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THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, - \$5,000,000. Insurances effected at the lowest rates.

C. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick. St. John, March 8, 1866.

GRAND PRE SEMINARY.

GRAND PRE SEMINARY, Wolfville, N. S. THE above Institution will be re-opened on the 1st of August. Principal-M ss Olivia J. Emerson; Assist-ant, —; Teacher of Music, Prof. Saffery; Drawing, —; French, A. J. Hill, Esq., A. B.; Matron, Mrs. Tibert; Com-mittee of Management-Rev. T. A. Higgins, Dr. Crawley, Revs. S. W. DeBlois, D. Truemun, S. B. Kempton. TERMS-\$30 per quarter for Board and Tuition; Music, with use of Piano, \$9. Extra charges for Drawing and French. Pupils furnish their own Bedding, Towels, and Light.

Light. Delays incident to a change of management of the insti-tution prevent us from giving, at present, full particulars ; but an arrangement will be made whereby sactisfaction, it will be over to all who may favor the institution with their patronage. W. J. HIGGINS, Wolfville, July, 19. Business Manager.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$319,194. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, pay aole in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded ou application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St., Oct 18-vy Opposite Commercial Bank; CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY., Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000. New BRUNSWICK AGENOT-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 /4 per cent. References of the first respectability, and any other in-formation given by Oct 12, 1865-v Agent. CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. TERNOR-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow. Accumulated Fund. Annual Revenue. Existing Assurances. WALSER BUCHANAN, of Shandon, Esq., M. P., Chairman. W. F. BIRKWYRE, Esq., Manager and Actuary. VARIOUS MODES OF ASSURING. Half Premium System, without debt or interest. Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances. The "City of Glasgow Life Assurances. Testablished in 1835, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but like-wise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings. The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Pabez-bolders. Policy-holders. The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January 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 fu-ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Po-licies participate from the date o their issue, but the Bo-nuses 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, iuly 13.-wpv 1y Custom House Building. july 18 .- wpv 1y GEORGE THOMAS. Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B. Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. GEORGE THOMAS. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE **INSURANCE COMPANY!** Fund paid up and invested. . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg iums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. niums received in Fire Itiaas, 1007, 520,459 " es paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 " niums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 " es paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 " ddition to the above large paid up capital, the Share holders of the Company are personally responsible f Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build Liverpool. sirman of the London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, Esq. Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest s in the kingdom. ting held in August 1859, the following FIRE DEPARTMENT. the basis of the expansion of the busi-this of the one following fact—that the increase the last three years exceeds the entire business of the existing and of many of the recently defunct rance companies of this kingdom. remums for the year 1855 being......£180,060 e year 1855 being......£130,060 for the year 1558 are.... 196,148 for the year 1558 are.... 196,088 the ratio of its increase as stated in former years, mong the London insurance offices exhibits an the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-all the others respectively fall far short of the IFF DEPARTMENT. The Diffe Differentiation of the second the



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New Series, Vol. IV., No. 45. Whole No. 201.

OUR HAPPY HOME.

Far, far away, by death's dark ocean bounded, Our home lies in an island of repose; There where the angel lyres have sweetly sounded, The golden gates upon its inmates close. To-day is but a shadow of to-morrow, To-day an exile ; then the Father's own

Shall cast away the remnants of his sorrow, And swell the song in an ecstatic tone.

There the delight of love through ages lingers, And not a shadow dwells in dear ones' eyes, The harp is strung by never-wearied fingers, While the praise anthems through the cities rise.

There none have wept in anguish o'er the dying, And never more is seen the fever flush; Broad years of joy divide from sorrow's sighing, Tears are forgotten in that peaceful hush.

Oh 1 happy home, and unforgotten faces, Our feet grow rapid as of these we think; Soon shall we help to fill the vacant places-We who are hurrying hearer to the brink.

We sigh for thee, O land of joy unbounded ! And peer amid the darkness for thy shore; Soon will the Father's call for us be sounded, And we shall be at home for evermore.

HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL'S MISSION-ARY SPEECH.

In our last issue we promised to give the speech delivered by this eminent member of our denomination, at the Missionary meeting of the English Baptist Union, recently held in Hugh Stowel Brown's church, Liverpool; but as the speech is very long as published, we must shorten it so as to make it correspond with the amount of space which we have at command. Mr. Noel began by saying-

It was well that they should remind themselves continually that when they talked of converting. the Hindoos, they had a very great work in hand -a work which was extremely difficult-and that they should ask what the missionaries were doing. The extent of the British empire in India was no less than 1,370,000 miles. The external bounds of that empire was no less than 11,260 miles, the inland frontier was 3,600 miles, and the coast line 6,500 miles. What could so few men do in such an extent of country as that ? Let them look at the population-ten great nations, not one, containing a population said a short time ago to be 170,000,000 in number, but by the last returns given in the blue book of 1857, numbered at 180,367,000. What could a few men be expected do among so many ? . The climate was not favorable to European exertions, and those gentlemen who were on the platform and had labored there could to!l them so. If the climate was difficult, so was the foreign language, for it was little use preaching if the people could not understand. A few men were sent into the field to master these difficulties. They did not go to a friendly population, invited to labour amongst them; but they went amongst decided enemies. Eleven mil'ions of Mahomedans disliked us on various grounds. Their Koran gave it as a duty that they should murder the Jews. When a man in the gate of Krishna the other day murdered Major Adams, with whom he had had no quarrel whatever, and was seized by the police, tried, condemned, and executed, that man gioried in the act, and said he was going to heaven! Again and again they read in the pages of the Koran the injunction, "Kill a man whenever you find him, especially if he is a convert to Christianity.' The eleven millions of Mahomedans disliked the British not only for that, but because we had displaced them from their tyranny; they were the ords of the nation, and did not like being displaced, although they were foreigners as we were. f the Mahomedans were our enemies from these causes, still more were the Hindoos by superstition, and they were led to despise us. Those who were outcasts from their religion, those who were the working classes, who sprung from the feet of their god, were lower than Pariahs, and yet the British and Christians were fiends, and doubly despised by the Hindoo as foul and vile, notwithstanding any virtues we might display. The Brahmins hated us, because they were the pre-destinated lords of the land, whom nothing could dispossess from their pre-eminence. The working men and the rich men were at the feet of the Brahmin, because, as they believed, he was appointed by God to be the teacher and the ruler of mankind. He hated us because we said all men were of one blood. The Zewindar hated us be-cause we had broken down his tyranny, and the Ryots dreaded more than any other class the innovations that were to cast them out of their depressing system. And so all classes hated or were disposed to hate us on account of these supersti-tions. If they sent a few missionaries there they would want all the friendly aid which the governing class could give. If every officer and every civilian had been a Christian-had every Governor General of India done his atmost to make those missionaries cared for and prosperous-they would not have had too much strength to keep them in their gigantic task. But what did they find ? Civilians and officers alike had disregarded the plainest commands of God's Word, and by their vices had made the Christian religion contemptible and hated. Unattentive to the Gospel themselves, they disliked and dreaded the man who came to expose their vices; in fact, the Europeans were the worst enemies of Christianity, and Government from the beginning set its face most decidedly and violently against the mission-aries. So ignorant and ill-informed, too, was public opinion at home when those missionaries first. went out, that a respected clergyman in Scotland said he suspected all those missions. The Jaco-bins in France, he said, were overthrowing the oundations of all society, and these missionaries were like the Jacobiu Club of Paris, and he would not have anything to do with anything so revolutionary, and to be detested. (Laughter.) That being the state of public opinion here, they might suppose the Government would not assist a cause which they dreaded. They were against the missionaries; the country was of vast extent, the arduousuess of the work, the nature of the people, and the prepossessions of the Government, all were against the few men who ventured into that sphere of action. What could sustain those en ? What could urge them on there? Every-

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1866.

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

ries were—they were willing to face all these dan-gers and difficulties, if it was the will of God. to God with an offering when they had not paid Thousands lay dead, and more thousands lay groaning in mortal agony. They expected no defeat. Faith never could their debts. (Applause.) The pew rent system, despair; and moved by faith and hope, and led if he understood it at all, was no violation of the A large and stately knight, whose armor had peen penetrated by a steel-pointed arrow, and by pity and charity for men's souls, and zeal for our Saviour's honony and obedience to our Savi our's commands, these men stood alone amongst millions, and said, "We shall go on with the work, whether you revile us or not." At-first they were a few unheeded men, but now there whose body was thereby wounded, lay stretched upon the ground. At first, when he fell from his orse, his reason left him ; gradually it returned. hough by this time he was very weak from the loss of blood. The moon shone down upon him a pale suffering warrior, but he felt that his counwere 500 foreign missionaries in India, trying to called to the ministry. They were not called try's bonor was avenged, and the army in which establish the same truth, the same religion-that to preach about their salaries, but to save he fought were the proud victors in the battle. of Christ; and if they preached with greater ac- souls. (Cheers.). If he had applied himself to He was very thirsty, and his thirst increased with ceptance than ever before, they were greatly business, he believed he would have made three aided by the books that had come into use. The or four times the amount he now obtained, and every minute. He feared that it would never be satisfied, and that he must die from weakness. Bible, printed in parts, was distributed by sale in by this time might have pushed himself on to He fell into a sort of stupor, and lay so for several large numbers; and wherever men were willing fortune, for he had three distinct offers of £3000 hours. When he awoke and looked around, he to purchase them, the public might be assured a year from a partnership in a firm if he renounfound a little child sleeping not far from him. It those men intended to make some use of those ced the ministry. That was a bonu fide offer. was the same little child which had been brought Scriptures. (Hear, hear.) If he were to say that and had he chosen it he might by this time have by the soldier's wife, who followed her husband scriptures. (Hear, hear.) If he were to say that and had be chosen it he might by this time have in 1862 there were 138,000 native converts, let been enabled to retire; and he was of opinion him remind them what a triumph that was. Let that any man who succeeded in the ministry them thick of 138,000 rescued from that abomi-would succeed in business. (Hear, hear.) He to the field of battle. Close beside the child were two bottles, the one containing water and the other milk. The wounded knight drew the then enforced the passage that the "labourer was worthy of his hire," and asked why he child to him and pressed it to his breast. How nable religion, to form, by God's blessing, hereafcould this child be here, amid such an scene as ter a population much more enlightened and enerthis? What mother could have taken it from its should blush to take hire more than any other getic than the heathen around them. Of these God had been pleased to form by His grace no less than 1,000 Christian churches—churches discradle and made it a witness of such suffering and man, especially when that hiring was so much bloodshed ! He pressed it all the closer to him, for smaller than he might have obtained in any other ciplined like ours, governed like ours, following business. It was high time they should fight out it seemed to have no protector and no means of this question. Weekly offerings, were of scripsustenance, save the two bottles lying near it. the New Testament as we follow it, and therefore tural authority, and should be carried out as an The wounded knight gave it some milk to forming virtuous and religious communities in MARIANNE FARNINGHAM. drink, and satiated his own thirst with the water. offering to God. But what about pew-rents? the midst of the universal degradation, around The child did not cry, but seemed to regard the them. So far there was a prospect for good, but when they remembered the influence of the Owe no man anything" seemed to be the Christian principle ; and therefore, he contended, wounded man as a friend and benefactor. if they took part of the accommodation in a The armies of those days were not provided Christian Europeans, and more than that, the inwith such kind nurses as now tend upon the suflace of worship, they were bound to take share luence of 500 foreign missionaries, not from one in the payments. There was nothing in Scripfering, and it was a long time before any attenand, but from men who could have no political tion was given to that wounded knight. In the ture to prove that he was bound to provide them objects-because a United States man and a Gercourse of time, however, he was cared for, and with seats to sit on, or that gas should be intronan could not have political motives, if the Engduced into a Christian church. Were not these he said to the men who placed him on a litter : lish might-when the natives saw these 500 men 'Take me to a neighboring peasant house. You things common-place matters of common sense ? and for the Holy Ghost to reveal anything about living together as they ought to live, Christ-like must also take this little child, for we can not men, living in prayer, and devoting themselves to them would be the same as if he were to dictate part." the good of their fellow-men, there was many a to them how to cook their dinners. (Applause.) So they were both taken off together. The thoughtful man who must say, "This is right." knight lay in the peasant cottage six weeks, until he was sufficiently recovered from his wound to There were 1,200 native missionaries, and it was As to what was to be done for the cause of God was an after-consideration. Many people paid to these native pastors, of whom they heard most take his departure. The little boy, who, I should excellent accounts, that they must look for the nothing. They paid for their seats, and slept in them. (Laughter.) They paid for their seats, and got more than they paid for them. They have said, was a bright-eyed, black-haired boy, reatest assistance in the work ; and if from these became quite accustomed to his new home. The hurches, and prayers, and toils, they heard of knight could not bear to leave him; so, when could not get such an entertainment for the price there being an increased number of converts every any where else. (Laughter.) It was a direct payment for something received. But giving to he rode off on the horse, he took that little boy year, it was only what they might expect from with him. They rode through a wide extent of he goodness of God. In the report for the year the cause of God was something else, and every country, and followed the road that led to the 1855, it was said that in the last twelve years Rhine. At last they reached that beautiful river, church should have a weekly offertory. Having there had been annually 104 baptisms in Bengal. urged that the ministers should show an example and crossed it. Not far beyond it was a stately In the first six years the number annually was mansion which had always been his home. He of liberality, the reverend gentleman said he had about equal, but in the second six years there was been much pleased with the hints given. The only thing uncalled for he thought was the rerode up through the beautiful grounds in front, more than 200, and in the last of those years the but the front door was closed and the windows number was the greatest of all; so that if the were down. All looked still and deserted. One numbers were not large they were growing. The mark about its being unscriptural to employ a secretary. If he could write all his letters he would do so; but as he could not do of the servants came out and immediately recogsame thing was taking place in other missions, and therefore they had reason to believe that God nized him. this he did not think it unscriptural to employ a "How are all at home ?" said the knight. was blessing and, would bless their services in "There is nobody at home," replied the man person to write his letters for him. (Laughter. He wished all the brethren were in a position to except your servants." case, he wanted them to be better friends to India than they had ever been. He dared say they do the same thing. Depend upon it, the inven-"Where is my wife and my little Gustavus?" "Your wife ! Your wife !" he exclaimed, "she tion of " committee " was a makeshift. They all loved the cause of Christ: but could not they had better have made these men deacons. The went into the war with the soldiers and took the all think more of India. It was a matter for all child with her, and has never been seen since. She little " committee " was a slur on the high and -for clergymen, deacons, merchants, and men of honorable office of deacon. (Hear, hear.) " On the whole, concluded the reversed geutleman, said when she left that she was going to be with " Oncapital, not children. He was often ashamed to vou, and that if you were wounded she was gohear what children were doing, because it seemed ing to nurse you ; and that if you died, she was as if it were taken for granted that the preaching give us the Holy Ghost, and I think we shall get going to see that you had an honorable burial." everything in due time." (Applause.) of the Gospel of Christ to the Mahomedans was to be left to children. It ought not to be left to The pale wounded knight, who was now very weak from the effects of his long journey, became children to do the work which was the work of A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS. stupified by such intelligence, and almost fell men, and all men who belonged to Christ must THE CHILD ON THE BATTLE FIELD. from his borse. The child screamed aloud from begin to see their responsibility to make Christ's Far back in the middle ages people used to joy, for the arms that now received it had receiacred name known all over the world. If they make war one of their principal occupations. The knights frequently rode about in iron armor, and ed it before. That servant had often played were to have missionary zeal, they must have spiwith it ; for that little boy was none other than ritual life at home, and we must now labour citizens of a town always walked about with little Gustavus, the only son of the wounded imong those at our own doors, if we would have swords on. In fact, almost everything that you knight. Strange to say the knight had never reyoung men to go from us and labour among those saw in these days reminded people of war. 1 who are thousands of miles away. They must cognized his child ; though I don't know that it will tell you a circumstance that occurred then, was very strange, for the little boy was but three not only support the missionaries by their prayers which indicates that God looked down upon the months old when he had been compelled to leave and thoughts, but begin at the right end, and he affairs of men as closely and with as much symhim at the call of his country to take part in the invited and charged them to seek conversions at pathy as he now does in our affairs. great war. And yet there was one bitter drop nome-to seek to save souls at home-to endea-It was a warm summer day, and a great plain lay in quiet rustic beauty. The daisies grew here and there, teaching their sweet lessons of in that cup of joy. The mother of little Gusta-vus and the wife of that brave knight was gone. your to bring to salvation those who are called Christians without knowing Christ. He begged hem to edify oue another, to exhort one another, Where was she? humility, while in many a place you could see flowers of varied colors which the Great Creator I must now tell, in a few words, what became to urge forward one another in the way to heaven, and if they did this they would have better men and women for Christ. Whilst they sought of her. She laid her little child down to sleep had scattered in wild profusion. The bees were under a small cluster of bushes while the battle industrious in gathering their sweetness from was raging, and went off to give a little wine to a o become Christ-like themselves, with such prothem, and in bearing it off to their honey-homes wounded soldier who was groaning in the midst mises as were made in Scripture to support them The atmosphere was filled with fragrance; the butterflies combined their beauty with the indusof his sufferings. When she returned to seek in their effort, let them never forget that they were Christ's servants by right, and that if they her child he was gone, and she ran about almost try of the bees, and the whole scene was one of lost in despair. The commanding general withheld anything from him, either of their lives rare charms. There were little shrubs, such as saw her, and thinking that she might have a or prayers, or if they did not live as they believed wild rose bushes and other plants of such charactheir Master ordained, they were defranding Him every honr. In conclusion, the speaker begged that while they were seeking to be filled with the bad effect upon his army, ordered her to be arter, to be seen away off in the distance ; and in rested and taken off to prison. She was accordsome parts of the large plain there were stately ingly compelled to leave the battle-field, though old oaks and elms, standing at some distance Scriptures themselves, they would look with a loving confidence to their Father Christ to shed forth His love and Spirit upon the work which so much needed it. (Loud applause.) she had not had the opportunity of seeing her from each other, each seeming to reign as prince husband amid the multitude of other warriors. Many months passed by ; the war ended, and that woman was released from prison. No sooner over the acre around it. This was a picture of peace; but how soon was it to be disturbed by the clamor of battle! was she released than she commenced her jour-THE DEACON'S OFFICE. That very plain had been selected by two hostile ney homewards. She reached the Rhine and In the course of the proceedings of the Union, armics for the scene of a great battle the next crossed it as her husband and little boy had done day. They entered from opposite sides of the plain, and approached each other with great care Mr. James Berham, of London, read an inmany months before. When she arrived at her. beautiful mansion, and saw her little child playteresting paper on " The deacon's office in relaand deliberation. Their banners fluttered in the ing on the front plazza, a thrill of joy shot tion to Church fluance." summer breeze, their horns sounded ; and as they through her heart, and she exclaimed : " That is The public duties of the deacon, he held, seemed to divide themselves naturally, and had reference to the income and the expenditure of The soldiers on horseback were cased in iron army little Gustavus, that is my little Gustavus !" The hour of meeting with her dear child and her husband was one of indescribable joy to all. the church ; but he preferred to reverse this or- mor from head to foot ; even their legs and anns Truly the way of Providence had been wonder, and to consider, first, the outgoings; and second, the incomings. He classed the expendi-ture under four heads—maintenance of public worship, the temporal support of the ministry, derful in preserving the life of each one in the midst of such remarkable dangers. The trials through which the warrior and his wife had passed were a source of gratitude through their whole the relief of the poorer members, and provision their heads. The face was all that could be seen for benevolent operations. With regard to all in the midst of this iron suit, and even this was Gustavus, the little boy, grew up to be a man and arrived at old age. He spent his life in enthese economy should be exercised, combined with a wise liberality—no wastefulness, no parsi-mony; above all, no jobbery; and that debts, when incurred, should be promptly discharged. With respect to the payment of officials, there deavouring to promote peace, and became really an instrument in preventing many great wars. God had delivered him from the dangers of the battle-field when an infant, and for that preservshould be generosity and punctuality; and as to every payment, large or small, there should be a each other with the greatest fury, and then the ing care of his Heaveuly Father, he never ceased to express his profound gratitude until the day of every payment, large or small, there should be a scrupulous audit. Referring to the second branch —the income—he stated the various sources of income—seat rents, congregational collections, weekly offerings and subscriptions. He urged that the duty of the deacons was to inculcate and on foot fell into the hands of death. It was a his death. is death. He made a remark when just about to die, which, in my opinion, is worthy to be remem bered by every boy and girl in the United States : "We thank God when he delivers us from seenforce giving. The obligation of every memgreat battle, and lasted through the whole day ; vere dangers in which we are placed; and should we not also thank him with equal gratitude when ber was to give something, the richer members to well it might be great, for it was to settle the ber was to give something, the richer members to give proportionately. (Applause.) Several brethren ramarked upon the theme in-troduced by Mr. Berham, and among the rest, the Rev. C. II. Spurgeon, who was received with loud applause, said with respect to the offices of elder and deacon he had found in his church that it had been its salvation to have the two distinct offices. He was sure that if he wanted £100 or he preserves us from day to day, and from year to year, without permitting us to be placed in danger. Preservation from danger is as rich a blessing as deliverance from danger." THE ENDLESS DIGNITY OF THE RE-DEEMED. £1000 for a good work it would be forthcoming, rals, before a single blow had been struck in the The Father who has regenerated, has regeneraaud if other ministers had elders and deacous they would find it a great blessing. He thought there should be as much order and precision in the rather who has regenerated, has ing was against them. It was not likely they ould succeed. They could only expect defeat

Christian Dizitor.

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. P.

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

Vol. XIX., No. 45.

earth shall pass away, but the humblest, poorest, owliest among us is born for an undying life. Amid all the terrors of dissolving nature, the band of immortals shall stand before their Judge. He has made you sharers of his own eternity: the most incomprehensible of his attributes is permitted to be yours. Alone in a world of weak nd fading forms-with all perishable, even to the nmost folds of the fleshly garments that invest you-with the very beauty of nature dependent on its revolutions; its order the order of successive evanescence ; its constancy the constancy of change-amidst all this mournful scenery of death, you mone are deathless !

In the lapse of millions of ages hence, for aught we can tell, it may be the purpose of God that all this outward, visible universe shall gradually give place to some new creation ; that unheard-of forms of animal existence shall crowd all the chambers of the sensitive priverse with forms of life unlike all that we can discern ; that in slow progression the immense cycle of our present system of nature shall at last expire ; but even then, no decay shall dare to touch the universe of souls. Even then there shall be memoies in heaven that shall speak of their little speck of earthly existence as a well remembered history-yea, that shall anticipate millions of such cycles as this, as not consuming even the first glorious minute of the everlasting day. For these things ye are born; unto this are ye redeemed. Live then as citizens of the immortal empire. Let the impress of the heavenly country be on your foreheads. Let the angels see that ye know yourselves to be their fellows. Speak, think and act as beseems your high ancestry, for your Father is in heaven, and the first-born of your brethren is on the throne of God.

REASONS PRO AND CON FOR GOING TO CHURCH.

"I have not seen your mother out at church for several weeks," said a lady to a little girl. "Is she sick?" "No," the little maiden naively replied-" but then she has worn her new bonnet so many times, that everybody has seen it now !"

"You did not hear our minister's sermon on christian benevolence yesterday morning," remarked Mrs. ---- to a lady engrossed in shoping early one Mouday.

"No," answered the lady, " my baby is cutting teeth, and the poor little thing clung to me so, I could not have the heart to leave it to go out at all vesterday."

This devoted mother neglected to mention that she attended a musical matinee on Saturday, made a number of calls after it, and went out to tea in the evening. Her remarkable baby must have cut its eye teeth, or it would not have clang to her so pertinacionsly the only day in seven it would do the least good.

" I have just come in to ask you to meet a few friends to tea this evening, quite informally, one neighbor to another on Monday. "I had a good rest yesterday, or I should not be able to stir to-day-for what with superintending my house-cleaning last week, and the pressure of my spring sewing, I was quite worn out ; but I feel fresh and bright again this morning, and ready for any thing." When this lady was taking such a rest from the world all the previous week, to be ready for the world all the next week, her minister preached on the heavenly rest. Was she preparing for it ? "I had been feeling miserably all the week," said M----; but my business was very pressing, and so I kept about until Sunday. Then I went to bed-sent for the doctor and a dose of medicine; so I am sorry to say I didn't hear the great gun who filled our pulpit on that occasion." "Dr. ---- is really becoming unbearably prosy," exclaimed young -----, removing his cigar from his mouth, and shaking out the ashes; "I timed him last Sunday, and he actually preached over thirty-five minutes, so I didn't patronize him to-day. I have always been used to going to church-but somehow I am growing terribly hervous of late, and sitting so long makes me feel as though I was in a straight jacket." This hopeful youth, as he puffed away at his ixth Havana, did not mention that he sat late into the night of Saturday over a game of chess, quite oblivious to nerves or strait-jackets either. "I should have been so disappointed if it had rained to-day," said pretty Miss _____, looking up at the sky from which heavy clouds were fast disappearing. "I want to go to church so much, for there's all my new suit that came home last night, and none of the Browns have got theirs. "I wouldn't fail of being on hand at morning service for anything," remarked a leading soprano. "There's our splendid voluntary, we expect to make a sensation with it; so you must keep your ears open."

Years.	No. of	Polic	ies.	Sums A	ssur	ed.	New Pres	niu	ms.
1848		98		248 764	17	0	£1,380	9	1
1850		190		95,450	1 9	11	2,627	4	1
1859		422	a farth	181,504			5,828		
1854				161,848			4,694		
1856							8,850		
			1				12,854		
The r	emark	able 1	creas	e in the	bm	sines	s of the la	at I	our

All the persons referred to belong to real life. Of how many of them can it be said that their Sabbaths on earth are preparing them for a never ending Sabbath above?

CONVERSATION AT HOME.

Among the influences which shape the young people of a family, a most important place must be given to the tone of conversation that prevails in their home. Cecil says : " The opinions, the spirit, the conversation, the manners of the parents, influence the child. If he is a fantastic mar, if he is a genealogist, knows nothing but who married such a one, and so on, his children will usually catch those tastes. If he is a literary man, his very girls will talk learnedly. If he is a hard, griping, miserly man, such will be his children." The coloring of his conversation permeates their minds like an atmosphere. If they hear nothing from father or mother, or talked of betwixt them, but the affairs of this life, how can they fail to become more or less materialists, and ready to believe this present world the all-in-all ? Bringing the eternal world into their view, and planning and acting with that world before us, is the way to impress them with a sense of those realities which we desire should rule their lives.

Now we have heard a mother, who professed an earnest desire that her daughters should give up the pomps and vanities of this world, spend an hour together in talking before them of her own galeties; telling stories of her ball-room and theatrical experiences; entertaining them with anec-dotes just calculated to inflame their young minds with an ardent desire to go and do likewise. They have grown up, accordingly, decided world-lings, plunging eagerly into every amusement of the sort they could find; and the mother wonders and deplores. Likewise a father will let the whole tone of his

