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AT THEIR OFFICE,

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, MADE TO ORDER!!

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, OF ANY SIZE OR STYLE,

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 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. He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers

to his Stock of Carriage Builders' Hardware,

which some in a birty, comprising-

Which is an even in the only comprising—
Long and Shor. BED AX2.38, 1 to pinch;
Carriage BANDS in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open, closed, and screw Fronts;
American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 114 to 9 inch;
Sleigh-Shoe and Tire BOLTS, all lengths;
Waggon Pipes and Cart Boxes; Round and Steeple-head Waggon Pipes and Cart Boxes; Round and Steeple-head RIVETS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch;
Elm HUBS; Bent RIM3, 1 4 to 2 inch; Bent SHAFTS;
Seat Poppets; Brass and Silver Shatt Tips; Dash Centers;
Fnamelled Muslin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Moleskin;
Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c.

A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings,

Such as-Tufting Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Pasting and Seaming Lace, Silver and Japanned KNOBS, Whip Sockets, Apron Hooks and Rings, Footman Holders, Coach Dour Handles and Locks, &c.

A Complete Assortment of Malleable Castings. ALSO, OIL CLOTH, GR'ASS MATS, TIRE BENDERS,

Coach-makers' VICE3, 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 PHCENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, - - - - £5,000,000 Insurance effected at the lowest rates. J. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick. St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.-wvi

GEORGE THOMAS, fission Merchant and Ship Broker,

New Series, Vol. II., No. 48.)

For the Christian Visitor. LOOKING UNTO JESUS. . WRITTEN BY REQUEST. I, for a subject asked one day A friend, whose locks with age are gray: He gave me one without delay-"Twas " looking unto Jesus."

I've often sung of birds and flowers. Of verdant meads and crimson bowers ; The nobler theme invites my powers-Of "looking into Jesus."

When keen despair and guilt oppressed, And gave our sin-sick souls no rest; We were with peace and pardon blessed By "looking unto Jesus."

When sore distressed by 'boding fear, His smile the sinking heart can cheer; And blackest clouds will disappear By "looking unto Jesus."

For Christ our Mediator bled, That all His people might be led To bliss, and saved from justice dread, By "looking unto Jesus."

And precious Saviour ! ne'er may we Forget our early vows to Thee, But ever through life's journey be Found "looking unto Jesus"

And thou, dear aged friend ! dost know, How vain are all the joys below : Which seems indeed, a fleeting show While " looking unto Jesus."

In the first flush of manhood's hour, Jehovah called thee by His power : Of strength, to thee, He's proved a tower While "looking unto Jesus."

Thou'st for the truth a witness been, And battled with the " Man of Sin :" And did the conquest ever win By "looking anto Jesus."

When thou in tuneful numbers sung Of Him, who once on Calvary hung; The notes across the Atlantic rung Of "looking unto Jesus."

May'st thou and thy loved partner see God's grace in thy posterity-Thy children's children ever be Found "looking unto Jesus."

And though thy strength is failing fast, By Sovereign grace thou'lt bide the blast, And victory sing o'er death at last, By "looking unto Jesus."

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

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

Christian

vered through the power of Jesus from the awful breaker for his guilty contempt of God's law. destruction which was before me. Such has been To lead a life of impenitence costs a dying bed the method of my relief." The young man of remorse. Count the cost to go up to the speaking was known to some in the meeting as judgment seat without Christ will cost you an belonging to a distinguished law-firm of New eternity of despair. Count the cost. Sit down York.

same evils with which he is beset, and by which into your ear the thrilling question, 'What shall I was once surrounded. No man has been nearer it profit a man to gain the whole world, and hell than I have, and yet escaped from it. Years lose his own soul? what shall a man give in exand years I lay at the mouth of the awful pit. 1 change for his soul?" was given over to destruction by my best friends and myself. We said-'This trying to reform is of no use. It fails so often, that we must believe the failure final.' One day as I was working in the field to earn a little money to keep from starving, I took out my bottle, without which I thought I could not live, and I said to tive : some one, 'For days I have not lived on anything only what I get out of this bottle. I cannot live so. I cannot live with this vile drink, and I cannot live without it, and what am I to do? I should like to know that. What is a poor wretch like me to do.' 'Why do you not ask help from God ?' said some one. I had never thought of it. It was like life from the dead to cast myself on the help of Jesus. I closed an agreement with him, by which he became mine and I became his. This was two years ago. What a glorious change for me ! What happy years these have been for me! My family are happy-my business prospers. I am now a member of a Christian churcha All my relations in life are changed, and all because I depend on Jesus. My love of liquor is gone-all is changed. For a time my old companions in drink tried to win me back; but they have long since given it up, and I have won some of them to Jesus. I cannot tell you how happy I am. All this comes of living by faith on Jesus. This gentleman's voice has been often heard in the prayer-meeting, but until now he had never

told the experience through which he had been called to pass, and the dreadful evils from which he had escaped. ----

THE COST OF SERVING CHRIST.

BY THE REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

All the most valuable things are dearly won. Scientific discoveries lie at the summit of a hill which no man reaches without hard climbing. A nation's liberty costs treasure, toil, and blood; it mother of colonies, the contre of commerceis paid in widow's tears and consecrated graves. (with which America should be properly con-What so precious as a soul's redemption ? Yet joined,)-has became the chief depository of this by one price only could it be secured--the blood of the Lamb without blemish or spot.'

When Christ offered the rewards, and enforced the duty of discipleship, he put in the careful Let us remember the so-called "dark ages"-the injunction to 'count the cost.' The man who Abbot Columba, the Monk Augustine, and the would not bear a cross for him and follow him thousand who rushed from Irish cells and wattled

and make the honest reckoning. Put into one Another gentleman immediately arose, and scale life; into the other death. Put into one said he had a few words to say to the despairing scale Heaven; into the other hell! Weigh them young man in the meeting. "I have been two well! Weigh for eternity? And, while you years living by the power of Jesus above the sit down weighing anxiously, Christ whispers

Dig

----CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

and somwhat searching article on the history and results of Christian Missions. It is quite instruc-

According to this article, there are now in India and Burmah alone 541 for ign-missionaries, 186 ordained native preachers, with 1,776 native catechists. These minister to 213,182 converts, of whom 49,688 are in communion with the church, and they contribute to the mission funds at the rate of 1 rupee per annum each, or more precisely a sum of 218,092 Rs. Of vernacular schools there are 1,812, attended by 43,390 boys of Anglo-vereminent fitness. nacular 183, with 23,863 boys, and 2,000 girls; but unfortunately, we think a good many of these schools are conducted by heathen teachers, who are not likely to use them for the purpose of making converts to christianity. The whole expense of all these missionary operations amount to about a quarter of a million, apart from the money expended in Bibles and tracts, which must be considerable, though latterly, as we have said, it has been somwhat reduced by the adoption of a wiser

method of distribution. Such is the machinery, and the results are highly encouraging. The article closes as follows:

In concluding this paper we would remind our readers that christianity is essentially aggressive, and our business is not so much to save it, as to save the world by it. Judasim was a testimony, but the Gospel is a leaven. We may see this in its very geographical distribution. So we find it first at Jerusalem, just before the dispersion of Israel; then among the restless Greeks, with their colonies everywhere, and a philosopical influence over all realms of thought; and then in Rome, the heart of the old world. Finally, Britain-the saving light, just because it was not meant to be preserved merely, but always to be diffused. Are we then rising to the level of our opportunity?



The Christian Visitur Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. Vol. XVII., No. 48. "It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECTIAR.

Old Series

counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. appearing in the ministry, the Globe went almost He was elected by a large majority over the com- immediately into opposition, and Mr. Brown, bined vote of two other candidates, and in the who had determined to stand for Kent and Lamb-Legislature soon distinguished himself as an ef- ton, denounced in detail every act of the admifective and powerful speaker. He gave an honest uistration which he had applauded for years. He support to the Cartier-Maedonald government, gained his point by carrying the constituency. and as between fanaticism and moderation, rang- Thenceforward he waged a violent opposition ed himself on the side of the latter. For this he against every administration, till in 1858, he obincurred the somewhat malevolent attacks of tained office in connection with M. Dorion, for a many of the newspaper organs of the Clear Grit couple of days, when, after being voted out by party, but they desisted when they found he was large majorities in both Houses he fell back into not to be driven into a course opposed to his his old path. In 1854 he coalesced with the conconscientious convictions. His high personal servatives, Sir Allan McNab, Mr. Cayley, Mr. J. character soon won respect for him amongst the H. Cameron, and others, and the result of the members of all parties in Parliament; and upon general election was a majority of one against the death of Sir Allan McNab, first elective the administration of Mr. Hincks. But Mr. Speaker of the Legislative Council, he was, by Brown did not profit by this success, for it prothe voice of a largely preponderating majority duced the McNab-Morin coalition, to which his of that chamber, chosen to fill the position of only possible attitude was that of opposition. He that distinguished public man. He fulfilled the continued to inflame the religious prejudices, to duties of the office with marked ability and to prefer charges of corruption against all and sundry, the entire satisfaction of parties; and on the as- and to threaten Lower Canada with his vengeance. sembling of the new Parliament, in 1863, it was By this means he managed to render repreregretted that the custom which had prevailed in sentation by population under the Union imposthe Legislative Assembly, and which it was sible. Towards the Macdonald-Sicotte governthought well to observe in the Council, prevented ment he occupied a somewhat equivocal position. the election of an Upper Canada member again having the will rather than the courage to strike. to the position. On the formation of the Tache- a deep but suppressed feeling of antagonism be-Macdonald government this year, Mr. Campbell tween him and the Premier existing. And now accepted the office he now holds and fills with was verified the saying of a French writer, that the friendship of men is regulated by the necessity they have for one another. On the defeat of the Macdonald-Sicotte ministry Mr. Brown be-The Hon. William Macdougall, Provincial Se- came necessary to the Premier, and was enabled

cretary of Canada, was born on a farm now own- to dictate the terms of reconstruction. But this ed by Mr. James Beaty, on Yonge street, about patched up administration soon fell to pieces by six miles north of Toronto, a little less than half- the force of its own weakness, and after the fora-century ago. He was a short time at Victoria | mation of the Tache Macdonald ministry the College, Cobourg, and he studied law in the scramble for the opposition leadership consigned office of Messrs. Price and Ewart, Toronto; but Mr. Brown to the fifth seat on the opposition showed no great liking for that way of life. benches. He deserved better treatment from his Whilst a student he dabbled in politics, and was -party than he received. On every occasion the in the habit of writing in the *Mirror*. A prefer- other aspirants to the leadership, and their parence of politics over law has continued to adhere | ticular friends, took especial pains to snub Mr. to him. He nominally practised as an Attorney Brown. He resolved to be revenged, and he sucin Toronto in 1847, and for some time afterwards, | ceeded. On the defeat of the Tache-Macdonald at which period he became connected with an ministry he, through an intermediary, offered his agricultural paper, which was subsequently services to them and was accepted. The coalimerged in the Canadian Agriculturalist. In tion was born, and Mr. Brown accepted that 1851, or thereabouts, he started the North Ame policy of Confederation which he had up to that rican newspaper in opposition to the Globe, with moment vehemently opposed. which its fate was to be finally amalgamated.

JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS.

This gentleman who holds the office of Comnissioner of Public Works, was born at River Ouslle, C. E., and is the son of a merchant of that place. He himself is engaged in mercantile purhas seldom appeared in Court as an advocate. suits. He was educated at the Quebec Seminary. He is not without tenacity of purpose, as is He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Kamouraska in 1851, and has sat for that constituency since that period. He has always been an adherent to the moderate party of Lower Cagislature through the favor of North Oxford, in | nada, and regarded as a man whose support any party whuld be glad to receive. He possesse tuency at the general election in 1863, he was great practical ability ; and as a Parliamentary returned for the north riding of Ontario. On orator is ready, fluent and impressive when speak ing in his native language. He has discharged tion of the Coalition last summer, he was defeat- the duty of his important office with judgment, good sense and fidelity.

The North British Review for May has an able

Water Street, St. John, N. B. • Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. (EURUE THOMAS. Dec. 4.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hotel. SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal.

THIS Establishment has been kemoved to Charlotte Y., there has been of late Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The attendance of young men. School at present consists of Male and Female Departments, and comprises Classes in almost every department of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education. The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most impro-

Explanatory. Cali and see.

MRS. HUNT'S

School for Young Ladies.

THE Course of Education in this Seminary comprises all the branches necessary for a thorough and accomcompotent Teachers are employed. Board and Instruction in English and French, \$200 per

· Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term. over ten years, \$8 per term.

Dec. 4.

Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music, usual prices.

Payment, in all cases, in advance.

-	CITY OF GLASGOW
	ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Govern	on-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.
Accomu	nlated Fund
WALTER	B BUCHANAN, of Shandon, Esq. M. P., Chairman. BIRKMYRE, Esq., Manager and Actuary.
Half P	various modes of assuring. Premium System, without debt or interest.

Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances. Short Term Assurances.

established in 1838, 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.

Policy-holders.

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 fu-ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Po-licies participate from the date of their issue, but the Bobe learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, july 13.—wpv ty Custom House Building. july 13 .- wpv ty

Lombard-street, London, and Koyal Insurance buildings, Liverpool. Chairman of the London Board. -SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool. - CHARLES TURNER, ESq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-ness 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 Com-pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the maintain of its advance. nety of its advance. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

words

delta

Years.	No. of Po	licies.	Sums .	red.	New Premium			
1848	98	•	\$45,71	14 17	0	\$1,380		
1850	190)	95,6	0 1	11	2,627	4	1
1852	425	Long and	181,50	14 10) 6	5,525		
1854	408	Par alla	161,84	18 12	3 4	4,694	16	0
1856	708	1. Same	297,5	50 10	\$ 8	8,850	8	11
1858	831		387,74	52 6	5 8	12,854		
The r	emarkable	Incre	ase in th	e bi	isines	s of the la	at	fou

Canning, Q. C.

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS. ADDRESSED TO THE INTEMPERATE.

At the Daily Prayer-meeting, Fulton Street, N. Y., there has been of late a large increase in the

On a late occasion a request for prayer was read which moved all hearts. It was understood to be from one there present, who represented his case to be hopeless to the last degree. He ved modern style; the School Booms and premises are in-ferior to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and had become intemperate. His friends had given Aug. 4. him up for lost. He had given himself over, and he seemed to be doomed to perish. No power but the power of God can quench this soul-destroying appetite for drink, by reason of which his very being was consumed. No tears, or prayers, plished Education. In the several departments the most or resolutions avail anything for a single moment. They are all broken through by this terrible thirst. "Will you pray for me to-day in the meeting," says the writer, "that I may be delivered from the power of the destroyer before my eternal doom is sealed, and I lie down in a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell?"

Very earnest prayer followed the reading of this request, in which it was asked that God would give the power through faith in Jesus, to this poor young man, and by simple reliance on Him, to overcome and resist the temptation, and Christ appoints. Count the cost. The simple " bring his soul into a wealthy place."

After prayer, a young man arose and said. " I have been coming to these meetings about two weeks, and for the encouragement of the young man who makes this request for prayer, I ask. your indulgence a few minutes, to tell you howthe Lord has dealt with me. They have been the cost of loving God more than you love money. THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was two weeks of the richest experience of the Divine Count the cost of offending your friends. Christ goodness and grace.

"Two weeks ago I was a hopeless drunkarda poor, lost man 1 was. My friends had made every effort to reclaim me, but with no avail. I The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of away from the cruel bondage in which I was bound. I took upon myself the most solemn vows that I would reform. What were resolutions and vows before such an inexorable enemy as mine! I could not stand to them a moment. At last I gave myself up to perish. There was no hope for me. I was given up, too, of all the nusses do not vest until they have been five years in exis-tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may world. In this state of despair I went down to the fishing banks one day. There I was attracted of persecution's lash? Not he! He gloried in by the very pleasing countenance of a young THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 man. I knew he must be a poor man, and a fisherman by profession. He helped me to understand the art of fishing. There was a world of happiness in his face. I loved to look at it. is a beantiful trait; but it is not oftenest worn At last out of gratitude for the little favours Offices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following which he showed me, a perfect stranger, I took pers. It is the product of dark nights of adout my flask of liquor and offered him to drink. No,' he said, 'I never drink intoxicating drink, and I ask the Lord Jesus to help me never to touch it.' I looked at him with surprise, and inquired, 'Are you a Christian?" 'Yes, I trust I am,' he said. 'And does Jesus keep you from drinking intoxicating liquor ? . He does; and I never wish you to touch it.' That short answer set me to thinking. In it was revealed a new Cross. Here they are. The service of Christ power. I went home that night, and said to myself as I went, How do I know but Christ would keep me from drinking if I would ask him? When I got to my room I thought over my whole case, and then I knelt down and told the. Lord Jesus, just as I would tell you, what a poor, miserable wretch I was; how I had struggled against my appetite, and had always been over come by it. I told him if he would take that appetite away, I would give myself up to him, to be his forever, and I would forever love and servbim. I told him I felt assured that he could hely me, and that he would. Now I stand here, and

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'is not worthy to be my disciple.' Let me re- huts on lonely isles; or the Romish priests and mind vou. my friend, what you must reckon upon | knights and scholars of the fifteenth century who

tian character. Count the cost ; what is it ? 1. Count on a fearful stubbornness in your own heart. It is by nature at enmity with God. There is a rebel Richmond in every unconverted man, that nothing but God's grace can conquer. is worth a little serious consideration whether Paul had to give battle without quarter to the old man' of sin unto the last; so must you. Every sin insurrection must be met with vigilance and prayer.

2. There are many unwelcome truths in the word of God for you to swallow. The Bible is sent to save you not to please you. It has no mercy on the sinner's sins; but it has unbounded mercy for a sinner's soul. When an ungodly man takes the vivid lamp of God's Bible-truths down into the dark vaults of a depraved heart, it makes terrible exposures. But the sooner they come the better. Sooner find out your sin by that light than by the lightning flash of God's wrath at the judgment seat. God will not compromise with you. Count the cost of submission. He demands a whole heart ; but he offers in return a whole heaven.

If you expect to follow Christ, you must deny your selfishness, and take up every cross that inexorable rule, is give up nothing that is innocent and right; " but give up every thing that is wrong"-you now love to have your own way; you must consent gladly to let God have his way. You have favorite pleasures that are sinful; you find a higher pleasure in abandoning them. Count is a better friend "than they. Count the cost of quitting 'profitable' sins. Count the cost of some sneers, of a great many hard knocks, and still more hard work. Count the cost of a noble, prayerful, unselfish, godly life. It will cost dearly; but, thank God, "it pays !"

When you get to be a Christian, you will find that the clearer and stronger you are, the happier will be your conscience. But the better you are, the more you will pay for it. Study in your Bible what it cost Paul to become all he was. Does he begrudge now one single self-mortification, one crushing of his selfish lusts, one stripe every tribulation that burnished his piety, and brought honour to his Redeemer's name. The best part of the Christian's character is that which costs the heaviest price. Patience (for example) by those who walk life's sunny side in silver slipversity and of many a cross-bearing up the mount of suffering. The 'trial of your faith worketh patience.' The bruised flower emits most the sweetest odors of humility and heavenlymindedness.

4. Let me offer you four brief encouragements. drop them as diamonds in your pathway to the pays a magnificent percentage of "usefulness." A working Christian never can be wretched. He gathers his sheaves as he goes.

Secondly, a man is always happy when he is right. He is happy in doing right-happy in feeling that he has done right, and happy in the approval of his Master's heavenly smile. Impenitent friend ! you have never felt " this !" Thirdly, God will sustain you, if you try to serve Ilim. His grace is sufficient for you.

paper, having the strong anti-catholic prejudices to find Mowat also, justifying and applauding ars is mainly consequent upon the large bo my casting myself on his help, I have not taste years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than 22 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment. largely shared by a certain class of Scotchmen, whatever he did, no matter how extravagant or ou tenderly that, if it Canada in 1824, having been born in the eastcosts much to be a Christian, it will cost infinite- riding of Yorkshire, England. He studied law managed to lose for the son the votes of the Ca- violent. He claims the character of a Christian ly more to live and die a sinner! Religion costs in Kingston, and was called to the bar in 1843, self-denial; sin costs self-destruction l became a bencher of the Law Society of Upper and thenceforward the Globe became a semi-reli-To be a temperance man costs self-restraint, Canada, a Q C., and Dean of the Faculty of Law, gious paper. It supported, the government till tive to be correct in his case, in view, especially, and I received him as a power in my soul agains every enemy of my salvation, and he saves me i his infinite grace. I came at once to these mee-ings. I have been coming every day for tw weeks, and oh, what heppy weeks! I am dei. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick opposite Judge Fitchie's Building, Feb. 15 remain and the transformed the anutal not alone confined to New Castle; but a spirit of the big becarages for the rest of then lived

if you attain that pearl above all price, a Chris- followed Xavier to the East, or Nobrega to Paraguay; and as we think of their zeal and courage, and sacrifice and faith, and love of souls and love of our Lord, if these were children of darkness are we walking like children of the light? It our "clear views," and committees and collections. present after all so grand a spectacle, or do so great a work as the brave and solemn enthusiasm of those great-hearted men.

THE LATE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC. Sketches of the Delegates.

[Continued from the "Visitor," of the 17th ultimo.] THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

The Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was known as a litterateur before he became a Canadian politician, and a poet has been silenced and a prosewriter otherwise employed by the change. If could redound to his reputation, we might be puzzled to determine; for it is certain that the fame of an author may be more envious as well as more lasting than that of a Canadian minister. Mr. McGee affords a striking exception to the general rule that literary men are seldom good public speakers. But he is something far beyond what we understand by an average good speaker : he is an orator who has the art of making trifles graceful and brilliant-not that his speeches are wanting in the more sterling qualities of original thought and sound argument, but that the utterance adds graces to the matter and makes it more pleasant to hear than to read his orations. Sometimes, very rarely, there may be discerned a painful struggle between his fervid imagination and his generally correct judgment.

Mr. McGee, we read in a "Parliamentary companion." is "descended from an old Ulster famiv, from whom island Magee, on the coast of Autrim, was originally called, and from which the immediate ancester of Mr. McGee was expelled in 1641, on account of the religious persecutions which then raged. He was born at Carlingford, county of Louth, Ireland, April 13, 1825, and educated at Wexford, Ireland." He is a member of several literary societies, and besides, having contributed largely to magazine literature in the United Kingdom and America, he is author of the following works-" Lives of Irish writers of the seventh century," "Life of Art," "Irish Settlers in America," "Catholic History of America," " History of the Reformation in Ireland," " Canadian Ballads," and a " Popular History of Ireland."

A large body of Irishmen in Canada are justly proud of the talents of Mr. McGee, whom they regard as in some sort a representative of themselves. Genial, warm-hearted and impulsive, he has a large number of friends among all classes of the population. He has represented Montreal West since 1857, and has several times been elected by acelamation. He is bound to his constituents by ties of affection, and their kindly feeling towards him was recently shown in the substantial gift of a fine stone house in the city of Montreal. He was a member of the Macdonald-Sicotte administration, as President of the Council, but did not continue after its reconstruction. The high-handed and unconstitutional acts of the government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, drove him into opposition to him, and when the Tache-Macdonald administration was formed this

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

and there, so that, from that sacred moment c My friend are you ready to follow Jesus ? Count Lands, the Hon. Alexander Campbell, came to

858, but not deeming it safe to try that constipresenting himself for re-election after the formaed in that riding by his old opponent, Mr. M. C. Cameron. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Macdonald-Sicotte, and was continued as such in the Macdonald-Dorion government, and now fills the office of Provincial Secretary. Of cold temperament and uninviting as pect, he has the knack of making enemies and losing friends to such degree that he occupies a position of almost absolute personal isolation.

He was afterwards connected with the latter

paper as a political writer. Though he had been

an attorney in 1857, he did not take the trouble

to qualify himself as a barrister till 1862, and he

proved by the circumstance of having been twice,

if not thrice, defeated in constituencies for which

he ran before he was able to obtain a seat in Par-

liament. At last he found his way into the Le-

WILLIAM MACDOUGALL.

GEORGE BROWN.

The Hon. George Brown has made as much noise in Canada as any man in it, but he is known as an azitator rather than a statesman. He has fol-

lowed the American habit, adopted from the French, of making the press a stepping-stone of personal ambition; and after repeatedly declaring himself a governmental impossibility, he finds asked to say whether the change of avocation himself the member of a coalition association with men against whom he had carried opposition to the extremity which nothing but bitter personal antipathy can reach.

Mr. Brown was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 29th of November, 1818, where he received some education of a commercial kind. At an early age he was book-keeper to his father, a linen-draper in that city, when he acquired a

Canada, which was then in opposition, had no him in opposition for the following five years, suitable organ with which to communicate with when in compliance with the demands of his pothe public, the Banner being Free Church, and litical chief, he was taken into the reconstructed the Examiner in the habit of giving expression to ministry by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and again peculiar religious views. Of this want the Globe | made Postmaster General. Unable to command prietor and nominal editor, though at that time ing their inability to administer the affairs of the achievement was to frame a passable paragraph. to effect another "patch-up," resigned office in Mr. Peter Brown, the father, who was a good April of this year, Mr. Mowat reluctantly with writer, and possessed a vast fund of general infor- the rest. Upon the formation of the present In time, however, as his capabilities were deve- the three Clear Grit members admitted to the loped, Mr. George Brown became the real as well government, taking his former position in charge fontaine ministry came into power in 1848, the by acclamation.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

The present Solicitor General for Lower Canala, the Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, is a native of Quebec, where he was born on the 25th of August, 1826. He received his education at the Seminary, Quebec, the ' alma mater' of many of the public men of Lower Canada. He was called to the Lower Canadian bar in 1859; but entering public life as the Mayor of Quebee not long afterwards, he never devoted much time to the practice of his profession. He entered Parliament for the first time in 1857, when he was elected for the county of Dorchester, and he still represents that constituency. He is moderate in political sentiments, and has always been a strong supporter of M. Cartier and his party. He speaks with much clearness and force in the French, and has also good command over the English language. A close and keen observer of the times, he is not likely to be misled as to the tone of public opinion, and we may be sure it will be found to accord with his action on the great subject now under consideration.

OLIVER MOWAT:

The Postmaster General of Canada, the Hon. wonderful facility for torturing figures into the Oliver Mowat, is a son of the late Mr. John Mowmost inconceivable shapes; and on this founda- at, of Kingston, and formerly of Caithness shire, tion he gets credit for having long aspired to the Scotland. Mr. Mowat was born in Kingston in office of Finance Minister in Canada, a position 1820, and was educated for the legal profession. which he held for two or three days in the sum- In Hilary Term, 1842, he was called to the bar mer of 1858. About 1841 he came with his of Upper Canada, and in 1855 obtained the silk family to New York, and was for some time in robe of the Queen's counsel. He practised with the business of a linen-draper; but not succeed- much succes as a Chancery barrister, and rapidly ing in this line, he became connected with the gained for himself a greater than a local reputatipress, his father starting a paper called the Bri- on. He first attracted public notice in a marked tish Chronicle in that city, for which the son was degree by his conduct as an advocate in the celetravelling agent in Canada and elsewhere. After | brated case known as the " Bowes Ten Thousand a struggling and sickly existence the paper ex- Pound case." After some years training in the pired. The next venture in the literary line was municipal council of Toronto, where he took up the Banner, which was established in Toronto in his residence after being called to the bar, he 1844, as the organ of the 'Free Church party; made his debut in the political world in 1857 as and in this connection we must mention one the reform or " Clear Grit" candidate for the south thing, which we believe has never been publish | riding of the County of Ontario. Pinning his ed, that redounds to his credit. The Free Church | faith to the skirts of Mr. George Brown, he got party had given the Browns a bond, pledging a the support of the party created by him and secertain amount of assistance to their organ, but cured his election by a large majority in a conit was not long before they complained that it stituency that had always been remarkable for its took sides too strongly with the secessionists extreme radical tendencies. When Mr. Brown, when they contended it ought to be neutral in | in conjunction with his erstwhile friend and pothe Scotch quarrel with which the Canadian litical colleague, the Ilon. M. Dorion, formed the Church had nothing to do. George replied by ill-starred Two-Days' Government of 1858. Mr. taking the bond from his pocket and burning it Mowat entored it as Postmaster General, and before their eyes. The reform party in Upper was re-elected by his constituents. Events kept was born, and Mr. George Brown became its pro- a working majority of the House, and confesshe had no experience in writing, and his highest country, the government, after desperate efforts mation, contributed largely to its leading columns. coalition two months afterwards, he was one of as the nominal editor. When the Baldwin-La- of the mail-bags. His constituents returned him

Globe was its organ, and when he ran for Haldi- Mr. Mowat is a striking exemplification of the mand, in opposition to Mackenzie, in 1851, or | idea that lawyers seldom make good politicians, year, he accepted office in it as Minister of Agri-Finally, there is a heaven at the end of every culture and Emigration, a position he is peculiar- thereabouts, Brown told the electors that he had He has gained whatever political reputation he Christian's journey. and a but a gas a for confidence in the ministers and they had confi- has as the alter ego of Mr. George Brown, ly qualified to fill. Our knowledge of this life is small, The eye of faith is dim; But 'its enough that Christ is there, And we shall be like Him. dence in him. While he was electioneering, the following faithfully, laboriously and humbly in I tell you all most solemnly that Jesus took me a "Papal Aggression" question came up, and Peter the steps of that erratic aud unscrupulous agitator. my word. He did take away my appetite then The present Canadian Commissioner of Crown Brown, the father, who was then in charge of the Wherever Brown was, there you might be sure

fragrance. And a bruised Christian puts forth