Christian Distar. Carr ordered his bah THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Is Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co., 58 Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B. "Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

affords an excellent medium for advertising.

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qualities and styles made.

Ladies. Misses' and Childrens' Serge, Kid, Godt, Uslf, Pebled Calf and Grain, in Balmorst, Congress, Imitation Balmorst, Imitation Button and all the newest styles made. Men's, Roys' and Youths Welling on BOUTS; Balmaral, Congress, Oxford Ties and Brogans, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made of the best English, French and

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FIRE AND LIFE

Fund paid up and invested ... £3,212,343 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, 15, 1885, 248, 48, 18

Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, . 143,197 ". In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS!

PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867.

FIRST PRIZE.

Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-nut, without Stops.

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

can be imported.

Every Instrument fully warranted. An inspection re-

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THE First Term of the Academic Year will commence.
Senior Male and Female Departments, August 27th,
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Common English, \$3.00; Higher English, \$5.50; Classics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents

or desembere.

Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLANDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEOHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where

Company are personally responsible for a EDWARD ALLISON,
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
(Commercial Bank Building.)

INSURANCE COMPANY!

INDISPUTABILITY.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

(From the Watchman and Reflector.) A Dream of Christmas.

New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory, BY MRS. C. A. OFDEN. A soft, snowy wreath on the brown hills fell, And the woods and vales 'neath its mystic spell Were hushed in the calm midnight, While o'er drooping pine, and red holly spray, A network of diamonds twinkling lay,

Reflecting the stars' silver light. slumbering calm o'er my senses swept, In a beautiful dream of joy I slept On the eve of a Christmas morn. To my spirit eye was a vision given, Of forms of light through the azure heaven,

Where the star in the east was born. Methought at first 'twas the wind-harp's chords Which echoed on high their tuneful words— "Good will to men, and peace on earth." Soon a thousand tones of rapture swelling In spheral harmony the tale was felling Of the infant Redector's birth,

Then hosts scraphic, with wings of flame, NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE From the high empyrean heavens came. Chanting the glorious story.
On Judean hills and Betblehem plains The journeying magi caught the strains, \$2,000,000 Sterling. Giving "God in the highest glory."

Children's glad voices on my charmed ear broke To the jubilant claiming of bells I awoke, To find their fair vision restored.

THIS COMPANY Insures against loss or damage by
Fire—Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property, Stores, Merchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Hurbour,
and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms.
Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head For in truth to us is a Saviour given, As our hope of eternal life in heaven, And on bended knee I adored.

> For the Christian Visitor. Saxon and Norman Periods of English Lite-

> > BY PROFESSOR J. DEMILL.

that time.

For Rates and other information apply at the Office of the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbury HENRY JACK. The history of Literature is the history of bought. Literature is the thought of a nation: and as such it keeps step always in its progress with national life. Its history is far more than a mere biography of individual men; it is broader, more extended, and more profound; it is connected with the movements of races, the aspirations of peoples, and the struggles of nations.

Thus we trace the history of English literature, and as we trace it, we see that from age to age the whole character varies. The nation changes, and literature changes with it. It assumes new forms. It is affected by successive inflaxes of bought that comes from abroad; and swell on wave-like from the continent of Europe. England perpetually receives, but also gives back something; above all, it transforms what it receives, awarded to A. LAURILLIARD.
READ THE JUDGES REPORT:
LAURILLIAND exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet
organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops. till the thought that came from France or Italy rises up to grander proportions when it has

First of all, for the beginning, the groundwork, and the foundation of all, we see the Anglo Saxon people, full of vitality; rich, receptive, self re-liant, au 1 self-poised. It has not only muscle, but mind. It is a race which Heaven has endowed with that capacity that can rise sometimes to that power which men call genius. Whatever learns, it uses; and whatever it receives, it

makes its own. of those who seek to know the progress of Eng-lish thought. For to understand this literature ed by the Norman influence—the Romantic.

These two blend, and then there comes a second-the Italian.

Then to all these there is added a third, which nor allowing itself to be expelled, and this is the of our Dominion, somewhere about the middle place.
Now, it happens that we have four sorts of bishops

After this there appears another growing up out of the Bible, to which we may give the name of the Judaical.

Then comes another. France a second time affects English thought, not through the wild beauty of the Romantic element, but through another which is artificial and cold, and refined into lifelessness; this is the Gallican.

per term.

The Boarding Establishment is under the superintendence of Mrs. J. P. A. Phillips. Board, Light, Fuel, and Bed, \$120 per Academic year, payable quarterly in advance.

Temple Department.

Miss Roue A. Bentley, Graduate of Wolfville Seminary, N. S., Preceptress, with competent Assistants.

The course of study embraces English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Music and Drawirg.

Tuition Fees:

Common English, \$4; Higher English, \$5; Classics, \$6; Modern Languages, \$2 per term extra; Music and Drawing, usual rates.

Suitable Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies in the town, at moderate rates. Then, finally, English thought, after having one the mighty round, and absorbed all these things one by one, returns fondly to its first love, and Scott comes singing the "lay of the last but leaving the matter open to the bishops of the minstrel," and reminds England of those first minstrels who, ages before, swaked her into her splendid life of song. The starains of the Roman Catholic Church, the Episcopal Methodist Church, the African Episcopal Wesleyan Church, and those belonging to the Church of England. According to this just and equitable interpretation of the splendid life of song. The starains of the Romantic poetry are heard again,—till we reach our

Romans upon the face of the English nation. A few words, a few terminations, form the only le-

gacy of the Celt to our language.

Yet one might wish that there had been more,
that there had been a chain of tradition comng down uninterruptedly from the days of Imperial Rome; that the people had mingled more largely with their conquerors, and had preserved the memory of former fame and exploits. We should then have had a stock of legends running back to the days of Cassivelaunus, and the wars and degrees of state honors, and who shall have gainst the Picts and Scots; and the struggle against the Teuton would have been eclipsed by the vengeance on Dendon and Canulodune.

We might then have bad our own home version of those exploits of which we now read in Tacitus. Caractaens would have been extelled by native bards. They would have rehearsed the memorable struggle against the Romans; exulted over the retreat of the mighty Julius, and mourodicea would have been portrayed, and her wrongs narrated by those who had participated in her insult and shame; her vengeance would have been told by those who had waded in blood at the oprising of the tribes. We should have watched with new feelings the march of Agrico-la, and heard the fiery speech of Galgaeus on the slopes of the Grampians, through the traditions

selves among us English. Their representatives are the Welsh, whose literature has no direct connection with ours. These descer ancient Britons have retained their old forms with marvellous tenacity; they have saved from

- SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

History by Starlight.

English race inhabited all Germany, and spread over the northern countries, known as Scandinavia. In all these lands they had the same religion and language. Even at the present day, the Norwegian, the Swede, the Dane, the German the Dutchman, and the Englishman, may easily be recognized as belonging to the same family. In central Europe, the Tuctons were German; in the north, Scandinavian. Between the two in this article will be intelligible, or that they lay the Saxons; while in that place which, a few years ago, was the battle ground of the two branches of the Tuetonic race, dwelt those Angles ward the thoughts of many of the devotees of incomments and follows are followed.

All these piratical ancestors of ours, whether Saxons, Angles, or Jutes, had the habits and pre-dilections of Scandinavians. They were sca-rovers —Vikings. They came against the Britons, swarming over in their ships, even as the Danes afterward came against them.

Looking upon them in this light, we see that England has been altogether made up, shapened, and formed by what may fairly be termed Scandinaviau influences. The sca-rovers first overcame the Britons, and settled down upon the land. When they had grown into the country, and had exchanged piracy for agriculture, they were imitated, and followed, and attacked in turn, by their neighbours, the Danes, Then arose a new struggle, and when after many vicissitudes, the people settled down into something like harmony, a third invasion of the Northmen took place, and William became the Conqueror. For when he fought the Battle of Hastings, it is not enough to say that Frenchmen conquered Englishmen but rather that those who were in some sort the representatives of one tribe of Northmen con quered the representatives of another tribe.

Now when we look at this early period, we see spectacle which does not present any encouragement to literature of any kind.

We see the tribes coming over and forming in succession the various Saxon States, which at first are all at variance, and plunge the sword into one another's bosom at every opportunity. Then one potentate appears who is more powerful than he others, and is known by the name of Bretwal-He carries in himself the promise of future uction and consolidation which shall bring harmony out of all this discord. This promise fulfilled in Egbert, and out of a community of warring tribes comes England.

But the tribes have already suffered from foeign cuemies; and England, even in her unity. cannot escape them. The Danes are all around the coast, carrying havoc and ruin. The English struggle, but are over-borne. Then comes a de-liverer. Alfred goes to the throne through seas of blood, and, after the flercest of struggles, begins the most glorious of Anglo Saxon reigns. He gives peace to the land. But it is only for a brief The struggle is renewed, and goes on, until a Danish monarch sits on the throne of on kings comes back; but at length Saxon and Dane are alike crushed under the heavy beel of William of Normandy.

Clerical Precedence in Canada.

A correspondent of the Canadian Baptist gives the following account of the raising of a coloured preacher to be leading bishop of all bishops a the dominion of Canada: In the report you gave in your last paper of the proceedings of the Baptist Convention lately held in Toronto, there is an om come many influences in succession; and the observation of these forms a chief part of the work of those who seek to know the progress of English thought. For to understand this literature we must first know how to divide it into periods.

Taking the Anglo Saxon, we see it first affected by the Norman influence—the Part of the proceedings of the proceedings of the Baptist while immense saurians, monstrous pterodactyls and magnificent fern forests appear things of the up, if it is agreeable to you, because I think it may in future be of use to the State authorities of Britain, in their dealings with the provinces, which compose the Confederate Dominion here as part and parcel of the great British empire which almost encircles the less and Time endless. Eternity is the confederate Dominion here as part and parcel of the great British empire which almost encircles the less and Time endless. Eternity is present. the Consequence Dominion here as part and parter of the great British empire which almost encircles the earth. What I refer to is the position of honour given by the Queen's Privy Council, or the Foreign Secretary of State, in a scale of honour sent out to this country, to a certain bishop not named, who, according to the said scale sent from London, is to have exists along with them, reither expelling them a chief seat amongst the Governors and great men here, belonging to four separate churches, all standing on one common level in point of fact, and before the law, and in relation to the crown, all being loyal to the Queen. In the Royal Dispatch all being left vague in regard to the bishop who should have the precedence of konour, there has been great searchings of heart amongst the bishops of the Roman Catholic church, and those belonging to the Church of Eng-land, which of them should wear the badge of the precedence. It was found out, however, that the matter is to go by seniority, and the oldest bishop in the country is to sit at the head of the bench, not specifying any particular church to which he is to belong. mantic poetry are heard again,—till we reach our day, when all these elements combine, and give to our literature its infinite variety. In the one great poet of this day you see them all, for they all live in Tennyson.

What preceded the Saxons has no reference to English Literature. The Britons faced away from the land, leaving no more trace than the Romans upon the face of the English nation.

A the Queen can make no bishops in the respective large as the large as th of any church here as she is there, and as bishops of a I kinds here are chosen and made by the respective churches, except the Catholic Church, whose bishops are made by the Pope of Rome, it follows that the Privy Council of the Queen and the Duke of Buckingham had better not meddle at all with our ecclesiastical concerns, as it is plain they are nearly in a state of complete ignorance respecting these matters, not even remembering that the Church and State system was, by law, abolished here many years ago. As to the trouble which the bishops of the Romish and Anglican Churches have felt respecting positions highest seat, they may wipe away these tears now, seeing that a good and plous African brother is elevated to a high distinction, according to the right interpretation of the Imperial scale of degrees of honor. There is one thing, however, they should keep homind, that before any of the bishops of the Romish and Anglican Churches can be advanced to the chair of episcopal precedence they will have to await not analy until the Bishes of Chathan

her two little ones books and toys to amuse them, while she went to attend to some work in an up-

By and by the question was sepe

CURIOUS SPECULATIONS ON THE UNIVERSE.

To those who believe that the recent meteoric shower was a veritable tumbling down of the sky, or who do not know that the earth is round and think that the moon is larger than the star Vega, we have little hope that the truths to be stated in this article will be intelligible, or that they ward the thoughts of many of the devotees of incessant, rusbing trade, or of fickle, engrossing fashion. Yet we fain would bink we have many readers who are capable of receiving pleasure from the contemplation of something beyond corner lots, bank notes, calicoes and salt barrels. Twenty or more years ago a little work was published in England, entitled the "Stars and

the Earth; or Thoughts upon Space, Time and Eternity." Its object was to show the universe to be the work of a single Creator, by showing that time and space were not conditions of its existence but simply of our knowledge of it. Light travels at the rate of two hundred and thirteen thousand miles per second. Hence, if the noon were struck instantly out of existence, we should not know it for one and a quarter seconds. If the sun were to drop suddenly from its place,

we should not know it for eight minutes. If Jupiter were to meet with a similar mishap, we should not perceive it for lifty two minutes. If the most remote known planet were to disappear, four hours would clapse before the last ray of light that left it, though travelling at the rate of wo hundred and thirteen thousand miles a second, would strike our eye. w But our solar system is only a minute island in the ocean of space. The orbit of Uranus, nearly three and a half billions of miles in diameter, was, when our author wrote, the boundary of the solar calum cognitum, but since then a new belt eighteen hundred millions of miles in width has been added. Yet when we have reached the orbit of the farthest known or unknown planet of our own system, we have but explored a region as small in comparison with the space that is swept by the telescope and grasped by mathematics, as is a city door yard compared with a continent. Leaving the outer limits of the solar system upon the wings of light, we fly three weary years before we find a resting place upon the rearest of the fixed stars. Eighteen billions of miles, to the bright star in the Centaur! Bewildering thought! But we have reached only a promontory of the glittering shores of the starry kingdom. Taking Struve and Bessel for our guides and winging ourselves with the light, we shall be four thousand years crossing the known stellar beavers. Twenty four trillions of miles into space does the telescope penetrate to find a star of the twelfth magnitude. from that far off lookout, if we gaze back, enjourney of Abraham into Egypt and his return after he had been made "rich in cattle, in silver and in gold," becomes the event of to-day. But suppose we spread our wings and fly to those dim, nebulous regions of stars, whose light is woven into the delicate drapery of the Milky Way, we may look back and study the geologi-

in the other among the stars, this very moment, hangs a picture of the Garden of Eden. The world may perish, but the last grand scene will be painted with perfect accuracy upon imperishable can-vas. Campbell's vision of the Last Man, when

Earth's cities had no sound not tread; And ships were drifting with the dead, To shores where all was dumb."

ever realized, will live forever. The poetic reader may indulge himself in historic readings iom every conceivable point in space.

Imagine that the observer upon a star of the welfth magnitude could descend to the earth npon w ray of light in an immeasurably short. time. The events of four thousand years would be seen at a glance Says our author : "The human mind, it is true, grows giddy at the thought of such a consecutive train of evente; but we can easily attribute to a higher spirit the power of distinguishing and comprehending with ac-

"Hence the notion that the Deity makes use of no measurement of time, is become clear and When it is written ; Before God a thousand years are as one day, it is a mere empty word,

unless the idea is rendered perceptible to our "The duration of time is unnecessary for the occurrence of events. Beginning and end may coalesce, and still inclose everything interme-

Having thus, so to speak, differentiated Time

ears can be compressed into a single second. So, morning flower, we may travel with it and study it four thousand years, though the drop itself rested but a second in its flower cap. The eye of Deity can so follow the image not only star of the twelfth magnitude, but follow it ever. That is, it sees in the great picture gallery

only the exact image of every object, but of every aspect that object presents in the course of its influitely multiudinous changes. This view is microscopic. If we reverse it we dobdense all space into a point—but that point is not space—yet it contains all the images of space. "We have thus completed," says the author, "the course of the argument which we proposed; for we have shown that a point of view is conceivable, we have shown that a point of view is conceivable, from which the iniverse no longer requires the expansion of Time and Space, in order to exist, and to be intelligible to us I and since our human method of contemplation, inasmuch as it considers this expansion, with all its phenomena, as real and necessary, leads only to inextricable contractions, so we are compelled to seek for the higher point, and to look down upon the world, in consequence of the limited patters of our power. ers; for with such a point of view, and by it alone, can we imagine and completely understand the universe to be the work of a single Creator"

mercane in the business of the last for cannot be used and assured and assured and averaged so per cent, per sassured and the welsh was supply outlined the argument in our sassured and averaged so per cent, per sa

and attractive garb to the notice of men. It is book of sublime poetry; and it will be a happier day for all men when they have learned that, as pocsy significs creation, so is the creation pocsy and science causes the heart of its faithful student to sing a perpetual hymn of praise and joy .-

Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 1.

The Microscope and its Revelations.

Great improvements have been made of late years in the microscope, and the most important aid has been rendered, during the time, more or less, to scientific investigation by that instrument. The perfection of the microscope has been sought, not as an

Human vision, alone, unaided by optical instruments, was unable to form any conception of the beavenly bodies, and it was, therefore, not surprising that, before the invention of the telescope, the sky was supposed to be a mere starry vault, with its rim so with the microscope, it had brought to light ter restrial objects beretofore invisible to the naked eye, and had unfolded new wonders in objects that were visible. On the knowledge gained by aid of the mi-croscope of these invisible objects depended in a large degree the welfare of the human race. Its contributions to sanitary science were most important and valoable in indicating the source of many zymotic dissases. It had also acquainted us with the cause of diseases in plants, such as the potato rot, diseases of vines. &c. Valuable assistance had also been afforded by the microscope in the study of morbid anatomy, as well as in all forms of organic life. The miroscope, no less than the telescope, was calculated regard the earth and all that it contained as made for man alone. The wonders unfolded by the microscope exceeded even those of the telescope It showed us how two thousand millions of animals, of perfect and most delicate organization, could live and move in a liop of water. Extensive geological formations, coering hundreds of miles in extent, were constructed out of the fessil remains of organized animals, whose existence had been unknown to man except for this instrument. In questions of medical jurisprudence the oformation furnished by the microscope was often lecisive. It tells us whether the blood found on the ing or not, and enables us sometimes to detect the part of the body which the blade entered by an anavsis of the secretions which adhere to it. In the deections of poisons, drugs, groceries and the like, it is also invaluable. The qualities of the supplies furnished to the United States army was ascertained through the aid of the microscope, and enabled the government to detect imposition.

The Horrors of the Spanish Inquisition.

Individuals have borne the torture and the duneon for fifteen years, and been burned at the stake at last. Execution follow confession, but the number of criminals was allowed to accumulate, that a multitude of victims might grace each cala day, The auto de fe was a the reverend clergy, the populace, regarded it as an inspiring and delightful recreation. When the appointed morning arrived the victim was taken from his dungeon. He was then attired in a yellow robe without sleeves, like a herald's cont, embroidered all over with black figures of devils, A large conical mitre was placed upon his head, upon which was represented a hurse being in the midst of flames, surrounded by imps. His

tongue was then painfully gagged, so that he could neither open or shut his mouth. After he was thus accountered, and just as he was leaving his cell, a breakfast, consisting of every delicacy, was placed before him, and he was urged with ironical politoness to satisfy his hunger. He was then led into the public square. The procession was formed with great pomp. It was headed by the little school children, who were immediately followed by the band of prisoners, each attired in the horrible vet ludierous manner described .-Then came the magistrate and nobility, the prelates and other dignitaries of the church, followed, all on horseback, with the blood-red flag of the sacred office" waving above them, blazoned upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and Ferdinand, the pair of brothers who had esablished the institution. After them came the rabble, When all had reached the neighborhood of the scaffold, and had been arranged in order, a sermon was preached to the assembled multitude. It was filled with laudations of the inquisition, and with blasphemons revilings against the condemned prisoners. Then the sentences were read to the individual victims. Then the clergy chanted the fifty first psalm, the whole vast throng uniting in one tremendous miserere. If a priest happened to be among the culprits, he was now stripped of the cancuicals which he had bitherto worn, while his hands, lips and shaven crown were scraped with a bit of glass, by which process the oil of his consecration was supposed to be removed. He was then thrown among the common herd. Those of the prisoners who were reconciled, and those whose execution was not yet appointed, were now separated from the others. The rest were compelled to mount a scaffold where the executioner stood ready to conduct them to the fire. The inquisitors then delivered them into his bands with an ironic request that be would deal with them tenderly, and without blood letting or injury. Those who remained steadfast to the last were then burned to the stake; they who at the last extremity renounced their faith, were strangled by being thrown into the flames. Such was the Spanish inquisitiontechnically so called. It was, according to the blographer of Philip the second, a heavenly remedy, a gnardian ungel of Paradise, a lion's den in which Daniel and other just men could sustain no injury, but in which perverse sinners were torn to pieces. It was a tribunal superior to all human law, without appeals and certainly owing no allegiance to the powers of earth or Heaven. No rank, high or humble, was safe from its jurisdiction. The royal family were not sacred, nor the beggar's hovel. Even death affords no protection. The holy office in-vaded the prince in his palace and the beggar in his shrond. The corpses of dead heretics were mutilated and burned. The inquisitors preyed upon he careases and rifled the graves." ley's History of the Netherlands.

A chief of the MacGregors, a Highland clau, who at the battle of Preston Pans, in 1715, was felled to the earth by two balls from the enemy women in Christian activities, Spurgeon has set up a school of the prophets, in order to prepare unfortunate event, and began to waver—the for Christian work young men of promise who unfortunate event, and began to waver—the wounded, beloved chieftain raised himself aponhis elbow, and whilst the blood was streaming from his wounds, cried sioud, "I am not dead, my children i I am looking at you to see if you moral conflicts in behalf of truth and holiness, if Thus is the Tabernacle Church, under Spurmoral conflicts in behalf of truth and holiness, if at any time our hearts should sink within us—if the ark appears to tremble and the enemy to triumph—let us remember, for our encouragement, that the Chieftain whom we serve, the great and mighty Warrior with garments rolled in blood—the glorious Captain of our salvation—is not dead, but is alive, and from the skles is looking at us to see how we do our duty.

Thus is the Tabernacle Church, under Spurgeon, a vast workhouse for God, where every member is required to find his sphere, and exert his individual power to the good. Strangers from abroad, as they enter this vast assembly, and see and hear him who is the centre of attraction, little think how much that one mind is doing to mould jute that one mind is doing to mould jute that effection activity that great contents of believers, and to set them at work for

best we have, in its most efficient state, most skilltele to Lebanon and Herwick, Mr.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.

Che Christian Bisitar

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, Religious and Secular.

Missionary and Visitor Agency. The Baptists of New Brunswick, in their asso-

iated capacity, have annually expressed a wish

hat their denominational organ should be placed

in every Baptist family in the Province. This desire on their part is doubtless the result of a deep conviction that the agency of the press is essential to denominational progress. Could we visit the churches in person to aid our brethren in accomplishing this object, we presume it could be easily done; but for the last three years our engagements in the city have been such as to prevent us-from spending much time in the country. Our pastors and other valuable brethren who co-operate with as in the circulation of the Visi-TOR, may rest assured that their labours are duly appreciated by ns, and for them they will please ccept our cordial thanks. But on looking over our list of subscribers, and seeing the amounts due the Visitor, we have come to the conclusion that a more direct agency is indispensable to enlarged success. We have therefore engaged the services of Rev. D. W. Crandal. His mission is two-fold. He is expected to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances wherever Providence may open for him an effectual door, and in connection with this to co-operate with the brethren in extending the circulation of the Vierros and in looking after its general interests. We are anxious that he should visit every destitutes church n the Province, and that he should keep the Visitor thoroughly posted with reference to the

necessities and progress of our churches generally, The demands of the Visitor programme upon us, according to present arrangements, then, may be stated thus:

1st. We design that the organ of our associated churches shall be so educated as to make it (1.) A faithful expounder of Bible doctrine and practice. (2.) An effective agency in promoting denominational unity and progress. (3) An uncompromising advocate of a sound morality in all the phases of social life. (4.) A zenious patron of educational interests, and (5.) Athealthful instructor of the family circle. So conducted, it cannot fail to be worth to every one who reads it,

2d. We propose to send to all advance subscribers, free of additional charge, a monthly supplement of large dimensions, and each issue to contain some twenty columns of choice reading matter, admirably adapted in all respects to excite and foster a missionary spirit in our churches, and to assist our ministers in conducting missionary meetings in their respective districts.

3rd. We purpose to send a travelling missionary to visit not only the churches favored with pastory ral supply, but every destitute church in the Province, to preach the gospel fully and freely as he has received it from the inspired testimony.

Our readers will see that this programme they to be supplied? Our main reliance, of course, is upon the income of the paper We have faith in our God and in our people to believe, that if we do our duty as indicated above, that there will be such an increase to our paying list as will justify this additional outlay. Then, if any of our people choose to aid our missionary by private or public contributions, on the principle that be is doing real missionary work, they will so far diminish our financial liabilities to him.

With this frank statement before you, dear brethren, may we not confidently rely upon your undivided and hearty co operation in this important work? We leave the matter in wour bands in the full belief that your sympathetic prayers and active support will not be withheld in the

John Newton.

Extracts from "John Newtons an autobiography and narrative by the Rev Josiah Bull, M. A.," pub lished by the Religious Tract Society. THE BAPTISMAL SERVICE.

Although a passable Churchman, I cannot under ake to vindicate every expression in our baptismal service. The rubric tells us gravely that those who die in infuncy may be saxed if baptised; I believe they may be and are saved, whether baptised or not; for I cannot think that the salvation of a soul depends upon a negligent or drunken infinister, who cannot be found when wanted to baptike a dying infant. In the homities, however they speak more to the purpose. The fathers, or some of them, did indeed speak of baptism and regeneration, or the new birth as synonymous; but while Scripture, experience, and observation contradict them I pay little regard to their judgment (p. 317).

Though I still think my locant sprinkling to be a really valid baptism, so far as to render any repetition unnecessary, I dare not pronounce absolutely upon a point wherein so many great and good men have been and are divided (p. 89). TERMS OF COMMENTON, DOLL

an vior handprismalana lo jost

Mr. Newton would gladly have entered into closer

ommenion with Mr. Johnson's schurch (a Baptist church at Liverpool), but he found that this could not be done except upon full terms, namely, baptism by immersion, of which he says, "As I do not see the necessity myself," I cannot at present submit. However, I desire thankfully to receive so much of the ordinances under him as I can obtain. Oh that the happy time was come when all the sincere worshippers of God were of one heart and mind" (p. 78).

Spurgeon a Worker Spurgeon is a worker. His immense member-

ship is divided ap into working forces, that so, by a division of labor, they may spread themselves over a broad and productive field. He doesn't sit in his easy chair and say, Go; he leads the van. He heads the army of workers, as every minister should. His staff-officers, the deacons, are expected to carry out his plans of usefulness, and report to him of their success Their duties take in the Sunday-schools, church visitation, mission halls, new churches, etc. They are to explore the dens of London depravity, and so reach all classes with the healing and purifying waters of the gospel. 100 modify.
During the last year, six hundred souls were

added to the church, making an average of twelve for each Sabbath. These six hundred new recruits were immediately incorporated into the great working force already in active service. What a power to do good, under God, must such

Besides training and guiding these men and are to be ministers and missionaries among the degraded and destitute. He superintends this matter himself, and applies to its support all the funds raised by the sale of his sermons and other

A half hour passed quietly, and then a timid oice at the foot of the stairs called out ! "Mamma, are you there?"

" All right, then ?" and the child went back to