

papers'among those who were not of

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR Same dive which and

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Is Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co..

60 Prince William Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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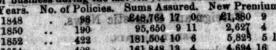
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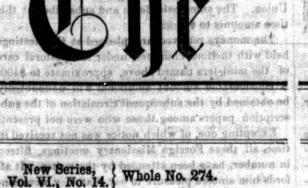
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THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

Chairman of the London Board. —SANURL BAKER, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool. —CHARLES TURNER, Esq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest flices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following ighly satisfactory results were shown :-gs, Liverpool.





disiga lano A Hymn. BY REV. G. M. W. CAREY.

Jesus, my Saviour and my King, Accept the off'ring which I bring Of that I could in heavenly lays, Sing Thy perfections and Thy praise.

In Thee I trust-in Thee rejoice : I love to hear Thy Word, thy voice. Alone can calm my restless heart, And bid my anxious doubts depart.

Baptize my soul in love to Thee ; Whate'er I do, where'er I be, Be Thou my Master-Thou my Guide. I want no other Lord beside.

To Thee my thoughts and wishes go, As rivers to the ocean flow ; In Thee I would commence and close, And on Thy promises repose.

Dear Saviour, show Thy smiling face ; Upon this City send Thy grace ; Assist Thy beralds to proclaim. Thy dying love and matchless fame.

Now may Thy Church arise and shine In light and loveliness divine ; ..... Break through the clouds that interpose, O, Son of God ! Thyself disclose. Shepherd of Israel, good and great, Compassionate our low estate ; Conduct us by Thy gracious will, To pastures green and waters still.

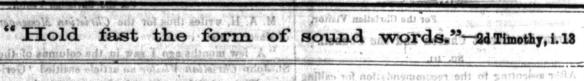
A royal Priest and Prophet Thou, Exalted, crowned, and reigning now ; Extend the sceptre of Thy sway, Till all repent, believe, obcy.

Send forth the Spirit and the Word, And wield Thine own resistless sword, Till under Thee the people fall, And suppliant on Thy mercy call.

Jesus, I love Thee and adore ; And when this mortal life is o'er. Then shall I see Thee face to face, And sweetly sing Thy sovereign grace,

Memories. have a memory to-night, Musing beside my heart, Drawing my heart, by its magnet sweet, From the common things of earth.

I have a memory to-night, Alone in the firelight dim ; Visions of bygone days of joy Before my sad eyes swim.



## SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

words would have been worse than weak. We can now hear in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, 5,000 voices sounding in one mighty chorus the tremendous song of the Messiah, or the Creation, in the words of these old Hebrew writings.

In this respect, the Bible has done more for us than all other elements combined, for it has given us Paradise Lost. In that astonishing poem the author drew from many sources, but his highest inspiration came from the book which he so deeply loved. We have in our English literature the most sublime uninspired poem that ever was written in any age or any language. In the ama-zing grandeur of his flight, no other poet comes near Milton. And the Bible was the cause of this.

Why this is so can be easily seen. The subjects of this Book are the highest conceivable.— God eternal and invisible ; the soul of man ; its immortality ; its future weal or woe ; the coming of Christ ; the visions of His second coming ; of his glory ; and of the jndgment day : these are its themes. These things could not be described in plain speech. Here, above all, are "thoughts that preathe, and words that burn ;" and for this cause the Bible has given to our literature this loftiest of all qualities, and made it our national property by inspiring the sublimest of all human

cy, Benignity ; and where the idea of Him is He dare not make his appearance. made known, the germ of ueble qualities is pre- From Mr. Hughes' statement we gather that this sented.

consists both of prose and poetry. This department of our literature has had a most im-portant effect in our country. It is far more ex-tensive with us than with any other people, and is originated by the Bible.

is ever on the increase. It advances with the times. It assumes the most modern and popular forms. In appears in novels, and in the periodical press. It has given birth to the whole world of religious

the Irish Catholic Church a subsidy, all true NUNNERIES. christians will object to assist to support any more

superiors in connection with the higher Ritualists, and although little, if at all, differing from those of the Roman Catholics, yet they are patronised by the Bishop of London, he being the visitor of some and the president of others, and it is to these that the sick in the public hospitals are en-trusted; to those who, instead of pointing the dying to the Saviour, and persuading them to trust to His merits, will strive to induce them to rely upon baptism and the sacrament, thus sooth-ing them into a peace and confidence which will make their awakening in eternity all the more

terrible

lofticst of all qualities, and made it our national property by inspiring the sublimest of all human ordections. 6th. The divine. Proceeding higher yet, it is from this source that we have obtained the truest knowledge of "the divine" of Deity—of God. Over the whole "the Supreme One,—the knowledge of infinite purity, of themselves can elevate mankind. The highest minds among the ancients were those who stood aloof from the people, with no share in their superstitions, and cherished the belief in one God. Where a nation has it, it bas attained by this one thing to a higher stage. Men's char-acters and acts are largely influenced by their deas, and among all none is so fruitful as this. Now the God of the Bible means Holiness, Mer-cy, Benignity ; and where the idea of Him is made known the superstitions of the Bible means Holiness, Mer-cy, Benignity ; and where the idea of Him is made known the superstite of the God of the Bible means Holiness, Mer-cy, Benignity ; and where the idea of Him is made known the god of the Bible means Holiness, Mer-cy, Benignity ; and where the idea of Him is made known the spearance. the great world knows not of it. In process of take note of his work or sympathize with him in the inevitable solf-denials and anxieties attendant

care of others. But notwithstanding their appa-Father Ignatins is at heart a Roman Catholic 7th. The devotional. Closely connected with this is the feeling of devotion. This has created for us a vast religious literature, independent of our secularism, which rent lack of interest at times, he covers up in their hearts Divine truths, which, if this world should never acknowledge as his joyful harvest, the judgment day will bring forth germinated, grown up, and crowned with abundant fruitfulness.

almost stealthily drops into the contribution box as it passes, an offering too small to be regarded by the eye of man, too insignificant to win bu-This literature, though its proportions are large, doorway for the rest to walk over, remain in bed man praise. The act mingles with the events of the past and is forgatten. Yes, forgotten among men; but remembered before God. And in the



C. G.

Che Christian Visitor Vol. XXI., No. 14. Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

> circled with seven walls of fire. Neither day nor night afforded her rest, her brain was on fire, and her soul foamed like a boiling caldron. Miserable soul! No dove of hope brought the olive branch of peace to her forlorn spirit. She sat in the darkness and saw no light-her dwelling was in the valley of the shadow of death.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Editor and Proprietor.

To sum up much in a few words, there is no doubt that Mary Magdalene would have been considered by us to be demented-she was, practically a maniac. Reason was unshipped, and Satan stood at the helm instead of reason, and the poor barque was hurried hither and thither under the guidance of demons. What a dreadful state to be in! And yet, dear friends, though actual Satapic possession is unknown among us now, we have seen several cases extremely like it. and we know at this hour some who baffle altogether all attemps to comfort them, and makes us feel that only the good Physician can give them rest. I remember a man of excellent character, well beloved by his family and esteemed by his neighbors, who was for twenty years enveloped in unutterable gloom. He ceased to attend the house of God, becauce he said it was of no use : and although always ready to help in every good word and work, yet he had an abiding conviction upon him that, personally, he had no part nor lot o this matter, and never could have, The more you talked to, him the worse he became; even prayer seemed but to excite him to more fearful lespondency. In the providence of God, I was called to preach the word in his neighborhood ; he was induced to attend, and, by God's gracions power, under the sermon he obtained a joyful liberty. After twenty years of anguish and unrest, he ended his weary roamings at the foot of that God has accepted her gift, laid on his altar. The world is blessed by her pious act, and the judgment day will reveal its results. did his peace of mind subside, for until the Lord gave him a happy admission into eternal rest, he remained a vigorous believer, trusting and not being afraid. Others are around us for whom we earnestly pray that they also may be brought out prison to praise the name of the Lord .- Spurdeon.

## The Basin of the Atlantic Ocean.

The basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long rough separating the Old World from the New. and extending from pole to pole. This ocean furrow was probably scored into the solid crust of our planet by the Almighty hand, that there the water which he called seas might be gathered logether, so as to let the dry land appear, and fit be earth for the habitation of man.

From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is ten miles. Could the waters of the Atlantic be drawn off, so as to expose to view this great gash which separates continents and extends from the Arctic to the Antartic, it would present a scene most rugged, grand and imposing. The very ribs of the earth, with the founda tions of the sea, would be brought to light, and we should have presented to us at one view, in the empty cradle of the ocean a thousand fearful wrecks, with that fearful array of dead men's skulls, great anchors, heaps of pearls and inestimable stones, which, in the poet's eye, he scat-tered in the sea, making it hideous with sights of ugly death. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is some where between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks-the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin about a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES ENTER CATHOLIC There exists many sisterhoods with their lady

heresies and abominations than those to which they are now contributing. If, on the other hand, it is determined to remit the Church rates in Ireland, it is felt that all dissenters can claim the same right, and that the passage of such a bill would be the signal for them to arise in their might and shake off the burdensome imposition which has been crippling their energies and trying their graces of patience and long suffering for so many years.

Unseen Work. Not alone in Christian lands, but especially in he efforts of the Christian missionary, among the beathen, there is much unseen work done and to be done. Everywhere, under the kingdom of grace, there is unseen work,-to be recognized at the judgment. The humble laborer goes forth bearing precious seed and casts it into the soil, unnoticed except perhaps by one or two on earth and One in hea-

the richer for the sowing.

A Christian mother prays in secret over her

infant son, and devotes him to the service of the

Heavenly Proprietor. No eye sees, no ear hears

her pious vow. She often repeats the act, though

time her prayer is answered. It becomes evident

The Sabbath school teacher wearies himself on

the day of sacred rest that he may impart to his

little group of listeners some spiritual gift. Few

anon it. Often, disheartened, he is ready to re-

linguish the toil, and leave the little ones to the

The poor man, or widow, or child, silently and

ven. Long years roll by. The storms of temptation rage around the spot where the precious seed is deposited. The tempest of persecution seeks to destroy it. The drought of sinful propensity labors to ruin its vitality. But in due tume it springs up and bears fruit, and heaven is

8,850 8 1 12,354 8 years, is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared n 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per unnum on the sums assured and averaged 80 per cent. upon

annum on the sum assured 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—withour ference to the head Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick, Princess-street,

Feb. 15 Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY

Cupital \$500,000 - all paid up and invested.

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

New BRUNSWICK AGENCY -7 Princess Street, opposite Com-mercial Bank, St. John. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation

In profits. The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-fits for the past nine years, amount to 44% per cent. References of the first respectability, and any other in Committion given by W. J. STARR, Oct 12, 1865-v Agent tori elemente reul

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY! paid up and invested ... £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg.

emiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. sees paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 emiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 sees paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share Company are personally responsible to EDWARD ALLISON,

(Commercial Bank Building. FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS !

PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867.

The first and only prizes for CABINET OBGANS was awarded to A. LAURILLIARD. READ THE JUDGES REPORT: Mr. LISURILLIARD exh bits a fine toned large Cabinet Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,

FIRST PRIZE.

Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case, Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of great power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable Mention. Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-

FIRST PRIZE.

Instruments are equal in every respect to the best in makers, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than

trament fully warranted. An inspection re-Every Instr PIANO WAREROOM-Sheffield House, No. 5, Markel guare. (Oct 17.) A. LAURILLIARD.

AGENCY. The of could

HAVING recently, and at consider up the necessary machinery and ery and appliances for the successful carrying on of the manufacture of VENE-TIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of thus description, would do well to give us a call before pur has-

for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received ock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. N, 21 German street, or at the Manufactory, where

ers have always on hand-Doors, SASHES from their facilities, they can make to or nost despatch and upon the most reas na with the utm

nal attention is given to every variety of Carng and General Jobbing, and m. A. CHRISTIE & CO., Dooley's Building, Waterloo St. April 4.

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

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

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nds, Specie and Sterling Exchange. of 210 and upwards received on deposit, for a will be given, bearing interest at the rate of per adnum, and payable either at call or fixed

have a memory to-night Of a childish, upturned face, Stamped on the page of my smitten heart That time can ne'er erase.

I have a memory to-night a lavival Of the patter of little feet ; T. orreitt A voice rings through the empty rooms In a childish carol sweet.

I have a memory to-night Of warm lips pressed on mine ; Content with me till he felt the kiss. And followed the voice Divine.

I have a memory to-night Of my lost one's evening prayers ; How soon, dear soul, you followed their flight

Up to the waiting stars. I have sad memories to night, Stretching out empty arms;

Of happy mothers, in sunny homes, Surrounded with childlike forms.

You have no yearning memories yet Of that which once has been ; You hear no echo of little feet That never will come again.

I have sweet memories of yore That I would not blot away ; Your mother-love binds you nearer earth-Draws closer day by day-

But I am drawn by my darling's love Up heaven's clear shining track ; aug And though I follow his steps slone, I would not call him back.

mous altradal - Harriet Evans.

. Had Told AL . ( totang )For the Christian Visitor.

The Bible, in Politics and Literature.

by the pas BY PROF. DEMILL. very bas bebuells char. vii p erew

4th. The pathetic.

The Bible has given us certain general quali ties in literature, among which one of the most minent is the pathetic. Throughout its whole extent it appeals largely to the feelings, and among the modes by which these are influenced, this is most frequent of occurrence. Our sympathy is constantly appealed to, our pity, our affec-tion. The career of Israel is one long instance of this. The meu whose lives are told there are of such mould as we are, and they are always shaken by the troubles of life as we are. Above all, the story of the God man is one where the pathos is unutterable.

I need give no illustrations to prove how full the Bible is of this. One might say that it was all pathos; but, at least, our memories will recall such incidents as are furnished by the story of Joseph and of Moses, of the lamentation over Jonathan, and the cry of despair over Absalom. We can find many such instances as these without re-verting to the sombre associations of Calvary. How largely all this has been transmitted to our literature may be judged from the fact that al-though it is singularly rich in such examples, yet never are they so effective, never is the pathos so true as when it is drawn from the Bible. We all member the anecdote of the poet Barns, who always burst into tears at the reading of that pas-sage in Revelations—"These are they that came forth out of great tribulation." 5th. The sublime between las

Here is another quality for which this Book is Here is another quality for which this Book is conspicuous. An ancient critic, Longuns, quotes the opening words as a striking instance of the sublime : "God said let there he light, and there was light." The Apocalypse affords others equal, if not superior ; and between these two there are incessant flashes of this electric element which dazle and overpower us. The description of the tracts, and to a younger class of productions, which is of vast extent and growing importance.

viz : the Sunday School literature. In poetry it has been equally active, and we have at the present time a department of lyrical compositions of vast extent, full of productions of Againhigh merit, and containing some poems of the loftiest order of genius.

We see what the Bible has done for literature, And again when it gave us the devotion of Isaac Watts ; the splendid fervor of Charles Wesley : the gentleness of Reginald Heber. We see what has been done for us by the pure spirit of Toplady, and the troubled sonl of Cowper. We see men of worldly sympathy laying on the altar of reli-gion the tribute of their genius; Saul among the prophets, and songs of devotion from Byron and Tom Moore.

From our London Correspondent.

and in Japin veril ourt bis do March 2nd, 1868.

POPERY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The interest felt by the public in the presen state of the Church of England scems gradually to increase. In proportion as attention is directed to the practices of Ritualists and the favourers of monasticism, revelations continue to be made which excites mingled feelings of sorrow, indig-nation and fear in all who are jealous to preserve that Protestantism pure and entire for which so many of the best of men have labor-ed and suffered and died. The opinion rapidly. gains ground that there exists a deep-laid and wide spread conspiracy in the bosom of the Es-tablishment, the object of which is to debase the religion of England to what it was before the Reformation. What makes the present condition of the Church of England more alarming is, that this Rome-ward party is neither small nor uniofluential, but numbers among its members some of the leading men of that body, and its practices are connived at by a large number of bishops.

One of the organs of the Roman Catholics late boasted that they would soon have a proselyte comparison to whom Father Manning would be insignificant. Some suppose the redoubtable Dr. Puscy bimself is the man referred to; others that it is the Bishop of Oxford"; but time will reveal.

On Friday last, in the evening, the National Protestant Institute held a public meeting in a large hall at Hanover Square. The object of the meeting, as indicated by placards, was to make

EXPOSURES OF THE MONKS AND PRIESTS OF RITUALISM thorsty.

If a crowded house, patience to remain and lis ten for four hours and a half, cheers and waving of handkerchiefs when the blessings of Protestantism were eloquently dwelt upon, and hisses and crics of shame when disclosures were made of the recent workings of those who are striving to undermine that faith which has cost so much. are indications of the interest of the public in the objects of this association, its members ought to feel greatly encouraged and gratified. During the evening it was shown that, although every Church of England clergyman had to take

an oath that he would not acknowledge any foreign ecclesiastic as a superior, yet it was held by an asso iation of some of the clergy of that Church that the Pope was the head of the Universal Ca-tholic Church; they thus breaking their solemn obligation, and proving themselves traitors to that body whose articles and the homilies of whose divines have ever taught that there could be no peace with Rome.

Several clergymen, when examined before the Ritualistic Commission, in answer to the enquiry why they introduced certain innegations into the

day of revelations, it will be brought to light-The real presence of the Saviour in the conse crated wafer is taught, as the following lines from hymns used will show-

" Ring not yet thou altar bell ; For when you ring, he (Christ) goes."

" Bread eternal, wafer blessed, Jesus, Saviour mine !"

"Now thy mighty sacraments," Rise and let me feel thy blessing Steal over my senses.

They have rosaries, count their beads, and the prayers attached to each. They believe that whoever dies in the habit of their order will be saved, because the Virgin Mary will visit them after death and carry them to heaven. ) a sea 13

The procession of the host is customary, at which time the consecrated wafer is borne by four young men, others strew flowers in the way while others prostrate themselves. But besides all this, Mr. Hughes stated that their practices were unfit to be spoken of in a mixed audience; that they were-to use his own expression --- "borrible." And it was the unani-mone testimony of the young men that it was a

nursery of vice and corruption. Mr. Ormiston, Incumbent of St. Davids, who has been among the foremost in the crusade against. Ritualism, in an carnest, eloquent, and very pow-erful speech denounced the teaching of this party as "the burning lies of Antichrist" and counselled that pressure be brought to bear upon the Ritualists. He said that there must be action as well as prayers, if England is to be saved from the destruction to which she is hastening.

As a supplement to the preceding, we quote the words which the Bishop of Oxford used some time since, in a charge delivered to his elergy. "We should be unable," says he, " to maintain the Divine authority of the Scriptures if we give up the Divine authority of the Church. The two are absolute correlatives. In the Church's sense of the word, we could have no Bible if we had no Church ; for the Church was its witness and keeper. The Church was and must be before the Bible. It must receive the Bible—it must pro-pound the Bible to each separate soul as the word of God." Surely the teacher needs to be taught. Who is to tell of whom the Church is composed ? What body of Christians are we to suppose possess this Divine authority ? Allow-ing this doctrine, since so many conflicting beliefs exist, each man will suppose that those who agree with himself in doctrine constitute the Church and it will lead to the conclusion that every individual's opinion will possess to himself Divine au-

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament assembled on the 14th inst. The present session has been looked forward to with much interest. There are two questions which are forcing themselves upon the attention of the Government. The Reform Bill, which passed last year, with the extending of the franchise, has brought along with it another grave question which is pressing to be answered. The granting of the right to vote to the lower classes in the election of the rulers of the nation can only be a blessing to the country if these classes are so in-structed as to appreciate their rights and use them properly and intelligently. Hence arises the necessity of educating the masses by the adoption of some comprehensive common school is system, which shall afford the wished for oppor-tunities to those desirous of securing for their off-spring the blessings of education, and shall force those who are insensible of its advantages to give their children the same preparation for respecta-bility and success. This is the first question. It has already been agitated, and has been deferred for a few days on the promise of Disraeli to intion of the rulers of the nation can only be a

perhaps it will be acknowledged as among the great and stupendous forces, by which a revolted world was reduced to the sway of Jesus Christ. And the missionary "goes down into the deep, dark well" of beathenism. He is no more seen among his brethren. In twenty or thirty years, except by a chosen few, his name is almost forgotten. He watches over his little flocks in the wilderness, almost unheard of and unknown. In preaching at his stations, in teaching the children of swarthy and wretched idolators and endeavoring to train them up for Christ, in creating a Christian literature, in bearing, and denying himself, and having patience, and laboring and not fainting-working a work that knows neither the inspiration of excitement nor renown-he wears out his obscure life, a hidden and forgotten man. -at least so far as the busting thoroughfares and crowded and noisy marts of this world are concerned. No trampet sounds his fame. No swaying crowd of witnesses watches his movements. No journal of this world heralds his progress. No eloquent orator sets forth his achievements. And among the records of empires his rame and deeds are never written. But his naseen work will be recognized at the judgment. Angels will rejoice over it. Redeemed men will strike new pass of praise as they remember it. And it will be among the elements constituting the glory and gladness of the heavenly world forever and ever.

main dealer to Mary Magdalene.

"Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast sever vils "--Mark av. 9.

I. Mary Magdalene furnishes us, in the first place, with a melancholy instance of Salanic

She does not appear to have been a great sinner; it is scarcely possible, and certainly very improbable, that she could have been a transgreasor in the sense in which the term " Magdalene' is generally understood. Custom has attached the title of Magdalene to those who have forfeited their good name by open sins against the seventh commandment. Mistaken though it be, let the name always remain as the sole treasure of fallen women, for if we can give them one honorable designation to act as a shield, pray let them have it, for the world is cold enough and scornful enough towards such offenders. It is worth while however, to declare for the bonor of Mary Magdalene, that she was no Magdalene in the modern sense; it could scarcely have beer so; she was probably a raving demoniac, therefore not all likey to fall into the sins of the flesh. We are never told of her that she was a great sinner; in fact, not a word is said against her personal character; we are simply informed that she was possessed with seven devils, which is an affliction rather than a crime. I do not deny that sin may have prepared her for the Satanic possession, and was, no doubt, also occasioned by it; but she is not brought before us in Scripture as a transgressor, nor is she the representative of great offenders, but rather the type of a class of persons who for years are sore vexed in heart, greatly depressed in spirit, heavily burdened with despondency, bound with chains of melancholy, subject to dis-tracting forebodings, to alarms of coming wrath,

and to a despair unsufferable. Mary Magdalene represents those who have come under the tormenting and distracting power of Satan, and whose lamp of joy is quenched in tenfold night. They are imprisoned not so much in the deas of sin as in the dangeons of sorrow, not so criminal as they are wretched, nor so de-praved as they are desolate. We do not with praved as they are desolate. We do not with any certainty understand the precise nature of being possessed with the devil. Holy Scripture has not been pleased to acquaint us with the phi-losophy of possessions, but we know what the outward symptoms were. Persons possessed with Miscellany.

WHAT A SERVANT DID FOR SOCIETY .- The athor of Lending a Hand savs, 'Whose is the name which awakens an electric thrill in the hearts of the working men and women of England ? Who has worked for them with untiring zeal, in Parhament, in committees, and on the platform, and in a bundred ways less obvious, though more laborious? Colliers, operatives in factories, men, wives, daughters, little children, couple his name, when they hear it, with a fervent benediction. To whom, then, does the Earl of Shaftesbury trace the earliest implanting of principles which have given their stamp to his whole beneficent hife f To a servant. It is by his kindness that we are furnished with the following particulars :--

"My daughter has asked me to tell you something about the very dear blessed old woman (her name was Maria Millas) who first taught me in my earliest years to think on God and his truth. She had been my mother's maid at Blenheim before my mother married. After the martiage, she became housekeeper to my father and mother, and very soon after I was born, took almost the entire care of me. She entered into rest when I was about seven years old; but the recollection of what she said, and did, and taught even to a prayer that I now constantly use, is as vivid as in the days I heard her. The impression was and is still, very deep that she made upon me : and I must trace under God, very much, perhaps all, of the duties of my later life to her precepts and her prayers. 'I know not where she was buried. She died I know in London; and I may safely say that I have ever cherished her memory with the deepest gratitude and affection. She was a "special providence" to me.

COLD BEDS .- Cold beds, in cold rooms, in the winter, or damp springtime, are very injurious to health, and have been known to destroy life .--When a minister comes to see you, therefore, either build ap a good warm fire for him in your spare room, or else give him your bed, and occupy that room yourselves. We consider it appropriate under this heading of " Ministerial and Church Life" to enjoin it upon church members to let preachers of the gospel live as long as pos-sible. "Thou shalt not kill," is a command still binding ! The writer of this has more than once been compelled to sleep in vest, coat, and pants, in order to keep warm. And he begins to have a ittle grain of feeling on the subject !

GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.- A pastor was making a call upon an old lady, who made it an habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and habitual rule never to speak ill of another, and had observed it so closely that she always justified those whom she had heard evil spoken of. Before the old lady made her appearance in the parlour, her several children were speaking of this pecu-

