

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
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# The Christian Visitor.

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.

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

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

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

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

Old Series,  
Vol. XIX., No. 29.

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

**CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital \$500,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, July 1st, 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, amounting to 1 1/2 per cent.,  
reference to the first respectability, may other in-  
formation given by  
W. J. STARR,  
Oct 12, 1865—y  
Agent.

**CITY OF GLASGOW**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
Governors—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow,  
Subscribed Capital, £400,000  
Annual Revenue, £100,000  
Existing Assurances, £2,700,000  
WALTER BUCHANAN, Esq., M. P., Chairman.  
W. F. BIRKENHEAD, Esq., Manager and Secretary.  
Half Premium System, without debt or interest.  
Endowment Assurances.  
Partnership Assurances.  
Short Term Assurances.  
The City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company was  
established in 1833, by special Act of Parliament. It  
has now been conducted with much success for 33 years,  
which is attributable not only to the perfect security with  
which it affords for the due fulfillment of every contract, but  
to the Company's extensive and influential connections and  
to the liberality of its dealings.  
The Premiums are equitably adjusted. The Profits are  
distributed with due regard to the claims of all classes of  
Policy-holders.  
The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January,  
1865, which is the case of the Company's financial year.  
The 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 bonus being annually divided, the profits will in fu-  
ture be accumulated, and also retained, until the next  
Policy-holders from the date of their issue, but the Bon-  
uses do not vest until they have been five years in exist-  
ence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may  
be had from the Agent, **WILLIAM MACKAY,**  
July 18, 1865—wprly  
Custom House Building.

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

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE**  
**FIRE AND LIFE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Fund paid up and invested, £2,312,345 5s. 1d. stg.  
Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £745,674 6/12  
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 590,459 1/2  
Premiums in Life Risks, 1864, 285,348 1/2  
Losses paid in Life Risks, 1864, 143,187 1/2  
Losses paid in Life Risks, 1865, £1,150,000 0/0  
Only one among the London Insurance offices exhibits an  
advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-  
pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the  
advantage of its advance.  
**EDWARD ALLISON,**  
Agent,  
10, Abchurch Lane, (Commercial Bank Building.)  
Feb. 1.

**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92**  
Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance build-  
ing, Liverpool.  
Chairman of the London Board, **SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.**  
Chairman in Liverpool, **CHARLES TURNER, Esq.**  
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest  
Offices in the Kingdom.  
As the Annual Report of August 1859, the following  
highly satisfactory results were shown:—  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
The most gratifying proof of the continuation of the busi-  
ness is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase  
of the last three years exceeds the entire business of  
some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct  
fire insurance companies in Great Britain.  
The Premiums for the year 1855 being £210,000  
While the Premiums for the year 1859 are 196,148  
Showing an actual increase of £13,852 0/0  
or upwards of 6 1/2 per cent. in the five years.  
The recent returns of duty made by Government for this  
last year (1859) again show the "Royal" as more than  
maintaining its position in the market.  
Only one among the London Insurance offices exhibits an  
advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-  
pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the  
advantage of its advance.  
**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is  
by far the largest received in any similar period since the  
commencement of the business, and must far exceed the  
average amount received by the most successful offices in  
the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year  
was 532, the amount of the same being £1,235,115 0/0  
£124,834 6/12. These figures show a very rapid extension  
of business during the last ten years. Thus—  
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.  
1850 120 95,500 9 11 5,827 4 9  
1851 132 181,504 10 6 5,328 5 0  
1852 190 281,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
1853 210 381,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
1854 240 481,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
1855 270 581,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
1856 300 681,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
1857 330 781,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
1858 360 881,500 10 6 5,828 5 0  
The remarkable increase in the business of the last four  
years is mainly accounted for by the large bonus declared  
in 1854, which amounted to no less than 2 1/2 per cent.  
per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 50 per cent. upon  
the premiums paid.  
**PERRY M. DAVIS, Manager and Actuary.**  
**JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.**  
All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire  
losses promptly and reasonably paid, with prompt  
reference to the insured.  
**JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick.**  
Princes Street,  
Feb. 15. Opposite James Ritchie's Building.

**Insurance against Accidents,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE  
**TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
(The Office and only office of the kind on  
the Continent and in 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 only  
Premiums as follows:—  
\$500 at death, or \$3 00 per week, for \$3 00 per annum.  
1,000 " " 5 00 " " " 5 00 " "  
1,500 " " 7 50 " " " 7 50 " "  
2,000 " " 10 00 " " " 10 00 " "  
2,500 " " 12 50 " " " 12 50 " "  
3,000 " " 15 00 " " " 15 00 " "  
Extra prem. required for Special Risks.  
Every person ought to be insured!—None are free  
from liability to Accident!  
Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been ad-  
judged and paid by this Company in its April last, and over ten  
thousand Policies issued.  
No Medical Examination required.  
The best and most responsible references given. All  
classes of persons 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 the General Insurance Broker,  
102 Prince William Street,  
St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865.—wprly  
Agent for New Brunswick.

**THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.**  
ESTABLISHED IN 1783.  
**CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.**  
Insurances effected at the lowest rates.  
C. W. WELDON,  
27, Abchurch Lane, Agent for New Brunswick.  
St. John, March 8, 1864.

**LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, 1st Aug. 1865, \$512,194.  
**POLICIES** issued at the lowest rates, payable in New  
Brunswick Currency, with and without participation  
in profits, and every information afforded on application to  
W. J. STARR, Agent, Princes St.,  
Oct 12—wprly  
Opposite Commercial Bank.

**BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.**  
4th Term in 1865, commences 9th Oct.  
Rev. C. S. BROWN, D. D., Principal.  
Mr. J. E. BROWN, M. A., Classical and Mathematical Tutor.  
J. J. JONES, English Master.  
This course of study embraces the usual branches of  
English Education, and is conducted in the most thorough  
manner. The year is divided into four terms, of eleven weeks each.  
The Boarding Department is under the immediate super-  
vision of the Principal.  
Terms of the Seminary in advance, including every  
expense of board, bedding, washing, fuel and tuition, ex-  
cept Books—Under 16 years of age, \$125 a year, ex-  
cept Books—Above 16 years of age, \$150  
Books, 30 cents each.  
Young ladies are instructed in the Principles of Educa-  
tion, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, Needlework, &c.  
on application. C. S. BROWN, Principal.

**THE ALBERTINE OFF COMPANY**  
of the City of Montreal, Canada.  
Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, 1st Aug. 1865, \$512,194.  
**POLICIES** issued at the lowest rates, payable in New  
Brunswick Currency, with and without participation  
in profits, and every information afforded on application to  
W. J. STARR, Agent, Princes St.,  
Oct 12—wprly  
Opposite Commercial Bank.

**HIDE ME!**  
Hide me, O Saviour merciful! the storm is beat-  
ing 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!

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 grate-  
fully 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!  
I lean upon Thy arm, O God! that never failed  
me yet.  
Mid strife and dangers manifold, I hold my up-  
ward way,  
If Thou, 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 ever-  
deepening 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.  
(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  
Prince of Wales has also intimated her inten-  
tion 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,  
is conveyed by the statement made at its anniver-  
sary of 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 parish of its Report—a lusty volu-  
me 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—it 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 superintend-  
ed 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 con-  
tinually 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 at-  
tempting to preach; and they thus avoid a great  
deal of prejudice and opposition. Yet they are  
often the truest and best evangelists; answering  
freely to any invitation to converse, and recom-  
mending 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  
the ban of Popish priests. In some districts the  
enemies of the truth have caused them to be ar-  
rested 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  
obtain an entrance into the houses of the vil-  
lagers. 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  
no danger, but much advantage, in the free cir-  
culation of the Scriptures, and that the morals of  
the people are decidedly improved by the work  
of the colporteurs; and now no perfect can inter-  
dict their labours. The fruit of their perse-  
verance appears after many days. Sometimes  
the colporteur is secretly beckoned in at the back-  
door of a young curé's house, and invited to talk  
over the contents of the Bible; and though he is  
dismissed in the night, that the curé 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  
years before, and then found wholly Popish and  
violent against the Bible, he is sought out by an  
aged countryman, who invites him to come to  
his house on the following morning. There he  
finds sitting round a table, with an open Bible,  
a company of peasant men and women, who ask  
him to conduct family worship, and afterwards  
will scarcely let him go, compelling him to pass  
from house to house explaining the sacred volu-  
me. His appeals on a former visit had never  
been forgotten.

Constantinople, as the real gate into Western  
Asia, as well as a large part of Southern Europe  
and Northern Africa, is a most important post of  
occupation. Here Dr. Thomson looks out afar;  
and though the lanes and sales from the depot  
are not very large, they go out to a great number  
of tribes, peoples, and tongues. The Bible sent  
or sold from Constantinople are in four or five Ar-  
menian dialects, as many Greek texts, Koordish,  
Wallachian, Bulgarian, &c. Four of the Society's  
colporteurs report that they have tested a widely

different provinces of the empire a desire on the  
part of the Greek Church for a union with the  
Christians of Britain; but it is not such a union  
as the Anglicans contemplate. The people are  
anxious to reform the Church on the model of  
the New Testament, and believe that those who  
have taken such pains to circulate the Scriptures  
among them must have ordered their Church in  
accordance with its precepts. Alas! when they  
came to know something about the varying  
practice of the sects who support the Bible  
Society!

The work of the Society in heathen lands must  
be passed over very briefly. We know what it  
has done in past years towards supplying the mil-  
lions of India and China with versions of the  
Scriptures in the vernacular. It has been the  
right hand and arm of the missionaries every-  
where; without its help they would often have  
been utterly paralysed. That work they are now  
completing and perfecting; but in these countries  
they do not often become distributors—they have  
to leave this to the missionaries. The Society does  
not encourage expeditions undertaken without  
regard to the ordinary conditions of prudence.  
Mr. Bagley, an American missionary, undertook  
some months ago to penetrate the interior of  
China on a Bible-distributing expedition; but he  
did this entirely on his own account. He reached  
towns far beyond any hitherto entered by Pro-  
testant missionaries, and sold a large number of  
copies of the Scriptures; but, not knowing the  
language, he could only ask in few words if he  
wanted his books; and the difficulties he had to  
encounter were fearful. His life was in danger,  
his health was shattered, and when he returned  
to Hankow he was in a most wretched condition,  
and in want of almost every necessary of life.  
Though the Society recognizes the use of Mr.  
Bagley's pioneering tour, the Committee do not  
recommend its imitation.

While the "advanced" spirits of Christendom,  
who owe their liberties and refinement to the  
Bible, are declaring it an effete and worthless  
book, the unsophisticated people who are just  
emerging from barbarism continue to regard it as  
the most precious boon Heaven could confer  
upon them. The natives of the island of Samoa  
alone remitted 887, for Bibles last year, and  
when the vessel containing the edition of the Bible  
in the Fijian language arrived off the island, the  
excitement of the people was intense. They left  
their work, ran to the mission-house, and one of  
them, snatching a copy from the missionary's  
hands, placed it upon his head in token of high-  
est respect, and his eyes meanwhile streaming  
with joy, cried, "How blessed are our eyes that  
see this light!" The Bible Society is a mighty and  
glorious agency for sending the revelation from  
heaven into all lands. Now, it is true, in a new  
sense, that "Thy Word runneth very swiftly,"  
and to the people of every tongue it can be said,  
"The Word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth."

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

**THE SURPRISE OF THE CHRISTIAN END.**  
Think of the dead Christian's surprise when he  
awakes up to an existence wholly and only spiri-  
tual. 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  
a 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 act—  
the one spent, the other done, within the four  
curtains of a common bed—has consumed a  
whole Babylon of lying vanities. What has be-  
come of those ambitions once so powerful? Of  
those luxuries once so delightful? Of that public  
opinion, that voice of men, once so impressive,  
so decisive, so formidable? Gone, perished, sil-  
enced, 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 de-  
parted 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, 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 fallacious?  
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? This  
body, given to me as an instrument, made too  
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  
longer will its languis enteeble, 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? Lord Jesus, who hast died, who hast  
awakened, who hast gone before me into the  
hades of the blessed, undertake for me!—*Sunday*  
*Magazine.*

**THE GREAT CHANGE.**  
When a man who has spent half a lifetime in  
the dens of vice, comes forth to sit as a meek dis-  
ciple at the Lord's table; when it is said of a  
sinner, "Behold he prayeth," when we hear a  
thief crying, "Lord, remember me;" when a man  
whose name has been the synonym of violence,  
and whose brutality cities have borne as a curse  
upon their youth, becomes a preacher of Christ;  
when one whom the moral sense of the world has  
doomed as an outcast, "lost," as we often on earth  
call him, from whom the virtuous have turned  
aside in the street lest they should but touch the  
hem of her garment—when such an one is seen  
coming to Jesus, and standing behind him at his  
feet, praying, and bathing them with his tears

and wiping them with the hair of her head, till  
He who knew no sin turns and says, "Here sit,  
which are many, are forgiven, for she loved much."  
—how is it possible not to discern that God who  
doeth wonders!

Those early Christians of Rome and Corinth,  
had they no evidence of God's power in regenera-  
tion, when an apostle enumerated to them the  
loathsome catalogue of crimes by which Paganism  
had degraded humanity, and then added,  
"such also were some of you." Had such a man  
as Augustine no reason for the faith which was in  
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 of God  
shall say that John Newton took the name of God  
in vain, in ascribing to Divine power that change  
in his heart which took him from the helm of a  
slave-ship and taught him to compose, for all suc-  
ceeding ages, such a hymn as that commencing,  
"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 subscri-  
bers of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Chapel Build-  
ing and Reserve Fund, Spurgeon, having just re-  
turned from a visit to Scotland, discloses his plans for  
progress there.

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, 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  
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