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burger should reve lait For the Christian Visitor. Saint John Building Society and Investment Fund.

MR. EDITOR-In my former letter I set forth a broad outline of the chief features of the constitution and operations of the Society. I stated that the leading features of the Society were co-operation, which simply means that an indefinite number of persons may become members, each having a specific object in view, viz., one wishes to invest that portion of his earnings which overlaps his expenditure, with the view of purchasing a house and becoming his own landlord; another becomes a member as trustee for his child or children, with the view of making provision for them on coming of age; another wishes to make provision against the natural infirmities of accumulating years and old age; another wishes to be in possession of \$4,000 when he is fifty years of age, and he is desirous to know how he is to begin : he has heard that provision can be is to begin ? he has heard that provision can be made for futurity on a simpler and safer plan through the Society, and at much less outlay than with the Insurance Offices, and he wants to know all about it, so that he may begin right. Many have no particular aim in view, but say they understand the Society will not only put their dol-lars to a good and profitable use, but that they will get a higher rate of interest from the Society than they can get anywhere else; another owes \$400 on his house, for which he has to pay heavy interest, and he is afraid he will lose his house, as the mortgage on it is due in about three months, and he wishes to know if he becomes a member and takes two shares, whether he would be likely to get the amount in time to pay off the mortgage; another wishes to become a member that he may put himself in a position to get an advance of \$800 on his freehold property, his object being to purchase goods for his store with object being to purchase goods for his store with ready cash; another comes to enquire how he can place \$1000 so as to yield him the most pro-fitable returns—says he has been receiving only three per cent. per annum. Daily, and some days hourly, I have to reply to some one or other of these enquiries, and as full explanations may be of much importance to many of your readers, I have imposed on nivself the duty of making these as interesting as possible through the co-dumus of the Visitor. As I have already said, my object is to disseminate information which

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of his conversion. There are some to whom you cannot speak, to whom you could write. Do so; telling them of the love of Christ, or inclosing a tract, and ask God to carry it home.

4. By distributing tracts. "A tract may save a soul," was one of Richard Knill's favourite savings; and many a sinner was led to Christ by the tracts which he wrote and gave away, leaving them in the care of him who says, "My word shall not return unto me void." Not long ago, we learned that a well-known living evangelist had been converted by means of a tract which he pulled out of a hole in the wall as he passed along the street. That tract no doubt was put

along the street. That tract he doubt was put there with prayer; and see the result! Do you distribute tracts? They are now so cheap that, however poor, they are within your reach. 5. By asking others to come to the house of God, or to the Sabbath-school, or to the prayer-meeting. A bad little boy, called John Williams, was one Sabbath evening loitering at the corner of a Lon-don street withing for had commentions when a don street, waiting for bad companions, when a good woman who knew him, passing by to the house of God, asked him to go with her. He became the "Apostle of the South Seas," whose labours it has been well said "read like a chapter in the Acts of the Apostles." Ask others to go with you, and you too may have many souls

for your hire. 6. By giving of your means as God has pros-pered you, to the cause of God. Whether rich or poor, you can give something, and God asks no more than "she hath done what she could." Poor man! give your penny, and a prayer along with it, and you may find in the great day that t bought a tract that God used to convert a heathen. Rich man I do you give at least one tenth of your income to the cause of God? Might you not support a missionary yourself? Ask God to teach you, "how much owest thou unto thy Lord," and give it cheerfully, for "God loveth a cheerful giver" (2 Cor. ix. 7). Now here are six means of usefulness within

reach of every Christian. Ask not then, How can I be useful ? but improve these means you have, and "to him that hath shall be given." Remember, however, that if you would do good you must connect prayer with each, for it is God alone who can make the means effectual.

"With this hand work, and with the other pray, And God will bless them both from day to day.

my object is to disseminate information which may be very profitable to some and useful to many industrious families, who may not hitherto have considered the importance of saving up all their loose dollars, and by investing them month-ly, convert them into productive capital; and in the way pointed out create a most important fund, which will be found very aseful in sickness or old age. I would very respectfully invite the attention of young men to these latter remarks. I will commence the requisite explanations next week, and now remain dear sir, very truly yours, THE SECRETARY.

sive warfare upon the liberties of another and kind. the harbor we descried the enemy with his head off red people ? Will they be willing, by a longer per-severance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the rude ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand equitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowl-

edged principles of the political system of America. On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed alsewhere, it has ever been held and acmowledged by all parties that government to be awfol, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal conection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a govern-ment proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to the original principles, and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as the sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never een surrendered, and the pretensions of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organ-ized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing re-bellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of

public law, topon the Confederates, was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we have no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birth right, and of the proscriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish in any manner whatever to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostilities against us or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may thin's proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left to ourselves in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors de-clared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social contract, and

beial contract, and built said buo, I and a distribute Let them forbear aggression upon ius and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiations, we have even been willing, and are still willing to entor into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace of equity and of manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the manly devotion of our citizen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest asbeneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the nce of this unnatural war in Ame But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in power, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled to the dictates of prudence and humani-ty, by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in heir own numbers, of those of their black and forign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the reibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interest, and repose of mankind. For ourselves we have no fear of the result. The vildest picture ever drawn by a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which would dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind, " to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of the support-ers of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation. With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles and declarations of our dispositions, our principles and matter is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled. terminating spirit in which this war has been waged our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlighten-ed judgment of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of heaven.

the harbor we descried the enemy with his head off shore, at a distance of about nine miles. We were three-quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy, he suddenly wheeled, and, bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engage-ment became active on both sides. The enemy now pressed his ship under a full head of steam, and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bear-ing, it became necessary to fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserv-ing a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. When we got within good shell range we opened upon him with shell. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action our

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

and instant of a start and the start of a start of a barn for an an Cuesday moticing after, some rauth - builden to St. Francis. The firs have raged most fe

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

minutes after the commencement of the action our spanker-gaff was shot away and our ensign came down by the ron. This was immediately replaced by another at the mizen-masthead. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull-knocking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship. Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this time onward alternated with shot and

After the lapse of about, an hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and

the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity. For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress, the fires were extinguished in the furnaces, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and despatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

our condition. Although we were now but 400 yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me five times after my colors had been struck, dangerously wounding seve-ral of our men. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of war of a Christian nation could not have done

ship of war of a Curristian matched over the second state of the s

waist boats having been torn to pieces. Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself. There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy until after the ship went down. Fortu-nately, however, the steam yacht Deerhound, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on hoard, steamed up Lancaster, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men, and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag, together with about forty others, all told. About this time the Kearsage sent one, and then

the Kearsarge was not so strong as she really proved to be, made him agree to fight.

The officers and seamen of the Alabama, captured by the Kearsage, were liberated on parole at Cher-

A letter in the Paris Patrie states that Semmes has announced that on the 15th August he will embark in new Alabama, which will then be completed. The seamen of the old vessel will continue cruiser.

Rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock, the ex British war vessel, which stole away from Sheerness to Calais as likely to be the vessel for Semmes. A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London, to raise by guinea subscription, a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Semmes sank with his ship. Reported that a considerable sum was raised in Liverpool towards the object.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Sir John Hay asked if attention of the Government had been called to the action between the Kearsage and Alabama and enquired whether in view of experience gained by it the Government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swim.

Lord C. Paget said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but It had nothing to do with the question of vessels to which the enquiry referred.

On the following evening, Lord Paget, in reply to enquiry, said the Admiralty did not think it necessarv to send an officer to Cherbourg to examine the ode adopted to strengthen the sides of the Kearsage in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.

Jamily Reading.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

For the Christian Visitor. THE SOUTH WIND'S SONG.

I come with richly scented wing, From where the citron grows, And blossoms clad in dainty robes In wealth of beauty glows; My home is where the orange flower And starry myrtle bloom-Where songster's trill melodions notes. In bright and gorgeous plume.

But where I've played in Southern bowers, A withering curse doth rest : Oppression in its sunlit vales His iron rod has pressed : And 'mid the fruits and sweet lipped flowers Is heard the ery of pain ; For human forms are bought and sold, And bound with heavy chain.

Now, o'er the land, the demon war, Has cast his gloomy eye, And mountain height to mountain height, Re-echoes with his cry : Fierce legions rush with gleaming swords And loud the cannons roar, While shrill the trumpet blasts are blown, From hill and winding shore.

CHRISTIAN VISITOR, of Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B. The Christian Bisitor Old Series Vol. XVII., No. 28. Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.

THE OFFICE OF THE

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

school that twelve pence makes one shilling, and that twenty shillings make one pound ; but I wish you to understand that the penny mentioned in the gospel is worth about eight times as much as one of our pennies; and that instead of the box of ointment being worth twenty-five shillings, or thereabout, it was worth between ten and twelve pounds; and when Mary anointed to receive pay and form part of the crew of the new Jesus she spent more money than very many rich men spend for Jesus in three or four years.

Now, my dear children, can the Saviour say of you, "She hath done what she could ;" " he hath done what he could." But, I have no alabaster box of ointment says little Fannie, nor I have not got twenty or thirty dollars says little James, to give to the Saviour. Then if you have not got it my young friends the Lord does not re-quire it of you, for we are all responsible only for what we have, and not for that which he has not given us; for he is not a hard master. You have something, however, which you can give to the Saviour, and something which you should give him immediately. O how many little eyes sparkle at the idea. How many little tongues are now saying, "I am sure that I have nothing that such a great and glorious being as the Lord Jesus Christ would accept of. If I have I should like to know what it is. I know that I would give it to Jesus right away." I am glad to see you so anxious to find out what the Lord wants of you dear children. You may take your Bibles again. Have you yours, James? "Yes, sir;" and yours, Fannie? "Yes, sir."

Now, you must remember that you told me " that you had not an alabaster box of ointment, nor a great sam of money to give to the Lord, but if you knew of anything which you could give him you would do so right away."

I will now show you what the Lord wants you to give him. Open your Bibles and read just four words in the twenty-sixth verse of the twenty-third chapter of proverbs : " G-i-v-e m-c t-h-i-n-e h-e-a-r-t."

Now, will some little girl or boy say,

"Here's my heart, Lord, take and seal it, Seal it for thy courts above."

This is what the Saviour wants, dear children. Your heart. And be assured, that until you do give him your heart, you will never hear him say, "She hath done what she could." Very many persons excuse themselves from doing just the little things that Jesus would have them do, because they think or say they cannot do great things, or perhaps because the Lord has not commanded great things of them. It is the duty of those to whom the Lord has given pounds to give pounds to the Lord ; it is the duty of those to whom the Lord has given shillings, to give shillings to the Lord ; it is the duty of those to whom the Lord has given pence to give pence to the Lord. And should this little sermon be read by any one to whom the Lord has given neither pence, shillings, pounds, nor a heart, 1 can also assure you that the Lord requires nothing of you but a life of idle and careless indifference to everything else but your own worthless self, without heart, pounds, shillings or pence.

THE SECRETARY. ociety's Office, July, 1864.

From the British Messenger. W EVERY ONE MAY BE USEFUL.

Christians! to you God says, "Go, work today in my vineyard." "Show me thy faith by thy works." "Ye are not your own; for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's," (I Cor. vi. 19, 20). Jesus did not come and die just that you might have peace of mind, and at hast get to heaven; but he "gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and day in my vineyard." "Show me thy faith by that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and putify note himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works" (Titus ii. 14). The prayer, there-fore, of every Christian should be, "Lord, what wilt then have me to do" (Acts ix. 6). Perhaps you say, I wish I were in some sphere where I could be useful, but what can I do here? We will try and point, but what can I do here?

We will try and point out some ways in which you can be useful just where you are, reader; and

the godly walk and conversation of their parents mighty; and in the day of judgment it may be found that the example of your holy life was the means of leading many sinners to the Lamb. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see (not you, but) your good works, and glorify (not you, but) your Father which is in heaven" (Mat. v. 16).

2. Praying for others. "As for me," said Samuel, "God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you: but I will teach you the good and the right way" (1 Sam. rii. 23). God's usual method is first to stir up his own people to pray for the unconverted, and to bring Christ before them; and then to hear their prayers, and bless their efforts, and lead siners to the Saviour. "I will yet for this be inruned of by the house of Israel to do it for them" (Ezek xxxvi. 37). Have you no friends or neighbors who are unconverted ? If you do not feel so much interest in their salvation as to not feel so much interest in their salvation as to pray for them, who will feel more? Ask God, for the sake of Jesus, to convert James and John and Mary and Ellen, naming each by name; and plead his promise, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will give it you" (John xvi. 23); and

3. By meaking to others about Christ. God's "Let him that heareth say come" Rev. zajie 17). You remember how Chi men of Samaria at the well-side, and an went and spoke to the people of he city; and how Andrew, when he believed on the believed on t

to house among the poor and destitute, or take part in conducting a prayer-meeting in your neighborhood, or stand up for Christ in even some more public position. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Work while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." Beware of the curse pronounced upon the inhabitants of Meroz for doing nothing.

This late document places the Confederate cause before the nations with masterly ability. if you do not make use of the means of useful-ness that are within your reach, you need not flatter yourself that you would do anything bet-ter in that higher sphere that you are always flatter yourself that you would do anything bet-ter in that higher sphere that you are always wishing for. You can be useful: 1. By living a holy life. Thousands have been led to Christ by seeing the holiness and the happiness of some Christian neighbour. Both Newman Hall and his brother testify that it was favorable impression upon the European nations. that was the chief instrumentality in their conver- and to push forward the work of intervention. sion. Look up then to God to "put his Spirit within you," and to enable you to walk as be-cometh a child—a born child—of the Lord Al-Unless Grant should achieve a triumph over Lee. Unless Grant should achieve a triumph over Lee, and compel the abandonment of Richmond, all reasonable hope of subjugating the South with the present army must perish, and this will be likely to call up the question of European intervention. The Confederate Congress thoroughly understands this, and hence this manifesto. It reads thus :---

The Congress of the Confederate States of America acknowledging their reaponsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian phi-lanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Uni-verse, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has for the last three years exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been, and are still

ctuated. They have over deeply deplored the necessity which onstrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights, and of the free inst and Mary and Ellen, naming each by name; and plead his promise, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will give it you" (John xvi. 23); and look up, expecting an answer. John Newton was a most unblushing sinner, a vagabond in the world; but he had a pious mother, who gave the Lord no rest, and long after she had died, her prayers were answered. Who knows but that if you agonized for some one, he might become an-other Newton! And you can pray for ministers and others engaged in the Lord's work. Do you! "I wonder, Betty," said her pastor, "how it is that the Lord keeps you so long in such anguish as you endure." "Ah," said she, " what would your preaching be worth if it were not for Betty's provers " The repeated and disastrous checks, for shadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, erected against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not recur to the successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in eknowledgment of that Almighty protection

the inhabiting so extensive a territory, with raried resources and such numerous facilities for ence as the benignant bounty of nature has bes ed upon as, and animated with one spirit to encou-every escrifice of use, of health, of propert

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA BY THE KEARSAGE.

sheltering and repairing at Cherbourg. The Federal gunboat Kearsage had long been watching the opportunity to assail her; Captain Semmes, however, very much preferred dealing with untunately, he was placed in circumstances in which servant,

he must either fight with more than his equal or be branded, in the face of the world, a pirate and a coward. He preferred the former, accepted the challenge of the Kearsage, and steamed out of Cherbourg to meet his enemy. Fully aware of the danger, he set his house in order for death, so far as his worldly goods were concerned. He took his chest of treasures, and all that was valuable, on shore, and made his will. The two yessels manœuvred around each other, firing rapidly all the time for about an hour, when the Alabama began to slacken, and turned her head to the land, but too late to reach it. Happily the loss of life was small—only six killed, and an officer and six-teen men wounded; only two drowned—ar En-glish yacht, a French pilot, and the boats of the Kearsage, having united in saving the orew. So terminates the life of this monster of the deep-Her whole history was one of fraud and treach-ery, from the time her timbers were laid in an English ship-yard, until her fate was sealed in the waters of Cherbourg. Her escape was a mistake on the part of the English Government, and her deeds of infamy a constant source of irritation between the two nations. It was quite in ac-contance with the general course of the Alabama all the time for about an hour, when the Alabama ordance with the general course of the Alabama to desecrate the Lord's day as the last act of her piratical life: but in her assault upon the sanctity of the Sabbath she sunk to rise no more. We hope the shipbuilders of England will make no further attempts to evade the laws of their country, and ger its peace with other nations, for the sake of money, the love of which is the root of

The conflict of the two vessels is thus described by Captain Semmes, in his official report to Mr.

tardily, another boat. Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded, and of these who were picked up by the Deerhound. The remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy and by a couple of French pilot boats, which were also fortunately near

At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron-coated; this having been done with chains constructed for the purgose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge—the whole covered by a thin outer planking ich gave no indication of the armour beneath.

This planking had been ripped off in every direc-tion by our shot and shells, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partially into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded

My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, and though they have lost their ship they have not lost their honor.

Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularise; but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell, my first lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition in which the ship This great naval conflict took place on Lord's day morning, June 19th. The Alabama was assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight

The enemy was heavier than myself both in ship, battery, and crew, but I did not know, until the action was over, that she was also iron-clad. Our total loss in killed and wounded is thirty-to

wit, nine killed and twenty-one wounded. I have protected merchantmen, but in this instance, for- the honeur to be, very respectfully, your obedient

(Signed) R. SEMMES, Captain. The Deerbound brought to Southampton Captain emmes, thirteen officers, and twenty-six men of the Alabama, who have thus escaped the fate of their comrades taken on board the Kearsage, and made prisoners of war. The crew of the Alabama was about 120 at the time she went out to fight. The Kearsage returned to Cherbourg and anchored there in the afternoon. She had on board sixty-two of the Alabama's crew, and nine more were saved by a French pilot-boat Ten wounded Confederates and three wounded Federals were taken to the Cherbourg spital.

The London Daily News says :---

board the yacht, and Capt. Semmes was at once the water were picked op, Mr. Lancaster was anxious

The warrior's tent now decks the vale, And fertile smiling plain, And where the snowy cotton waved, There rests a bloody stain : Proud mansion-homes, whose stately halls Once rang with joyous peals, Are veiled in gloom, for noble forms Lie dead on battle fields. at not wait

With saddened face the angel peace, Has spread her gentle wings, And flown afar from scenes of strife, Where clashing armor rings. Oh may the "Judge of all the earth." Soon set the captives free Wipe slavery's stain from this fair land Of boasted Liberty Bai davon

GLENNIE

For the Christian Visitor. in the vinit arts of SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD. may west don'T Mark hiv. 860

The act spoken of in my text, was that of pouring an alabaster box of ointment upon the Saviour, at the time when the priests and scribes were conspiring his death. The place, Bethany, or resting in a chair, and a large waiter loaded with place of dates, a small town situated about fifteen a nice dinner by his side. The contest befurlongs south-east from the city of Jerusalem. tween the appetite and the pain had been great, The person who performed the act was Mary.

Now, as there are more than one woman in-troduced to us in Scripture by the name of Mary, perhaps it will be more interesting to my young eaders to know the particular one of whom the Saviour said." She hath done what she could." You will please get your New Testament and by inheritance. turn to the first chapter of Matthew "The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David. the son of Abraham." There, you need not read all those long, hard names, but you may read the sixteenth verse. "And Jacob begat Joseph, the husband of Mary, of whom was born 'Yes, I have seen cases Jesus, who is called Christ." Now you may read yours is a very bad one.' the second verse of the eighth chapter of Lake. evil spirits and infirmities. Mary, called Mary Magdalene, out of whom went seven devils." &c. Turn back again to Matthew and read the fiftysixth verse of the twenty-seventh chapter. "Mary the mother of James and Joses, and the mother

of Zebedee's children." Now, neither of these three is the one who done what she could. You may turn again to Mark xiv. 8, and compare that with the third it in part from him. This I call 'original sin,"verse of the twelfth chapter of St. John, which will introduce you to this excellent woman. "Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spike nard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, you have the gout! You know you have always nard, very costly, and anointed the feet of Jesus, you have the gout! You know you have always and wiped his feet with her hair; and the house stontly denied original sin, but here you have an was filled with the odor of the ointment." By argument that puzzles you. What say you to

upon the table, Mary was waiting upon her to know how to get rid of this pain. I suppose

Now, can any of my young readers tell me hich Mary it was that "done what she could." Mary the sister of Lazarus and Martha, cries a the water were picked op, Mr. Lancester was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He ex-pected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled, it ap-pears, to go siter the Deerhound to overhaul her, and thus Capt. Semmes escaped being made prisoner. A Southampton correspondent of the News re-marks : "The sides of the Kearsage were triced all over with chain cables. Between the coils and under the planking were stuffings of oakum, pitched. A great portion of the sides were invulnerable. Mr. Mason, portion of the sides were invulnerable. Mr. Mason,

B. FRANKLIN RATTRAY. Jacksontown, June, 1864.

ORIGINAL SIN AND ACTUAL TRANSGRES

BY THE REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

Old Mr. Roley was a very factious man, talking loud and cross, and making himself and every-body else uncomfortable.—But he had an excuse for it. He was in almost constant pain. He was a large, full man, for if he had any peculiar weakness, it was that he loved good hving.-He demanded the richest food, and a great deal of it. For a long time he tried to relieve himself from pain by herbs stewed and applied hot, and by bandages, and the like. He could not find out what ailed him. He had no confidence in "these doctors," and so would have no medical aid. At length, however, the pain came on so frequent and sharp that he could stand it no longer. He then sent for old Dr. Bancroft. Now the Doctor was a shrewd man, a very skilful physician, and something of a wag. When he arrived, Mr. Roley had his feet and legs muffled up in flannels and uneaten. Dr. Bancroft asked a few careless questions, for he knew instantly what ailed the man. My readers must know also that Mr. Roley was a very lazy man-never loved to work, and had almost eaten up the estate which had come to him

Now, Doctor, ain't I in a bad fix?"

Why, yes, I think you are fixed, to be sure and that rather badly.' BE BLIF BEER AS Well, did you ever see a case like this? (Oh

oh ! what awful pain !') Yes. I have seen cases like it, though perhaps

' Pray, what ails me ? Have you no name for

this pain?

'O yes. I should call it partly 'original sin,' and partly 'actual transgression.' In that respect it is precisely like laziness.'

' Pray, Doctor, what do you mean ? 'I mean that your father was a great hand at the trencher. He lived to eat a vast amount of good food, but he suffered for it. He had the same disease, only much lighter. You inherited

reading the first and second verses of this chapter that? you will see that this anointing took place in 'Why, I say I don't believe you know much Bethany, and that while Martha was waiting about it. All this is no comfort, Doctor. I want

however, you don't pretend to cure original sin !" 'Not exactly. But I can hold it. If you will let all your rich food alone, and live on very poor food, and go to regular hard work, your pains

