

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

### CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.,

Cupital \$500,000-all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCY-7 Princess Street, opposite Com-mercial Bank, St. John. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation

In profits. The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-fits for the past nine years, amount to 44% per cent. References of the first respectability, and any other in-formation given by W. J. STABR, Agent. References of the formation given by Oct 12, 1865-v

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.

Partnership Assurances.

Short Term Assurances.

Short Term Assurances. THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was testablished 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 fulfilment of every contract, but like-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 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 fu-ture be a scertained and allocated quiaquennially. Po-hicies participate from the date o 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, july 18.—wpv 1y Custom House Building.

GEORGE THOMAS,

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

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY !

Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.

520,459 " 285,248 " Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 2850,245 Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-holders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

AGENT FOR NEW BRU or NEW BRUNSWICK, nercial Bank Building feb localar Aara

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance but

L Lombard street, London, and Royal Insurance Sund-ings, Liverpool. *Chairman of the London Board*, SANDEL BAKER, Esq. *Chairman in Liverpool*.—CHARLES TURNER, Esq. The Boyal Insurance Company is one of the largest Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown :— FIRE DEPARTMENT.



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

# New Series, Vol. IV., No. 29. Whole No. 185.

# SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

HIDE MEInsdissense Hide me, O Saviour merciful ! the storm is beating wild ; With tearful eyes I look to Thee-oh ! shelter,

Lord, Thy child ! The roaring tempest beats around, but I hurry to

Thy feet; O cover me, and make my home where strength

and love may meet I

Hide me, O Father ! Shudderingly from the

many ills of life, From the yawning pitfalls everywhere, from the ever deepening strife,

I hie me to the shelter of Thine ever-outspread wing,

And my heavy burdens at Thy feet how gratefully I fling !

Hide me, O Master ! I am weak, and the many foes are strong ;

Yet, with Thy love upon my heart, I sing a trust-

ful song. What harm shall happen unto me, though the air be full of ill

If I gather closely to Thy side-if Thou wilt love me still.

Where'er I go, what changes come, O never me

forget lean upon Thy arm, O God ! that never failed

me vet. 'Mid strife and dangers manifold, I hold my up

ward way, If Thon, my Refuge and my Hope, will near the

pilgrim stay.

Thus hide me ever, be my way with flowers and sunshine bright;

Thus hide me in the thickest shades of the everdeepening night;

Hide me while life shall linger, and the joy or trouble last :

Hide me, O God, when tremblingly the deeper

sea is past. MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

London.

gious liberty.

#### (From the Christian World.)

#### THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Prince of Wales will next Monday lay the foundation-stone of the new house which the Bible Society are compelled to build, because the premises which they have so long occupied in Earl Street are required by a railway company. The Princess of Wales has also intimated her intention to be present on an occasion which must be full of interest to all lovers of the Word of God.

A very poor notion of the work done, and still doing, by the British and Foreign Bible Society,

but the Committee of the Society, perfectly con- different provinces of the empire a desire on the fident that the hour of her deliverance is at hand. part of the Greek Church for a union with the are preparing Spanish Testaments, which will be Christians of Britain ; but it is not such a union poured into the land as soon as an opening is as the Anglicans contemplate. The people are made. The hostility of the Romish priesthood anxious to reform the Church on the model of to the Scriptures is not in the least abated. A the New Testament, and believe that those who man who visited Madeira for the purpose of dis-tributing them, was assaulted by the people, who threatened to set fire to his house. The authorihave taken such pains to circulate the Scriptures among them must have ordered their Church in accordance with its precepts. Alas! when they ties declared that they would burn his body, and come to know something about the varying the priests promised him that he should be burnpractice of the sects who support the Bible ed in hell, if he did not leave the place. One of Society !

the Society's colporteurs in Portugal was sum-The work of the Society in heathen lands must moned before the Governador at Esterreja, at the be passed over very briefly. We know what it instance of the priests. He had sold many Teshas done in past years towards supplying the miltaments to the farmers there, who liked what they lions of India and China with versions of the found in them so much, that they went to the Scriptures in the vernacular. It has been the tight hand and arm of the missionaries everypriests, and asked that their children might be taught the New Testament in the schools. The where; without its help they would often have priests were furious, and haled the colportenr been utterly paralysed. That work they are now to the magistrate. "You have been selling false completing and perfecting ; but in these countries Protestant booss," said he. " No sir," said the they do not often become distributors-they have colporteur; "here are the only books I have, to leave this to the missionaries. The Society does and these are correct copies of Padre Antonio not encourage expeditions undertaken without Pereira's Bible." This led to inquiry ; the books regard to the ordinary conditions of prudence. were carefully compared, in the presence of the priests, with another copy of Pereira's Bible; Mr. Bagley, an American missionary, undertook some months ago to penetrate the interior of the Governor pronounced the books genuine and China on a Bible distributing expedition; but he not false, and dismissed the case. The end of it did this entirely or his own account. He reached was that several of the priests themselves bought towns far beyond any hitherto entered by Pro-Testaments.

testant missionaries, and sold a large number of In Italy, too, some of the colporteurs have been copies of the Scriptures; but, not knowing the arrested by the police, and one of them has been arrested by the police, and one of them has been language, he could only ask in few words if any fined 300 francs, or to suffer ninety days' impri- wanted his books; and the difficulties he had to sonment, on the charge of having said that "the encounter were fearful. His life was in danger, Catholic religion is false, because the priests keep his health was shattered, and when he returned back the Bible; that to be saved it was necessary to become a Protestant; that Jesus Christ had to Hankow he was in a most wretched condition, and in want of almost every necessary of life. two sisters and three mothers, and other similar Though the Society recognizes the use of Mr. Bagley's pioneering tour, the Committee do not expressions, thereby inculcating principles and maxims contrary to the Catholic religion and ofrecommend its imitation. fensive to the same." It is impossible that the While the " advanced " spirits of Christendom,

man could have used the language imputed to who owe their liberties and refinement to the him, and the matter has been brought under the Bible, are declaring it an effete and worthless notice of the Italian Ambassador to the Court of book, the unsophisticated people who are just emerging from barbarism continue to regard it as the most precious boon Heaven could confer In the Brazils, one of the colporteurs has been stoned ; but in Chili-where the priests are proupon them. The natives of the island of Samoa posing to erect a lofty pedestal to the Virgin on alone remitted 8871. for Bibles last year, and the site of the cathedral that was burnt down, when the vessel containing the edition of the Bible with the figure of a Virgin at the top embracing in the Fijian language arrived off the island, the her worshippers enveloped in flames-the autho- excitement of the people was intense. They left rities have adopted a more liberal policy, and are their work, ran to the mission-house, and one of more tolerant. Much has been done to rouse the them, snatching a copy from the missionary's public mind to a just conception of civil and reli-hands, placed it upon his head in token of highest respect, and his eyes meanwhile streaming In Mexico the priests have been very violent, with joy, cried, "How blessed are our eyes that see this sight!" The Bible Society is a mighty and in spite of the Emperor's licence to the Society's agent to sell the Scriptures throughout the whole of his dominions, and in one town a colporteur heaven into all lands. Now, it is true, in a new was thrown into prison, and detained eighteen sense, that, "Thy Word runneth very swiftly,"

He who knew no sin turns and says, "Her sius, which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much' -how is it possible not to discern that God who doeth wonders ?

had they no evidence of God's power in regeneration, when an apostle enumerated to them the loathsome catalogue of erimes by which Paganas Augustine no reason for the faith which was in "One there is above all others?" Had a man with such a history no right to speak from his own experience of God's power in his soul, when he taught us to sing :

"Sweet was the time when first I felt The Saviour's pardoning blood ?" Had he no right to sing as he did : "Amazing grace-how sweet the sound ! That saved a wretch like me ?"

#### SPURGEON'S COMMITTEES.

At the Annual meeting of the friends and subscr bers of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Chapel Building and Reserve Fund, Spurgeon, having just returned from a visit, to Scotland, discloses his plans for progress thus -

He did not think that, in the present divided state of the Baptist denomination, there was any prospect of their becoming so united a body as the Free Church. He was thankful to say that his own church was united, and as there were many things which they had yet to learn, he would lay before them some of the plans which were followed by the Free Church of Scotland, and which might advantageously be adopted by his own church and congregation. He would suggest-notwithstanding that he had usually no great faith in committees-that a number of committees be organized for various purposes in connecction with their church work. He thought that there should be a committee to take up christian literature, and to aid in perfecting a general system of tract distribution. The Puscyites were using this means of propagating their pernicious opinions to a large extent, and therefore it was the more necessary that they should adopt the same means for the promotion of truth. He thought that a few thousands of tracts advocating Baptist principles would be of use at the present time, when it was believed that they were as body about to be absorbed. Such a committee as he proposed might help in spreading good books and in assisting the circulation of the Freeman newspaper. Secondly, he would propose that a committee be formed for the purpose of assisting the Sunday school, but especially for establishing and carrying church, that they had not cared more for the education of their children. He would have them educated in their own distinctive doctrines : and he thought that by judicious management, two kinds of schools -one for the poor, and the other for the middle classes, to whom a really good, first-class education should be given-might be carried on and made to pay. He would also propose a committee for bene-volent purposes, and another committee to report to the church on the work of evangelization which was undert ken by so many of their young men. There should be a committee for church extension-i. e., to o and form new churches in destitute and other laces, and another committee to erect new buildings. committee should attend to foreign missions, and assist the cause of the Baptist Missionary Society, and a committee might also be appointed to look after their political privileges in which religious matters were touched. The Church of England were on the alert to present petitions to the Houses of Parliament on such matters as the church rates, and he considered they ought to be equally determined to look after their own rights, and, indeed, on all matters affecting their religious equality they should have a voice. Having urged his audience to more hearty work for God, Messrs. William Olney, Hackett. Brown, Cooke, Page, and Phillips, addressed the meeting, advocating the immediate erection of day schools and the cause of the Loan Building Fund. By show of hands, the large meeting unanimously approved of the principles, contained in Mr. Spurgeon's sugges-

CHRISTIAN VISITOR, 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 Bisitor

THE OFFICE OF THE

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

themselves up to the influences of mirth and festivity. Dancing is not only a favorite amusement-it is more; it is cultivated to such an extent that it becomes a passion.

Brigham's women, though better clothed than formerly, still work very hard. They are infatuated with their religion, and devoted to their husband. If they cannot obtain his love, they content themselves with his kindness, and endeavor to think themselves happy. As religion is their only solace, they try to make it their only object. If it does not elevate their minds, it deadens their susceptibilities, and as they are not permitted to be women, they try to convince themselves that it is God's will they should be slaves. have

A music master, a dancing master, and a teacher of the ordinary branches of an English education, are employed in the family school, also a teacher of French. His children have much better alvantages than any others in the territory. Dancing and music are the leading accomplishments, and every thing else is made subordinate to these.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Two important documents are now before the English public,-the report of the Jamaica Commissioners, and the consequent despatch of our Government. The latter is decidedly the better of the two. We did not expect a report which should do full justice to negro victims, when the chief culprits were white officials; yet the report does seem to us unexpectedly, and unworthily, timid in face of the evidence which all England, as well as the commissioners, has seen. A whitewashing report it is not, for some facts must retain their colour in spite of any efforts to change

it. Neither do we suppose that the commissioners deliberately aimed at injustice ; yet we must think that their bias and feeling was rather to. excuse, as much as they could, the outrageous acts of the official living, than to do justice to the humble dead ; and that the " majesty that doth hedge about" men in authority, affected, naturally the imaginations of two warmly Conservative lawyers. The despatch of Mr. Cardwell is the expression, on the other hand, of firm but moderate Liberalism-of Liberalism pervaded indeed largely by the very sentiment which dominate Tory minds. We would not insinnate, for moment, conscious one-sidedness in regard to any of the four parties who speak in these documents, yet that there is more or less of the oneidedness of official, social, and political feeling we can but perceive. All used, so far as they knew, just weights : but they did not perceive that the beam on the official side was considerably the onger.

Considering this, it is well that they admit so much as they do : the commissioners confess that martial law was prolonged needlessly, and that thus numbers were deprived of a fair trial; that the punishments were excessive : that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent, the

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and wiping them with the bair of her head, till

Those early Christians of Rome and Corinth, ism had degraded humanity, and then added, "such also were some of you." Had such a man him, that his "evil and abominable youth," as he affirms, was transformed by "thy grace only, O Lord, thy grace only?" Was this a visionary faith to such a man as Col. James Gardiner? Who shall say that John Newton took the name of God in vain, in ascribing to Divine power that change in his heart watch took him from the helm of a slave-ship and taught him to compose, for all succeeding ages, such a hymn as that commencing,

that the increa ess is exhibited in the one following fact that includes a lone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of ome of the existing and of many of the recently defunct ire insurance companies of this kingdom. The Premiums for the year 1855 being......£180,060 While the Premiums for the year 1553 are..... 196,148

among the ratio of its increase as stated in former years, one among the London insurance offices exhibits an ce to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-while all the others respectively fall far short of the of its advance

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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 6a. 8d., and the premium £12,854 8a. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus :-----New Premium.

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1858	882	887,752 6 8	12.854 8 4
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on the large

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the Lo JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick

Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building. Feb. 15.

Insurance against Accidents.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.

(The Picneer and only reliable Company of the kind on this side of the Atlantic.)

this side of the Atlantic.) CAPITAL (paid up and securely invested),.....\$500,000. THE full amount Insured may be secured in case of Fatal Accident, or a weekly compensation for any ac-cident resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordi-nary Premiums as follows :--

\$500 8	Death, or	* <b>8</b> 00 4	wee	<b>K</b> , 10	1 19 00 4	s annun	
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be Insured !- None are free Every person ought to

from liability to Accident !! hundred Claims for Compensation had been alims for Compensation had been al-pany to 1st April last, and over ten

best and ses of persons are losured in this Company. Policies ed for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled JAMES ROBERTS

S ROBERTSON, Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Stre

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

- \$5.000.000 C. W. WELDON,

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY d at the Vaction t, Princess

SEMINARY, FREDERICTON. 9th Oct.

saries that the total issues of the Society now amount to fifty million copies; that it circulated more than two million copies of the Scriptures last year; or that its expenditure is £182,400 per annum-large though these figures are. We have risen from a perusal of its Report—a lusty vo-lume of 300 pages, with a financial appendix of 150 more—with new wonder and admiration at the extent and value of its operations; and we shall be glad if we can make our readers share in our impressions, by giving them a rapid summary of its contents.

The Bible Society has now, either directly or indirectly, promoted the translation and printing of the Sacred Scriptures in 173 languages or dia-lects. It has assisted 65 other Bible Societies, and may indeed be said to be the parent of them all. These are now in full operation in various parts of the world, and have issued nearly thirty-six millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures, in addition to the fifty millions published by the British Society. Let us take a bird's-eye view of its operations during the last twelve months. We pass over all the story of its appeals, collections, and work in our own country, with its 3,951 as-sociations and auxiliaries, and cross at once to the Continent, to see what it is doing there. France does not love the Bible-has tried to do without the Bible-and but for the English Bible Society would know very little indeed about the sacred book ; but since the Society first sent its agents there, more than five million copies of the French Scriptures have been circulated within its borders. The work of distribution is superintended at Paris by no less eminent a man than M. E. de Pressense, and its depots are open in the ca-pital, in Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Nice; but it is by colporteurs that the sales are chiefly effected. Sixty or seventy of these humble men are continually traversing the country, and during the last year they disposed of nearly 70,000 copies. They do not profess to be evangelists—they are prohibited by the rules of the Society from attempting to preach; and they thus avoid a great deal of prejudice and opposition. Yet they are often the traest and best evangelists; answering freely to any invitation to converse, and recommending the doctrines of the Gospel by their meek and blameless behaviour, as well as by fit and wise words in season. In is in vain, however, that they strictly confine themselves to invitations to buy the contents of their packs; the "Bible-men" are followed by the curses of infidels, and men " the ban of Popish priests. In some districts the enemies of the truth have caused them to be arrested on the old, old charge—they are "dis-turbers of the peace," come to turn the world upside down; but the mayors have been obliged to dismiss them when they exhibited the prefect's authorization. The priests' object was, however, obtained—the fact of their arrest brought the colporteurs into bad repute; they could no longer

colporteurs into had repute; they could no longer obtain an entrance into the houses of the villa-gers. Yet this opposition has in the end turned out to the furthering of the truth. The whole subject of colportage has been brought before the Government—a commission of inquiry has been instituted, and has reported that there is not only instituted, and has reported that there is not only no danger, but much advantage, in the free circu-lation of the Scriptures, and that the morals of the people are decidedly improved by the work of the colporteurs; and now no prefect can inter-dict their labours. The fruit of their perseverance appears after many days. Sometimes the colporteur is secretly beckoned in at the back-door of a young cure's house, and invited to talk door of a young cure's house, and invited to talk over the contents of the Bible; and though he is dismissed in the night, that the cure may not be compromised, yet he is silently aided in his work of circulating the Scriptures in the parish. On going through a village that he had visited some

days, because he did not take off his hat when he met the procession of the host! and to the people of every tongue it can be said, "The Word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth." But to return to Europe, where the Society has is much to do among Protestant as in Catholic countries. The unwillingness to buy Bibles is almost as great in Holland as in Belgium, in Prussia as in Austria. Where the people them-THE SURPRISE OF THE CHRISTIAN END. selves are intelligently infidel, and are obstinately serves are interingently indee, and are obstitutely set against Divine revelation, it is even more dif-ficult to make any impression than in Catholic countries, where a dense ignorance and fear of the priests dully sets itself against the reception of the boon. In Germany, however, the Society has done and is still doing a great work. It has at Frankfort a most able superintendent in the

person of Rev. G. P. Davies, a gentleman who is held in the very highest respect, not in the country of his adoption alone, but by a wide circle in England. In Germany, during 1865, more than 200,000 copies of the Scriptures were sold by the colporteurs; and the printing presses at Cologne, Frankfort, and Sulzbach, are kept in full operation, issuing various editions of Luther's or Van Ess's Bibles. In Baden-Baden, after some trouble, the town director has assigned a place for a Bible stall directly opposite the gaming house, and it thus bears constant witness against the wickedness which prevails there. The stall and its contents have attracted great attention-the Queen of Prussia and many persons of high rank giving personal and public encouragement to the colporteur who is engaged there. Switzer-land is also under Mr. Davies's oversight, and at Lausanne his attention was drawn to the great Blind Asylum, which boards 2,569 patients, and has 52,000 out-door patients. Here an effort was being made to supply the inmates with Bibles, that they might *feel*, since they could not read by the ordinary sense. Mr. Davies induced the Society to make a grant of 5,000 francs to this object, and obtained other 3,000 frances for local Bible Societies. Thus the thing has been accom-plished, and these thousands of blind people will be put in possession of books which will convey God's truth to them through their touch instead

of through their eyesight. In the two great German kingdoms-Austria and Prussia—other 200,000 copies have also been sold in a great variety of languages—English, French, German, Polish, Hebrew, Bohemian, Hungarian, Servian, Lithuanian, Italian, Russ, and others. The extent of the work done under the superintendence of Mr. Millard, the Society's superintendence of Mr. Minard, the Society's agent at Berlin, may perhaps be best estimated by the fact that during the past year no fewer than 302,000 copies of the Scriptures have been printed at Berlin, Pesth, and Vienna, in twenty-six different editions, at a cost to the Society of £15,645. With the view of extending his line or operations, Mr. Millard recently traversed Transylvania, where, with a population of nearly two million of souls, half a million of whom pro-fess the Reformed faith, he had a difficult of the use as my lodging-house, as my model. tess the Reformed taith, he had a difficulty in finding shops in which a single copy of the Bible was on sale. At Temesvar, a bookseller asked him £2 for the only copy he had; and at Her-manstadt he discovered a bookseller who himself, in 1858, published an edition in two volumes, for  $\pounds 6$ ! There is a very large demand for Bibles in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In Russia, the Synod of the Greek Church has recently undertaken the translation and publication of the New Testament in modern Russ-one of the most remarkable and hopeful signs of progress in that great kingdom, which has so long tarried in bar-barism and ignorance. This, however, does not preclude the necessity of the English Society's abours. It has a depot in St. Petersburg, and colporteurs are at work, who receive a hearty

Every man who desires to bless his fellow-creatures and exalt the name of the Lord must feel it to be a privilege to contribute to the Bible Society.

> Think of the dead Christian's surprise when he awakes up to an existence wholly and only spir-itual. Who among the living can do more than guess, roughly and darkly guess, at the nature of the change thus indicated ? View it in two as-pects. Two things are gone, which made up, but moment before, or but a few hours before, all but the whole of being. One of these is the world. The world is gone—annihilated for him —reduced to non-being and to nothingness. Oh, where now are the attractions of the world ? its vast bazaar of riches, honors and pleasures ? It is as though they had all perished in one fire ; a little heap of ashes is all that remains. And yet for those things a whole generation is still living, laboring, suffering, sinning on. What could he not tell them, might he but return to them from the dead ? That little moment, that brief actthe one spent, the other done, within the four curtains of a common bed-has consumed a whole Babylon of lying vanities. What has become of those ambitions once so powerful ? of those luxuries once so delightful ? of that public tions. opinion, that voice of men, once so impressive, so decisive, so formidable ? Gone, perished, si-

lenced, despised ! That public opinion itself must stand at the bar of God who can tremble at it ? But, alas, we tremble still, and even if one came unto us from the dead, he would vainly bid us to disregard it. But there, but then, in the departed state, in the moment after death, the world is gone, and is not. Can it be, the Chris-tian may say to himself, that I, even I, who heard the voice of God, and saw the vision of the Most High, I, whose eyes were open even then to ruin and to salvation, who walked by a different rule and sought another honor, yet was influenced by a power so transitory, so fallacions ? What a change ! Now great Babylon is fallen, is fallen ; now the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, reigneth alone.

The other thing which is gone is the body. I know not how to speak of that change. The Christian awakes only a spirit. For the time he is " unclothed," he is not yet " clothed upon." Even when he is clothed upon, it will be with a spiritual body, of which we speak not for the present. At present, the body is gone. How shall he speak of himself ? Shall he dare any longer to use the word " I," to think of " him-self" as still existing in a state so changed f This often by me a dictator; this body, meant for me to use as my lodging-house, as my workshop, as my temple, a place to labor in for God, to rest in with God, to worship in before God, but turned by me too often into a banqueting room of waste and excess, into a palace of self and sin; now it is demolished, it is laid in ruin, it lies there on that bed, and I am here. I am without it ; I have left it behind me. No longer will its wants call me ; no longer will its limits confine me ; no can me, no longer will its inmits conne me; no longer will its languors enfeeble, or its infirmities fetter me. Now I am all spirit. Oh, marvellous change! Oh, the novelty, the strangeness, the wonder! How shall I know myself in my trans-figuration 1 Lord Jesus, who hast died, who hast awakened, who hast gone before me into the hades of the blessed, undertake for me !-- Sunday Magazine.

## HOW BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WIVES LIVE.

From Mrs. Waite's very interesting work on the Mormons, just issued by Hurd & Houghton, we take the following description of the manner in which the prophet's wives spend their time : The internal arrangement of affairs at the ba-

rem is very similar to that of a young ladies boarding-school. Each woman having her own room, her affairs are all centred there. The culinary department is under the control of such wives as Brigham from time to time appoints. She is stewardess, and carries the keys. A cook is employed-generally a man-and several servants besides, who are all under the control of the stewardess.

When the meals are prepared and ready, the bell rings, and each woman, with her children, if she has any, flies down to the dinner-table. Each, on rising, has her children to attend to, and get ready for breakfast ; this over, she commences the business of the day, arranges her rooms, and sits down to her sewing or other work,

as the case may be. A sewing machine is brought into requisition, and one of the number appointed to use it. For the benefit of those who want a sewing machine, it may be well to state how this one was procured. One day a man from St. Louis came to offer one for sale, stating that his price was ninety dollars. Brigham bought it, promising to pay the man whenever he should call. The man being poor, called in a few days. He did not get ins pay. He called again, a number of times, with the same result. One of the wives became quite in-dignant and said : " If I was in his place, I would never ask it from one so high in the priesthood. He had better give it to him than to ask pay of him." The poor man never received his money, and as soon as he could get the means left the territory. This is the manner in which the pro phet becomes possessed of much of his property. Most of the women spin and make their every day clothing, doing their own coloring. They are quite proud of the quantity of cloth manu-factured in their establishment every year. All work hard, and take but little ont-of-door exer-

floggings recklesss, and at Bath positively barbarous; and that the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel. In these last two instances only do we observe that language of indignation which the commissioners seem to have felt it a merit to avoid. Our Government accepts entirey all the censures of the commissioners' report, and even corroborates them by arguments from the facts. It points out, for instance, the early period at which martial law might have ceased and calls attention to the fact that the official summary of sentences shows that many must have suffered who could have been guilty of no. atrocity, outrage, or leading share in the rebellion. Indeed, the whole tone of Mr. Cardwell's despatch is that of one who feels more strongly than the commissioners the misdeeds which they, with apparent reluctance, report. Probably, Mr. Cardwell considers that much of what he comments on may yet, in certain cases, be sub judice, and that he ought not, therefore, to prejudice the defence. The appointment and dismissal of governors, is, however, entirely in his hands ; and in this his highest and gravest duty as Colonial Secretary, he acts with firmness. He holds Gov. Eyre responsible for the undue prolongation of martial law, and for not earlier putting a stop to the severe proceedings under it. He also " condemns and deplores" the conduct of the governor in the case of Mr. Gordon, and therefore declines to continue the government of Jamaica any longer in his hands. At the same time he carefully enumerates all mitigating circumstances, with the commendable acts of the governor whom he feels bound to depose.

The commissioners, as we have remarked, seem desirous to excuse as much as possible, all persons in office and authority. For Brigadier Nelson they, in a quiet way, present the best case, and Colonel Hobbs himself, they vindicate at length, for making a target of the man Welling-ton, and shooting him across a velley at the dist. ance of 400 yards. The disturbances, on the contrary, they make the worst of: they were planned resistance to anthority; the chief object was to obtain land rent-free (it not being mentioned that the land was in that abandoned condition which Mr. Mill would almost affirm destroyed all title to proprietorship.) It is admitted that want of confidence in the magistracy had much to do with the violation of the law ; but it is also added that gratification of political and personal hatred, and, on the part of a few, the death or expulsion of the whites, were among the objects sought. The notice of Mr. Gordon's case is eminently

The notice of Mr. Gordon's case is eminently unsatisfactory. They cannot deny that this ex-cellent man, guilty only of being the tender-beart-ed friend of the negroes, was wrongly convicted. "The evidence, oral and documentary, appears to us to be wholly insufficient to establish the charge upon which the prisoner took his trial." Yet they go on to rake up all the idle gossip, and unverified fancies afloat respecting him. They even attempt to make Mrs. Gordon declare him to be cognizant of the disturbances before they were known in Kingston; though, before he spoke to her, a ship and troops had been sent from Kingston to Morant Bay! This is cruelly unjust to Mrs. Gordon, and we hope her attention will be called to it. They also mention, as seriwill be called to it. They also mention, as seriously said by him, what the witness who reported it declared was joenlarly uttered, respecting his "trying a demonstration of rebellion first." The worst, after all, they can say, is that an excitable worst, after all, they can say, is that an exchange people took his language differently from what he intended ; that his language produced a ma-terial effect on the mind of Paul Bogle and his followers, and did much to produce a state of excitement in the island ; but, that they could

