

The Christian Visitor.

THE OFFICE OF THE
CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
Corner of Prince William and Church Streets
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
REV. I. E. BILL,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
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Hold fast the form of sound words.—2d Timothy, i. 13.

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

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, MADE TO ORDER

C. G. BERRYMAN
takes this method of informing his customers throughout 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 supervision by superior workmen, stamped with his own name, and made of best quality spring steel, 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.

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Long and Short BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch; Carriage BANDS, in Brass, Iron, and Silver, with open, closed, and screw joints; American Patent SCREW BOLTS, 1/4 to 1 inch; Elongated and Tire BOLTS, all lengths; Wagon Flaps and Cuts; Round and Steeple-head WHEELS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch; Elm HUBS; Bent RIMS, 1 1/2 to 2 inch; Bent SHAFTS; Seat Poppers; Brass and Silver Shaft Tips; Examined Metallic Duck and Drill; Patent Molekin; Oil Top-Leather, Patent Driver Leather, &c., &c.

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BARLOW'S CORNER, No. 3 KING STREET.
C. C. BERRYMAN.
St. John, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard Street, London, and Royal Exchange Building, Liverpool.

Chairman of the London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq., Chairman 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 feature of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the leading offices of the recently defunct life insurance companies of this Kingdom.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year by the Company exceeds in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average amount received by the most successful offices in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year 1859, was 228, and the increase of the premium £12,854.3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years.

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DARK HOURS.

O, my tried soul, be patient!—Roughest rinds Fold over sweetest fruitage; heaviest clouds Rain the most fragrant harvests on the fields; The grass grows greenest where the wintry snows Have fallen deepest, and the fairest flowers Spring from old, dead decay. The darkest mine 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 Goes on the secret alchemy of life; God, the One Giver, grants no boon to earth That he withholds from thee; and from the dark Of thy deep sorrow shall evolve new light, New strength to do and suffer, new resolves, Perchance new gladnesses and freshest hopes? O, there are times when I can no more weep That I have suffered, for I know great strength 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— Which I must nurture for the holy skies. Help me! thou great All-Patient! for the flesh Will sometimes falter, and the spirit fail; 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!

THE LOST CHILDREN.

The following remarkable story is extracted from the *Australian News* of the 20th September last:—

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 pleasure 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 Friday 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 expected, and their parents soon came to the conclusion that they had been lost in the bush. When some hours had passed away without the children returning, the father began a search on horseback through the bush, and later in the day and during the following night, vigorous search was 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 systematically explored. The same search was continued 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 search now commenced carefully following up the tracks discovered, 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 the track had become obliterated by rain. The party was knocked up, and it was feared that all efforts had been exhausted, and that further search was useless. The father, however, would not despair, and he resolved to obtain the assistance of the blacks to make further efforts; he had to travel some distance to communicate with them, as they were not located in the immediate neighborhood, and it was Friday night before they could get to the required place.

On Saturday, after some unavoidable delay, Mr. Wilson, Duff, Keena (his stepson), and three blacks, recommenced the task of following the children's tracks. Through the extreme exertions of Mr. A. Wilson they were placed upon the track about 150 yards in advance of where it had been lost on the Thursday night. Mr. Wilson having lost sight of the track on Friday, the blacks continued following the trail, being quite convinced that they were following the three children. After they had gone some distance, Mr. Wilson noticed a track which had crossed that which the blacks were following, this, the blacks said, was newer than the other, and had been travelled a much later time, and after following it for about 300 yards, they said the children had slept there the night previous, pointing out a little clump of saplings, in which was found on examination, some broom strewn about, and a 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 plain 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 carried 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 order to find it ahead, if possible, and so save time; this was done, and providentially the track was found three quarters of a mile ahead. Mr. Wilson, himself, in course of the journey, also saved about half a mile by a similar effort; at each spot where the tracks were again discovered they followed them until an hour before sundown, when the father again rode ahead of the party, and having got on some rising ground saw something white a little distance away; he went towards it and found the three children sleeping in a little clump of trees. They were lying together, the girl having taken off her frock to cover the three. It is probable the little ones would never have travelled from this last resting place, unless discovered on this night. The two eldest were almost unable to speak. The eldest boy was the first to awake, he uttered one word "father," and staggered towards him; the youngest boy sat up and cried "father, why didn't you come before?" he had to assist the girl to get up, she 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 been able to continue their journey the following

day, even if they had lived through the night. 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 some ginger root, which were given to the famished children. The little boy's trousers had been taken off, and when asked the reason for this, the children said they had got torn by travelling, and the girl tied them up in a handkerchief. They had taken off their socks when they slept on 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 finding they were deceived, they threw it away. There does not appear to be the slightest ground for supposing that the children tasted any food during the time they were lost, nor that they tasted water more than once. The blacks pointed out a place where the children travelled in the dark; on being asked why they said so, they pointed out where the children had stumbled, and fallen over logs and brushwood in the way. The children were taken every possible care of after being found, and were attended on the following day by Dr. McDonald, of Horsham. The blacks were rewarded for their valuable help, without which the poor children must have perished; one squatter gave them £5, and the father gave them £10. Seldom has a tale been told, which relates so much patient suffering as these little children underwent. Seldom has brotherly or sisterly affection been so beautifully illustrated. The girl had regularly taken off her frock to cover the younger one when he complained of the bitter cold, which must have been severely felt in consequence of their famished condition.

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 three times on the Sabbath in the house of God, and to go to every chapel in the town in which he lived to seek a balm for his wounded spirit. It was not without prayer he formed this resolution; and day after day he cried to God—but had never heard the Gospel preached. He said this without disparagement of the ministry of his own native town; for they were good men and true; but one preached the experience of the child of God, and he had nothing to do with that; and another told of the future blessing of the regenerated, and that did not apply to him; on one Sunday the text would be, 'Be not deceived God is not mocked;' and again 'the wages of sin is death;' he only became worse after hearing discourses which drove him to despair; and then came the text for good people but not a word for 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. Well, he went there, and he did find that they sung quite as loud as he liked to hear. But the text was 'look unto me, and be saved, all ye ends of the earth.' Now, that was what he wanted to hear. He knew that it was intended for him; and indeed the preacher fixed his eye upon him and pointing him out with his finger, said to 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 soul weak—'look to Jesus now and be saved.' 'He that is lightened of your burden' said he, 'and 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 DAY.

A divine in the former part of the last year 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 elegant prosopopeia represented him as calling ministers to an account, examining how they had preached, and with what views they had discharged the work of the ministry.

"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 question 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," says 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; as he has owned and honored me on earth, and I will own and honor him through all the ages of eternity."

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; the conflicts cease; and the mind becomes calm, serene, untroubled; there is peace.

It is a happy state of the affections. Sin has deranged the affections. We love what we ought not to love, and we hate what we ought to love. 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 unquenchable ardour and pursue with untiring zeal, we overlook, neglect or despise. There is also a clashing in our affections; they impel us at times in different directions. We are slaves to our lusts, appetites and passions. Instead of two, we serve many masters, loving and hating, obeying and cursing, each by turns. What peace is there here! None! The wicked are like the troubled sea that cannot rest. But when renewed, the affections are regulated. One Supreme Object claims their regard, and around that object they cluster and move in obedience to his will. Here is peace.

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, declared to Lord Byron that he tasted so much of the bitterness of death, that in the future, he should entertain doubts of his own creed.—*English Paper.*

Peace with God and peace of conscience, regulating the intellect, the affections, 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 peace may or can be enjoyed. Then let us live by faith. Christ is our peace; let us trust in him, and 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 McCULLY.
The Hon. Jonathan McCully is the leader of the opposition in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. He is the fourth son of Rev. Samuel McCully, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, 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 1857 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 Scotia.

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 public 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, by his aid, was placed in the chair in the first session of the new house in 1841. The government was sustained by a large majority during the session, but having failed to carry several important measures in the session of 1842 moved, through 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 followed, 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 he 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 in 1851, 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 statutes.

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 legal argument, was introduced by him, adopted by the House, and extensively circulated. The Reciprocity Treaty subsequently entered into rendered any appeal to the suggestions of the report unnecessary. In 1851 he opposed his colleagues in the government, as to a measure for extending telegraphic communication through the Province, and succeeded, by his personal influence, in carrying the measure. The result is, that Nova Scotia has a greater number of miles of telegraph in proportion to its population than any other country, and that the lowest tariff of rates is established. In the same year he introduced a bill for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, and the transference of equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. It passed the Lower House, but was thrown out in the Upper. Mr. Henry then carried a resolution for appointing a commission to examine into and report upon the subject, and also to report upon changes in the practice of the Supreme Court. The commission included, with others, the late Chief Justice of the Province, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Henry. The judges were opposed to the principal measure, but joined the commissioners in reporting a new code of practice founded on the English common law procedure act. The report, presented in 1853, was adopted by the legislature in the session of that year, and thereby was abolished the old intricate, prolix, and expensive practice. At a later period of the same session, Mr. Henry introduced another resolution 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 courts was combined. Differences of opinion may exist as to the value of the change, but in

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 General, and was opposed at his election, but returned by a large majority. At the general election 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 Secretary, 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 passed under which Mr. Johnston became a Judge in Equity and also a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the vacancy thus made in the government was filled by the promotion to his present position of the subject of this sketch, who was one of the two members of the government to represent Nova Scotia at the Conference.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DELEGATES.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.
The father of the Hon. Col. John Hamilton Gray, Premier of the Prince Edward Island government, emigrating to Virginia from Lunenburg, 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 loss of many who at that period chose between ruin and disloyalty. Col. Gray maternally descended from the Stukely family, lords of the manors of Stukely magna and Stukely 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 thanks 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 aide-de-camp 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 Charlottetown in September last he was appointed lieutenant, 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 uniform.

EDWARD PALMER.
The Hon. Edward Palmer, Attorney General of Prince Edward Island, was born at Charlottetown in 1809, and is a son of the late Mr. James B. Palmer, a member of the Irish bar. He was a student in his father's office, and was admitted a member in the Provincial bar in 1830. Four years subsequently he entered political life as a staunch conservative, when he was elected a member of the House of Assembly by the constituency of Charlottetown. He was returned at every subsequent election till 1861, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council, having, in the meantime, in 1842, been appointed to a seat in the government. When the Legislative Council of the Island was made elective in 1863, he was returned by acclamation at the first general election of that body. He filled with credit the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General, under different administrations, and in 1859 was appointed to his present position. He is a man of modest demeanor, and possesses much ability, which needs only the occasion to develop.

WILLIAM HENRY POPE.
The Provincial Secretary of Prince Edward Island, the Hon. Wm. H. Pope, was born at Bedouque, in that colony, on the 29th of May, 1825. He was educated in England, and studied law from 1842 to 1848, with the Hon. Edward Palmer. His father, the Hon. Joseph Pope, was a leading member of the Legislature for nearly thirty years, and Speaker of the House of Assembly for eight years. From 1861, when responsible government was introduced, the liberals were in power, and the conservative opposition made special objection to the number of officials in the house. In 1859 the conservatives came in, pledged by their previous professions to exclude from the Legislature all salaried officers. This was done, and Mr. Pope was appointed Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive, which offices he still holds. In 1860 he was elected for the fourth district of Queen's County, and then for the first time had a

MRS. HUNTS
School for Young Ladies.

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
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Agent for New Brunswick.
St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1865.—wvt

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Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hotel
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