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

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

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ngs, Liverpool.

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The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the followin highly satisfactory results were shown:
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the bus ness is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase some of the existing and of many of the recently defunc

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the mojety of its advance.

moiety 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 of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,854 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus: ns Assured. New Premiur

£48,764 17 0 A 100 M 95,650 9 11 181,504 10 6 19.854 The remarkable ncrease in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

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

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Insurance against Accidents OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY Of Hartford, Coan.

CAPITAL (paid up and securety invested), \$500,000. THE full amount Insured may be secured in case of Fatal Accident, or a weekly compensation for any accident resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordinary Premiums as follows:—

50 00 Extra prem. required for Special Risks.

Every person ought to be Insured !- None are fre Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been al-eady paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten housand Policies issued.

No Medical Examination required.

The best and most respectable references given. All

No Medical Examination required.

The best and most respectable references given. An elasses of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies issued for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled in New Brunswick currency, and every information afforded by

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102 Prince Wm. Street,

Agent for New Brunswick.

LORIELARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194.

DOLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New
Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in
rofits, and every information afforded on application to

W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St.,
Oct 12—vy

Opposite Commercial Bank.

INTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.,

Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.

RW BRUNSWICK AGENCY—7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, St. Joha.

OLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation profits. he average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-for the past nine years, amount to 44% per cent. aforances of the first respectability, and any other in-matica given by let 15, 1865—v W. J. STARS, Agent.

THE ENIGMA OF LIFE.

How full of mystery is life!

A troublous and bewildering maze,

A night with but few guiding rays, A volume with enigmas rife.

The wicked thrive, the virtuous meet

Wealth and not worth insures respect,

With poverty and cold neglect;

And folly sits in wisdom's seat.

Like puzzling hieroglyphics seem

And scenes are ever passing by,

Sorrow, misfortune, pain and care,

Are seen, alas! no longer there.

Faith is the anchor of the soul,

It leads us to the God of love,

The purest good from every ill;

In meek submission let us bow.

The past is dark, the future dim,

A tangled web the present seems;

And we will calmly trust in Him.

Unclouded shall our vision be.

And full of wisdom will appear

The intricacies of the past.

Now through a glass we darkly see,

And therefore fail his plans to trace;

But when we meet him face to face,

Then knowledge perfected will cast

Its radiance o'er this earthly sphere;

SUNNY HOMES.

" One small spot

THE HOME OF WEDDED LOVE.

Where my t'red mind may rest and call it home! There is a magic in that little word;

There is a spot, even in this sad world, which

is supremely blest -a spot brighter, dearer, sweet-

all its tender ties and sunny memories. It de-

pends not on rank or title, on wealth or name, but

on those affections of the heart which bind the

It is Jeremy Taylor who says that "the first

blessing which God gave to man was society;

that society was marriage; and that marriage

a blessing." Single life may have its advantages,

but married life has in it more of friendship and

of safety, more of love and pure enjoyment.

Single life, like a fly in the heart of an apple.

and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the

ness from every flower, and sends out colonies,

and feeds the world, and obeys kings, and keeps

order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes

the interest of mankind, and is that state of good

things to which God hath designed the present

constitution of the world." What a dull place

this earth would be without the fact and the in-

finence of wedded life! What security could we

have for the culture, the refinement, and the

elevation of society, or where would be the

guarantee for social purity and happiness? The

influences which raise man from savage life, are

indispensable to save him from relapsing into it.

But for the ties and the more than magic power

of domestic life, society would become dismem-

bered, the race degenerate, and barbarism again

It was no vulgar mind which conceived and

drew the following contrast: "There is a place

on the earth where pure joys are unknown, from

which politeness is banished, and has given place

to selfishness, contradictions, and half-veiled in-

sults. Remorse and inquietude, like furies that

are never weary of assailing, torment the inhabi-

tants. Tois place is the house of a wedded pair

who have no mutual love nor even esteem. There

is a place on the earth to which vice has no en-

trance-where the gloomy passions have no em-

pire-where pleasure and innocence live constant-

y together-where cares and labors are delightful

-where every pain is forgotten in reciprocal ten-

derness -- where there is an equal enjoyment of the

past, the present, and the future. It is the house,

too, of a wedded pair, but of a pair who, in wed-

Nor can it be denied that the home of wedded

ove is made all the sunvier and all the happier

by the presence of infant life; while for the pre-sence and protection of this infant life, the most beautiful provision has been made in the depth

and intensity of maternal love. To borrow the

words of a distinguished philosopher: "How

common is it to see a young woman in the gayest

period of life, who has spent her days in mirth and her nights in profound sleep, without solici-

tude or care, all at once transformed into the

careful, the solicitous, the watchful nurse of her

dear infant; doing nothing by day but gazing

upon it, and serving it in the meanest offices; by

night depriving herself of sound sleep for months

that it may be safe in her arms. Forgetful of

herself, her whole care is centred in this little ob-

ject. Such a sudden transformation of her whole

habits, occupations, and turn of mind, if we did

not see it every day, would appear a more won-derful metamorphosis than any that Ovid has

Of all our human affections, this maternal love

is the strongest and the most enduring. The love

of offspring is inherent in our humanity; and

though it would be the extreme of folly to count

it a curse to be childless, who can describe her

emotions who is "the joyful mother of children?"
Nay, what a poor dull world this would be with-

loves his children, how many delicious accents

nake his heart dance in the pretty conversation

of these dear pledges—their childishness, their stammering, their little angers, their insocence, their imperfections, their necessities, are so many little emanations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their person and society." Their every motion seems to be the expression of the freer and the purer buoyancy of their little hearts, while their very lispings fall upon the ear like notes of richer music.

link the nations to her throne.

lock, are lovers still."

described."

dwells in sweetness, but sins alone and is confined.

family circle in sympathy and love.

It is a mystic circle that surrounds Comforts and virtues never known beyond The hallowed limits."

But through each cloud God's promise gleams,

Then like wise children, to his will

It links us to the world above;

Whose hand doth all events control.

He will evolve-we know not how-

In quick succession throng our path ;

O who shall solve for anxious minds

The problems which this life suggests ?

The pole-star which the spirit finds?

Where is the shrine where reason rests,

Loved ones, once gathered round our hearth,

Strange and disordered as a dream.

The characters before our eye;

LIP CHARLES IN A VISITOR CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

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

New Series, Vol. IV., No. 8. Whole No. 164.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

there might have been seen standing under the walls of the Convent of Nimptsch a covered wag Having left them for a time to attend the Diet gon, with two strong, sturdy fellows, who were of Augsberg, he took up his abode on the hill o. could they be doing there amid the darkness and the silence which reigned around? Within these walls there was a number of ladies, who had be-come disgusted with conventual life. They had written to Martin Luther, revealing the state of their feelings, and expressing an ardent desire to combination this! But it has in it a profounder make their escape. Luther at once resolved to effect their freedom. His plan was well and wisely laid; the only difficulty was how to carry it out. It was a perilous undertaking, and mighty issues were involved. Having agreed by previous correspondence that these sisters should hold themselves ready for flight at a certain hour on the afore-mentioned night, he got Leonard Koppe, a distinguished councillor of the city of Torgan, to undertake the work of carrying them off. They met in one of their rooms, and awaited with throbbing hearts the arrival of their deliverer. At the hour appointed Koppe was on the spot. One after another these nuns let themselves down from the window of the room into the vard. Between this vard and the waggon without there was a wall, over which they were helped by Koppe's son in-law, whom he had taken with him, carried quietly to the waggon, and each seated by herself in an empty herring barrel, as an expedient to prevent suspicion and discovare free of the convent on their way to Wittemberg. Two days were spent in the journey; and on the third day the waggon, with its nine freed women, stood at the door of the old Augustinian of his father's death. His cup of bliss was not on the third day the waggon, with its nine freed Monastery. Ere the sound of the horse's hoofs had died upon his ear, Luther rushed from within to the gate, and, embracing each of these ransomed sisters in his manly arms, he offered them his hearty congratulations on their deliverance

and safe arrival. Of the future history of these ladies we have here nothing more to say than that one of them, Katharine von Bora, became, a few years afterwards, the wedded wife of the great German Reformer. That notorious monk, who has thrown away his frock and his cowl, is now, at the mature age of forty two, leading home his chosen but Luther the Father. What gushes of feeling bride, and the bells of Wittemburg are ringing are here! What agony, and yet what tenderness out their merry peal on the auspicious event. Luther was happy in his marriage, and it became its solemn silence, we see the loving father on with him a maxim that one of the greatest of his bended knee, in mighty intercession with God God's gifts is a pious, amiable wife, who fears on behalf of this his dayling child. He pleads God, loves her home, with whom one may live in peace, and in whom one may entirely confide. the will of God. And how did Luther demean We Englishmen have known Luther rather as a himself in this hour of sad bereavement! As he Reformer than as a man; but now we look for a bent each day over her lifeless get lovely form, moment into his heart, and watch the play of his he could speak only of her glorified spirit. When feelings in the narrower and more hallowed circle she was being laid in her coffin, his sorrowing er than all the rest and that spot is nome, with of domestic life. A dash of sadness, approach heart found relief in these bright and beauteous ing almost to melancholy, had in earlier days on- words: "You, dear love, you will tise again, and tered into his character, which in riper years shine like a star, yea, as the sun;" and then turngave way to something sunnier and happier in ing to his wife, who stood at his side bathed in his mental constitution, while his heart became tears, he said, "Dear Katherine, we should not one deep fountain of pure and tender feeling, lament; we have dismissed a saint, a living saint whose rich gushings so overflowed and spread as for heaven." Did ever scene surpass this is Did to touch every one who came in contact with him. the human heart ever more truly reveal itself was confederate by God himself, and hallowed by If poetry has its "enclosed beauties"-its "sheltered garden-beds of curious flowers, not to be judged by comparison with the open landscape, with the piety of the saint and 10 3 but to be visited and enjoyed for their own particular charms," so it is in domestic life. The being from the man in the bosom of his family. useful bee, builds a house, and gathers sweet-His public and his private life may not inaptly be compared with the natural and the ornamental in painting. In the one the appeal is to the heart, while in the other all strikes the eye and speaks to the imagination.

In domestic peace and conjugal affection-those surest fountains of earthly happiness-Luther found new sources of satisfaction and delight, and for them he was wont to leave those severer studies to which he was devoted. All his spare moments he spent with his "dear and amiable Katha," who was ever ready to receive him with open arms, and with a smile which spoke of more of Universal Government," and the interest exci than earthly joy. There you see him seated by ted by its discussion, induce us to place before her side, receiving every possible expression of our readers a condensed report of the argument her tenderest affection, amusing him by her child- and salient ideas. of the most perfect humorist, and then pouring a world. flood of information and truth over her mind: now discoursing grandly and gravely on things divine, and then having recourse to music, either of Christians, each in the administration of it. singing some more acceptable piece, or playing on his favourite instrument. His spirit grew evermore sunny, and his humour ever became more lightsome in Kate's society; nor did he ever afterwards fail to show this cheeerful elevarow. Christianity is not another name for moroseness and melancholy. She requires none of her into our hearts and our homes, she puts into everything the element of a true blessedness, and sheds over the whole of our earthly scene the sunshine of those higher skies, whose brightness is anclouded and everlasting.

arms, the fountain of his heart burst open, and ments, smooth teart of mags and bas out gushed the fulness of a newer and more peculiar joy. His love became yet more refined and more fervent; and all the more endeared and all the more delightful was the union of the happy pair. His wife never liked him to leave home tion was pressing heavily upon him, could not endure that she should be out of his presence studied, will aid in the solution of the vexed ques

even for one short hour, must have been a man in whom there was a heart of flesh, and whose moral sensibilities were exquisitely fine.

But we must not lose the father in the husband. Luther's love of his children was most tender and devoted. At home he freely mingled with them in their sports and pastimes, and when absent he had them in his heart, and his affections entwined all the more closely around with Baptists, the ordinance of baptism is the

It was on the night of Good Friday, 1523, that them. He was ever seeking to sun his own soul, that he might shed light and gladness over them. equal to some more daring enterprise. What Coburn the loveliness of the spot being favorable to study and reflection; and which being in itself a kind of Mount Sinai, he converted into a hill of Zion, and there, to use his own words, "set up three tabernacies, one for the Psalms, one for the Prophets, and another for Esop." Strange philosophy. Much of holy joy and strength as he derived from the study of the inward life and experience of the inspired poets, and intense as was his delight in perusing the readings and the sayings of the old Hebrew prophets, he felt that there were moments in which his whole man called for recreation and diversion; and in fable or in song, he seeks and finds the needed relief. On that hill of Coburg he sits and sings till his heart becomes buoyant as an angel; and then he takes his pen in hand to write to his little boy a letter, in which he describes a delicious garden, where children dressed in gold are playing together, gathering apples, pears, cherries, and plums, singing, dancing, and making merry, and riding on pretty ponies, with gold bridles and silver saddles. True that in his domestic affections he found something better for his recreation than Esop, but still there were those within his home circle whom he had to amuse and to inas an expedient to prevent suspicion and discov-struct, and for both these purposes the fable ery on their way back. 'Tis done. The nuns served him well. In the midst of his sublime work he could turn aside and be cheerful as the

day, playful as a child. without its bitter ingredient. His eldest daughter died within a year of her birth, and over the couch of his loved Magdalene, then in her fourteenth year, and like some more beautiful bud just bursting into blossom, we see him bending with untold anxiety, watching every change in her features, revealing to her, in his every look and smile, his immost heart, speaking to her of heaven with its unfading loveliness, and assuring her of joys pure and unending above the sky. It is in a scene like this that we see far down into and love! As we enter that sick chamber amid

Never was manly fortitude more perfectly united with womanly tenderness—the love of the father

The dark cloud gradually rolled away, and the light shone out as brightly as before; and to life's man on the open stage of the world is another last moment Luther's home was one of the sunniest spots on earth.

> THE CHURCH AND HUMAN GOVERN-MENT.

REV. J. D. FULTON'S SERMON.

Other duties prevented us from giving even an outline report of the sermon of Rev. J. D. Fulton at the time of its delivery, as one of a series o. discourses on "Baptist Principles," under the auspices of the " Social Union.

The subject, " A Baptist Church the Architype

like questions, or showing him a piece of embroi- Starting with the idea that the thoughts of God dery in which she was labouring to produce a are exhibited in His physical and moral creations, portrait of her better self, or reminding him of and that these indicate His purposes, the preach the friends to whom he had forgotten to write, or er finds in the demogratic elements which charac comforting him in some moment of constitutional terized the primitive, apostolic churches, and despondency, or repeating to him appropriate which exist in their legitimate successors,—the passages from the Bible, or assuring him that he Baptist churches, -an expression of the purpose and no cause for anything but calm confidence of God, not only as to the form of a church bu and inward joy. He is playful as a child now as to the form of political government which answering her questions with the wit and the fun eventually will be adopted by the christianized

> The primitive churches were as we learn from the Acts of the Apostles, distinct congregation affairs independent of the rest, but all united by the common faith and allegiance, the only recog

nized Head of the church. Each church chose, by a vote of all its mem bers, its officers, who derived their authority and tion of soul in the depth of suffering and of sor- wisdom from their Lord. Each church was the equal of the other, each was related to the other by mutual love and respect for the guidance of her disciples to wrap themselves in a winding- the Spirit given to all, but each was a democracy sheet, and to walk through this bright world in a complete in itself. From this democratic form shroud. She has come down from heaven to there was an apostacy, whereby the churches make earth happy; and the moment we receive were united under a monarchical form of government whose highest development is the Roman Catholic church. By subsequent development and protestations were formed the Episcopal, the Methodist and the Presbyterian churche either copied in part the Romish church, or adopt When Luther's first-born was placed in his ed the political forms of the established govern

The democracy of the Baptist churches not only expresses God's idea of church government, but by inference of human government. Therefore it is to be expected, what is historically true, that Baptist churches should emphasize with greater but on the most urgent need, and he never left his loved one but with a feeling of regret. The man who could speak of his "dear rib" as not only "gentle, kind, and obedient in all things," far beyond his hopes, but as one for whom he cherished the very strongest affection, whom he government. Roger Williams supplied to the loved more than himself, and for whom he was Puritan commonwealths the element which they ready to die rather than that any harm should needed,—liberty of conscience. Constantine, in ready to die rather than that any harm should happen to her and her children; the man who declared that he would not exchange his poverty with her for the riches of Crossus; that he would laland took up the thought of God as expressed out the presence and the play of children! Their not exchange his Kate for the whole kingdom of line the primitive churches, and developed not only life is a kind of perpetual sunshine, and they are everywhere diffusing around them a sort of universal gladness. "No one can tell but he that

The religious revivals in the West are extensive and vigorous.

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 8.

The which initiates a man into the church, an publicly proclaims his faith in Christ. And th policy of reconstruction should demand of the South that before it is readmitted its citizen should be able to write, and to read the constitu tion of the United States, and publicly proclain their love for the government.

The practice of Baptist churches may aid in deciding the question of suffrage. All the members of a church, men and women, black and white, have equal rights, therefore all vote. A Baptist church is a democracy, where each one has an appropriate place and share in the responsibilities of the government. The unity of the church is secured by the obedience of all to Christ, as revealed in the New Testament. Therefore a Baptist church, while it suffers women to vote, does not permit them to publicly preach or teach in the church.

Such is the outline of a sermon which commanded the attention of a large congregation. That the ideas of the preacher will command the assent of all Baptists is scarcely to be expected. but they may suggest to some that our principles are more thoroughly founded on the thought of God, and more intimately related to the future of Christianity and civilization, than they have supposed. Our only criticism is, that while the sermon expressed many forcible truths, it did not prove that God, in revealing a form of church order, also ordained it as a model for civil govern-

But the subject is timely and worth thinking about, and we thank our reverend brother for calling attention to it. We hope that as the pastor of an efficient Baptist church and the preacher to the largest congregation in Boston, he may find a practical illustration of the truthfulness of his ideas in the growth and efficiency of his own church. Such an object is worth the concentration of all his energies in preaching the truth to the throng of people who every Sabbath fill Tremont Temple, and to whom the Gospel is proclaimed with a marked point and yitality .-Watchman and Reflector.

THE MORALS OF THE THEATRE.

The Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal church was crowded lately, on the occasion of the delivery of Rey. Mr. Hatfield's second animadversion upon the theatres.

In opening his discourse the speaker briefly reviewed his previous sermon on this subject, in which he avowed first, that the theatres had had a notoriously bad reputation for two thousand years q second, that it is not changed; third, that the theatre exercises a bad influence on the neighborhood in which it is located; fourth, that the character of actors is marked and significantly bad; fifth, it is bad otherwise. The speaker appealed to young men, whether they would like to see their sisters associating with actresses and have actors visiting them and proposing to marry them. The theatre, he said, had always flourish ed best in times of general profligacy and corruption. Never did the theatre flourish as when those powers were in their decline, and when Paris was in the midst of revolution and was a mass the tendency of the theatre was to make men effeminate and bad, and in an intelligent, virtuous, and pious community, it must languish. Next, he asserted that there is not the slightest reason for hope that there can ever be any improvement in the stage or its associations. The bar in the theatre may be abolished, but there will always be one near enough for the thirsty portion of the audience to go out between the acts for drinks. The greatest care may be used regarding the admision of improper persons, but the painted Jezebels, who are the chief attraction of the stage. are always sure to be there. A committee of the English Parliament, considering this subject, said nothing could be done to improve the theatro except burn it down. The theatre cannot be reformed because it is supported by people who are in quest of impure excitement, and are willing to pay for it. Even respectable people, he said like to go into the uncertain territory between virtue and vice, and the theatre, pandering to this taste and kindling the fires of unholy passions. was supported by them. Were its profanity, salacions jests, and impure intonations, no more heard, people would as soon buy tickets for a prayer meeting or a Methodist love-feast. He wished it understood that he was dealing with the theatre, not the opera; but if the facts he stated hit the opera, so much the worse for it. Finally, he made an earnest appeal to young men to stay away from the theatre, in which case every theatre would die in six months. He had no petty spite against these poor wretches who made their living by pandering to the vices of others, but wished to save young men from their snares. He, therefore, warned young men that attendance upon the theatre would involve a loss of time, familiarize with vice, and generally demoralize them .- Chicago Tribune.

DAILY PRAYER.—An aged minister once gave some advice to a young Christian. It was this: Never neglect, never forget secret daily prayer. t is here that the Christian always loses ground. Neglect this, and you cannot fail to grow cold and indifferent. Never let a day pass over your head without earnest prayer."

The good old man is dead, but the words he uttered may serve as a warning to more than one. especially to the young. Never neglect secret prayer. Are you busy! Do you excuse vonrself because you are so hurried every day? Remember who gives you time. Are you well and strong? Thank God for health. Are you sick? Surely your heart must frame petitions to him who holds life and death in his hand. Are you exposed to temptations? There is no safeguard ike prayer. Have you neglected this duty? Take up again the broken threads. Have you never begun? "Life is short, and time is fleeting." Do not neglect secret prayer.

A LOST LIVETIME. - A young man was convert-

ed during an illness which proved fatal, though this was not apprehended when he seemed to give his heart to Christ. When his physician announced an unfavorable change in his condition, he expressed entire resignation, and requested his friends to sing a hymn expressive of that feeling. An hour or two after, in the silence of the room, he was heard to say, "Lost! lost! lost! This surprised the mother, and caused the immediate inquiry, "My son, are your hopes feeble?"
"No, mother; but O, my lost lifetime! I'm twenty four, and, until a few weeks since, nothing has been done for Christ, and everything for myself and my pleasures. My companions will think I've made a profession in view of death. O, that I could live to meet this remark, and do something, to show my sincerity, and to redeem my lost, lost, lost life!"

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

Corner of Prince William and Church Street, 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

Secular and Religious Miscellany. The following are the Baptist statistics of Mas-

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family

It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

sachusetts, as presented in the annual report of the convention :- churches, 264; pastors, 198; ordained ministers, 299; baptized, 1,221; present membership, 35,760; students for the ministry, 32; money raised for religious uses, \$592,298.

BISHOP COLENSO.—The reply of Bishop Colenso to an address which had been presented to him from D'Urban. Natal, on his arrival in the colony, has been published. He protests strongly that what he had done in England was done not merely as a Christian man, but expressly as a member of the United Church of England and Ireland. He dwells at great length on the Queen's supremacy in the Church, maintaining that whether it was called Erastian or not, it was neverthcless the law of the Church, to which all members were bound. One advantage of it was, that it was not the clergy who dictated the doctrine or laws of the Church, but the progressive opinions of the laity, acting through the Legislatures. The possibility of this was of vital importance to its permanence, to its retaining its hold upon the masses of the community. Lately a new form of subscription, admitting more freedom of opinion, had been adopted. It was for those who disapproved of a church with so great latitude of opinion-but he trusted there were not many - to secede and form a Church of South Africa or any other they thought proper. In conclusion, the Bishop alluded to the expressions of sympathy he had received from fellow-labourers in the same or in similar fields - Bishop Hinds and the deans of St. Paul's and Westminster-and claimed for himself and them that they were the true conservatives of the Church of England.

UNION AMONG PRESBYTERIANS.-The Union Committee, consisting of the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian, the Reformed Presbyterian, and the English Presbyterian Committees, met in Edinburgh on Dec. 27th, and had a harmonious and effective meeting. The negotiations are reported to be proceeding hopefully. Dr. Nott, of Union College, New York, died on the 29th ult., in the 93d year of his age. 10 He

The English market for colonial lumber is unusually good. This will go far to help us over the Reciprocity trouble.

was a very superior man.

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, whose name so widely known in connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, has been crated a baronet. This is said to be the first time a baronetcy has been given to a Scottish professor or to a medical practitioner in Scot-

Check forgeries have been very common in Boston of late, and very successful. In one day four Boston banks paid out about \$19,000 to bearers of forged checks.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.—It was stated at a recent meeting of the County Medical Society, that the number of known suicides in New York and of corruption, there were no less than twenty- Brooklyn alone, is about one hundred per annum; eight theatres in that city. This showed that and it is believed that at least an equal number take place every year, which never come to the knowledge of the public. It was also stated that the attempts of not less than a hundred would-be suicides to put an end to their existence, are an

SAD ACCIDENT.-About a week ago, a man named McBurnie, belonging to Tatamagouche, met with a shocking death. He was sitting on a sled load of hay, and falling down in front, got entangled, with his head dragging on the ground. The horse became frightened, ran off, and the unfortunate man's head was bruised and manufed in a horrible manner. He only survived his injuries a few hours. It is said that the man was under the influence of intoxicating liquor at the time.-Pictou Chronicle.

SHIPWRECKS .- The loss during the late storms of between 300 and 400 ships has been reported by the Receiver of Wrecks, and this terrible list is being daily supplemented. Several very sad disasters are reported. One is the loss of the Li-verpool clipper ship Hannah More, which was wrecked on Lundy Island, the captain, four mates, and 13 scamen being drowned. The other casualty occurred to one of the great Yarmouth lifeboats, which while engaged in saving life, capsized, and 12 of her crew perished.

I oung ladies should converse with their female friends as if they were talking to gentlemen; and with gentlemen as though they were conversing

Mexico has had during the last forty years hirty-seven forms of government, and seventy Presidents: it has also had two hundred revolutions. What are such a changeable people worth? Three hundred of the two thousand post offices

re-opened in the Southern States have received post-mistresses, because the men could not take the test oath. The village post-mistress, we suppose, supplies the place of a newspaper A sensible New York judge recently awarded

\$3,000 damages, to prove to a driver of a fast horse that he must keep out of the way of foot travellers. A masonic lodge in Poland has excommunica-

ted the pope, because when a man he joined the masons, but since he became pope has excommunicated them. The conspirators who assassinated President

Lincoln, Dr. Mudd, Spangler and O'Laughlin, oc-cupy the room of the Dry Tortugas, and are menial servants. Dr. Mudd, since his late attempt at escape, is behaving as a " good boy." at a The new Governor, Gen. Storks, has taken

charge of Jamaica. One hundred and fifty political prisoners are yet to be tried. Counsel for Mrs. Gordon, whose busband was executed by the English authorities, has arrived from London Mrs. Greene, daughter of Copley, the artist,

and sister of Lord Lyndburst, of England, died in Boston, Feb. 2d, aged 95 years. She was one of the last relics of colonial times.

The Bark Fredonia, Capt. Burke, at great risk rescued some 200 people from the disabled ship Gratitude, and brought them safely to Beston. The merchants of that city have testified their appreciation of Capt. Burke's conduct by raising \$22,000 to be awarded as follows: \$5000 to Capt. Burke, \$600 to first mate, \$500 to second mate, \$200 to each of the crew of the bark Fredonia.—The balance to go to owner of bark for merchandize thrown overboard.

married and divorced in eight days.

A large number of vessels have been chartered to bring bamboo from Jamaica to New York, for the manufacture of paper. Paper is so high that bamboo has been experimented upon, and is found to produce a cheap and excellent article.

Three things only are essential to happiness, namely: something to do; something to love; and something to hope for.

iggs be Endowment Asserances. Partnership 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 likewise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings. The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Policy-holders. The iast declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year,