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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY., Capital \$500,000 - all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000. NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCY-7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial Bank, St. John.

Policies issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-

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W. J. STARR. CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

GOVERNOR—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow Subscribed Capital £600,000
Accumulated Fund 480,000

Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances.

Short Term Assurances.

The "City of Giasgow 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. olicy-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 sams assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fulicies participate from the date o their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in existence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, inly 13.—wpv ly Custom House Building. GEORGE THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B.

Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,843 5s. 1d, stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 " Losses paid in Life Kisks, in 1864, In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-holders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON,

AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-ings, Liverpool.

Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase of the last three years exceeds the entire business of 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

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. 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 Com-

pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the 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 : Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. No.

£48,764 17 0 95,650 9 11 181,504 10 6 161,848 18 4 297,560 16 8 887,752 6 8 12,354 3 4 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. upor

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. 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 or this side of the Atlantic.) APITAL (paid up and securely invested), \$500,000. Fatal action in disability, by payment of annual ordinary Tatal ac cident resulting pary Premium ary Premium as follows:—
\$500 at Death, or \$300 \$2 week, for \$300 \$2 annum. in disability

" 7 50 " T 50 " 10 00 Extra prem. required for Special Risks. Every person ought to be Insured!-None are free

from liability to Accident!!

Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been already pand by this Company to 1st April last, and over tenhousand Policies issued. ination 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 afforded by JAMES ROBERTSON, General Insurance Broker,
102 Prince Wm. Street,
Agent for New Brunswick.
St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. —v8m;

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1182. CAPITAL, . . . Insurances effected at the lower rates. C. W. WELDON,

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMANY. Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and evested Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$812,194

Policies issued at the lowest rates, payable, New Brunswick Currency, with an without particiption in profits, and every information afforded on applicating to

profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess S. Opposite Commercial Ba. BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON

French, \$2 each Term.

dies are instructed in the Principal's departation fee, \$4 a Term. Fuel 50 cents a Term for French extra. Further particulars furnishation.

C. SPURDEN, Principal.

A LBERTINE OIL. ... The Albertine Oil Company
have reduced the price of their burning Oil to Fiftylive Cents by the barrel. Apply to the
ALBERTINE OIL COMPANY,

33 Prime William Street.

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

Christian

New Series, Vol. IV., No. 17. Whole No. 173. SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

For the Christian Visitor. NOVA SCOTIA MICMAC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Sir,-At a meeting of the Committee of the Micmac Missionary Society, held here this afternoon it was agreed that the following interesting report from the missionary should be published in the denominational papers.

Donations for printing the new spelling book will be received by the Missionary or any member of committee. As the standing rule of the society is, "Owe no man any thing," the spelling book will not be published till a snm has been paid in sufficient to cover the whole expense of printing, (say eighty dollars.) Contributions sent by mail will be duly handed to the Treasurer.

Your insertion of the report will great oblige, Sir, yours, faithfully,

The principal event of the quarter is the com-

JAMES FARQUEIAR, Secretary of the Micmac Missionary Society. 76 Barrington St., Halifax, April 10th, 1866. FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT FOR 1866.

pilation of a First Reading Book in Micmac and English. A First Reading Book principally in Miemac, was published some years ago, which has been very useful in teaching the Indians to read. It is now out of print, and the demand for another has become urgent. The one now prepared, in order to meet the wants of the Indians, has been constructed in both languages; as the Indians in all directions are desirous of learning to read and to speak English. Every word and sentence is therefore explained in English, except a lesson at the close, taken from the Bible, embracing the 34th Psalm and the Lord's Prayer. It will thus be of use in teaching white people to speak Indian as well as in teaching Indians English, and will be of great service especially to those who wish to teach the Indians. In order to make it more interesting and useful, lessons are constructed of the names of our principal animals, birds, fishes and plants. The common English Alphabet has been used, simply marking the vowel sounds by accents, and in some of the first lessons, spelling the English as well as the Indian words as they are pronounced. As large type and accented letters are necessary, the printing will probably have to be done on the other side of the Atlantic. Not less than two thousand copies should be published, and an appeal must now be made in our asual way for means to meet the expense before the work can be sent to the Press.

Several missionary excursions have been made during the quarter, although the winter has been unfavourable for travelling. Indian families have been visited at Dartmouth, Mount Uniacke, Horton, Cornwallis and Aylesford. So far as kindness to the Missionary and attention to the Word of God is concerned. I have seen nothing to dishearten, but much to encourage us in our work.

I am thankful to be able to report again favorably respecting the new plan for obtaining support. The receipts of the quarter, have amounted to three hundred and twenty-three dollars, thirtynine cents. Our usual annual meeting at Halifax was omitted this year; no missionary meetings in behalf of the object have been held any where during the quarter; nor do I remember to have made any particular allusions to it publicly, and but two collections have been taken up by meamounting to two dollars forty three cents. I have received a number of deeply touching letters, often anonymous, from christian friends, encouraging me to be "steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord," and enclosing donations to the mission, varying from fifty cents to twenty-five dollars. A few extracts from these letters will interest our friends and show the writers that their donations have been received. and their expressions of christian sympathy appreciated. I give the initials of their names when

Jan. 2, from D. A. S. " Enclosed find five dolars for your mission. May God bless you and render you very strong to labor. May the Holy Spirit convert the Indians! There are many re minding God of his promises on your behalf. I trust your own family may all be brought into the fold of the Redeemer. I read your articles in the Visitor and other papers with profit. I preached with renewed fervor after reading the last Visitor. G—a, Jan. 14, from H. R. C., enclosing four dollars. "I hope you feel encouraged to still trust in the Lord, and to pursue the path of duty. pray that He may open the hearts of his people to assist you in your labors and that you may want for nothing."

Jan. 20. Halifax, " From a friend who sympathises with the Missionary to the Micmacs. He sends the enclosed (five dollars), for his acceptance, regretting his inability to do more, and wishing him God speed. P. E. Island, one dollar-" Dear Bro, accept

the enclosed from a debtor to the God of Missions, accompanied with prayers that He would pour rich spiritual blessings on your soul and labors." Feb. 17, four dollars. " Dear Sir, please accept the enclosed from one of whom may it be said a

last 'She hath done what she could.'" Feb. 4, two dollars fifty cents, signed "Nemo," This writer complains of spiritual bondage, despondency and gloom. He was sighing for deliverance and earnestly desired to be prayed for. Next to the "shout of religious joy," the "cry of spiritual distress," is most musical in the ear of Jehovah, and of angels in heaven, and of believers

I have been praying for this "prodigal." I trust the "fatted calf has been killed" on his behalf before this. If not, let him arise and go to his Father, See Luke xv. See Psalm li. See Psalm cxxx. Let him look to the Cross of Calvary and to the Lamb of God. See also Isaiah lv. I know by bitter experience how he feels. "I have tasted of the wormwood and the gall. My soul hath them still in remembrance and is humbled in me." But trust not in the prayers either of yourself or others, but in the intercession alone of Him who pleads our cause at the right hand of God. I have no idea who the writer referred to

is, or I would write him privately. Principal;
Classical and Mathematical Tutor to him, I take occasion to say that I do not wish yny persons to undertake to hire me to pray for The gift of God cannot be purchased with pney. See Acts viii. 20. I pray particularly suffering herself, did not desert her post in this universal trouble, and managed everywhere as comforting, relieving angel, had Helen's bed brought into her own room, that she might nurse projected to give, whatever may be the motives of the er. But let us look well to our motives, both both giving and receiving, otherwise we shall have "reward of our Father who is heaven," Mat. vi. 1. desire to receive from the hand of my Heaven ather what has been presented to Him as a "th offering," from hearts deeply importance of his goodness, and overnoons all strive and this was her eldest child, which she had named for my long for and this was her eldest child, which she had named for my long for the little Johanna and friendly greetings, the dear teacher delivering that he each message with sadder and more serious countries the middle of the thirt centh century; and the treatment into get in his corn-field.

At the beginning of April the air because middle of the thirt centh century; and this corn-field.

At the beginning of April the air because middle of the thirt centh century; and the treatment into get in his corn-field.

Why didn't you drive them out, and thus stop their doing further damage, instead of coming to tell me?" said Mr. Rice.

"I thought you would like to know they were are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation.

These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation of the translation. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation of the translation. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to the New Testament by the learned product of the translation. These are now acknowledged principles; and their application to

laid down by the Holy Apostle in his instructions | healthy from contagion only by daily exercise in and prayers, 2 Cor. viii. ix. Thus does the Holy the open air Spirit teach us to pray for our patrons. " Now He that ministereth seed to the sower, doth minister bread for your food and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness, being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness which causeth through us thanksgiving to God. For the administration of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also in many thanksgivings unto God. Whiles by the experiment of this ministration tribution unto them and to all men. And by their prayer for you, who long after you, for the exceeding grace of God in you. Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift!" 2 Cor. ix. .0-15.

Here are the noble principles of the gospel respecting giving and receiving for charitable objects. Here are our example and warrant for praying gospel motives abound in the riches of liberality death; but come, let us go to bed." toward us and in behalf of the poor.

Thanks to the sender of five beautiful little pic-God and man, as large sums. " If there be first a Helen. willing mind, it is accepted according to what a

March 5. P. E. Island. F. B., enclosing ran quickly along the corridor. twenty-five dollars from Gen. W., (England); the letter, written from Shediac, (Nov. 30, 1855). I forthwith enclosed it to Capt. L., in one to my when he opened my letter so he posted it 'right off,' and it came back to us from Capt. L., my father saying in explanation to me that he deemed without reading it, as he had as much missionary work on hand as he could manage. Well, I reported it to him, telling him him that I knew that, show him the Lord's answers to faithful prayer. 'new plan.' So back again came your letter me kiss you." this mail, and with a five pound Bank of England note, ' for Mrs. Rand and the children, not for the loved one. mission, as you seem to deprecate asking me for assistance thereto, I having my own pet missions to cherish.' This is an extract from his letter.

"I think I told you that he (the writer's father, Gen. W.,) gives everything to God's cause and lives on very little himself. The Ragged School, the Bible Women and Bible Society, being his favorite objects."

The letter referred to, which by the kindness the Atlantic so many times, was made the means of bringing another five pound Bank of England note. Thus writes another friend from England -Capt. Orlebar "I did at last venture to send a copy of your letter (to Mrs. B.) with a summary of the mission drawn up from memory, to Mrs. M. W., and to Gen. W., her husband. They both read it and back my letter came with a five pound note, and their expressions of sympathy with you. thank you for giving me the right hand of fellowship, I shall ever feel a deep interest in you and yours, and trust that you will abound in love still more and more, and be strengthened by the Holy Spirit. May the Lord give you souls for your hire and make your work among the Indians blessing to yourself and to them.

The whole amount received from London with the above letter, was fifty-six dollars and 25 cents. I shall add no remarks of my own upon the preceding extracts, except that our friends will I way, is much more agreeable, and better calculated to awaken "abundant thanksgivings to God, than some of the ways we have resorted to in

"My soul shall make her boast in the Lord." The humble shall hear thereof and be glad, Psalm xxxiv. 2: S. T. RAND. Hantsport, N. S. April 5th. 1866.

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO THE LIGHT.

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

CHAPTER IV.

Who would not be so sweetly saved As thou from hatred, sin and scorn; By human ills no more enslaved, Resting against the eternal morn!

The winter passed rapidly and unheeded by Johanna. The society of so many girls, the approval and love of her teachers, made all the dark sides of the boarding school bright to her; through premature sorrow and privations, she had also become indifferent to the trifling agreeable delights of life, which the other children so often painfully regretted. Herr Baldinus, who inquired after her from time to time, heard only good of her, and ascribing this favorable change of her character to himself and his admonitious, looked on her with less sullen eye. March was inclement and raw, and brought back violently the cough, which had already housed in the institution during the winter. At tea-table, bread spread over with grease or rancid butter was now substituted for the warm, salutary soup, however thin it might be. In no long time the distemper broke out in all its violence, and soon assumed a nervous character, confining in bed the greatest part of the children; nearly all the teachers were seized with it, and the school had to be wholly suspended. The few healthy pensioners had now full liberty to roam about, among whom, Johanna, quite well, spent nearly the whole day in the garden, field and wood, just after her heart's desire. Every shooting blade of grass, every snow-drop and violet was greeted by her with loud rejoic-

The cheerful Hedwig generally accompanied her, and although often diverting with her fancies and tricks, was yet no compensation for the gentle, pious words of Helen, for which Johanna often longed, but felt, alas, she might never again en-joy. Helen's case was so bad, as she heard, that she was not permitted to leave her bed, or be in the least agitated. Miss Tempelhof, who although suffering herself, did not desert her post in this

One evening as Johanna and Hedwig were returning from an adjacent hill, where they had

Visilor.

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 17.

for reading and reference; but it is not always

judiciously made. See Jno. 7: 53 and 8: 1. 1

Cor. 10: 33 and 11: 1; 13: 1; 14: 1. Phil.

And the breaking up of the Bible into frag-

minishes the force of a passage as a whole, and,

in some minds at least, is adapted to produce

confusion and misapprehension. Often, when

correctly punctuated, verses are found separated

by only a comma; as Mat. 26: 3 and 4, 6 and 7,

14 and 15, 60 and 61, 67 and 68; five instances

in one chapter; and seven may be found in the

next chapter. (See Revised N. T.) And some-

times they are torn asunder where there is no

pause at all; as Ps. 96: 12 and 13: 98: 8 and 9.

In the Revised Testament, these evils are avoid-

ed by a careful and judicious division into para-

graphs, according to the sense. And the desired

advantages for reading and reference are secured,

by indicating the chapter with the usual Roman

capitals at its commencement and at the top of

each right-hand page; and the verses, by placing

its number at the beginning of each verse, in

By this arrangement, and a careful and tho-

give our attention as we read; that we may un-

and may hide his word prayerfully in our hearts,

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

preaching, and shortly afterwards was deeply con-

victed of sin, of his fallen nature, and of his ac-

tual transgression. He became diligent in his at-

Dr. Clarke to pray with him, and for him; he

did so : and when he learned how long he had

thus mourned, and saw his apparent sincerity and

earnestness, he secretly wondered at God's so long

withholding a manifestation of pardon from such

bitter, such deep repentance; he charged not

God foolishly; but rather, on finding after oft-

God judge between you and it."

A gentleman attended Dr. Adam Clarke's

and be led forth with joys in his ways.

at the point required.

partaken of their simple repast of bread and butter, they saw the carriage of a doctor standing justify so radical a separation as that of chapters before the house.

in the ordinary printed form. "There must be somebody very sick," said Hedwig, "that the physician has been called so meuts by printing it in separate verses, and thus disuniting what is closely connected in sense, di-

A dim feeling of anguish seized Johanna, who drew nearer, and, the physician coming out of they glorify God for your professed subjection the house to ride away, asked the door-tender if unto the gospel of Christ and for your liberal disshe knew who was so sick. "It is probably Helen Vorn," replied the wo

man, "she has the consumption." Johanna perplexed, turned around to Hedwig and asked: "Do you know what the consumption is? can one die with it?"

"Indeed I think not," replied she, "the consumption is, I suppose, a gentle, painless disease, and giving thanks on behalf of those who from and even if never cured, a long time in bringing

Johanna was not comforted by this explanation She indeed lay down, but Helen's pale and sick tures of our beloved queen, in scarlet, and to the figure continually stood before her. All around other who sent twenty of the same, in blue, slept soundly, but Johanna was feverously hot-Postage stamps are always useful and are the the sweat poured from her forehead, and her same as cash. Small sums are as acceptable and heart beat audibly. She could endure it no small figures, in the upper part of the printed line as well pleasing, and sometimes more so, both to longer; she must know how it fares with her

She arose, drew on a light garment, and groman hath and not according to what he hath ping her way softly through the dormitory with outspread hands, opened the door cautiously, and

She could easily find Miss Tempelhof's room in writer's father. "I will tell you the fate of your the dark, and did not fear to irritate the good one by her intrusion. She opened the door noiselessly. Miss Tempelhof was not in the room. dear father, begging him to read it before posting Some other sick one was claiming her attention. it. However, he happened to be at a post office A night-lamp burned on the table which was covered with glasses and medicine vials. Near the teacher's bed stood a smaller one with drawn curtains, behind which Johanna heard a short himself to have been fortunate in having posted it breathing. She drew nearer, and softly asked "Helen are you asleep?" A white hand drew apart the curtains, and Helen's pale, wasted face looked out. As she perceived Johanna, a glad and did not mean it for a "begging letter," but to radiance overspread her features, and she cried:

"O Johanna, is it you!" am I once more to Because I had written to him so fully on your see you, my heart's child? come to me and let Johanna sobbing, embraced the neck of the

> "Comfort yourself, my heart," said Helen. we will yet be together a while; but you are cold and barefoot, come, my angel, creep into my bed. There, now put your arms closely around me, and then we will talk."

Johanna clung to her and said: "Helen, you seem very sick, yet you will not

"Yes, Johanna, I will soon die." "You say that so calmly; do you not fear death?

"Why should I fear? I go out of a world of sorrow to one of eternal joy. I find there my mother, many blessed dear people, and above all,

"Do you certainly know that, Helen?" "I know and believe it; because the Bible has assured me of it out of the mouth of the Saviour, the Saviour who is the truth itself."

" But here in the world is there also much joy Helen; and when we have learned a good deal we shall leave this gloomy place, and find many kind people to love us. O. I would not die vet. " Neither will you, my Johanna; you will yet live long, be happy, and make others happy. But the hour will some time arrive, when you also will willingly be ready to die."

"Will I go to God, to my other parents? I am not so good as you, Helen.

"No one is good but the one God, Johanna; think agree with me, that aid received in this but I hope you will endeavor to grow more and more pious, and better and better; you will not forget to pray, and then will God be with you. Yet now am I tired Johanna; I am very happy to say that the bad cough does not trouble me. Lay your head on me, my dear; let us pray, and then together fall asleep; oh, how sweet to fall asleep in your dear little arms!"

The sick one folded her hands and said, with clear, melodious voice, the delightful verses:

l lay me on my bed, The hours of day have fled My Father in the skies Looks down with watchful eyes. Have I done wrong to day, Forgive it, Lord, I pray. My friends and all beside pleasant covert hide. Thy love is large and free; They're safe who trust in Thee Send rest to souls that grieve, And angels catch my breath, When it exhales in death.

Johanna softly joined her, and soon both fell nto a slumber. Towards morning Miss Tempelhof returned to

her room, and drew back the curtains from Helen's bed. What a sight! A smiting child slumbered gently in the arms of a corpse! Miss Templehof lifted up Johanna. She awoke. bethought herself a moment and asked, "Where "With God," replied the teacher, softly weep-

ing; "see there rests the angel. Look onc more on her, and be as good as she was." Johanna recognized Helen in the pale, cold face, screamed, and lost consciousness. They car-

ried her to her bed, where a violent fever held her several days. When she went out for the first time, a mound arched over the dear remains of her friend. She knelt long before it weeping bitterly, and decked it daily with flowers. "When I am rich," said she one day to Hed-

wig, with whom she no longer roamed about so gaily, "I will have a monument set on this hill." (To be Continued.)

> For the Christian Visitor. LETTERS ON REVISION.

> > THE PARAGRAPH DIVISION.

On opening the octave Revised New Testamen published by the American Bible Union, our eyes are greeted with a haudsome and attractive page, made up of a clear, large type, and beautiful white paper, which, by contrast, sets out the print with great distinctness. But we notice, as an improvement over the ordinary mode of printing the Scriptures— The division into paragraphs.

The common division of the Bible into chap-ters, was made by Cardinal Hugo, about the mid-

Tiple of THE

Corner of Princen Hiam and Church Streets, REV. inest HN, N. B. de E. BILL.

Letters to the Editor, nications and Business *x 194, St. John, N. B. Che Christin Bisitor Is emphatically a New It furnishes its readers withper for the Family RELIGIOUS Annhe latest intelligence,

Address all Con Editor and Proprietor.

lifelong, has been practisin deceiving and cheating his their time and lahe had it in his power to (always greets them, 3: 21 and 4: 1. Col. 3: 25 and 4: 1. In these his conscience should over their " host" sheds instances the connection is intimate, and does not instify so radical a separation as that of chapters instify so radical a separation as that of chapters

BECULAR.

(From the Liverhave Gaius has a very THE REV. H. S. BROW large sovereign in his

I say to my friend who paetruly the left hand
I say to my friend who paetruly It is needless
be it so; you can thus best an are many such
I cannot. Form suits you dermids a wall of fire
me best; and Paul allows you stings a ration of the
my freedom, so long as ediff ERIALO in the light

me best; and Paul allows y my freedom, so long as edification and the light order are maintained by us burner than in that always will have it that if odor vice. The praythings be right, the remainded start of the petito worship without to kneel in prayer, it is be right to worship without to kneel in prayer, it is be right to conduct the range of the petito worship without to right to conduct the start of the petito worship without to right to conduct the start of the petito worship without to right to conduct the start of the petito worship without to right to conduct the start of the petito worship without to right to conduct the start of the petito worship without the start of the petito worship without to right to conduct the start of the petito worship without the start of the petito worship without to religious things and religious things are religiou rough revision of the text, the Bible is made plain even to "the way-faring man." And, without reproving look or voice, it seems to invite us to derstand what God our Saviour is speaking to us. tondance on the public ministry, deeply deplored his sins, and with strong prayer and tears sought pardon of God for his transgressions, through the blood of Jesus; he sought, but found not; he mourned, but was not comforted. Shortly afterwards he was confined by sickness, and sent for the ritualism to which he has plighted and his word. But, speaking as I now a printh, the Apostolic law, I would say again printh,

have very great liberty accorded to us.

spect each other's ritualisms.

within the very wide limits which Paul stedification, deceney, and order—we ough

But it is said by many concerning th

repeated visits, that the lamp of life was burning ism which is now attracting so much low, and that the mental agony of the penitent that it does not tend to edify, that it is in was even hurrying on its extinction, with tender, that it substitutes the material for the sp but firm language, he said, "It is not often that that it exalts the ministry into a sacrificing God thus deals with a soul as deeply humbled as yours is; and so earnestly, in his own appointed that, while it is inconsistent with edificat way, seeking redemption through the blood of violates decency and order, because it ter his Son. Sir, there must be some cause for this, make religion look ridiculous. All this may and you have left something undone, which was true. If the ritualism in question be not to e and is to your interest and duty to have done. fication, if it violate decency and order, let it d these grounds be strenuously opposed. If I ma The gentleman fixed his eyes intently on the be permitted to criticise the ritualism now being face of Dr. Clarke, raising himself up in bed, and somewhat extensively introduced into the Church gave the following narrative: "Years ago I took my passage for England; before we sailed some of England, I cannot but think that much of it is of this objectionable character, for it is very dificult to see how edification, decency and order merchants of that place came to the vessel and put on board a small bag of money, which they can be promoted by the absurd pranks that are gave into the charge of the captain to carry it to now being played. This ritualism, according to such and such parties. I saw this transaction some of the highest authorities of the Church of and marked the captain's carelessness; for instead England, is inflicting great injury upon that of putting the bag of money into a place of safety, church : and God knows that I do not triumph he left it carelessly day after day, rolling on the in such a state of things. When we are so harlocker. For the simple purpose of frightening dened and debased that we can, like inhuman him, I hid it. He made no enquiries, and I still wreckers, rejoice to see some stately vessel with detained it till it should be missed. Month after many souls on board in danger of drifting upon month passed away, and still no inquiry was made some destructive reef, then, as members of one for the lost property. At length the parties to Christian Church, we may perhaps rejoice in the whom it was consigned, and who had notice of trouble and the peril of another; but God forbid its being sent, came to the captain for it. He that our sectarian differences or animosities should remembered its having been given to his charge, so utterly extinguish charity. As a church, equal but nothing more; it might have been left beto most others in the piety and munificence of hind. Letters to that effect were written to the its members, and conspicuous above all others by correspondents, and a search was made, but noththe learning and ability which it has displayed, ing could be learned; no trace of the lost treasure the Church of England, infested as it is with incould be discovered. All this necessarily occufidels and with ritualists who alike, taking a mean pied many months; I had now become alarmed, advantage of the strict letter of her laws, violate and was ashamed to confess lest it should impliwith impunity her spirit-the great English cate my character. I then purposely secreted Church, I say, in this position, apparently so helpthe property. The captain was sued for the less, afraid of appealing to the State, or appealing amount, and having nothing to pay, he was thrown to the State in vain, ought to command our syminto prison, firmly maintaing his innocency of the pathy; and dissenter, thorough-going dissenter as I am, I do not wish to see such Popish trash theft, but pleading guilty to the charge of carelessness respecting his trust. He languished in in the Church for which Latimer and Ridley prison for two years and then died. Guilt had. died, and such insufferable absurdities in the by this time, hardened my mind. I strove to be church to which Hooker, and Butler, and Paley, happy by stifling my conscience with the cares and Whately, gave the lustre of their learning and amusements of the world, but in vain. I at and the strength of their solid common sense.

Christians all the ritualistic freedom which the apostolic rule allows, and while prepared to construe as charitably as the interests of truth permit the excessive and unwise lengths to which ritualism has been carried by some, I cannot but pardon, but God is deaf to my prayer; Christ feel thankful that if we have erred we have erred on the safer side. Our nonconformity is very meanly clad, I admit, but perhaps mean clothing is better, and in better taste, than a great deal of the grandeur that religion so often displays. At all events, no one is likely to accuse us of a pempous, gorgeous, complicated ritualism. Ritualism-I was going to say that we have no such thing: at all events, we have very little of it, and what we have is of the very plainest and simplest character. We owe it partly to our poverty, partly to our democratic constitution, that our places of worship are not constructed and bedecked and bedizened in the true ecclesiological style, that our ministers are not dressed like play-actors, that our sacraments are not invested with all the mysteries of baptismal regeneration and transubstantiation. Our poverty and our freedom of judgment and speech have drummed some little measure of practical sense into us, and drummed a great deal of unpractical seutiment ont of us. We cannot afford the flaunting finery of ritualism; and if we could we don't see the use of it. But still there are two rubrics, though there be no more, which we are bound to observ "Let all things be done unto edification," and "Let all things be done decently and in order." If some have erred by excess, it is for us to consider whether we have not erred by defect. If, for example, the cultivation of church music been carried, in some quarters, to an external

While heartily according to all our fellow-

oice of well g that "thin to is the transfer of the transfer realization reali

O what a tale was this! How fine a scheme of satanic device did it reveal! The captain was, however, dead; and that, too, without learning that his name was rescued from infamy; but his widow and fatherless children still lived; and Dr. Clarke suggested to the dying penitent that God claimed from him, not only repentance, but resti-To this the gentleman willingly consented. The sum, with its interest and compound interest made up; the circumstances of the case without the name, was declared to the widow and the parties concerned through the medium of Dr. Clarke, who obtained an acknowledgment for the sum ; (which he kept till his death and which still remains among his papers.) Shortly afterwards, the troubled mind of Mr. —— was calmed: and in firm assurance of the mercy of God, through the merits of Christ, his penitent soul changed

Flint; I have put you down for £10 a quarter.
Good-morning!" This pithy speech of Mr. Deacon
Gains will suggest to the intelligent reader what
sort of man he is, far better than an elaborate
description. Of course his house is the restingplace of ministers visiting the town for any of

last heard you preach, and then it was that the

voice of God broke in upon my conscience, and

reasoned with me of righteousness and of judg-

ment to come. Hell got hold upon my spirit;

have prayed, I have deplored, I have agonized at

the throne of mercy for the sake of Christ, for

casts out my petition; there is no mercy for me;

I must go down to the grave unpardoned un-

saved !'

worlds; a warning to all the workers of iniquity; a lesson to all the ministers of Christ not to charge God foolishly, when any such cases come before their spiritual cognizance; an exhortation to such as have received the wages of unrighteousness not only to confess, but to restore to the full all ill-gotten gain; and a loud call upon all who think, like this gentleman, that they stand, to take heed, lest like him, they fall. extent, that is no reason why we tion, should need to This crime, which pressed so heavily upon the soul of this gentleman, seems to be the one of the kind that he had not the sense those who profit by his teaching, will see that he and his are generously supported. The inventor of pew-rents was—Well, no matter, Brother Flint; I have put you down for £10 a quarter. Good-morning!" This pithy speech of Mr. Deacon Gains will suggest to the intelligent reader what any be opened. Pray that you may see yourse standing between heaven on the one hand a standing between heaven on the one hand