

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ! Fund paid up and invested . . . £8,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.

Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 " Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 285,248 " Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 " In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-olders of the Company are personally responsible for all colicies issued. EDW ARD ALLISON, Policies issued. AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) feb. 1

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

L Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-ings, Liverpool. Chairman of the London Board.—SANUEL 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 highly satisfactory results were shown :— FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. 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 66,099

Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-

Years.	Years. No. of Poli			cies. Sums Assured.				New Premiums.			
1848	10.63	98	at in	£48,	764	17	0	1	£1,380		1
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ns assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. 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

Princess-street, Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building. Feb. 15.

Insurance against Accidents,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

(The Pioneer and only reliable Company of the kind o

CAPITAL (paid up and securely invested), \$500,000 THE fall amount Insured may be secured in case of

\$500 at Death, or \$3 00 @ week, for \$3 00 @ annum.



New Series, Vol. IV., No. 24. Whole No. 180.

TRUST IN GOD. AND DO THE RIGHT.

Courage, brother, do not stumble, Though thy path be dark as night; There's a star to guide the humble : "Trust in God, and do the right."

Let the road be rough and dreary, And its end far out of sight, Foot it bravely ! strong or weary, "Trust in God, and do the right."

Perish policy and cunning ! Perish all that fears the light! Whether losing, whether winning, " Trust in God, and do the right."

Trust no party, seet, or faction : Trust no leaders in the fight; But in every word and action, "Trust in God, and do the right."

Trust no lovely forms of passion : Fiends may look like angels bright; Trust no custom, school, or fashion, " Trust in God, and do the right."

Simple rule, and safest guiding, Inward peace, and inward might, Star upon our path abiding, " Trust in God, and do the right."

Some will hate thee, some will love thee, Some will flatter, some will slight: Cease from man, and look above thee-" Trust in God, and do the right." Norman McLeod.

JOHANNA: or. THROUGH DARKNESS TO THE LIGHT.

Translated for the Christian Visitor, from the German, by Miss Ellen E. Fitz, St. Martins.

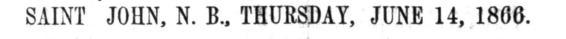
CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

The fearful storm has ceased ; Grim want has fled.

A golden bow of praise Arches my head.

For three days Johanna lay in a stupor, hearing indeed what passed around her, but too feeble to shake off the lethargy into which she had fallen. The sisters visited her daily, standing lovingly by her bedside, and conversing of her singular appearance; the parson also paid one visit.

"A somewhat unusual sight," said he; "but I see no indications of vulgarity or degradation." " On the contrary," said Louisa, " her manner of speaking showed culture, her pronunciation was pure, and the clothes which she laid aside, although soiled, are fine and little worn; my heart feels an especial sympathy for the pour young creature, and I would we could render her some lasting benefit."



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

ment, and indeed Johanna, for whose weak state Maria received an equal share with herself of the this blissful tidings was almost too great, would legacy, whereby a liberal maintenance was secured have fallen, had not the arms of the loving sisto these frugal, simple people.

ters encircled and supported her. Now was the tale told again and again, and soon Johanna also recollected that her blessed mother had told her of a married sister of her father's, who lived on the Polish boundary, but she had never known

the name of these relatives. The family now in turn communicated that their mother had been dead several years, whom the father had suddenly followed eight days before. Brother Johannes was parson a few miles distant, whence he was now absent on account of the decease of his parent. Johanna remembered the parsonage in which she would have sought

help in her sad wanderings-it was certainly Johannes' residence. The hearts of all gave audible praise for God's wonderful dispensation, who had led the forsaken one directly hither. In a few days, Johannes returned to his pasto-

ral duties, gratified to leave his sisters in the companionship of an intelligent, accomplished friend. Johanna's desire to procure another position as teacher, through his acquaintance and recommendation, would not be listened to, and she must promise to remain with them, at least for the winter. She heard nothing of the family of the Count, but the intelligence was confirmed of the burning of the manor house by incendiaries, who had probably fled with their booty from the Polish territory.

Johannes visited the girls from time to time, on which occasions Johanna often observed tears in the eyes of her young relatives, the cause of which was finally disclosed by Louisa.

From his youth her brother has felt a desire to go to India as a missionary, which he has been obliged to suppress during the life of his father. This wish has now returned with increased vehemency, and he has declared his positive intention of carrying it into execution at the beginning of spring, esteeming himself divinely appointed to the desired position. The necessary steps have already been taken with the ecclesiastical authority, and everything will be soon decided.

Louisa communicated this tearfully to her friend, who, she did not question, would participate of her grief. She was therefore surprised when Johanna declared that if her brother really feels this to be his duty, she would on no account venture to detain him. Such was a high and holy work, and she had always admired and revered the noble courage of the men who, leaving home and family, did not shun a life full of perils and privations, out of love to the poor pagan brethren.

"I think," continued she, " if I was a man could do the same; indeed, was I the sister of your brother, I would feel the courage to share his perils."

Louisa, smiling, encircled Johanna with her arm,

However this increase of their prosperity rejoiced the sisters, they soon reflected that it would prove a speedy furtherance to their brother's project. Accordingly, as his sisters' welfare was no longer an occasion of anxiety, Johannes' preparations for departure were made with a light heart, a successor being already appointed in his

place. This important operation was now a source of the deepest affliction to Louisa and Maria, whom Johanna's loving words and earnest remonstrances could not avail to comfort.

Christian Dizitoi.

(To be Continued.)

For the Christian Visitor.

LETTERS ON REVISION. LETTER IX.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT.

King Herod inquired of the Jewish priests and scribes where the Christ should be born. They gave him the desired information by replying : " In Bethlehem of Judea ;" for thus it is written by the prophet: "And thou Bethlehem, land of Judah," etc. (Matt. 2: 5, 6.)

Matthew, the apostle and evangelist, quotes from the Old Testament to prove to his Jewish readers that, in accordance with God's purpose and prophetic word, took place the miraculous birth of Christ ; his coming out of Egypt ; his being called a Nazarene ; his being heralded by John the Baptist ; his residence at Capernaum, and diffusing in that region his heavenly light ; his healing every sickness and infirmity among the people ; his riding in meek triumph into Jerusalem as Zion's King; and his betrayal for thirty pieces of silver, and that money afterward given for the potter's field.

The apostle and evangelist John quotes those ancient Scriptures as foretelling Christ's zeal for his Father's house ; his riding as Zion's King into Jerusalem ; the Jews' unbelief and hardness of heart towards him ; his garments being divided among the Roman soldiers, who crucified him, and his coat disposed of by lot; his having not a bone broken, when he was offered up on the the cross ; and his being pierced with the soldier's spear.

. The apostle Peter quoted " the law of Moses, the prophets and the psalms" (Lake 24: 44), as predicting the fall of Judas; the wonderful operations of the Spirit, on the day of Pentecost; the resurrection and ascension of Christ ; his being raised up by God as the Prophet, whose words we are required to hear ; and raised up to bless the nations, by turning them from their iniquities. The apostle James quoted "the prophets" as proving God's purpose to take out of the Gentiles a people for his name. And the martyr

as could be expected. Many of the churches have been divided, in consequence of the prevalence of false doctrine, and it had been necessary to form new Associations. A quarterly meeting for native preachers, conducted like similar meetings in this country, has been organized, and bids fair to be useful. Some of the most able preachers have been sent out among the churches to rear again the fallen standard, and have been well received. The last return, January, 1865, makes the churches, 40; members, 2000.

MISSION TO THE SHANS. Rev. M. H. Bixby and wife.

The matrices for casting type in the Shan language have been sent to the mission press in Rangoon. The expense is paid by br. C. Butler, of Franklin, Ohio. Ten tribes have heard the Gospel. Three mountain tribes are building chapels and calling for teachers, and six young men have been stationed among, them. There are three churches; excluded, 3; died, 1; members, 102. Chapels, 10; assistants, 10; primary schools, 10, with nearly 200 pupils. In Toungoo are two higher schools, one of them for the instruction of teachers and preachers; average attendance, 35, It is open only during the rains. The distance to Western China is only 300 miles, more than one-third of which has been traversed. A number have been baptized.

RANGOON MISSION.

Burmese department, Rev. E. A. Stevens, D. D., Rev. A. T. and Mrs. Rose. In this country, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Knapp.

Thongzai, Mrs. Ingalls, now in this country. Pwo Karen department, Rev. D. L. Brayton and wife.

A remarkable interest has sprung up among the Chinese resident in Rangoon; 25 or more of them have been baptized. The mission includes 2 zayats; 2 preachers' houses, at the opposite ends of Rangoon; 2 itinerant preachers for the city. who occasionally visit the villages; 2 chapels. The Burmese church has 157 members; English church, 30. Baptized, 12 natives and 4 Europeans. Missionary Societies, 2-one Burman, the other English. The latter sustains five or six preachers and a Bible woman; the former, one preacher. Contributions of the Burman Christians, 600 rupees.

At Thongzai, in the absence of Mrs. Ingalls, the station is occasionally visited by Messrs. Rose and Crawley. A new chapel, it is expected, will be finished in the coming dry season. Church members, 120. Three preachers, one of whom is ordained. One small school.

In the Pwo Karen department, churches, 12; members, 367; baptized, 70; able to read, 250. Contributions, 505 rupees.

Mission Press and Depository-Rev. Cephas Bennett, superintendent; Royal B. Hancock. foreman; Albert Haws, assistant; Mrs. Bennett,

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 OFFICE OF THE

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

The results of time have shown that the young printer saw further than the sages of his day. It s worth remembering by those who criticised Garrison's generalship in leading the anti-slavery cause, that in the outset of it he was not in, the least ambitious of being a General, and would willingly have become aide-de-camp to the ruling forces of the religious world. That the campaign was carried on out of the church of New England, and not in and by it, was because the church and the religious world at that hour were absorbed in old issues-old activities and schemes of benevolence-and had not grace given them to see that the great critical national question of the day had thus been passed out of their hands. The articles in Garrison's paper, however, attracted the attention of a little obscure old man. a Quaker, who was laboring in the city of Baltimore, with a devotion and self-sacrifice worthy of the primitive Christians for the cause of the suffering slaves.

Benjamin Lundy, a quiet, persistent, drabclothed, meek little old man, one of those mice who nibble undismayed on the nets which enchain the strongest lions, was keeping up, in the city of Baltimore, an anti-slavery paper which was read only by a few people who thought just as he did, and which was tolerated in Southern society only because everybody was good-naturedly sure that it was no matter what it said.

Benjamin, however, took his staff in hand, and journeyed on foot up to Bennington, Vt., to see the man who wrote as if he cared for the slave. The Strict Baptist and the meek Quaker met on the common ground of the cross of Christ, Both were agreed in one thing ; that here was Jesus Christ, in the person of a persecuted race, hungry, thirsty, sick and in prison, with none to visit and relieve; and the only question was, would they arise and go to His help ?

So Mr. Garrison went down to the city of Baltimore, to join his forces with Benjamin Lundy. 'But," as he humorously observed, "I wasn't much help to him, for he had been all for gradual emancipation, and as soon as I began to look into the matter, I became convinced that immediate abolition was the doctrine to be preached, and I scattered his subscribers like pigeons."

Good little Benjamin took the ruinous zeal of his new partner with the tolerance which his sect extend to every brother who "follows his light;" but a final assault of Garrison on one of the most villainous aspects of slavery, quite overset the enterprise, and landed him in prison.

A certain ship Francis Todd, from Newburyport, came to Baltimore and took in a load of slaves for the New Orleans market. All the harrowing cruelties and separations which attend the rending asunder of families, and the sale of slaves, were enacted under the eyes of the youthful philanthropist, and in a burning article he denounced the interstate slave trade as piracy, and piracy of an aggravated and cruel kind, inasmuch as those born and educated in civilized and Christianized society, have more sensibility to feel the evils thus inflicted, than imbruted savages. He denounced the owners of the ship and all the parties in no measured terms, and expressed his determination to " cover with thick infamy all who were engaged in the transaction." Then, to be sure, the s'eeping tiger was roused, for there was a vigor and power in the young editor's eloquence that quite dissipated the good-natured contempt which had hitherto hung around the paper. He was indicted for libel, found guilty, of course, condemned, imprisoned in the cell of a man who had been hanged for murder. His mother at this time was not living, but her heroic, undaunted spirit still survived in her son, who took the baptism of persecution and obloquy not merely with patience, but with the joy which strong spirits feel in endurance. He wrote sonnets on the walls of his prison, and by his cheerful and engaging manners made friends of his jailor and family, who did every thing to render his situation as comfortable as possible. Some considerable effort was made for bis release, in which both Daniel Webster and Henry Clay did themselves honor in participating. He was finally liberated by Arthur Tappan, who paid the exorbitant fine, for want of which he was imprisoned. He went out of jail, as people generally do who are imprisoned for conscience' sake, more devoted than ever to the cause for which he suffered. The river of his life, which hitherto had had many branches, all flowing in the direction of general benevolence, now narrowed and concentrated itself into one intense volume, to beat day and night against the prison walls of slavery, till its foundations should be washed away, and it should tumble to dust. He issued a propectus of an anti-slavery journal at Washington, and lectured through the Northern citics, and was surprised to find the many and vital cords by which the Northern States were held from the expression of the natural feelings of humanity on a subject whose claims were so obvious. In Boston he in vain tried to get the use of a hall to lecture in; but a mob was threatened, and of all the public edifices in the city not one could be found to risk itself until a club of professed infidels came forward, and offered their hall as a tribute to free speech.

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 24.

1,000	190.44 00		5.00	45	**	5 00	
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L,000		44.	25 00			25.00	**
10,000		**	50 00	44		50 00	**

Extra prem, required for Special Risks.

* Every person ought to be Insured !- None are free

from limbility to Accident!! Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been al-ready paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten thousand Policies issued.

No Medical Examination required. The best and most respectable references given. All 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 afford-ed by JAMES ROBERTSON,

General Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Street, 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. Agent for New Brunswick. St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. - v6m

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

Insurances effected at the lowest rates. C. W. WELDON, C. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick. St. John, March 8, 1866.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested

Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$212,194. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, pay aole in New Brunawick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STABE, Agent, Princess St., Oct 12-vy Opposite Commercial Bank.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Ath Term in 1865, commences 9th Oct. Rev. C. SPURDEX, D. D., Principal; Mr. J. E. HOPPER, A. M., Classical and Mathematical Tutor; ^a J. Jonses, English Master. THE course of study embraces the usual branches of an English, Mathematical and Classical Education. The year is divided into four terms, of eleven weeks each. The Boarding Department is under the immediate super-vision of the Principal. Serms, payable quarterly in advance, including every

O. Akerley. O. Akerley, James Wright, B. B. Wright, Hugh Chase,

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Samel Robinson, Mr. George H. Oulton, to Emma, second sughter of Charles Clerke, Esq., all of this

city. On the 10thinst., at the residence of the bride's mother, On the 10thinst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. I. & Sill, T. J. Rockwood, Esq., of Nashau, N. H., to Annie R., aughter of the late Mr. George Kirkus. On the 6thinst. by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. A. Ro-bertson, jr., to Rebecca, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Skinner all if this city. Of the 6th inst., by the Rev. George Armstrong, Mr./n T. C. McKean, to Annie M., eldest daughter of John W ters. Esc.

ters, Esq. On the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Corey, Ch. Pro-Smith, Esq., of Buctouche, to Melissa E., daughter der in-Wortman, Esq., Moncton. On the 22d ult, by the Rev. John McCurdy, ARR, David Manderson, jr. of Chatham, to Miss Agent.

of Douglastown. At St. John's Church, Gagetown, of GLASGOW. the Rev. W. H. DeVeber, the Revi OF GLASGOW. tor of Cambridge, Q. C., to Fof Parliament. Isaac DeVeber, Esq., Gagetorable the Earl of Glasgow. In Portland Ma on the contract of Glasgow.

In Portland, Me., on the	£600,000
MIT. MITON M. Fairbr	450,000
Elizabeth J. Slovenue	103,000
	2,700,000
WALTER BROHANAN, of Shandon, Esg., M. P., C	

W. F. BIRKNYRE, Esq., Manager and Actuary. VARIOUS NODES OF ASSURING. Half Premium System, without debt or interest

Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances. 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 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 Pohcy-holders.

hey-holders. The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th Januar 64, which is the close of the Company's financial yes hen a Bonus at the rate of one and a helf per cent. on t ime assured was declared for the past year. In place is surplus being annually divided, the profits will in

" If she stand in need of such, Louisa; probably some misunderstanding has imprudently driven her from her parents or relatives, to whom she will return repentant after so disastrous expe-

riences." "But ought we not to call a physician ?" asked Maria.

"No," replied the brother; "this lethargy is only a consequence of excessive exertions. Let her sleep; she will assuredly recover soon." He glanced at her and said: "She is by no means pretty, but seems very intelligent."

The fourth day, Johanna could talk, stir herself, and sit up. The ostmeal porridge, which Judith brought to her, tasted deliciously, and she had a desire to get up. Deliberating how she could array herself in her soiled apparel, her glance fell on a chair near the bed, on which were disposed her clothes, neatly cleaned. A stand was also supplied with the furniture of a toilet. and no longer hesitating to arise. Johanna was quickly dressed, as her custom, looking pale and emaciated, but clean and decent. She was surprised by Judith, who regarded her with an expression of wonder, for the first time divested of her sullen suspicions, and concurring with the opinion of the family that their guest was of reand thank the young ladies for their kindness. The sisters came shortly, congratulating her in the tenderest manner upon her recovery.

"And now come with us into the sitting-room," said Louisa; " my brother will be happy to greet you."

Thus speaking, she proffered her arm and led her slowly down the stairs. The young parson received her politely and courteously, yet with a reserved fervor. Coffee was soon brought, and a quiet, indifferent conversation carried on. No one hinted at Johanna's peculiar situation, or iuquired her name or circumstances. Louisa was the kindest, and the grateful guest felt herself especially drawn to so affectionate a hostess. After a few hours of pleasant converse, Johanna again repaired to her room, where she reflected upon tions. icative to the good family on the mor-READ request the parson's influence in pro-Street.-JAMESome suitable situation. Solicitude Goods as cheap as aerning her future awoke her at Black Cloth Coats, Jown into the garden, where Satisfield and the state of t Satinett Pants ; Black Approaching and saluting Tweed Vests, Satin Vetermination characteristic Half Hose, Braces, Collar Umbrelias, India Rubber

We keep str parson; you have sayed me from which we your kindness; you have taken me into your house, without asking me who I am, or whence I came. Hear, this morning, my advec- "He?" exclaimed Johanna, " and why not tures, and then judge if I am also worthy of your also you ? are you not just as nearly related to further sympathy.

"If you have any reason, Miss, for concealing your circumstances, impart nothing to me," said the preacher; "we will render the same assist-

ance and help as if informed of them." "I have nothing to conceal," replied Johanna. "My life is obscure and simple, although rich in

sad experiences. Be pleased to listen." Johanna now related the early death of her parents, her abode with her relatives, her entrance and improvement in school, her eventful experience during the past year in the family of Count K-, and her flight hence, dwelling briefly and blushingly on the three terrible days of wanderings hither ; a tale too unvarnished and directly

delivered to be received with disbelief. "And your name?" asked her hearer, who had listened with a continually increasing interest.

" Johanna Horst." "Johanna Horst ! Did your parents live in

" Yes." The pastor's glance betrayed surprise, and he said quickly, "Come to my sisters-I must inice you to them."

and said, "Yes, cousin, you are a brave little persop, and I would like just such a companion for my brother."

The autumn was rapidly succeeded by the wintry season, during which the four women were quite debarred from the external world by snow and ice. A faithful man-servant, who took care of the live stock, and a strong dog, protected the house, whose residents led a contented, happy life in their retirement. Johanna, who had never before enjoyed the pleasure of affectionate, congenial society, felt inexpressibly satisfied in this circle, the days never passing so gently and peacefully to her as now.

Thus the Christmas feast drew dear. The girls now labored industriously at little presents for the parson, while one of tham read aloud. Judith sat by with her knitting work and listened. When the meaning of any sentence perplexed her, she always referred to Johanna for explanation : "for." said she, " the young lady always replies briefly but intelligently and clearly, so that I, an old, unlearned person, always know what she means." She reposed great confidence in Johanna, and still often apologized to her for her severity on that sad evening, although Johanna had repeatedly assured her that she thought spectable parentage. Johanna requested to see no more of it, and that Judith at that time had only done her duty for the protection of her young mistresses.

On one of these winter evenings, Johannes came unexpectedly on horseback. He was received and greeted cordially, the girls soon noticing that he had something especial on his mind, yet forbearing to interrogate him. When all sat

familiarly around the tea-board, the parson began : "Tell me, Johanna, have you ever heard that we had an uncle in Madeira?"

" Certainly," replied she, " my mother told me of it; and a servant of my aunt's informed me,

before I left school, that several years before he had been here and inquired after me. But the baroness dismissed him haughtily, and did not tell him where he could find me. Since then I

have heard nothing of him." "Well, learn an agreeable piece of information from me. Several days since I read in the newspaper a summons to Johanna Horst, whose residence was unknown, and to whom an attorney-at-law has an important communication to make. As this man is known personally to me, I wrote to him, saying that a young lady of this name lived with us as relative. His reply was

received yesterday, which conveys the intelligence that our uncle in Madeira has died, and constituted you the heiress of all his property."

him ? "That indeed; but before his departure for Madeira he was greatly at variance with my father; he thought himself deceived by him, and could never be agreed to a reconciliation, which often sorely grieved my parents."

"Well, and how much, then, am I worth ?" asked Johanna smiling. "Twenty thousand pounds sterling," calmly

replied Johannes. Johanna sat mute with amazement, while the

astonished sisters glanced at each other. "Really, consin," said the parson, " you look as if I had brought you the most terrible news." But suddenly the girl sprang up, clapped her hands, and behaved like a child. Then she cried out :

"Now we separate no more; now I remain with you, my sisters, my brother. This money 142 rs. 1 anna; baskets of padd is enough for us all. We divide it into four church was constituted last year. equal parts, as becomes the members of one fa-mily, and so repair the injustice of the dead. You

do not thrust me from you; you receive me as your sister now, do you not? The cousins, who were deeply moved by these words, gave a decided refusal to the acceptance

Stephen, in his historic address to the Jews. made appropriate and pointed quotations from their acknowledged sacred writings.

The apostle Paul, in his recorded addresses, and in his letters to the churches, quotes a great number of Old Testament scriptures, and admirably interweaves them with his own discourse ; showing that both Testaments taken together, constitute one beautiful and harmonious texture of truth. And the Lord Jesus himself often quoted those sacred writings; to explain and enforce them, and teach ns how to use them.

In the whole New Testament, these quotations from the more ancient Scriptures number more than two hundred. And being thus numerous, and important in their bearing, it is pleasant to have the New Testament so printed that, on opening it to read, we may know at once when we meet them, and where each one begins and ends. This desirable object has been satisfactorily accomplished, in the Octavo Revised New Testament, by printing the quotation, when poetical in the Hebrew, in the poetic form ; and when not poetical, by spacing the letters. AQUAEDES.

MISSIONARY RECORD.

(Continued.) TAVOY MISSION.

Burman department, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wade. Karen department, Rev. I. D. and Mrs. Colharn.

Native preachers, Sau-moo and others, numbering 18 or 20, of whom four are ordained. Outstations, Matah, Patsauoo, and others.

Dr. and Mrs. Wade have had charge of the Burmese department. A Burmese and English school was opened in May last, with three pupils, the number increasing to 25, embracing the sons of most of the native officials. There is a sermon in the Burman chapel every Sabbath, also a Sabbath-school. The Burman church has five native members. An important schism has arisen among the Buddhist priests.

In the Karen department, several pupils in the normal school have been hopefully converted. Mr. Colburn has made two visits among the churches in company with Dr. Wade. At the Association it was voted to request San Quala to open a mission in Siam; also to furnish 500 baskets of paddy for the normal school in Tavoy. Churches, 19; preachers, 19, of whom four are ordained. Baptized, 18; received by letter, 8; dismissed, 12; excluded, 13; dropped, 21; died, 19; present number, 790. Pupils in school, 119. The number of Christian pupils at the opening of the school was 14; at the close, 28. Average attendance, 86. In this school, teachers will be raised up for the villages, where schools had

Rev. N. Harris. Native preachers, Sau Dumoo and others,

Mr. Harris sailed for this, his former station, in October: Mrs. Harris expects to join him in a year or two. The Karens collected 200 rupees towards the expense of Mr. Harris' return. The mission has enjoyed the care of Mr. Cross, of the Toungoo mission, who visited it in October last. The statistics in January, 1865, were as follows: churches, 18; baptized, 19; received by letter, 19; suspended, 64; excluded, 15; restored, 9; dismissed. 20; died, 67; present number, 946. Pupils in school, 62. Contributions, for preachers, rupees 205, 13 annas; for general purposes 142 rs. 1 anna; baskets of paddy, 258. One

Simon Lachapelle, devoted for the last four years to labor among the Burmese population, has been sustained by funds raised principally in Maulmain. One has been baptized, and two are

proof-reader.

Mr. Hancock, formerly connected with the mission as a printer, sailed in December. The print ing department has been managed with great energy, and much has been done to furnish Burmah with elementary books and a christian literature. Editions are now in press of Scripture and portions of scripture, in Burman and Karen.

Theological Seminary-Rev. Messrs. C. H. Carpenter and D. A. W. Smith, and their wives. Dr. Binney retired from the Seminary more than a year since, devolving the whole care on Messrs. Carpenter and Smith. The last term was the thirteenth. Classes, 4; students, 45. Mrs. Carpenter has instructed in some departments. Two native assistants also give efficient aid. Of the whole number of pupils, there are from Bas-sein, 19; Rangoon, 7; Maulmain, 7; Toungoo, 6; Henthada, 5; Tavoy, 1. Two have been dismissed, and one left on account of ill health. Donations from Karens, about 106 rupees.

> From the Watchman and Reflector. MEN OF OUR TIMES. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

(To be Continued.)

(Continued.)

Garrison was one of the ordained priests of na ture, one of the order of natural prophets who feel themselves to have a message to society, which they must and will deliver. He begun sending incognito articles to the paper on which he was employed, which were well received, and which, consequently, he had more than once the pleasure of setting up in type. Encouraged by their favorable reception, he gradually began to offer art;cles to other journals. A series of articles for the Salem Gazette, under the signature 'Aristides," attracted particular attention, and were commended by Robert Welch in the Philadelphia National Gazette, who attributed them to Timothy Pickering; a compliment of no small significance to a young mechanic.

In 1834 his employer, Mr. Allen, was obliged for a long time to be absent from the charge of his paper, when Mr. Garrison acted as editor of the Newburyport Herald, of which he had been previously printer. In 1826 he became proprieor and editor of a paper called the Free Press. in his native town. He toiled at it with unceasing industry, and that patient cheerfulness of enthus iasm which made every labor light. He printed his own editorials without previously writing them-a fact which more than any thing else shows how completely he had mastered the mechanical part of his profession. But with all this industry and talent, the work of keeping up a newspaper of so high a moral tone as that to which he was always aspiring, was simply beyond the ability of a poor man, and he was obliged to relinquish it. He went to Boston and engaged as a journeyman printer for a time, till in 1827 be became the editor of the National Philanthropist, the first journal that advocated total abstinence, and in 1828 he joined a friend at Bennington, Vt., in a journal devoted to peace, temperance and anti-slavery.

On the 4th of July, 1829, he delivered an address in Park street church, Boston, on the subject of slavery. At that time the subject, had taken a deep and absorbing hold upon his mind. He then regarded the American Colonization Society as the most practical and feasible issue in the case-an opinion which he afterwards most fully retracted. At this time he visited the leading orthodox ministers and editors in and about Boston. Being himself s child of the church, he desired to stir up in behalf of the slave that efficiency of church activity that was effecting so much in the cause of temperance. Burning with zeal, he sought the then leader of the Orthodox party, and begged him to become leader in the (To be Continued.)

STEAMING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.-This is the river of rivers. Few appreciate its vastness. It is 3,000 miles in length, from its source in the frozen regions of the north, to its delta in the sunny south ; and with the Missouri is 4,500 miles in length. It is as long as the distance from New York across the Atlantic Ocean, or from France to the Caspian Sea. Its average depth is fifty feet, and its width half a mile. The floods are more than a month travelling from its source to its mouths. The trappers in the snows of the upper country usually float down upon its current to regions below, where they can exchange their furs for tropical fruits. There are 10,000 miles of navigable water in this river and its tributaries, on which float 1600 boats, which togeth. er have double the tonnage of all the navy of England, and a value of \$60,000,000. This river drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, and washes the shoaes of twelve powerful states. What a river that traveller De Soto found, when he discovered this the mighty thoroughfare and common carrier of what is now one of the great nations of the world !- National Baptist.

CONTENTMENT.-One who had experienced a change of fortune, said : " When I was riche I possessed God in all things ; and now I am poor, I possess all things in God." Contentment depends more on the disposition of the mind than on the circumstance of our life.

Christ is to his Church what the sun is to the

nearly disappeared. SHWAYGYEEN MISSION.

Outstations, Warthola and . thers.

