

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising

SAMUEL J. SCOVIL BANKER. Agent for St. Stephen's Bank. OFFICES

Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market Square. INVESTMENTS made and Sales effected of Bank Stock, Mortgages and Securities of every description.

Drafts, in Gold and Currency, on the United States, Hal-ifax, Montreal, Prince Edward Island, and all the Pro-

Uncurrent Funds, Specie and Sterling Exchange. Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, for which receipts will be given, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and payable either at call or fixed periods, as may be agreed upon. St. John, January 16th, 1868.

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

Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-ings, Liverpool.
Okaisman of the London Board.-Samon Bann, Esq. Chaisman in Liverpool.-CHARLES TURNER, Esq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest
Othese in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following nighty satisfactory results were shown :--

FIRE DEPARTMENT. FIRE DEPARTMENT. The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-ness is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom. The Premiums for the year 1855 being......£180,060 While the Premiums for the year 1558 are.... 196,148 Scheiner an estual increase of 66.088

Indicity of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT. rne 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 £287,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:--Years. No of Policies. Suma Assured. New Premiums.

Vears	Years. No. of Policies.		Sums Assured.		New Premiums.	
1848		98	£48,764	17 0	£1,380	9 1
1850	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	190	95,650		2,627	4 7
		422	181,504		5.828	5 10
1852	/	408	161,848		4,694	
1854	10.00		297,560		8,850	
1856		708	887,752	10 0	12,854	
- 1858	N. S. Berry	832	001,102	0 0		
The	remark	able increa	ise in the	Dusines	s of the la	as tour
years,	is main	ly consequ	ent upon	he lar	ge bonus d	ectared
an 1800	which	amounted	to no les	s than	zz per ce	nt. per
	on the	sums assu	red and av	eraged	80 per cen	t. upon

the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without to the head featablishment.

ference to the head Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick, Princess-street, Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

Feb. 15.

GEORGE THOMAS,

Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Des. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE



New Series, Whole No. 298.

The Two Sunsets. No bird-song floated down the hill, The tangled bank telow was still ; No rustle from the birchen stem, No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight 'round us grew. We felt the falling of the dew ! For, from us, ere the day was done, The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But on the river's further side We saw the hill-tops glorified ; A tender glow, exceeding fair, A dream of day without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom ; With them the sunset's rosy bloom ; While dark, through willowy vistas seen, The river rolled its shades between.

From out the darkness where we trod We gazed upon the hills of God, Whose light seemed not of moon or snn; We spake not, but our thoughts were one.

We paused, as if from that bright shore Beckoned our dear ones gone before ; And stilled our beating hearts to hear The voices lost to mortal ear !

Sudden our pathway turned from night ; The hills swung open to the light ; Through their green gates the sunshine showed A long, slant splendor downward flowed.

Down glade and glen, and bank it rolled; It bridged the shaded stream with gold, And, borne on piers of mist, allied The shadowy with the sublit side !

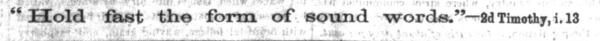
" So," prayed we, " when our feet draw near The river, dark with mortal fear, And the night cometh, chill with dew. Oh, Father 1 let thy light break through 1

" So let the hill of doubt divide, So bridge with faith the sanless tide! So let the eyes that fail on earth On thy eternal hills look forth ; And in thy beckoning angels know The dear ones whom we loved below."

The Bu!wark of Protestantism.

BY THE REV. H. STOWELL BROWN, OF LIVERPOOL. Being the Second Edition of the Circular Letter of the Lauranburg and Cheshire Association of Baptist Churches Laucashire and Cheshire Associat for 1866.

Since we last met as an Association, events have taken place in our country which, certainly as much as anything within the memory of the oldest man amongst us, have reminded us of our position and our dutics as Protestant Dissenters. For two hundred years the denomination to which we belong has protested against the union of Church and State, and against the establishment and endowment of the Church by the State, as unscriptural, unwise, unjust, and highly injurious to the interests of religion. And now, within the last few weeks, one of the ablest statesmen of the day, himself neither a Roman Catholic, nor a Protestant Dissenter, nor an Infidel but a warmly attached member of the Church in this country, has stood up in his place in Parliament, and, backed by a large majority of the representatives of the people, has, in the name of liberty and justice, demanded that, in Ireland, the Church established by the State be disestablished and, in a great measure, disendowed. His demand has of course called forth vehement opposition, though opposition by no means so venement as was expected ; or, whatever its vehemence, the whole country is astonished that so little can be said, with truth and reason, in support of the institution the doom of which many believe to be already sealed. But this has been said again and again, that a State Church is the Bulwark of the Protestant religion ; that it is the chief security, if not the only security, we can have for our religious, and even for our civil liberties. Of course it is an old cry; it might have been heard in all parts of England at any time during the last two hundred years ; but it has recently been uttered with unusual frequency and unusual energy. In parliamentary debates, in public speeches, in lectures, in sermons, in newspaper articles, it has been asserted, as if it were an indisputable axiom, a first principle, a self-evident truth, that a State Church is the Bulwark of Protestautism; that, were this barrier swept away, nothing would be left to protect us from the inroads and invasions of Popery, which would soon overrun the country and demolish all our Protestant institutions. And it is, of course,



Ghristian

# SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

Bulwark does not exist as where it does.

dations. It must be at the mercy of a Parlia-Romanist, what an occasion of scorn to the Infidel. to hear it said, by Protestants, that Protestantism Protestantism exclaim, "Save me from my daining its protection, were seized and carried friends !"

But let us see how far our State Establishments of religion are effective as a defeuce against Romanism. And, first let us look at Ireland. Now. as a bulwark is intended only for defence, we have, on this occasion, nothing to do with the question, Has the State Church in that country made conquests for Protestantism ? Probably the most zealous supporters of that Church feel that, for them, the less is said on that subject the better. But a bulwark is a bulwark, its sole purpose is defence. Such an institution might perhaps be a safeguard to Protestantism though it never won over a single convert; it might bind Protestants together ; it might preserve what it do stand firmly by their faith, and very few of them become perverts. But is it to the State Church that their firmness, their fidelity, their zeal are to be ascribed ? Are we to believe that, in the absence of such an institution, the Protest-event of disestablishment? Will the Presbyteritheir faith under such altered circumstances, and stand by it only so long as they are paid to stand by it ? Will the " glorious memory" which has so long been toasted as immortal fade from the mind of Ulster ? Will Derry and the Boyne be mind of Ulster ? Will Derry and the Boyne be suddealy forgotten ? Win Ribbonmen and Orangemen meet together and embrace each oth-er, as the result of the disestablishment of the er, as the result of the disestablishment of the Protestant Church ? In so far as the cessation of fanatical hatreds is concerned, such a result is indeed greatly to be desired ; but, if ever a people in this world were calumniated, the Irish Protestants are calumniated when it is said, that it is over to Rome. Think of it, and say whether it is in the least degree likely that there would be one Protestant the fewer, were every vestige of not be clearly distinguished from transubstantiathis vanuted Bulwark swept away. Instead of being a source of strength, the State Church in Ireland is rather a source of weakness, to the Protestant cause. It invites attack. It tends to pre- claimed by the priest of the Church of Rome judice, to irritate, to exasperate the majority of unless also the lighting of candles on the commuthe people. And a cause is certainly none the viou table, and the burning of incense in churchmanagement have such a tendency as this. The ments made after the Romish pattern ; unless State Church in Ireland gains for Protestantism no friends, but makes for it many foes. see how far the State Church is there the Bulwark of Protestantism. In that part of our country, and especially among its native inhabitants, Romanism makes but little progress. The Welsh are firmly Protestant. When the census of reli-gious worship was taken in 1851, of upwards of a million people, the largest number of worship-pers in Catholic chapels was under six thousand. The number of Catholic places of worship was only 26. There were nearly three thousand chapels belonging to Protestant. Dissenters, and the at-tendants in these chapels were nearly three times as numerons as those in the churches of the Establishment. In fact, one Dissenting denomina-tion alone had an attendance exceeding by onefifth the largest attendance in all the churches of the Establishment throughout the Principality. If things have altered since 1851, it is very certain that the change has been in favour rather of Dissent than of the Establishment. It is well known that Wales is almost a country of Pro-testant Dissenters. In many a parish church, in the country, as well as in the towns, a congregation of twenty persons would surprise the worthy clergy man, a congregation of one hundred would overwhelm him with astonishment; while on hills and in dates, amidst farms, quarries, colleries, and vent, but rather to facilitate the communication. iron works, the Salems and the Ebenezers, the Zions and the Betbesdas, are crowded to the doors. And though, like other people, the Welsh have their failings and their faults, they are as inselves, for the occasion, to the advocates of the dustrious, as upright, as loyal, as free from crime Established Church, and so under the blessing of as any other of her Majesty's subjects; and cer-God saved the country from the re-establishment tainly they yield to none in their attachment to Protestantism. How strange it is, then, that, if the State Church be the great safeguard of Pro-that Protestantism is none the safer by reason of testantism, we find the smallest proportion of Ro-man Catholics and the most intense Protestantism event of their being dissolved. prevailing where, of all parts of Great Britain the State Church is reduced nearest to a nullity I And are we to be told that Wales would be per-verted to Popery but for the existence and the in-fluence of that Establishment which, rightly or wrongly, the great bulk of the people have ut-terly forsaken ? The idea is too absurd to merit will of God is and what it is not. Here we have a moment's consideration. cold and hard for Romanism to thrive in, to any of religion, and comes and plants a rival establishvery great extent. All must couless that the ment of its own beside them ; but it fears and it.

have scarcely three millions. In such of our de- Church of half the Scottish people. Are we to have wrung and wrested from the hands of despendencies also as have no State Church, Pro- suppose that but for that Church all the others testantism seems to flourish quite as vigorously would go over to Rome !- that the Free Church, as here, and Romanism does not make any alarm- | and the United Presbyterian Church, and all the ing progress. To say the least of it, Protestant- other Dissenting bodies are saved from perverism holds its ground quite as firmly where the sion or from destruction by the Establishment ? a most unworthy fear, a most shameful distrust, The Establishment may, side by side with the if we wish for any other defence than that which

be true, leads to the very uncomfortable reflection but to call it the Bulwark of Protestantism is that Protestantism must rest on very shaky foun- just as sheer nonsense as any man could talk. Bat in England ?--- it may be said. Well, in ment which is composed of Protestants, Catholics, England, then, how does the case stand ! In Jews, and infidels-of men of all varieties of be- | England this Bulwark .- though specially favourlief and unbelief; the main stay of Protestant- ed and made as strong as money, and territorial ism must be such a majority as State Churchism | influence, and parliamentary position can make it may be able to command in the legislature ; and -in England this Bulwark has not prevented now, one can hardly speak of such a majority at all, in one branch of the legislature. In that of the Established Church view with the greatest. branch of it which always in the long run, and, anxiety and alarm. In England this Bulwark has often, after but a short run, obtains its way, the not prevented the recent setting up of a Catholic majority is at present very decidedly opposed to hierarchy, of Catholic bishops and archbishops, the maintenance of the Bulwark in that part of taking their titles from English towns and cities, the Kingdom where, were it what it is said to be, and performing all the functions of their Church. it would seem to be most required. And so we And not only so, in England there has been, esare to believe that our Protestantism depends for pecially during the last thirty years, a very conits existence upon an Institution which may at any moment be destroyed 1 Can anything be more gratifying to the enemies of Protestantism than such an admission 1 What a triumph to the who, under the blind guidance of illiterate teachers, fell with their teachers into that ditch ? Were is a religion which Parliament can destroy, or, if they Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and not destroy, expose to au antagonistic force to other such poor creatures; who, being so infatuawhich it must inevitably succumb ! Well may ted as to go and dwell outside the Bulwark, dis- testant; which recognises no authority in religion

captive by the insidious foe ? Alrost to a man and to a woman they were encircled by the Bulwark. Many of them, being clergymen, did duty on the Bulwark as sentinels, to guard it and the Protestant faith. It is, in fact, the so-called Bulwark of Protestantism and its solemnly sworn defenders that have furnished nearly all of those who have gone over to Rome. Again, within that Bulwark, there are, at the present day, many who refuse to recognise even the word Protestantism : who declare that they are not Protestants, but Catholics, though they are not prepared to say that they are Roman Catholics. Their principal leader has lately published an Eirenicon, which is in fact a proposal to unite the Church of Eugland is unable to extend. And in Ireland Protestants with the Church of Rome, if the conditions of peace can only be agreed upon. With the bitterest scorn these men revile the Queen's supremacy, and fiercely demand to be set free from the obligations of the service into which they have entered, though determined to retain its emoluments. The Bulwark is manned by a garrison a large portion of which is in open mutiny, fighting and plotting on behalf of the very system against which the Bulwark is said to be our only defence. ans become Romanists in the event of the with- In this country, all through the length and intensely Protestant of all Protestants forsake the service is conducted as nearly as possible after the Romish fashion, and in which doctrines thoroughly Romish are constantly preached, while distinctively Protestant doctrines are denounced. Where are those places of worship, which, if not Catholic, certainly can scarcely be called Proto institute a Church Defence Association, to defend the Church, not so much against either Catholics or Protestant Dissenters as against itself; and they have raised, or are raising, £50,000 to save themselves from their own fellow Churchtheir State Church that saves them from going men. Unless baptismal regeneration be a Protestant doctrine : unless priestly absolution be a Protestant doctrine ; unless something that cantion be a Protestant doctrine : unless it be a Protestant doctrine, that clergymen of the English Church has all the spiritual authority and power stronger or the safer when its position and its es, and the wearing of various ecclesiastical vestthese be Protestant practices, it is absard to speak of our State Church as the Bulwark of Protes-Let us consider the condition of Wales, and tantism, for such doctrines and such practices are to be found within her pale. But there is in England a number of Protestant Dissenters, amounting probably to nearly one-half of the population, are firmly and intensely Protestant. Whatever their differences of opinion-and their differences of opinion are many-they are agreed upon Protestantism, upon every point of Protestantism.----And are they to be told that their only defen. against Popery is that Church which has furnished nearly all the perverts that, in England, have, during the last thirty years, been perverted to Bomanism; that Church from whose ministry we almost daily hear of some secession to Rome, and are not in the least surprised by the intelligence that Church which is divided into two hostile parties, fighting over the question whether that very Church itself ought to be called Protestant ; that Church, many of the ablest members of which are doing all in their power to bring about a re-conciliation with Rome and a return to communion with Rome ? Surely if such an institution stands between us and Rome, it is more of a causeway than a bulwark; it stands, not to pre-Now we do not say that our State Establish. ments of religion are doing no manner of good. The only question we have placed before our solves is this-How far are these State Establish ments of religion the Bulwark, or even a Bulwark of Protestantism? And we have endeavoured to

potic power.

Dizior.

Is there not something also in the inherent power of truth,--- if indeed Protestantism be true, as we so loudly assert it to be? Does it not argue The assertion which we are combating, if it other churches, be doing a great and good work; the truth itself affords ? If Protestantism be, as we believe it to be, a religion which appeals to the reason and the conscience of men : which does not outrage the one by superstition, nor cheat the other with casuistry; which, setting aside all human inventions, traditions, and authorities, leads men at once to the Word of God; if Protestantism be this, we can surely trust to its own living energy, without any reliance upon the power and the patronage of the world. And the Providence of God will protect that which is the canse of God. He will never forsake His own true Church, though He may suffer it to be severely tried. He will never allow it to be dependent for its existence, its safety, or its advance. ment upon the policy of statesmen and the votes of a secular legislature.

In so far, however, as human agency can be a bulwark for Protestantism against the deadly, mighty, and subtle foe that is ever watching at her gates and assailing her defences, we may look to some other quarter than that of the State Church. | wickedness of the world in general, the condition which has so signally failed, that it is, in reality, rather the way to Rome than anything else. We may look to that ever-spreading Nonconformity, which, whatever its faults, is at least firmly Prosave the Word of God; which in the olden time was foremost, and often was alone, in fighting the battles of religious and of civil liberty; in whose worship, though it may sometimes offend good taste, not a trace of Romanistic ritualism can be found ; in whose sermeys, be they able or feeble, learned or uplearned, there is nothing of Romish dogma; in whose constitution there is nothing hierarchical; whose ministers make no pretensions to sacerdotal power, and from whose numerous ranks a secession to Rome is a thing almost unheard of. In this surely Protestantism has a bulwark to the full as strong as that which claims to be its main defence in this country. None the less is the bulwark of Nonconformity to be trasted because it receives not a penny of support from the State ; because it has never been paid to be loyal to the Protestant interest; because its loyalty to that interest is purely the loyalty of the strongly earnest mind and deeply loving heart; or because,-though for centuries denounced and persecuted, and put into the same category with Romanism, as dangerous to the institutions of the country, -- it has, under and say : " I never felt so ashamed in my life.--every persecution, and every disability, and every That look and that speech I have never forgotinsult been obedient to the law and faithful to the throne ; and offers for the Sovereign and for drawal of the Regium Donum ? Will the most breadth of it, there are places of worship in which the legislature, not prayers which the State commands it to offer in return for State favour, but

REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Basiness Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P. The Christian Visitar Vol. XXI., No. 38 Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.

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

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

#### Random Readings.

Adversity overcome is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue.

Paio and pleasure, screnity and storm, are the alternate companions of every man in the journey

Every parent, like Adam, represents a race; and his righteousness or unrighteousness shall bless or curse his descendants.

Neglecting the spiritual welfare of children is allowing the devil to take and fortify important positions before you move upon his works.

Too many rest their eternal hopes on the observance of religious forms; "the few that be saved" go beyond all these and rest only in the bosom of Jesus.

" I never complained of my condition but once," said an old man, " when my feet were hare and I had no shoes ; but I met a man without feet, and became contented.'

Righteousness troubles the wicked, wickedness troubles the righteous; but there is a place where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

If men but felt half the concern for their sins in particular which they appear to feel for the of the world would be much improved.

True wealth consists in virtue, and not in the possession of great estates ; and wisdom consists in understanding, and not in years. The wiscst of men is he who has the most civility for others.

How strange it is that men will devote the labors of a life time to the accumulation of riches that they must soon leave forever, while they will not devote an hour to the search for eternal

God will accept your first attempts to serve him not as a perfect work, but as a beginning. The first little blades of wheat are as pleasant to the farmer's eyes as the whole field waving with

GENTLE INFLUENCES .- If the secret of all regenerate hearts could be laid open we should doubtless view with a mixture of astonishment and gratitude the quantity of benefit which has been and which is effected in the world by the familiar converse, and even by the silent looks, of truly good men. - Bishop Jebb. \_

Dr. Arnold once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said : "Why do you speak so angrily, sir? Indeed, I am doing the best I can." Years after. the doctor used to tell the story to his children ten.'

"And they shall heap up to themselves teach-ers having itching ears." Of all varieties of itch which afflict human nature, this itching for applause, honor and titles is the worst. It is plainly forbidden by the spirit and letter of the gospel, and is destructive to the spiritual life of all who are so unfoitunate as to catch it. Sir Walter Scott's wife, though an excellent and sensible woman, was a matter of fact one. One day, while walking in the fields in early spring, he dilated to Ludy Scott on the beauties of Nature, the verdure, the wild flowers, the playful lambs, etc. "Ah, my dear !" said the lady, " you remind me that we must have a nice roast leg of lamb, with mintisance, for dinner to-morrow !' When Rowland Hill was, some years ago, in Scotland, he was introduced to a minister somewhat resembling himself in piety and eccentricity. The old man looked at him for some time very earnestly, and at length said : "Weel. I have been looking for some teem at the leens o' your face." "And what do you think of it ?" said Mr. Hill. "Why, I am thinking that if the grace of God had na changed your heart, you would ha' been a most tremendous rogue." Mr. Hill laughed heartily and said : "Well, you have hit the nail on the head." DANCING .- A writer in the Presbyterian Banner makes a thorough and exhaustive examination of the Bible history of "dancing as a pastime of recreation." His conclusions are summed up as follows : 1. That during two thousand five hundred years through whose history we have travelled, this pastime was a piece of wicked mockery, employed to show contempt for the true God and his wors ip. 2. In each instance reviewed the sudden, untimely destruction of the performers. or the cruel martyrdom of the pions and godly. through their instigation, is declared to have resulted from the practice. 3. The facts are recorded on the sacred page to the everlasting disgrace and infomy of the participants. If any of our readers deem this an overdrawn statement, they will do well to make a careful investigation of the Bible history of dancing for themselves. SAFETY FROM THE PERILS OF WEALTH .- The late General Halleck, for many years editor of said. He then went on to say : " Mr. D., if I the Journal of Commerce, was an honest, upright. and pure-minded man, respected and honored even ever took. I might have been saved ; but there | by those who dissented from his opinions on public matters. His ability and diligence were rerewarded with large pecuniary gains, which he employed freely for the purpose of doing good to his fellow men. At New Haven, he erected a spacious church edifice at his own expense, which cost him over \$100,000. One day a gentleman said to him : "You have two things to be thankof ful for which jointly bless but few men-a large purse and a large heart in the disbursement of it To which Mr. Halleck answered, " From my boyhood I have observed that every man grew covetous in proportion as he grew rich, if he did not keep giving. I am making money and most give it." He knew that wealth got and held for the gratification of covetousness debases, if it does not ruin its possessor.

INSURANCE COMPANY. Of EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809. 22,000,000 Sterling. CAPITAL. Invested Funds (1864), ..... £2,804,512 7 10 Stg. 564,468 16 2 Stg FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY Insures against loss or damage by Fire-Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Proper-ty, Stores, Merchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Harbour, and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms. Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head Office

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Ninety per cent. of the Profits are allocated to those Assured on the Participating Scale.

INDISPUTABILITY. After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be held to be indisputable and free from extra premiums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after

For Kates and other information apply at the Office of the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbury, streets. HENRY JACK. streets. March 26. General Agent.

ADAM YOUNG.

Cooking, Office, Hall, and Parlour Stoves. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Block Tin and Japan Ware, Register Grates, &c., PENRHYN MARBLE MANTLE PIECES.

Agent for Moses Pond & Co.'s celebrated Cooking-Range, Stores, &c. By Ship and Mill Castings made to order. 28, 30, and 32 Water Street, March 5.—6m. St. John, N. B.

March 5.-6m.

LADIES' SEMINARY,

Will Be-Open August 3rd, 1868. THE Managers of this School claim for it a rank second to none, of like pretensions, in the Provinces. Care has been taken (not without success) to secure the best Teachers, and to make the School, in all respects, worthy of nationary

worthy of patronage. Miss Emerson, whose past labours in the School have been eminently successful, and whose regard for their welbeen eminently successful, and whose regard for their wel-fare has endeared her to all her pupils, continues as

Principal. Mr. Frederick Crawley has charge of the Drawing de-partment, together with French. Mr. Crawley's long resi-dence in Europe, and the attention given there, as also at Institutions in America, to those branches, are ample gua-

rantee of success. Miss Crawley has still charge of Instrumental Music; and Miss Morris, the assistant, gives instruction in Vocal

usic. Circulars—containing full information as to Terms, &c. will be sent on applicat Wolfville, July 16. I. A. BLAIR.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY ! Fund paid up and invested .... £3,212,848 5s. 1d. stg.

Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743, 674 stg. Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 " Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 285,248 " Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 " to the above large paid up holders of the Company are personally responsible for Policies issued. EDWARD ALLISON, AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK teb T.

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS ! PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867. The first and only prizes for CABINET ORGANS was awarded to A. LAURILLIARD.

READ THE JUDGES REPORT: M. LAURILLIARD exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops, FIRST PRIZE.

Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Cas ouble Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of gree op and Automatic Swell, of great which is entitled to Honorable power and purity of tone, Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-nut, without Stops.

FIRST PRIZE.

nakers, and will be sold at 20 ent fully warranted. An inspection re-PIANO WAREROOM-Sheffield House. No. 5, Market guare. (Oct 17.) A. LAURILLIARD.

AGENCY.

by, and at considerable expense, inter-sary machinery and appliances for the og of the manufacture of VENE-S, parties in want of BLINDS of this do well to give us a call before pur has-CIAN RUNDS or any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received

maintained that we, as Dissenters, ought to hasten to the defence of the State Church, inasmuch as only so long as that Church stands are we safe from oppression, from pillage, from persecution, and from the stake. Let us examine this statement, and see whether

there is any reason to belive that an Established Church is the Bulwark of Protestantism ; for if it be this, which it is so confidently and by so many of our countrymen declared to be ; and if, in the not altogether improbable event of the removal of this Bulwark, we are certain, or even in the least degree likely, to lose our liberties and our lives, it is time for us to be thinking whether we ought not to a man to stand forth in its defence. And in terms, partly of a flattering and partly of a threatening character, we are now-a-days often reminded of the noble conduct pursued by the Dissenters in the time of James II.; when, forgetting all their differences in a common love of common Protestantism, they joined themof Popery ; and we are told that if now we do not follow their example we shall prove ourselves unworthy of being regarded as their successors. Well, we shall not advert to the manner in which that help was rewarded, though it certainly was not such as to encourage a repetition of the ex-periment ; but let us ask, Is it really true that a state Church is the Bulwark of Protestantism ? The first consideration that strikes us as we think of this assertion is, that the prospects of Protestantism must be very dismal in some parts of the world where no such Bulwark exists, Protestantism can scarcely have the ghost of a chance in the United States and in many of our own co-lonies. There, of course, we should expect to

lonies. There, of course, we should expect to find Romanism predominant, rampant, triumph-ant, and supreme, the only Protestants being a few poor miserable mortals who, having escaped the flames, wander about in sheep skins and goat skins, and in dens and caves of the earth, being destitute, afflicted, tormented. And yet what is the fact i In the United States there has been po State Church for nearly one hundred years.

No. Protestantism, we trust, has other defenment's consideration. otland, again, is a country that seems too name. Rome laughs at our State Establishments

pravers which rise spontaneously from its own heart in spite of much State disfavour, hostility, and contempt.

But the fact is that, to whatever Church they may belong, with the Word of God in their bands and the conviction of the truth of their own principles in their hearts, Protestants must, under the Divine Providence, be themselves the Bulwark of Protestantism. And they act in a cowardly manner, in a manner altogether unworthy the great cause with which they are identified, if they ask, or even desire, any other favour from the State than the fair play, the protection from injustice, the perfect religious liberty and religious equality, which ought to be accorded to all citizens, whatever their religious convictions may be.

#### The First Drink.

Phil Tucker was a handsome boy. He was mart, too, considering the bad use he had made of the opportunities he had. But poor Phil had a dissipated father, and had lost his mother when quite a child. Good persons pitied Phil, and said, " If he had been raised under more favorable circumstances, he would have been a different boy." But his father neglected him, and worse than all, set him a bad example. The result was, that Phil learned to drink whiskey before he was near grown. At this time he has become a drunkard, and not unfrequently may be found in the worst places.

I met Phil in the road, not long ago, and feel ng a good deal of interest in his welfare; for l knew his father in his days of decency and his mother, when a hopeful bride. She was amiable, intelligent and accomplished. She little thought, when rejoicing at the birth of her first and only pledge of love, that her sweet little boy would ever be what he now is-a drunkard. But, as I said, meeting Phil, I reminded him of his excellent mother, pointed him to the ruin into which he was plunging, and begged him to stop. ".Too late ! too late !" said he.

"Why, my dear boy," said I, " you are only lad-and are you so complete a slave already ?" "I have given loose rein to my evil propensi-

ties too long, even now, to restrain them," he had only seen the danger of the first drink I was no one to warn me, and I indulged. The first led to the second, and so on, till I am what von see me-a drunkard. And now it is too late ! too late !

Poor boy, the next I heard of him he was under arrest for stealing. Beware of the first drink.

### Resurrection.

As I was passing through another city I saw a motley crowd chained about some object of in-terest. I elbowed my way to the centre and discovered two men digging out skeletons. I read the dim inscriptions on the weather-worn monnment, and saw the bodies had been buried over sixty years. Side by side had rested so long faother bones of the body as nearly as possible according to their order; the very small ones were thrown in promisequously. I said to a peasant woman standing by :

"We who are now looking upon these remains of the once living must soon come to the same

## Plea for Simple Melodies.

It is no wonder that singing has died out from the congregation, when a choir is put to recite words that nebody can undestand, to music that nobody knows, and the people are left to lister to newly-converted opera airs which last week were brought over by a fresh troupe of foreign singers ! And those sweet melodies that stilled propriety has long ago driven from the Churches, but which have gone forth among the people, and rung ont gloriously in camp-meetings, shaking the forest leaves with the ascending shouts of a mighty people, or which, more gently, have filled rural school houses and humble lecture rooms and village churches, not yet corrupted by the false

