due fulliment of every contract, but the wise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions 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 Pahar, halders.

distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Policy-holders.

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 half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in future be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date o their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in existence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, fully 18.—wpv ly

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St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.—wvi

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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. petent Teachers are employed.

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New Series, Vol. III., No. 52. Whole No. 156.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The announcement that Queen Victoria is expected to open the new Parliament in person, has occasioned great joy in English hearts, and called forth from the press renewed expressions of attachment to her Majesty, and of fealty to her throne and government. The London Freeman, writing on the subject, says :-

We congratulate our readers on the announcement that her Majesry intends, health permitting, to open the new Parliament in person. Queen Victoria carried with her into the seclusion which she sought on the death of "Albert the Good," the sympathy of all her subjects. It was right and seemly that the widowed sovereign should shrink from the prominent part she took on state occasions. Though sorrow releases from no obligation, and leaves untouched the graver responsibilities of life, it is necessarily abhorrent of the pageantry of mere ceremonialism. Englishmen needed the assurance given some short time since by the Duke of Argyle, that the Queen had continued to discharge the duties connected with her high station. Victoria has never failed to grant interviews to the chief officers of State, to transact the business of the Crown, or even to manifest an interest in the internal affairs and foreign relations of the kingdom over which she reigns. It is true that she has delegated to the Prince of Wales and his royal bride the task of receiving the loyal respect of courtiers, but she has uniformly reserved for herself the more onerous task of counselling with her ministers on the weighty matters pertaining to the well being of the nation. The Queen has been, without seeming to be, the Sovereign. Only the semblance of royalty has been laid aside. And now her Majesty has resolved to appear as our sovereign lady, to wear the insignia of royalty, and to stand before her faithful Commons and trusty Lords as the chief magistrate and monarch of these realms. All England will rejoice to see Queen Victoria once more in the House of Parliament and on the throne, and no class of her subjects will give her a more cordial welcome than the Nonconformists of the nation. We all love and honour the Queen, and Baptists ever join in the devout wish, "God bless and save her."

Victoria has fairly carned the confidence and homage of the inhabitants of Great Britain. We cannot claim for her the personal prowess displayed by Boadicea, whose eloquent appeals awoke the slumbering patriotism of the ancient Britons, and whose martial ardor called into existence a vast army, which spread terror among the Romans, and almost succeeded in wresting from them the island they had won by the sword. Nor can we plead that Victoria has proved herself as politic and shrewd a ruler as was Elizabeth, who caught the Spaniard in his own net, crossed the projects of the King of France, pacified a divided and distracted people, rescued her crown and country from manifold and ever changing dangers, and made England a first class power among the nations of Europe. But though not as brave as Boadicea, or as great as Elizabeth, Victoria is better than was either. Her domestic life has refined and ennobled her royal rule. The faithful love she bore her husband, and the maternal affection she has ever lavished on her children, have exerted a purifying and inspiring influence on her character. The English court was never so free from faults and blemishes as it has been during her Majesty's reign. Our aristocracy bears a higher character for intellectual culture and moral worth than it has done at any former period. England admires the members of the royal family, and with thankfulness contrasts them with the princes of by gone ages. Crown and Court and country are in sympathy with goodness, and the "larger heart" and "kindlier hand" are already opening to supply the needs of the poor and wretched. All this, to a great extent, is due to the personal influence of the Queen. The fountain-head of English society has sent forth pure and health giving streams; and it is cause for mutual congratulation that her Majesty is still to give tone to social life in high places. Victoria has always been a constitutional sovereign. No monarch could respect the rights and privileges of the Commons more than her Majesty has respected them. She has never deviated from the path marked out for her by the constitution. As loyal to English liberty as England's freemen are to her, Victoria's reign will be memorable in the annals of the nation as the epoch of peaceful progress. Under such a rule, reform is practicable, but revolution impossible. The seen rity of the throne is in the affections of the people; and the Queen has won all hearts as much by her thoroughly English Rign as by her many virtues. Victoria cares for "the common people." She hastened to express her concern for the sufferers, when the dreadful accident at the Hartley Colliery made some scores of women widows and their children orphans. Netley Hospital often receives a visit from her Majesty, and the sick soldiers there are cheered by the kindly inquiries of their Queen, who lingers round the bed-side like a sister of mercy, loth to leave the objects of her solicitous care. The news of railway disasters moved her Majesty, some twelve months ago, to write a letter to the Railway Directors of the United Kingdom, asking them to hold the lives of her subjects as precious as her own life, and to take every precaution that they might travel in safety. These incidents show that the Queen

is also the mother of her people, and explain their loving and ardent loyalty. Her Majesty has other claims upon the allegiance of Christians. She is herself a Christian. While we deplore that the Queen is the titular head of the Church of England, we rejoice greatly that she is so devout a member of that communion. Those who espouse State-churchism altogether misunderstand the views of Dissenters as to what should be the attitude of a sovereign towards religion. It is generally supposed that we desire to see things sacred divorced from things secular; that in separating the Church from the State, we should proscribe a religious government of the nation. Certainly we do desire to see a great change effected in the mutual relations of Church and State. Could we gain the ear and secure the suffrage of Queen and Lords and Commons, we should take from the chief magistrate all regal authority in matters of religious faith and practice, should substitute the Bible for the statutes-at-large, and should appeal on questions of religion to none other than the Lord Jesus. We should even concede to the sovereign what we demand for ourselves-religious liberty. It seems to us an anomaly that the royal ruler of this country must be a member of the Church of England. Were the monarch of these realms to prefer any other form of frith or order of w ship, we hold that she should be free to adopt it. The conscience of the highest person in the laud ought not to be restrained and fettered. A cabiSAINT JOHN, N. B., THU

Wherefore should she be deprived by law, as

she is, of the right and privilege which the m

est of her subjects enjoy? But while our A state-churchism carries us thus far, it does involve or imply that the Queen should be other than a religious ruler. We trust that throne of England may be ever filled by a go prince. From thousands of Baptist pul thanksgivings ascend every Sabbath day, God has endowed her Majesty with the gift His heavenly grace; and earnest prayer is offthat God may still maintain the work of relig in her heart, and grant her still greater spiri blessings. The Prince of Wales is not forgot but he is remembered in supplications prese in his behalf, that he may walk in the foots of his pious father, and at some distant timcend the throne, himself a voluntary subject the King of kings. A separation of Church State is perfectly consistent with, and we bel would issue in, a thoroughly religious government of the British Empire. President Lincola not the head of a church, but he was neverthe a devout and godly ruler of the great republi the West. He did not lay aside his religion v he performed the duties of his office. From high place to which he had been elected a setime, that noble minded and honest-hearted declared, " The Almighty has His own purpos And with a chastened sense of his own and nation's shortcomings, he'said: "If it is G will that it (the war with the South) conti until the wealth piled by bondmen for 250 ye unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid another drawn with the sword; as was said 3, years ago, so still it must be said that the je ments of the Lord are true and righteous; gether." Nonconformists are the most religi portion of the community; and they earned beseech the Lord who reigneth over princes to give them His Holy Spirit, that they may rule their subjects religiously, and transact the business of their royal office as the servants of King Jesus. We desiderate a real Theocracy, in which our governors shall submit themselves to the government of God. In a State Church they nsurp the power and prerogatives of the Divine King; but, with perfected religious liberty, they, like their godly subjects, would do all things in the name of Christ and to the glory of God. Our Queen is helpless in this matter, is what the will of the nation has decreed her to be. Should she be released from the titular headship of the Episcopal Church, she would not cease to be a Christian princess, governing these realms as herself subject to the King of heaven. As it is, Victoria commends religion more by her private piety than by her public acts as the head of the Church. Her devout and constant attention to the duties of her faith, the preaching that she approves both in England and Scotland, her prompt and sympathetic support of every Christian enterprise, the manner in which she has trained her children " in the nurture and admonition of the Lord"-her whole life and deportment, in fact, constitute a persuasive to piety, and exert a most salutary influence on the aristocracy and the people. Instances that are well known in the neighbourhood of Royal residences, still more strikingly illustrate the devotion of her Majesty. A daughter of a labourer in the vicinity of a palace was "sick unto death." When the missionary called at the house, he found that the Queen had been there before him. She had talked to the little one about Jesus and the great salvation, had read to her words of comfort from the best of books, had prayed with her for the Divine blessing, and so had cheered and strengthened the dying girl in her last struggle with sin and sorrow. We have a religious monarch, and as Christians we give God thanks that the throne of Britain is filled by the devout and godly lady whom we hail as Queen. May God spare her life, and grant her in health and wealth to reign over us for many years to come!

We are glad to know that in the words we have written we have simply given expression to the loyalty of our readers. Baptists are not courtiers. If the Times and the Guardian were believed, the public would look upon us as disturbers of the peace, and somewhat inclined to disloyalty. But those who see us in our homes, meet with us in our assemblies, and worship at our chapels, can testify that her Majesty has faithful and loving subjects in the Baptists. In the name of the denomination, we give an earnest welcome to the Queen as she returns to her people in Parliament assembled. May Victoria live fong among us, and reign happing over us! Man peace and prosperity ever attend her rule! May she ever be surrounded by patriotic Ministers of State, whose one ambition shall be to serve their Queen and country! May the nation ever be true to its sovereign, and always love her! May the Royal family, and especially the Prince of Wales and his noble wife with their children, repay a thousand fold the maternal affection of their angust and Royal chief! If we had access to the throne, we would say to Queen Victoria:

"The love of all thy sons encompass thee, The love of all thy daughters cherish thee, The love of all thy people comfort thee!"

and when-may the infant in arms be a man before that day dawns !-it shall please Him who is the arbiter of human destiny to call her Majesty hence to receive "a crown of life," and to enter upon "the everlasting rest," may her rule be looked back upon as the best and wisest in the annals of these realms !

"May children of our children say,
'She wrought her people lasting good;
Her Court was pure—her life serene;
God gave her peace—her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.'"

## THE JAMAICA RIOTS.

Last week we gave the opinions of the British press on this deeply interesting topic. By the last mail we have a very full expression from the British pulpit. Here is a specimen extracted from the Christian World, of the 1st instant :

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

It seemed very likely that Mr. Spurgeon would say something upon the all-engrossing subject to the Tabernacle congregation on Sunday, and in Monday's Morning Star there was half a column of what professed to be a report of the discourse delivered, in which the preacher was made to speak of " the Baptist ministers in Jamaica" being held up as the friends of sedition, while they were in truth the friends only of liberty, and of the slander uttered against the "Baptist ministers of the island," and "the negroes of Jamaica," and the like; but, in fact, he did not men-tion "Jamaica," or the "negroes," or the "missionaries" throughout the sermon. The only net minister, a judge, and every other Englishman, can choose what form of faith and order of worship he pleases, and is not thereby disqualified from serving the State; why then should our some is that of shader. The old Puritans used to be by the overseer, the overseer by the attorney by the landlord,—each one is words that could be supposed to apply to the

took place. Governor Eyre, in his ometar patch, spoke of it as a most serious rebellion insurrection. Still, he said that the rioter Morant Bay did not go to other parts of the land, but that the inhabitants rose independer In his speech at Kingston, he said that there no organization. After summarising the acco received from Jamaica, Mr. Walters added, " content with indulging in wholesale mu themselves, the authorities had actually co scended to employ the Maroons, or hog-hun as the name signifies, the descendants of the sl whom the Spainards left behind them on conquest of the island by the British, a se bloodthirsty savages, whom we have never I able to subdue, and whose only recommenda was their hatred of the negro race, to track hunt the rioters down like blood-hounds. the case of Mr. George William Gordon, a 1 chant of Kingston, and a Member of the Ho of Assembly, illustrates, perhaps, more striking than any other the spirit which has anim: Governor Evre and his subordinates in their guinary proceedings. So far as at present, the execution of Mr. Gordon se nothing more nor less than an official mui The head and front of his offending appear have been that he was the black man's frie that he advocated his cause in the House of sembly, nearly all the Members of which are black man's enemies; and that he was a trot some and powerful political opponent. I sur all this by saying that the measures taken fo storing peace and order were neither just, enl ened, nor honourable; they were more worth Judge Jeffreys, of infamous memory, in the enteenth century, than gallant gentlemen in nineteenth; more like the injustice and atroof a Russian Governor in Poland than the ad istration of law in a British colony by the re sentatives of the British Crown. Let us now quire if the attempt to charge home these dis bances and their consequences on Dr. Under and the Baptist Missionaries, and the Baptist nomination, can be sustained. The rev. gentle quoted a host of testimony in disproof of charge; and showed that, when made on a for occasion, it had been triumphantly refuted. read also Dr. Underhill's letter to Mr. Cardy which reviewed the economical condition of island, pointed out the want of wisdom in II of its legislation, and the cause of the pop distress; and the rev. gentleman contended instead of being rash and rabid in its states and spirit, it was one of the most judicious

temperate documents ever written. If the ri

was to be attributed to that letter, then if

one was to blame it was Governor Eyre; for

was he who published it throughout the isl

It was childish and stupid in him to attemp

tleman then proceeded briefly to inquire whe

it was possible to account for this outbreak,

for the discontent which prevailed among

labouring classes in Jamaica. To the long

vailing and ever-increasing poverty and dis

of the people we may trace their discontent;

out of their discontent arose the present riot.

conclusion,-What is the duty of our H

Government towards Jamaica? Without d

we must have a careful inquiry by compe

men, first into the circumstances of this riot.

then into the whole subject of Jamaica les

lation. This is imperatively demanded by

miseries of that island : and nothing less,

quiry will end in the recal of Governor Eye

abolition of the Jamaica House of Legisl

and all pertaining to it, and the extension o

direct Government of the Queen to that

afflicted and unhappy colony. The adoption of wise and liberal measures, having for the

ject not the benefit of a class, but the

of the entire community, will be foll

by the most beneficial results. Let meeting

held throughout the length and breadth land for the purpose of presenting aspects of the Jamaica question which the

pressors of the negro and the enemies of

tian missions would keep in darkness. Let a

indignant, united protest, a cry as of old, go

from the whole country to the Government manding the recal of Governor Eyre, and a

and searching inquiry by a competent commi into the whole state of the island."

persuaded, will satisfy the British nation. must be done without delay. I trust such a

THE REV. W. ARTHUR. The Rev. William Arthur, one of the sec ries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in address at Folkestone, contended strongly the Governor of Jamaica had misrepresented Underhill and the Baptist missionaries. He nonneed the measures adopted for putting of the disturbances, and trusted it might turn that they were directed not by officers in Majesty's army, but by officers of the local tia. The great evil from which Jamaica su was, he maintained, absenteeism. The lan generally resides somewhere in Europe, and

of America the 90th.

W. H. Sawase, Secretary of States

W. H. Sawase, Secretary of States

On the 19th inst., Mrs. Ellen Bartlett, aged 60 years, a native of Rossecaberry, County Cork, Ireland.

In Paradise Row, Julia Hanford, youngest child of John