

TERMS :- Cash in Advance. 

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

Years.	No.	of Policie	s. Sums A	Sums Assured.			New Premiums		
1848	1.16	98	\$48,764	17	0	£1,880	9	1	
1850	inter	190	95,650	. 9	11	2,627	.4	1	
1852	A.L.	422	181,504	10	6	5,828	5	10	
1854		408	161,848	18	4	4,694	16	0	
1856	210.233	708	297,560	16	8	8,850	8	11	
1858		882	887,752	6	8	12,854	8	4	
Ther	emar	kable nc	rease in the	bu	sines	s of the la	st i	four	

years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

annum on the sums assured, and averaged so per cent. upon the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Scoretary 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, Coun.

(The Pioneer and only reliable Company of the kind on 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 Pre	minw	s as 10	llows :-	Vici	117.5		Sec. (2)	20 6. 110	ri.
\$500 at	t Dea	th, or	\$3 00 1	8 wee	k, fo	r \$8	00 3	annum.	
1,000	++		5 00	66		5 (	00	+4	
1,500			7 50			7	50	44	
2,000		5-1 <b>4</b> 2.21	10 00	ilas.	estige 1	10 (	00	**	1
000,3	1 64	1. 18 . 13	25 00	23.98 1	1. 46	25 (	0.0	¥4	
10.000			50.00		44.5	50 1	10	. 44	

Extra prem. required for Special Risks.

Every person ought to be Insured !- None are free

Every person ought to be Insured 1-None are free from liability to Accident 1.1 Over one bundred 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 Hrunswick currency. and every information afford-



# New Series, Vol. IV., No. 23. Whole No. 179.

#### For the Christian Visitor. THE ROCK THAT IS HIGHER THAN L. BY RET. JAMES SPENCER.

Alas! the loved home which I built in the skies, On merit's foundation, has fallen, and lies All scattered in ruins; to thee will I cry-

Let me build on the Rock that is higher than I.

When the mantle of sorrow around me is spread, And the waves of affliction beat high o'er my head.

I sink in deep waters; no helper is nigh-Let me cling to the Rock that is higher than I.

When faint in the desert, and water there's

none Lead me to the fountain that flows from thy

throne;

The Rock that was smitten for Israel's supply-Let me drink from the Rock that is higher than 1.

When thou dost thy glory reveal to my face, In goodness and mercy, compassion and grace, To proclaim thyself Lord, ento thee I'll draw

nigh-In the cleft of the Rock that is higher than I.

When life's tides are ebbing, and heart and flesh fail

And on death's dark waters my vessel shall sai!-I'll dread not their swellings, for borne upon high.

will land on the Rock that is higher than I.

And when all thy conquests of grace are com-

plete, And saints cast their crowns of reward at thy

feet-Thy foes, all dismayed, sad in terror shall fly-

will sing from the Rock that is higher than I. -----

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO THE LIGHT.

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

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued.)

At that moment the bell of the village church sounded, and at the same time Johanna saw a plough drawn by oxen approaching. Thus prayer and toil, these two remedies of all the ills of humanity, here met her first, and comforted by this emblematical lesson, she pursued her way calmly. She again reached the bake-shop, and the warm, odorous loaves strongly excited her hunger. It occurring to her that perhaps a roll would be given in exchange for her silk neckcloth or her gloves, she entered the shop.

A woman, who perhaps esteemed the citydressed lady an acceptable purchaser, came kind-ly towards her, and demanded her request. But Johanna had now lost all courage, and she only asked permission to rest a moment. The woman, who saw herself deceived in her hopes, pointed surlily to a chair, and turney her back on her. After a silence of a few minutes, Johanna asked her if there was in the place a seamstress or mil-"Alas! more than work for them," replied the woman. "Or do you not know a family where a servant

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

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

At this moment the man thrust bis fat face they drew off her dripping clothes, and giving through the window, and exclaimed : "Woman, her to drink a cup of tea with some rum, a warm see her out of the shop; who knows whence she bed encircled her. Filled with inexpressible has the things. Begone instantly, or I will call emotions of joy and gratitude, she fell asleep in a moment.

Christian

Johanna fled terrified from the inhospitable dwelling, and almost crazed with anguish, again left the village.

Shortly before the approach of darkness, she came to a farm-house, at whose open door stood the farmer eating a piece of bread with cheese. Johanna stopped and asked-

" Will you give me a morsel of your bread ? I am very hungry."

The man looked at her in surprise, cut off a thick piece of the bread, and without saying a word, reached it to her on the end of the knife. He scarcely deemed her a beggar, but perhaps some lady who once had an appetite for brown bread. When barely out of sight, she sat down by a hedge and ate the bread with avidity. Her courage was now so sunken that she did not venture to ask any one for a night's lodging, but turned her steps again to the wood, spending here another night, but far more wretchedly than the first. Comforted by neither prayers nor tears, she felt herself forsaken by God and man. The ground was damp, the air cold, and towards morning it began to rain, which continued the whole next day. This next day was as full of misery as the former. As before she sought work, as before was refused ; as before hungered and felt her strength fail with every moment.

Nonrishment came to her lips but once. A little girl was in the act of pouring a trencher of sour milk into the swines' trough. "Will you give that to me ?" asked Johanna. The child stared at her, and then called into he house:

"Mother ! here is a woman who wishes the milk."

" If it is a beggar, give it to her; the swine do not need it," was the reply. The girl reached the dish to ber, which Johanna drained in a moment, and somewhat strength-

ened went on. She was now far from the village, so that she no longer saw it. Desolate and barren fields and the value of a didrachmon, is translated " a piece marshes lay before her. She directed her steps of money." towards a hill, sought a recess in it, and well-nigh-

weary to death, sat down. " Here shall I die," said she to herself: " I feel t. I shall not live to see the morning. It will

be terrible to perish from hunger and exhaustion. Birds of prey and wild beasts will contend for my for which we have no just representative, and givdead body.

She shuddered at this thought, and her eye wandered about wildly and full of anguish. Then she noticed a light in the distance. It is a willo'-the-wisp, thought she. But no, the light did not very nearly their present commercial values.

move, but kept steadily in one position. Is it She rose quickly and tried to go on again, but occur. And we can now understand it as a setit was excessively difficult. Several times she tled truth, that in the language of the New Testasank deeply in the marsh and moor, so that she ment as revised, two mites make a farthing (Mark could scarcely extricate herself. Her clothes 12: 42), four farthings one penny, ten pence one were drenched by the rain, her shoes stuck fast denary, four denaries one shekel, and two denain the mire, her hair hung down under her ries a half-shekel. As the value of the shekel crampled hat, tangled and wet, and her teeth was about sixty cents, the balf-shekel was worth chattered with the cold. With almost superhu- thirty cents, the denary fifteen cents, the penny man exertion, to which her agony lent strength, one cent and a half, the farthing about four mills, she reached a long, low building. She saw through the window into a bright, cheerful room. At a table sat an elderly woman, whose dress and demeanor seemed to indicate her a servant. Nearer the light were two young, pleasing ladies, in mourning apparel, busied with some feminine handiwork. The elder of the two sisters, for their striking similarity showed them to be such, said to the other-

(To be Continued.)

For the Christian Visitor LETTERS ON REVISION. LETTER VIII.

SCRIPTURE COINS.

In Old Testament times, gold and silver were usually weighed; and, among the Jews, the weight was commonly estimated in shekels. In the New Testament, several denominations of money are mentioned. . The early translators of the Bible into English, and the revisers who followed them, including King James', seem to have had no plan matured for representing the Greek coin-words of the New Testament. In some passages they employ a general term of no specific value; and in others a specific term, without a proper regard to either its absolute or its relative value.

prass coin, is well rendered " farthing ;"-" till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing." In ch. 10 : 29, assarion, a Roman brass coin four times ing ;"--" two sparrows sold for a farthing." In 18: 28; 20: 2, 9, 13, and 22: 19, denarion, a Roman silver coin worth ten times the assarion, is translated "penny." One "farthing" is thus made equal to four "farthings;" and one "pen-ny," equal to ten, or even forty "farthings!" (See Robinson's N. T. Lexicon, Greenfield's ditto.) inappropriate names to the coins of Scripture, is adapted to produce confused and erroneous ideas. In Matt. 17: 24, the didrachmon, a Greek silver coin, twice the value of the denation, is translated by the general terms "tribute-money," and tribute :" and in ver. 27, the stater, a Greek silver coin, equal to a Jewish shekel, and twice

By using the English words farthing and penny, in their true relation to each other other, and the Jewish shekel and half-shekel, already adopted and Anglicized in the Old Testament, and then adopting the Latin denarius, Gr. denarion, ing it an English termination, denary, plural denaries ; we shall have a full and 'correct set of terms for the New Testament coins, that will exhibit their relative values with exactness, and

are from heathen families. Baptized, 52; ex-This desirable object has been secured in the the light of a human habitation? Will she find Revised Testament, and it gives definiteness and Village schools, 10; pupils, 170; pupils in nor infancy, learned to thrill in sympathy with the beauty to all the passages in which those terms and the mite two mills. Also, in the marginal note on the laborers beng " agreed with for a denary a day," (Matt. 20: 2,) we are informed that this was " about

## 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.

Che Christian Visitar

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the Intest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECTLAR

gion, feel that the only true faith is to be found under the forms and ideas which have so moved them, and that to confess Christ means a visible union with any particular body of Christians who have made real to them the Christian idea. Such was the call felt by this young girl to join herself with this despised body of Christians.

Her parents were greatly shocked and annoved when they found that instead of ridiculing the ranters, she was going again and again to their services with an undissembled carnestness; and when finally she announced to them her purpose to unite herself to them in the public ordinance & baptism, their indignation knew no bounds, and they threatened her that if she did she should never enter their doors again, or be to them more than a stranger.

Then was the crisis in which the woman stood between two worlds-two kinds of life-on one side, the most earnest and whole-hearted excitement of the higher moral feelings, on the other side the material good things of this world, The mother of Lloyd Garrison hesitated not a moment between the convictions of her conscience and a worldly good. Like the primitive Christians, she went down into the waters of baptism feeling that she was leaving father, mother and home, and casting herself on God alone. Her parents, with true John Bull obstinacy, made good their word, and shut their doors upon her; but an uncle, struck, perhaps, with her courage and constancy, opened to her an asylum where she remained till her marriage. In later years her parents became reconciled to her.

The religious life thus began was carried on with a marked and triumphant fullness. She was a woman of enthusiastic convictions, of strong mind, and of great natural cloquence, and during the infancy and childhood of William Lloyd he was often with her in the prayer meetings, which were vivified by the electric eloquence of here prayers and exhortations-for the Baptist as well as Methodist denomination, allowed to women as well as men a Christian equality in the use of the gifts of prophecy.

The father of Garrison, a man possessed of some genius and many fascinating and interesting traits, was one of the victims of intemperance in those days when so many families were saddened by its blight ; and at quite an early age Mrs. Garrison was left with a family of helpless little ones, with no other heritage but her faith in God, and her own undaunted and courageous spirit. She was obliged to put her boys out at a very tender age to struggle for themselves, while she followed the laborious profession of a sick nurse.

William Lloyd, her second son, was by temperament fitted to be impressed by a woman like his mother. He had listened to the burning recital cluded, 17; died, 19; present number, 836. of her experience, and his heart, even in early solemn grandeur of religious devotion and absolute self-sacrifice. All his mother's religious ideas became his own ; and even as a boy he was a strict and well-versed Baptist, having at his ongue's end every argument which supported the faith which his mother's enthusiasm had. taught him to regard as the only true one. The necessities of life, however, early separated

Thus, in Matt. 5: 26, kodrantes, a Roman the value of the kodrantes, is also rendered "farth-In 20: 2, " a peany" is also represented as the full wages for a day's work. This applying of

JAMES ROBERTSON, ed by at distances. General Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. v6m

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, - - - \$5,000,000. Insurances effected at the lowest rates. C. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick. 3 Office-701 Prince William Street. St. John, March 8, 1866.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested

Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, pay sole in New Brunswick Currency, with au without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARE, Agent, Princess St., Oct 12-vy Opposite Commercial Bank.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Above 14 years of age ...... 186 French, \$2 each Term.

Young Ladies are instructed in the Principal's depart-ment. Tuition fee, \$4 a Term. Fuel 50 cents a Term for three terms. French extra. Further particulars furnish-ed on application. C. SPURDEN, ed on application. Fredericton, Oct. 7th, 1865. Principal.

LBERTINE OIL .- The Albertine Oil Comp A have reduced the price of their burning Oil to Fifty-five Cents by the burnel. Apply to the ALBERTINE OIL COMPANY,

88 Prince William Street jau 18. 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. STARR, Oct 12, 1865-v Agent.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.

Annual Revenue ..... 

Half Premium System, without debt or interest.

Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances. Short Term 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 26 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.

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 fa-ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Po-licies participate from the date o their issue, but the Bo-nusse 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, inly 12.--wpy 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. Dec. 4. GEURGE THOMAS. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

s employed ?" "No, I do not." .

" In what way do the women, then, busy themselves here ? are there factories in the place ?"

" There is a needle factory here, but only men work in it; the women have to be occupied with their house-work, or do this and that, whereby poor people get through the world." Johanna saw that the questions were trouble-

some to the woman, purchasers also arrived, who glanced inquisitively at her, so she got up and went disconsolately out.

She walked up the street, looking at all the houses, but had not the courage to seek admission at one of them. She again withdrew from the village, again driven back by hunger and exhaustion. She saw a pretty, white-painted house standing somewhat distant at the eud of the road, surrounded by a blooming, well arranged garden. Mechanically, she drew near, took hold of the

shining knocker, and gently sounded it. A young, neatly-dressed woman opened the door, and inquired, " What is at your service ?" "Do you need a servant, Madam ?" asked Jo-

hanna. "No," was the reply, "we keep no servant." "Perhaps you could tell me where I can find employment? I am a stranger in the place, and would like work, of whatever kind it be.' "I am sorry to be able to give you no information.

At these words the door was shut easily and politely. Had it remained open somewhat longr, perhaps Johanna had had the courage to ask piece of bread. Silent and dispirited, she continued on her way. Now she went into a thicket short distance, sat down and wept; now she retarned to the village, wandering about like a forlorn, half-famished dog, until the evening again drew near.

It suddenly occurred to her that strangers often apply to the clergymen of the place for assistance and counsel, and she directed her languid steps to the parsonage, and knocked.

Doe	s the	ministe	r live	here	m.
At	your s	service f	"		

"Can I speak to him?" "No; he is ou a journey."

"Will he not soon be back ?" "No; he has been called away by the sudden death of his father, and will probably remain se-

veral days longer.' "Are there no ladies in the house?" "None, except n.yself ; I am the housekeeper. Farewell." And the door was again shut before

the unhappy one. Instinctively she again turned towards the bake-shop, and again her neck-cloth occurred to

her. When she entered, the woman was sitting in the dwelling-room at a litte sash-window. Merely glancing at Johanna, she turned quickly to her husband, and in the Polish language, but which Johanna now understood tolerably well, said : "Here is again the suspicious lady of this morn-ing; she is a stranger, and I suppose either a Prussian spy or one o the gang of incendiaries who do so much mischief lately. The messenger reported to day that the manor-house of Count K— was last night plundered and burnt to the ground. Who knows but she was also present." Johanna' shuddered ; so the crime was really

The bake-woman now came out to the girl. Johanna, with a voice trembling fro

" Do you not think, Maria, that brother Johanes stays away a long time?"

"Yes, Louisa," was the reply, "it seems very gloomy, after the death of father, to be so alone 35.) n the house."

"Yes, so it is," said the old servent, " and I ope that the parson will soon make arrangements for us to leave this large, solitary dwelling, which is no suitable abode for three lone vomen."

" Are you afraid, Judith ?" asked Louisa. "Not on my own account, Miss, but for you wo."

Here their talk was interrupted by a low knock-

ing, which made all three start up terrified. Judith took a lamp and went to the door.

"Who is without ?" asked she. A weak, trembling voice replied-" A poor vanderer begs a shelter."

As Judith heard the voice of a woman, she cautiously opened the door, but drew back amazed at sight of this bedabbled, hollow-eyed figure.

"What do you want here ?" asked she sharply, while she drew inside the door.

"A shelter-a' morsel of bread-I am dying rom want."

"Nonsense ! a well-behaved lady does not beg, either dies from hunger. I can imagine who you are-an accomplice of thieves and dissolute menials, sent thither to spy out the house; but just name your accomplices-we might have a man in the house, and dogs, and guns; such should beware of disturbing us.' Thereat the old woman quickly shut the door,

drew the bolt, and saw no more, as Johanna sank to the ground. "Cruel people !" faltered the latter, " here will I die. I resign myself to God's will, and will try

submissively to fulfil it." At this moment a voice sounded close by her

which said-"All men must die; but you are not condemned to die from want, at least before my

door." Thus speaking, he rapped three times, and directly Judith appeared again, and asked, "Is it

you, parson ?? "Yes; open quickly."

When the servant opened the door, and descried the presumed vagabond still on the threshold. she made a retreating motion. " Bring her into the house, Judith," said the

parson.

" But, sir, who is she ?"

"Au unfortunate one-that is enough for ns." Johanna felt herself taken by the arm, and led into the house. Her consciousness was but faint. with the number of church members in the dis-They placed her by the blazing chimney-fire, and she saw dimly as the sympathizing, compassionate sisters cared for her. Louisa brought a cup of warm milk, crumbled wheat bread into it, and fed her as one feeds a child. At first the wretched ed 14 Associations and one State Convention. Of

one-third more than the daily pay of a Roman soldier." From this fact we learn, that a denary was the usual, full price for a day's work. We also learn, that the good Samaritan freely bestows ed what it would take a laboring man two dayto earn, when " he took out two denaries and gave to the " inn-kceper, to be expended by him

in taking care of the wounded man. (Luke 10 : AQUAEDES.

### MISSIONARY RECORD.

The Macedonian furnishes an abstract of the fifty-second annual report of the American Baptist Union. It seems to us desirable to scatter broadcast information on this subject all over the land, that the Baptists in the Provinces may know just what our brethren in the States are

doing to extend the Redeemer's triumphs among those who have long bowed to images which their own hands have made. Let us be stimulated by

their example to go and do likewise.

Here are the receipts and expenditures for the vear :---

The whole amount at the disposal of the Committee, including the balances of the current account and of the jubilee fund, has been \$190,994. 57. The aggregate of these balances was \$21,-201.61. Received from donations, \$124,617...8; legacies and miscellaneous sources, \$29,847.43.

ESTTIMATES FOR 1866-7.

The field is continually widening, and with the increasing number of laborers, the expenditure must increase year by year. In view of the advancement of the work, and the addition of the Mission in Sweden, the Committee ask for not less than \$200,000 to meet the demands of the coming year. shiall be reased where the second

### COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

A new district has been formed, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, and south and west of those States, called the Middle District, with head-quarters in Cincinnati. Rev. J. French, formerly District Secretary of the Southern District, has been appointed to this new field. Rev. H. A. Smith, formerly in the service of the Union in Western and Central New York, has been appointed District Secretary of the Southern District. Rev. C. F. Tolman has aided Mr. Osgood, disabled by ill health. A new district is contem-plated, to be called the South Western District, and composed of Missouri and contiguous States, with licad-quarters at St. Louis.

The Eastern District has been under the care of the Assistant Secretary. Received from donations and logacies, \$69,657.14. Increase in donations, \$4,423.91 ; increase in contributing churches, 21. The average of donations, as compared trict, is a fraction less than fifty cents per

Mr. Dodge, of the Central District, has travell-ed 12,200 miles, visited 153 churches, and attendgirl had scarcely strength to swallow, but she soon felt refreshed, and ate with such avidity that 449 have contributed during the year. The whole

mal school, 85. Contributions, 1200 rupees.

MAULMAIN BURMAN MISSION.

Rev. Messrs. J. M. Haswell and James F. Noris and their wives.

1 t 🔪

Native preachers, Ko Shwa A, pastor at Maulnain, Ko Oung Men, Moung Reuben and others. Outstations, Amherst, Cawhlike and Shway-

Mr. and Mrs. Norris, now on their way to Burnah, are to be associated with Mr. Haswell. Four native preachers reside in Maulmain, besides the native pastor. They go daily from honse to house and to places of public resort, preaching to all who will listen. Beside their labors in the town, they visit the adjacent and distant villages, travelling as far as Amherst, seventy miles distant. Added to the church by baptism, 8; restored, 1; died, 5; present number, 130. There are two Anglo Vernacular boys' schools, containing 130 pupils, and two girls' schools, numbering 50 each, in which instruction is given wholly in Burmesc. An English service is held every Sab bath evening and a weekly prayer meeting; also, an English Sabbath school, of 40 pupils. Added by baptism to the English church, 3; by letter, 1; present number, 18. A brick chapel is in process of erection. A Tamil Scripture reader goes about town daily, reading and explaining the Bible to his countrymen, and conducts a Tamil service on the Sabbath.

A native preacher is stationed at Amherst. One has been baptized. Present number of the church, 11. There is also a school numbering 40 or 50 pupils; they all attend the Sabbath school and public worship.

To be Continued.

#### From the Watchman and Reflector.

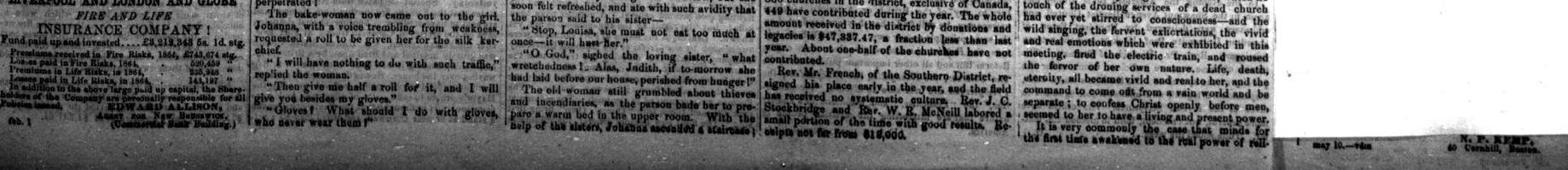
MEN OF OUR TIMES.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

We have written the name of a man who has had a more marked influence on our late national history than any other one person who could be mentioned. No man has been more positively active in bringing on that great moral and political agitation whose issues have been in scencs and events which no American can ever forget. When we think it was begun by one man singlehanded, alone, unfriended, despised and poor, we must feel in advance that such a man came of no common stock, and possessed no common elements of character. We are interested to inquire after the parentage and the early forming causes which have produced such results and in Mr. Garrison's case he frankly ascribes all that he is, or has ever been or done, to the training, cxample and influence of a mother whose early history and life-long character were of uncommon interest She was born of English stock, in the province of New Bronswick, and grew up in that lethargic state of society which has received not an imoulse or a new idea since the time of Queen Anne. Her parents attended the Established Church, and drank the Queen's health on all proper occasions, and observed the gradual growing up of a beautiful and spirited daughter with tran-quil satisfaction. At the age of eighteen this young girl, with a party of gay companions, went from curiosity to attend the religious services of some itinerating Baptists, who were startling the dead echoes of that region by a style of preaching, praying and exhorting, such as never had been heard there before. They were commonly denominated ranters, and the young people promised themselves no small amusement from the pectacle of their extravagances.

But the beautiful and gay girl carried unknown and dormant in her own nature the elements of an earnest and lofty religious character, which no touch of the droning services of a dead church had ever yet stirred to consciousness—and the

able Transate Whan only ping man



membe