THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICE, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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C. G. BERRYMAN takes this method of informing his customers through out the Province that he is now prepared to furnish them with

# Eliptic & Side Springs

Wholesale and Retail, at Short Notice!!!

These Springs are made under his own superintendence by superior workmen, stamped with his own name, and made of best quality English Spring Street, so that purchasers may rely upon getting a good article.

In addition to the above, he has on hand about 100 SETS SUPERIOR ENGLISH SPRINGS, which will be sold at a low figure for Cash. He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers

# Carriage Builders' Hardware,

warch is the seat to the City, comprising-Long and Shor. BED AXLES. 1 to 2 inch; Carriage BANDS in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open, closed, and screw Fronts; American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 14 to 9 inch;

American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 1½ to 9 inch; Sleigh-Shoe and Tire BOLTS, all lengths; Waggon Pipes and Cart Boxes; Round and Steeple-head RIVETS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch; Elm HUBS; Bent RIMS, 1½ to 2 inch; Bent SHAFTS; Seat Poppets; Brass and Silver Shatt Tips; Dash Centers; Enamelled Muslin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Moleskin; Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c.

A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings, Such as Tufting Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Pasting and Seaming Lace, Silver and Japanned Knoss, Whip Sockets, Apron Hooks and Rings, Footman Holders, Coach Door Handles and Locks, &c.

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OIL CLOTH, GRASS MATS, TIRE BENDERS, Coach-makers' VICES, assorted sizes; TOOLS, OF BEST STAMPS.

These Goods have been laid in to advantage, and can be sold at unusually low prices.

BARLOW'S CORNER, No. 5 KING STREET. C. C. BERRYMAN.

St. John, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance buildings, Liverpool.

Uhairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.

Uhairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the kingdom.
At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:— The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of

or upwards of 50 per cent, in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years.

Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Company, while all the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 882, the sum assured £887,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.

£48,764 17 0 £1,880 9 95,650 9 11 2,627 4 181,504 10 6 5,828 5 .. 708 1858 832 887,752 6 8 12,354 8 4
The remarkable increase in the business of the last four
years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared
in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per

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

opposite Judge Ritchie's Building. CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Governor-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow 

Half Premium System, without debt or interest Endowment Assurances.

Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances.

Short Term Assurances.

THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1885, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but likewise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings.

The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Pohcy-holders.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in fature be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date of their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in existence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, july 18.—wpw ly Custom House Building.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED IN 1782. 

J. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1868.—wvi GEORGE THOMAS.

m Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B. Brance Company Agent at St. John. GEORGE THOMAS. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

THIS Establishment has been Removed to Charlotte Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The hool at present consists of Male and Female Departents, and comprises Classes in almost every department a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial white a little distance away; he went towards it and found the three children sleeping in a little clump of trees. They were laying together, the girl having taken off her frock to cover the three.

be Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most impro-modern style; the School Rooms and premises are in-or to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and

MRS. HUNT'S School for Young Ladies.

BY CAROLINE A. MASON.

The grass grows greenest where the wintry snows

Spring from old, dead decay. The darkest mine

O, my tried soul, be patient !- Roughest rinds

Fold over sweetest fruitage; heaviest clouds

Rain the most ample harvests on the fields;

Have fallen deepest, and the fairest flowers

Yields the most flashing jewels from its cell,

And stars are born of darkness, day of night,

O, my tried soul, be patient!—Yet for thee

God, the One Giver, grants no boon to earth

Of thy deep serrow shall evolve new light,

New strength to do and suffer, new resolves.

Perchance new gladnesses and freshest hopes ?

That I have suffered, for I know great strength

O, there are times when I can no more weep

Is born of suffering; and I trust that still, Wrapt in the dry husk of my outer life,

Lie warmer seeds than ever yet have burst

From its dull covering; stronger purposes Stir consciously within, and make me great

With a new life—a life akin to God's—

Help me! thou great All-Patient! for the ficsl

THE LOST CHILDREN.

from the Australian News of the 20th September

The painful account of the loss and subsequent

discovery of three children near Horsham, in the

Western district, is perhaps the most remarkable

ever recorded in the history of such cases in this

colony. As the whole of the circumstances are

of the most interesting character, it is with plea-

sure that we publish the following particulars,

supplied to us by the kindness of a gentleman,

from Melbourne, who recently visited the locality

" A family named Duff resided on Mr. Dougal

Smith's station, near Horsham; they have been

occupying a hut near the home station. On Fri-

day the 12th of August, at about nine o'clock in

the morning, three of the children were sent by

their mother to cut some broom, a little distance

from the hut; they did not return when expect-

ed, and their parents soon came to the conclusi-

on that they had been lost in the bush. When

some hours had passed away without the child-

ren returning, the father began a search on horse-

back through the bush, and later in the day and

made by him, assisted by others on the station.

On Saturday, all the available force was mustered,

and the bush was searched in every direction by

horsemen and footmen, but with no better result.

On Sunday, the search was continued, fully thirty

men being out all day, but no traces were seen of

the children. On Monday, Mr. Smith returned,

and by his exertions a line was formed, and the

country, for a great distance, carefully and syste-

matically explored. The same search was con-

tinued on Tuesday, and on this day some tidings

were obtained. Mr. Alexander Wilson had found

what appeared to be the tracks of the little ones.

Some of those occupied on the scarch now com-

menced carefully following up the tracks discover-

ed, and by great patience they were followed for

about twelve miles. It took until Thursday night

to follow the tracks this distance, and at this point

party was knocked up, and it was feared that all

travel some dintance to communicate with them.

as they were not located in the immediate neigh-

borhood, and it was Friday night before they

could be got to the required place. On Satur-

day, after some unavoidable delay, Mr. Wilson,

Duff, Keena (his stepson), and three blacks, re-

commenced the task of following the children's

A. Wilson they were placed upon the track about

self traced it some distance on Friday. The

blacks continued following the trail, being quite

convinced that they were following the three child-

it for about 300 yards, they said the children had

little pillow of broom on which their weary heads

had rested. The spot was well sheltered from the

wind and rain, and was capable of protecting the

children from the severe weather on the previous

night. The statement of the blacks gave new

courage to the father and the party, the former,

for the first time for several days, began to hope he might find his children living. The track seemed plainer as they proceeded; shortly the

blacks pointed out a spot where they said one of

the children had stooped to lift the younger one,

and further on they pointed out where the child

had been set down again, after having been car-

ried a considerable distance; again they pointed out a place where one of the elder children had

stooped to carry the little one, but this time, they

said the elder one had been unable to rise with

the burden, and the three tracks were followed as

before. The day was now wearing away, and

Mr. Wilson suggested to the father that he should

ride on in the direction the track was taking, in

found three quarters of a mile ahead. Mr. Wil-

about half a mile by a similar effort; at each

spot where the tracks were again discovered they

seemed more recent. The party continued fol-lowing them until an hour before sundown, when

the father again rode ahead of the party, and

having got on some rising ground saw something

travelled from this last resting place, unless dis-

covered on this night. The two eldest were almost unable to speak. The eldest boy was the first to awake, he uttered one word "father,"

the track had become obliterated by rain.

luring the following night, vigorous search

Which I must norture for the holy skies.

Will sometimes falter, and the spirit falt;

Add to my human thy Divinest strength,

When next I waver; rouse my faith as now,

That out of darkness I may see great light,

And follow where it ever leads-to Thee!

That he withholds from thee; and from the dark

Goes on the secret alchemy of life;

# Christian Visitar.

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

Vol. II., No. 51.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

DARK HOURS.

The trackers not expecting to find the children alive, were unprepared with food, the only eatables with the party were a piece of bread and this, the children said they had got torn by travel- lish Paper. ling, and the girl tied them up in a handkerchief. They had taken off their socks when they slept out the first night, and the wild cats had carried them off, and afterwards they had slept with their shoes on. Some days after they had been lost, it is supposed the fourth day, they came to a hill, which they thought was near their own home, and they again gathered some broom to take with them; but after carrying it for some time, and three times on the Sabbath in the house of God, finding they were deceived, they threw it away. There does not appear to be the slightest ground he lived to seek a balm for his wounded spirit. for supposing that the children tasted any food It was not without prayer he formed this resoluduring the time they were lost, nor that they tion; and day after day he cried to God-but tasted water more than once. The blacks point had never heard the Gospel preached. He said ed out a place where the children travelled in this without disparagement of the ministry of his the dark; on being asked why they said so, they own native town; for they were good men and pointed out where the children had stumbled, and true; but one preached the experience of the fallen over logs and brushwood in the way. The child of God, and he had nothing to do with that; children were taken every possible care of after and another told of the future blessing of the rebeing found, and were attended on the following generated, and that did not apply to him; on one day by Dr. McDonald, of Horsham. The blacks Sunday the text would be, 'Be not deceived God were rewarded for their valuable help, without which the poor chileren must have perished; death; he only became worse after hearing disone squatter gave them £5, and the father gave them £10. Seldom has a tale been told, which children underwent. Seldom has brotherly or sisterly affection been so beautifully illustrated. The following remarkable story is extracted

> Advertiser, Sept. 2. Advertiser, 3rd inst., says-"The story of 'the lost children,' of the Spring Hill Station, their wanderings and sufferings, and subsequent restoration to their friends, has been read by every one, and will by many be remembered to the last the subject of conversation, a resolution was adopted to give something more substantial to the little maiden than empty praise; and in a few minutes £19 was promised towards a memorial fund of her self denying and self-sacrificing love.' The anticipation that a goodly sum would be collected as a testimonial to little Jane Duff, bids fair to be speedily realized. Tuesday's Geelong Advertiser says -"The testimonial fund increases so rapidly and steadily that the anticipations of the promoters are likely to be more than realized. even if donors are sought for in this district alone, The probabilities are, however, that other kind hearts in Melbourne and elsewhere will be glad to share in making provision for the little maiden whose name and whose self-denying love are on every tongue. The idea at present is to invest the sum subscribed in Government debentures, to apply the interest in part to the purchase of an endowment payable on reaching the age of twenty-one, and partly to the cost of education, &c. The total sum subscribed up to Monday evening was £62 10s. 6d. We shall be happy to receive any subscriptions to the fund."

## REMORSE OF DYING INFIDELS.

John Wilmot, Lord Rochester, was an accomolished nobleman and a favourite of Charles II. He became dissolute, a votary to the wine cup efforts had been exhausted, and that further search and to sensual pleasure, and a defender of infidelity. He confessed to Dr. Burnett that, for five was useless. The father, however, would not despair, and he resolved to obtain the assistance of years, his dissipation was so excessive that he was the blacks to make further efforts; he had to at no time master of himself. The age of thirtyone found him with his physical powers ruined and his prospects of life precarious. His infidel principles forsook him, and trembling in view of future punishment, he turned penitently to God. During his protracted illness, he published a confession of his errors, declaring that "he left to the world this last declaration, which he delivered tracks. Through the extreme exertions of Mr. in the presence of the great God who knows the secrets of all hearts, and before whom he was 150 yards in advance of where it had been lost on the Thursday night, Mr. Wilson having himpreparing to be judged, that, from the bottom of is soul, he detested and abhorred the whole course of his former wicked life." "O remember." he said to a friend who visited him on his death-bed, "that you condemn God no more. ren. After they had gone some distance, Mr. He is an avenging God, and will visit you for your sins, and will, I hope, touch your conscience Wilson noticed a track which had crossed that which the blacks were following, this, the blacks sooner or later, as he has done mine. You and said, was newer than the other, and had been I have been friends and sinners together a great travelled a much later time, and after following while, and therefore I am the more free with you. We have been all mistaken in our conceits and slept there the night previous, pointing out a little clump of saplings, in which was found on opinions; our persuasions have been false and groundless. Therefore, God grant you repentexamination, some broom strewed about, and a

"I am abandoned by God and man!" exclaimed Voltaire in his last sickness. After a long exile, he had returned to Paris in triumph. His name was the signal for enthusiasm. He had even feared that he should expire amid the acclamations which his presence called forth at the theatre. But neither the shout of the populace, nor the assurance of his atheistical friends, could stay his faith on his own philosophy in the prospect of the coming judgment. He renounced his opinion, but died in the expectation of future re-

"Guenard has said it! Guenard has said it!" declaration of his physician that he must die. slaves to our lusts, appetites and passions. Madame, your favors have undone me. Were are like the troubled sea that cannot rest. I to live again, I would be a monk rather than a when renewed, the affections are regulated. order to find it ahead, if possible, and so save time; ecclesiastic whose boundless ambition had over-this was done, and providentially the track was ruled his sense of moral obligation, and whose its will. Here is peace. adroit policy had virtually placed in his hands It is a happy state of the conscience.—The

and staggered towards him; the youngest boy of he would give sat up and cried "father, why didn't you come died with the de before;" he had to assist the girl to get up, she leap in the dark.

day, even if they had lived through the night. nation very inconsistent with his philosophy, as a sudden storm exposed him to imminent peril.

Shelly, during a storm at sea, was stupefied with terror; and when the danger was past, desome ginger root, which were given to the fam- clared to Lord Byron that he tasted so much of ished children. The little boy's trousers had the bitterness of death, that, in the future, he been taken off, and when asked the reason for should entertain doubts of his own creed .- Eng-

#### MR. SPURGEON'S CONVERSION.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, preaching at Ross, recently, gave an account of his, 'conversion. He stated that, in early boyhood, he was the subject of many impressions, and those of so painful a nature that he might truly say he was a miserable wretch. So at last he determined to attend and to go to every chapel in the town in which is not mocked;' and again 'the wages of sin is courses which drove him to despair; and then came the text for good people but not a word for relates so much patient suffering as these little him. At last he found a Primitive Methodist chapel, of which he had only heard before, that the singing was so loud that it split people's heads. The girl had regularly taken off her frock to cover Well, he went there; and he did find that they the younger one when he complained of the bitter sung quite as loud as he liked to hear. But the cold, which must have been severely felt in con- text was look unto me, and be saved, all ye ends sequence of their famished condition."-Araret of the earth.' Now, that was what he wanted to hear. He knew that it was intended for him; We are glad to see that the sisterly devotion and indeed the preacher fixed his eye unpon him of little Jane Duff towards her still younger bro- and pointing him out with his finger, said to thers, is likely to be rewarded. The Geelong him, 'Young man, you are under great distress of mind-(and sure enough that was true)-and you will continue so. 'Look, look,' he added, in a voice that he (Mr. Spurgeon), should never forget, and whose tones of thunder made his own sound weak-'look to Jesus now and be saved. day of life. In the down train, yesterday after- 'Are you lightened of your burden?' said he, and noon, the heroic conduct of Jane Duff forming he felt that he would have sprung into the air, for he had looked, and his burden of sin had left him -English Review.

# MINISTERIAL ACCOUNTS AT THE GREAT

A divine in the former part of the last age was preaching before an association of ministers, and in order to quicken their regard to the principal end and motive from which they acted, pointed them to the last day of judgment; and having brought in Christ, the judge, as taking his place on the throne, he then by an elegent prosopopæia represented him as calling ministers to an account, examining how they had preached, and with what views they had discharged the work of the

'What did you preach for?' 'I preached, Lord that I might keep a good living that was left by my father of one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds per annum, which, if I had not entered into orders, had been wholly lost to me and my numerous family.' Christ says to him, Stand by, thou hast had thy reward. The qustion is put to another, ' And what did

you preach for ?' He answered, ' Lord, I was applauded as a learned man, and I preached to keep up the reputation of an excellent orator and an ingenious preacher.' Christ's answer to him. likewise was, 'Stand thou by, thou also hast had thy reward.

The Judge puts the question to the third. And what did you preach for ? 'Lord,' save he, I neither aimed at the great things of this world though I am thankful for the convenience of life which thou gavest me, nor did I preach that I might gain the character of a wit, or of a man of parts, or of a fine scholar; but I preached in compassion to souls, and to please and honor thee; my design in preaching was Lord, that might I win souls to thy blessed majesty.' Upon this the Judge called out, 'Room, men; room, angels Let this man come and sit with me on my throne, as I am set down with my Father on his throne he has owned and honored Me on earth, and I will own and honor him through all the ages of eternity.'

The result of all this was, that the ministers vent home much affected, resolving that through the help of God, thy would mind the work of the ministry more, and look better to their aims and ends than ever .- Christian Miscellany.

## PEACE OF CONSCIENCE.

Peace! This is a happy state of mind. Sin has extended its influence over the whole man. His mind is in ruins. When renewed by the Holy Ghost, his intellectual powers assume, in some manner, its original balance. The moral elements of the soul are reduced to order; their conflicts ceaes; and the mind becomes calm. serene, unruffled; there is peace.

It is a happy state of the affections. Sin has deranged the affections. We love what we ought We desire forbidden, and often unattainable objects. We weary ourselves in pursuing what cannot profit us; and those things which we ought to love with quenchless ardour and pursue with untiring zeal, we overlook, neglect or despise. There is also a clashing in our affections; they mournfully said Cardinal Mazarin, alluding to the impel us at times in different directions. We are He was heard to exclaim, "O, my poor soul, stead of two, we serve many masters, loving and what will become of thee? Whither wilt thou hating, obeying and cursing, each by turns. go?" To the queen-dowager of France he said, What peace is there here? None! The wicked courtier." Such were the sober reflections of an Supreme Object claims their regard, and around ecclesiastic whose boundless ambition had over- that object they cluster and move in obedience to

son, kimself, in course of the journey, also saved the sceptre of France. But Mazarin, though unregenerate man, being a sinner and constantly awakened to his situation, was too much joined sinning, must bear about with him a reproaching to his politics and pleasures to turn manfully to and condemuing conscience. His perverted inreligion. Cards were one of his last amusements; tellect and deranged affections, his corrupt incliand when dying he ordered himself to be ronged and dressed that he might receive the flattery of his courtiers on his apparent recovery.

There are hours of sober thought, and times of receives Jesus Christ by faith, his sins are washed imminent peril, when the soul seems to forecast away, he is inclined and able to aim at God's the dying hour-when it starts at the view of its Glory, and the good of men and his conscience is conscious errors, and utters, as from dying lips, at peace. He has peace with God, and hence its settled convictions.

thereby was abolished the old intricate, prolix, and Speaker of the House of Ass and expensive practice. At a later period of the Hobber was subject to the most gloomy re- failings and shortcomings, and he weeps over his Hobber was subject to the most gloomy reflections, and was thrown into a state of terror if left alone in the day. He declared on one occasion, that if he had the whole world to dispose of he would give it for a single day to live. He died with the declaration, that he was taking a leap in the dark.

It is along and snortcomings, and he weeps over his imperfections and corruptions, yet he is conscious of a desire to be and do better—to do all the will of God; and this consciousness gives him peace, while he applies to Christ for constant cleansing and for grace to help in every time of need. Washed in the blood of Christ, he has peace of

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Peace with God and peace of conscience, regulating the intellect, the affectins, the whole man, will produce a holy life; and a holy life will yield peace and joy. And it is only by living a holy life, a life of faith on the Son of God, that constant General, and was opposed at his election, but repeace may or can be enjoyed. Then let us live turned by a large majority. At the general elecand let us live, not to ourselves, but to him. New York Observer.

#### THE LATE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC. Sketches of the Delegates.

[Continued.] THE NOVA SCOTIA DELEGATES.

JONATHAN M'CULLY.

The Hon. Jonathan McCully is the leader of the opposition in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. He is the fourth son of the Rev. Samuel McCully, a clergyman of the Baptist denominanon, and was born at Cumberland, N. S., in 1809. He was educated for the legal profession, admitted an attorney in 1836, called to the bar in 1837, and is now a Queen's Counsel. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia in 1848, during Sir John Harvey's administration as Lieutenant Governor. From 1856 to 1857 Mr. McCully held office in the Government as Commissioner of Provincial railways; and in 1860 he was appointed Solicitor General and Chief Commissioner of Railways of Nova Scotia, which office he held till 1863, when the government with which he acted lost power, and he went into opposition. Mr. McCully has always been liberal in politics, a consistent advocate of responsible government, and a steady supporter of an Intercolonial railway. He visited Canada with the Hon. Joseph Howe and others to mature this project in 1861, and again in 1863. He was a delegate to the Charlottetown convention, and in conjunction with Mr. Archibald, fully represents the views of the reform party of Nova

### WILLIAM ALEXANDER HENRY.

The Hon. W. A. Henry, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, was born at Halifax on the 30th of December, 1816. He was educated for the law profession, and admitted as an attorney in 1840. Three weeks after his admission he entered political life as the representative of the county of Sidney, now the county of Antigonish, being returned by a large majority. Attaching himself to the liberal party, which then demanded Responsible Government, a speaker of that party, session of the new house in 1841. The governthe session, but having failed to carry several important measures in the session of 1842 moved, tion of the subject of this sketch, who was one hrough a supporter, a vote of want of confidence in themselves. This Mr. Henry and others, though friends of the government, resisted as unconstitutional, claiming that it was calculated to affect and limit the power of the House to vote a want of confidence at any future period. The motion was, however, carried by a majority of eight, in a house of fifty-one members. The coalition government formed to carry out

responsible government was broken up in the autumn of 1843, by the resignation of the liberal members, and Parliament dissolved. Mr. Henry lost his seat at the general election which follow ed, principally through assisting another candidate who wished to be returned with him. The conservative government was successful by a small majority, and retained power till 1847, when they were beaten by a majority of nine at the general election. On the assembling of the House in 1848, it was displaced by a vote of want of confidence, seconded by Mr. Henry. The first purely liberal government was then formed in Nova Scotia, led by the late Hon. James B. Uniacke as Attorney General. The system of government by heads of departments on the principle of responsibility to Parliament was then inaugurated, in carrying which Mr. Henry had taken an active part. He gave a hearty support to the government; but in 1849, becoming somewhat dissatisfied with its proceedings, he held private meetings of the party, at which measures of important bearing suggested by him were adopted, and which in their results, although forced upon the government, contributed largely to the success of his party. During the same session he was chairman of a committee, the appointment of which he had strongly urged, to revise the statutes of the Province; and a commission appointed upon its recommendation reported, and the legislature having passed them in 1851, the revised statutes were published the summer following; and thus Nova Scotia took the lead of all the colonies in revising its sta-In 1850 Mr. Henry became a member of the

government, and was appointed a Q. C. In 1851 he moved for and obtained a commission to consider the legal rights of foreign fishermen to use the Gut of Canso, a Strait about a mile in width, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. This action was connected with the protection of the fisheries of the Province from the inroads of American fishermen, A report, comprising a practice of the Supreme Court. The commission included, with others, the late Chief Justice of the Province, one of the judges of the Supreme to the principal measure, but joined the commissioners in reporting a new code of practice foundsame session, Mr. Henry introduced another reso- From 1851, when responsible government was lution for the appointment of a commission to introduced, the liberals were in power, and the lution for the appointment of a commission to prepare a new bill, to be presented next session, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery. The resolution passed, and a commission composed of the present Chief Justice Young, the present Solicitor General, and Mr. Henry was appointed. The bill reported by the commission passed both Houses in 1855, and the jurisdiction of the two seemed utterly powerless, and could not speak.

The youngest girl was the strongest of the three.
It is most probable the other two would not have

It is most probable the other two would not have

Dec. 4. Dec. 4. Dec. 4. Dec. 5. Dec. 5. Dec. 5. Dec. 6. Dec. 6.

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

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 Visitor

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

Nova Scotia the opinion of a majority of those capable of judging is, that it is an improvement on the old system. In May, 1854, Mr. Henry became Solicitor

by faith. Christ is our peace; let us trust in him, tion in 1855 he was elected without opposition, and the government sustained by a majority of eleven. In August, 1856, he changed his office for that of Provincial Sccretary, and held it till the following winter, when, with eight others, he went into opposition. About the time he became Solicitor General, two of the officers of the government raised a quarrel between them in the press, on a matter not immediately connected with the government or affecting the duties of the two subordinates. The government took no action upon it concerning either of the two parties. At the general election one of the two parties obtained a seat in the legislature, and possessing a large share of influence, forced the government to dismiss the other officer. This course Mr. Henry condemned as unfair, and wanting in independence; and laying, as it did, the foundation for religious strife, he and eight of the supporters of the government, went into opposition. The government was immediately defeated, and another formed by the opposition with the aid of the new accessions, but Mr. Henry did not then

form part of it.

The question of the Intercolonial railroad was revived in the summer of 1858, and a delegation from each of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick was sent to London to confer with the Imperial government. Mr. Henry, although not in the government, was appointed one of the three delegates from Nova Scotia, who, with three gentlemen from Canada, and two from New Brunswick, urged unsuccessfully the importance of that great military and commercial highway upon the attention of the home government. In 1859 he occupied office as Solicitor General, holding it till the winter of 1860, when, after a general election, the opposition obtained a majority of three, and defeated the government. Mr. Henry remained in opposition till the general election in June of last year, when Mr. Howe's government having been overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, resigned. Out of fifty-five members, only fifteen of the government party were elected. A new government, by the present Hon. Justice Johnston as Attorney General, was formed, and Mr. Henry became a third time Solicitor General. During the session of 1853 an act of the legislature was by his aid, was placed in the chair in the first passed under which Mr. Johnston became a Judge in Equity and also a Judge of the Supreme Court. ment was sustained by a large majority during and the vacancy thus made in the government was filled by the promotion to his present posi-

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DELEGATES.

of the two members of the government to repre-

sent Nova Scotia at the Conference.

The father of the Hon. Col. John Hamilton Grav, Premier of the Prince Edward Island government, emigrating to Virginia from Lanarkshire, England, established himself in a mercantile house, at Norfolk and Petersburg, in connection with the late General John Hamilton, and on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, espousing the cause of his sovereign, suffered the lot of many who at that period chose between ruin and disloyalty. Col. Gray maternally descended from the Stukeley family, lords of the manors of Stukeley magna and Stukeley parva. His grandfather was one of the officers of the guard of honor at the marriage of George III., and received a grant of lands on Prince Edward Island on its cession to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Col. Gray was born in Prince E. Island, and at an early age received a commission in the cavalry, in which he passed a period of twenty-one years, much of it in India. He has been honorably mentioned in the public despatches for conduct in the field. He received the hanks of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, for his management as President of a court established to grant compensation to the colonists at the Cape of Good Hope sufferers at the border war, and he has a medal for South Africa. He retired from the army in 1852, served in the regular militia in 1856, and was side-de-cump to his father-in-law. Lt. Gen. Sir John Pennefather. Returning to Prince Edward Island in 1857, he was elected the following year for the fourth district Queen's County, and re-elected in 1863, polling the greatest number of votes of any member returned out of thirty-six constituencies. After the meeting of the legislature he became President of the Legislative Council and Prime Minister. At the meeting of delegates at Charlottetewn in September last he was appointed chairman, and his presence at the late Conference was regarded with pleasure and satisfaction. Col. Gray is commandant of a volunteer brigade of three regiments, armed with the Enfield rifle and

The Hon. Edward Palmer, Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, was born at Charlottelegal argument, was introduced by him, adopted town in 1809, and is a son of the late Mr. James by the House, and extensively circulated. The B. Palmer, a member of the Irish bar. He was Reciprocity Treaty subsequently entered into a student in his father's office, and was admitted rendered any appeal to the suggestions of the a member of the Provincial bar in 1830. Four report unnecessary. In 1851 he opposed his col- years subsequently he entered political life as a leagues in the government, as to a measure for staunch conservative, when he was elected a memextending telegraphic communication through ber of the House of Assembly by the constituthe Province, and succeeded, by his personal in- ency of Charlottetown. He was returned at fluence, in carrying the measure. The result is, every subsequent election till 1881, when he was that Nova Scotia has a greater number of miles appointed to the Legislative Council, having in of telegraph in proportion to its population than the meantime, in 1842, been appointed to a seat any other country, and that the lowest tariff of in the government. When the Legislative Countries is established. In the same year he introduced a bill for the abolition of the Court of was returned by acclamation at the first general Chancery, and the transference of equity jurisdic- election of that body. He filled with credit the tion to the Supreme Court. It passed the Lower offices of Solicitor and Attorney General, under House, but was thrown out in the Upper. Mr. different administrations, and in 1859 was ap-Henry then carried a resolution for appointing a pointed to his present position. He is a man of commission to examine into and report upon the modest demeanor, and possesses much ability, subject, and also to report upon changes in the which needs only the occasion to develop. WILLIAM HENRY POPE.

The Provincial Secretary of Prince Edward Court, and Mr. Henry. The judges were oppused Island, the Hon. Wm. H. Pope, was born at Bedeque, in that colony, on the 29th of May, 1825. He was educated in England, and studied law ed on the English common law procedure act. from 1842 to 1848, with the Hon. Edward Pal-The report, presented in 1853, was adopted by mer. His father, the Hon. Joseph Pope, was a the legislature in the session of that year, and leading member of the Legislature for nearly thir-

was a first with a seal from the seal of the