

# The Christian Visitor.

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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THE OFFICE OF THE  
CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
Corner of Prince William and Church Streets,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
REV. I. E. BILL,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
Address all Communications and Business  
Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.  
The Christian Visitor  
Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.  
It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,  
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

Old Series  
(Vol. XVII., No. 49.)

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

**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  
**Elliptic & 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,**  
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He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers to his Stock of  
**Carriage Builders' Hardware,**  
which consists of the following, comprising—

Long and Short, BED AXLES 1 1/2 to 2 inch;  
Carriage BARS of Iron, Brass, and Silver, with open, closed, and screw Fronts;  
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**A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings,**  
Such as—Tutting Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Pasting and Seaming Lace, Silver and Japanned Knobs, Whip Sockets, Apron Hooks and Rings, Footman Holders, Coach Door Handles and Locks, &c.

**A Complete Assortment of Malleable Castings,**  
ALSO,  
**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 seasonably low prices.  
**BARLOW'S CORNER, No. 5 KING STREET.  
C. G. BERRYMAN.**  
St. John, Oct. 30, 1864.

**THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON  
ESTABLISHED IN 1782. £5,000,000**  
Insurance effected at the lowest rates.  
J. W. WELDON,  
Agent for New Brunswick.  
St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1864.—wvi

**GEORGE THOMAS,**  
Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,  
Water Street, St. John, N. B.  
Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John.  
Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**  
Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hotel.  
**SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal.**  
THIS Establishment has been removed to Charlotte Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The school is practically conducted in almost every department of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education. The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most improved modern style; the school rooms and premises are inferior to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and Explanatory. Call and see. Aug. 4.

**MRS. HUNT'S  
School for Young Ladies.**  
THE Course of Education in this Seminary comprises all the branches necessary for a thorough and accomplished Education. The several departments are conducted by the most competent Teachers and are employed.  
Board and Instruction in English and French, \$200 per annum.  
Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term.  
over ten years, \$8 per term.  
Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music, usual prices.  
Payment, in all cases, in advance. Dec. 4.

**CITY OF GLASGOW  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.  
Governor—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.  
Subscribed Capital..... £200,000  
Accumulated Fund..... 490,000  
Annual Revenue..... 108,000  
Existing Assurances..... £700,000  
WALTER FUCHSBERG, of Shandon, Esq., M. P., Chairman.  
W. F. BURNHAM, Esq., Secretary.  
OFFICE: VARIOUS MODES OF ASSURANCE.  
Half Premium System, without debt or interest.  
Endowment Assurances.  
Short Term Assurances.

**THE City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company** was established in 1855, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is a strong and ample proof of the perfect security which it affords for the benefit of the insured. It is, however, to the Company's extensive and judicious operations and to the liberality of its dealings.  
The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Policy-holders.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, when the sum of £100,000 was distributed, 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 were accumulated, and the bonus was paid quarterly. The Bonus is ascertained and allocated quarterly. Policy-holders participate from the date of their issue, but the Bonus does not vest until they have been five years in existence. Recent declarations of Bonus and other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, at 17, Cross Street, Custom House Building.

**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92  
Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance Building,  
Liverpool.**  
The London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq., Chairman in Liverpool—CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Secretary. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest and most successful in the world.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—  
The most gratifying proof of the extension of the business is exhibited in the following fact:—that the increase of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this Kingdom.

The Premiums for the year 1858 being..... £130,000  
While the Premiums for the year 1855 are..... 139,148  
Showing an actual increase of..... 96,952  
or upwards of 20 per cent. in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this matter (in 1859) show that the increase in the year 1858, 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 the others respectively fall far short of the moiety of its advance.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**  
The amount of money received during the year in respect of the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and most far exceeded the average of amounts received by the most successful offices in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 539, the sum assured £287,752 5s. 4d., and the premium £14,554 2s. 6d. These figures show a very rapid extension of the business.

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1858, which amounted to no less than 25 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 30 per cent. upon the premiums paid.

**PERRY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.**  
JOHN A. HILTON, 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 usual conditions.

**JAMES KAY, Agent for New Brunswick.**  
Princess Street,  
Feb. 15  
opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

**"IT IS MORE BLESSED."**  
Give! as the morning that flows out of heaven;  
Give! as the waves when their channel is riven;  
Give! as the free air and sunshine are given;  
Lavishly, utterly, joyfully give.  
Not the waste drops of thy cup overflowing,  
Not the faint sparks of thy hearth ever glowing,  
Not a pale bud from the June rose blowing;  
Give as He gave thee, who gave thee to live.

Pour out thy love like the rush of a river,  
Wasting its waters forever and ever,  
Through the burnt sands that reward not the giver,  
Silent or sorrowful, thou nearest the sea.  
Scatter thy life as the summer's shower pouring!  
What if no bird through the pearl-rain is soaring!  
What if no blossom look upward adoring!  
Look to the life that was lavished for thee.

Give, though thy heart be wasted and weary,  
Laid on an altar of ash and dreary;  
Though from its pulses a faint misereere  
Beats to thy soul the sad prelude of fate;  
Bind it with chords of unshrinking devotion,  
Smile at the song of its restless emotion,  
'Tis the stern hymn or eternity's ocean;  
Hear, and in silence thy future await.

So the wild wind strews its perfumed caresses,  
Evil and thankless the desert it blesses;  
Bitter the lark that its soft pinnion presses;  
Never it ceaseth to whisper and sing.  
What if the lark heart gives thorns to thy roses!  
What if on rocks thy tired bosom reposes!  
Sweeter is music with minor keyed closes,  
Fairest the vines that on ruin will cling.

Almost the day of thy giving is over;  
Ere from the grass dies the bee-haunted clover,  
Thou wilt have vanished from friend and from lover  
What shall thy longings avail in the grave?  
Give as the heart gives whose fetters are breaking  
Life, love and hope, all thy dreams and thy waking,  
Soon heaven's river thy soul-fever slaking,  
Thou shalt know God, and the gift that he gave.

**"BUYING RELIGION."**  
"I'd give a hundred dollars to feel as I felt in 1820," said a man of thirty years, as he listened to an account of revival scenes occurring in his native village five years ago. "I was very near the kingdom then; it seemed as if only a small matter kept me from becoming a Christian."  
"What stood in your way?" inquired his sister, who, on a visit to her brother's city home, was telling him of the changes taking place among his former friends. "Well," was a small matter, as I said, I was just starting in business with Ralph Turner, you know. We had engaged our store, and were to come down on such a day to open business. When the day came, I didn't feel like going to the city. Religion seemed very important to me. I wished to possess it. But Ralph would not; so without me, I finally thought that I would attend to business then, and take a more favorable time to secure religion. But I never seen the day since when I was so near being a Christian, and I'm afraid I never shall."

"What hinders you now?" said his relative, kindly. "Your business is established and prosperous, and you acknowledge the importance of attending to the salvation of the soul, surely you can never expect a better time than this." "I know it, I know it; but the trouble is now that I don't feel like it. I'd give a hundred dollars if I did." "Seek for the feeling you want; give yourself no rest until you are once more convinced of sin and anxious to be reconciled to God. Take time for thought, for the Bible, for prayer." "Time? that is just what I have not at command," interrupted the brother. "Business is very hurrying just now; I've stayed from the office too long already. Good-morning."

Twenty years passed rapidly away. The pious sister had just gone to her long home, and the man of fifty, still impenitent, stood tearfully beside her new-made grave. A neighbor was telling him of her happy death, of the sweet peace and holy joy which made her last earthly hours radiant with the glories of heaven.

"I would give a thousand dollars for such a hope as she had," was the earnest, agitated answer. "If you would die the death of a Christian, you must live the Christian's life," replied the friend. "You have surely served the world long enough. Begin now to serve the Lord. You are rich, I know; you can count your income by thousands; now just stop your eager chase after wealth, and strive to enter in at the straight gate. When will you ever have a better time?" "I don't know, I don't know," rejoined the rich worldly. "I never was so busy in my life." "You say truly, I am laying up money by the thousands; but since my partner died, I am hurried to death. I seem to have no time for anything." "And yet, my friend, your time, all of it, has been given you for this chief end, to glorify God. What right have you to appropriate it as you are doing? How will you account to the giver of this and every perfect gift?" How excuse your neglect and indifference? These are serious questions; I pray you to consider them."

"They are serious indeed, and will admit, but one answer, I know. But I seem to have tied my own hands, and am powerless to help myself. This business track is a deep groove, and straight ahead; there is no such thing as getting out of it. I could not stop the engine now without losing all I've got. But I'm not so indifferent as you think. I really wish I was a Christian; and as I said at the beginning of our talk, I'd give a thousand dollars this minute to be one. But it's time for the cars, I see, and I must hasten back to the city. Come and see me, will you?"

Thirty years more, and an old man of fourscore lay upon his death-bed. Many a revival of religion had waked in his breast a passing interest, but left him still unblest. Seasons of providential discipline had visited him. Wife and children had preceded him to the grave. Each of these successive warnings had been more or less recognized as the call of heaven to prepare to meet his God. He had often "wished" he was a Christian, had felt that he would willingly give a handsome sum from his rapidly increasing wealth to buy the "pearl of great price"; but he gave up his heart, which was set on riches, to sacrifice a portion of the time which the pursuit of the object demanded, to praise God first and the world last in his estimation and endeavors, this he had never done, had never tried to do.

"And now he must give up the world, though that was his life. Eighty years had made him rich in heaps of shining ore; half a million stood at his credit in the bank; his blooded horses and shining carriage were the envy of many a gazer; his house and conservatories were models of taste and luxury; but he was a poor old man, without hope and without God.

Now that he was on the brink of the grave, how clearly he saw what he was and what he had done. Oh that he could be set back fifty or sixty years, and again be free to choose the way of life. Especially how did he long for that golden moment when truth seemed so clear and vital, duty

so easy, heaven so near; and how bitter his regrets that he had pushed them all aside with the vain delusion of that "more convenient season" which had never come. And now it was too late. Though reason was still on its throne, and conscience and memory faithful, his heart was hardened. He must reap what he had sown.

But Oh the terror and anguish which overwhelmed his departing spirit. How could he go into eternity without salvation! The faithful minister of the gospel, whom his nurse had sent for, tried even then to lead his despairing soul to Him who did not reject the dying thief. But no emotion of love and trust arose in his dark heart; his only and last exclamation being, "Oh, if I could, if I could, I'd give a hundred thousand dollars to die a Christian."—*American Messenger.*

**SUDDEN RETRIBUTION.**  
Because there is wrath beware, lest He take thee away with his stroke; then a great ransom cannot deliver thee.—Job xxvii. 18.

The case of Ananias and Sapphira does not stand alone as an instance of sudden retribution. Instances are not uncommon where men are cut down in the very act of sin. The bold blasphemer has been smitten with the half-uttered oath upon his lips; the drunkard, when in the very act of lifting up the intoxicating cup; and the liar, when solemnly calling heaven to witness the truth of his falsehood. They have been in a moment laid prostrate under the black seal of death. Whether all such cases are to be regarded as the direct judgment of heaven we stop not to inquire. As mere cases of sudden death, in the act of sin, they are appalling enough. Men, who are liable to die any moment, should not for a moment indulge in sin, lest that moment should be their last. On the Market Hall at Devozes, England, may be seen the following inscription:

The mayor and corporation of Devozes avail themselves of this building to transmit to future times the record of an awful event which occurred in this market-place in the year 1753, hoping that such a record may serve as a salutary warning against the danger of invoking the divine vengeance, or of calling on the holy name of God, to conceal the devices of falsehood and fraud. On Thursday, the 25th January, 1753, Ruth Pierce, of Pottera, in this county, agreed with three other women to buy a sack of wheat in the market, each paying her due proportion toward the same. One of these women, in collecting the several quotas of money, discovered a deficiency, and demanded of Ruth Pierce the sum which was wanting to make good the amount. Ruth Pierce protested that she had paid her share, and said, she wished she might drop down dead if she had not. She rashly repeated this awful wish, when, to the consternation of the surrounding multitude, she instantly fell down and expired, having the money concealed in her hand!

On the old turnpike road between Margate and Ramsgate, in Kent, at a place called Chapel Hill, about a mile from Margate, is this inscription: "Reader prepare for eternity! A boy was struck dead here when in the act of swearing."—*Christian Treasury.*

**A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TROPHY.**  
At the late anniversary of the Sunday school Union in London, Mr. Tucker who was for some time a minister in Manchester, told an anecdote of James Kershaw, Esq., a recently deceased member of Parliament, which deserves to be re-produced. Mr. Tucker said:

When he was a lad ten years of age he was in a class in a Sunday-school in Manchester. The name of the president or superintendent of that school was Steele, a name very fragrant in that great town. James was a very troublesome boy. The teacher came up with his name to the superintendent, and again and again said "I cannot do anything with him." "But," said Mr. Steele, "I am sure there is something in James if one knew how to develop it." Again and again came the complaint, and again and again did this kind-hearted superintendent set it aside. At last this little boy broke through a rule which involved expulsion; but when the next Sunday came, the inquiry was, I believe, somewhat in this form: "Who of you have been to the races during the past week?" None in this class, none in the other, none anywhere but James. Well, said the teacher, "you see the boy must go. Mr. Steele, a diseased sheep will infect the flock." "But," said the superintendent, "I cannot part with that boy; let us have him up in the presence of the school." Up he came, a fine daring defiant, handsome little fellow, of ten years of age. All the school looked on and the superintendent said, "Now James, I am sure when you come to think of it, you are sorry you went to the races." The little fellow shrugged his shoulders; he was not at all sorry. Then, just as one of you ladies would touch the keys of a piano, did the superintendent in his address try to touch the key of that boy's heart, till at length he had produced some effect. Turning to the hundreds of boys in his presence he said: "My lads, if we turn James out of the Sunday-school he may go on from bad to worse. Shall he go?" "No, no, no," shouted three hundred voices, and James burst into tears, fairly conquered by affection, fairly won by love. What he became afterwards there are Manchester gentlemen on this platform who can tell you better than I. He became a member of Parliament; he became a deacon of a Christian church. His £100 a-year was always carefully paid into the London Missionary Society, and sixty guineas, as I know, to the Manchester City Mission; and I may also say, as I happened to have some pleasant acquaintance with him, that there were many things which his right hand did which his left hand was not allowed to know. Now, he has gone; one of the brightest trophies of Sunday school instruction.

**A FAITHFUL CHAPLAIN.**  
The son of Dr. Estman, Secretary of the Tract Society, is a chaplain. His horse plunging during a battle struck him on the knee-pan. His leg swelled and stiffened until the pain became almost unendurable. When he could no longer stand, he gave his horse up to a servant, and had himself to lie on the ground. The pain was so intense. Darkness settled over him. He had to take a wounded soldier's place along that night.

As he lay on his back, suffering and thinking, he heard a voice—"Oh my God!" He thought, can anybody be swearing in such a place as this? He listened again, and prayer began. It was a wounded soldier praying. How can I get at him? Was his first impulse. He tried to draw up his stiffened limb, the while setting his teeth and clenching his hands for the pain. But he could now rise. Then he drew his arm around a sapling, drew up his well foot and tried to lift the other up and extend it without bending, that he might walk; but he fell back in the effort with a heavy fall that jarred through him like a stab. He

then thought, "I can roll." And over and over, in pain he rolled in blood, and over dead bodies, until he fell against the dying man, and there he preached Christ and prayed. At length one of the line officers came up and said: "Where's the chaplain? Where's the chaplain? One of the staff officers is dying." "Here he is, here he is," cried out the suffering hero.

"Well, such an officer is dying, can't you come and see him?" "I cannot move. I have just rolled up along side of this dying man to talk to him." "If I detail two men to carry you shall they do it?" "Yes."

They took him up and carried him. And that living night these two men carried him over the battle-field, and laid him down in blood beside bleeding dying men; and he preached Christ to them, and prayed. He had to look up then, brethren; he could look no other way from that position, not even into the face of the dying; and with God's stars shining down on him, and heaven bending over him, he had to preach Christ and pray.

Access to God.—However early in the morning you seek the gate of access, you find it already open; and however deep the midnight moment when you find yourself in the sudden arms of death, the winged prayer can bring an instant Saviour near, and this wherever you are. It needs not that you ascend a special Pisgah or Moriah; it needs not that you should enter some awful shrine, or put off your shoes on some holy ground. Could a memento be reared on every spot from which an acceptable prayer has passed away, and on which a prompt answer has come down, we should find there *Jehovah-shammah*—"The Lord hath been here," inscribed on many a cottage hearth and many a dungeon floor. We should find it, not only in Jerusalem's proud temple, David's cedar galleries, but in the fisherman's cottage, by the brink in Gennesaret, and in the upper Chamber where Pentecost began. And whether it be the field where Jacob lay down to sleep, or the brook where Isaac went to meditate, or the rocky knoll where Israel wrestled, or the den where Daniel gazed on the hungry lions, and the lions gazed on him, or the hill-side where the man of sorrow prayed all night, we should still discern the prints of the ladder's feet let down from heaven, the landing place of mercies because the starting-point of prayer.—*Hamilton.*

**THE LATE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.**  
Sketches of the Delegates.  
[Continued.]  
THE NEW BRUNSWICK DELEGATES.  
S. L. TILLEY.

The distinguished gentleman, who has made so high a mark in the politics of New Brunswick, was born on the 8th of May, 1818, in Queen's county, in that Province. He is therefore in his forty-seventh year, and in England would be considered "a rising young man." He was educated in the Queen's county grammar school, and is by profession a druggist. He was first elected to the Provincial Parliament in May, 1850, for the city of St. John, and sat as its representative till 11th November, 1853, when he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and Provincial Secretary, and resigned his seat. On returning to his constituents in the same month he was re-elected by acclamation. In May, 1858, Parliament was dissolved by the Lieut. Governor of the Province, Sir Manners-Sutton, who rejected the advice of his ministers, on the prohibitory liquor law question. They resigned, and gave place to a new administration. At the general election which followed Mr. Tilley was defeated. A man of his great ability and usefulness could not, however, be left long out of public life with benefit to the country, and we find he was recalled to office in June, 1857, when the liberal party of the Province returned to power. On that occasion he was opposed before his constituents by Mr. J. W. Lawrence, but without success, Mr. Tilley being elected by a majority of over 200. Since that time he has continued in the government as Provincial Secretary; in April, 1861, becoming senior member of the Executive Council and Premier of the government. Mr. Tilley has always belonged to the liberal party, which in New Brunswick has, in some respects, carried its liberalism further even than the radical party in England or Canada. Under its administration the franchise has been extended so that its benefits are enjoyed by almost the entire male population. Universal suffrage could hardly be more liberal in its recognition of the principle that every man has a right to a voice in the selection of a government of his country. Vote by ballot has been introduced too, so that the government of New Brunswick has been made as nearly democratic as it was possible to do and yet maintain the semblance of monarchy. It must not be inferred, however, that Mr. Tilley, to whose earnestness and ability the introduction of these principles of government is mainly owing, is not warmly attached to British connection and the preservation of British interests on this continent. The ardor of the political fight may at times have carried him farther than he intended; the desire that every public man naturally has to see his party successful may occasionally have driven him to the support of measures which on calmer consideration might not appear necessary to the public good;—but through out all he has ever recognized the benefits conferred on the Province by its connection with the mother country, and has been as unshaken and consistent in his loyalty as any man in the colony. In 1855 Mr. Tilley introduced the prohibitory liquor law into the Legislature of the Province, which we do not think he would do again in view of the failure that has distinguished it wherever it has been enacted. Last year his government successfully framed in pursuance of the agreement arrived at the convention held in Quebec in September, 1862, which agreement was so unceremoniously set aside and violated by Mr. Sanfield Macdonald, and he found that to carry it out would involve the loss of vital support to his government.

As a politician, Mr. Tilley is shrewd and penetrating; as a debater, ready, fluent, and forcible; as a man, genial and kind-hearted; and as a citizen (to use the familiar word of the neighboring States) he is scrupulously upright and honorable. In him are combined perhaps more of the qualities which go to make up a statesman than are possessed by any of the other delegates from the maritime Provinces. If not so graceful in his style of oratory, he is more comprehensive in his grasp of intellect; if his speeches are not so redundant with apt metaphors and tropes, they are to the point, and carry conviction along with them. He is a man eminently fitted to take a high place in the councils of a great nation; and should he live to see a confederation of the Provinces consummated, he will not be the least of those who may make it a name and a character among the

states of the world. Mr. Tilley's personal appearance is rather attractive, and the pleasing impression he creates is heightened by the traces his features bear of a quiet and genial vein of humor running through his composition. We should like him to be a man who would make many friends—and, what is much better, retain them.

**WILLIAM H. STEEVES.**  
The Hon. William H. Steeves, M. L. C., is an able colleague of Mr. Tilley, in the government of New Brunswick. He was born on the 20th of May, 1814, in the county of Westmorland, in that Province. He was educated in New Brunswick, and is a merchant. As a firm adherent of the liberal party, he was first elected to the Provincial Legislature for the county of Albert, in August, 1846, and again obtained the suffrages of the electors at the general election in May, 1850. He was appointed a member of the Legislative Council in 1851, during the administration of the government by Sir Edmund Head; and in November, 1854, on the formation of a liberal government, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Surveyor General for the Province. He resigned this office, and was appointed to that of Commissioner of Public Works in March, 1855. With the rest of his colleagues, he resigned office in May, 1856, but he and they returned to power in the following year. Mr. Steeves was again appointed Commissioner of Public Works, but resigned this office in 1861, and since then has been a member of the government without a portfolio.

Mr. Steeves is a useful and valuable member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. He is practical in his views, but has a good knowledge of the politics of his country. He speaks seldom, but when he does he acquires himself with credit, being earnest and forcible. He holds a good deal of influence, and is a man of excellent standing in the community in which he resides.

**JOHN M. JOHNSON.**  
The Hon. John M. Johnson, Attorney General of New Brunswick, was born in Liverpool, England, in October, 1818, and came to America at an early age. He was educated at the Northumberland county grammar school, New Brunswick, and studied with a view to entering the legal profession. In October, 1840, being then at the age of twenty-two, he was called to the bar of the Province, where he soon gained for himself an excellent reputation and a lucrative practice. Entering the stormy sea of political life, he presented himself to the support of the electors of his adopted county of Northumberland in June, 1850, and was successful in gaining their suffrages. He began his political life as a liberal, and throughout has steadfastly and consistently allied himself with that party. On the formation of the liberal government in November, 1854, Mr. Johnson was called to an official position, and accepted the office of Solicitor General. His constituents had such confidence in him that they encouraged no opposition, and he was accordingly returned by acclamation. With the other members of the Executive Council he resigned office in May, 1858, in consequence of the Lieutenant Governor dissolving Parliament in opposition to their advice, and was again elected for Northumberland county. The liberal party remained in opposition but a brief period. The conservative government failed to obtain the confidence of the House and dissolved it in March, 1857. The general election did not improve their position, and they were compelled to resign in June, 1857, when a liberal administration was again formed, into which Mr. Johnson entered as Postmaster-General, his constituents returning him by acclamation. On the 31st of October, 1858, he resigned the position of Postmaster-General, and remained in the government without office till February, 1859, when he was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. At the general election in June, 1861, he was re-elected by his constituents, and again elevated to the position of Speaker of the House in February, 1862. He resigned the Speakership in October of the same year, for the purpose of taking the office he now holds, that of Attorney General, and was once more elected by his constituents on a show of hands. He has thus represented the county of Northumberland continuously for the last four years—a sufficient indication of the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best. As a speaker, Mr. Johnson, is earnest and practical, and he devotes much care to the due performance of his high office. Among the measures on the statute-book of New Brunswick which owe their existence partly to his labours, are the election and education laws, as well as the Intercolonial Railway bill and the bill for winding up affairs of corporations, both of which were introduced by him and passed by the Legislature last session. He also supported the railway construction and facility bill, a practical measure of considerable importance, and also facility bills for railways by companies. He has during his long parliamentary tenure been a very useful member of the New Brunswick Legislature, and the best tribute we can pay to him is to point to the unvaried and unshaken confidence which his constituents have reposed in him.

**JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.**  
The Hon. John Hamilton Gray, a member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, and a prominent opponent of the present government of that Province, was born in Bermuda, in 1814. He is a graduate of King's college, Windsor, N. S., and is a member of the bar of New Brunswick. He has the honor of wearing a silk robe, being a Q. C. of that Province. He entered public life in 1850, and has been elected five times for the city and county of St. John. He was a member of the Executive Council from 1851 to 1854; and Attorney General from May, 1856, till June, 1857, during which time the conservative party held office. In 1857, and the following year, he acted as umpire between Great Britain and the United States, under the stipulations of the treaty of Washington; and in 1860 and 1861 as Her Majesty's commissioner under the great seal to settle the vexed tenant-right question in Prince Edward Island. Mr. Gray has always been a liberal conservative in politics, progressive in his ideas, without being destructive. He is a strong supporter of responsible government; of railway improvement, intercolonial and local; of the union of the colonies; of education, and of all measures which he believes to be for the benefit of the people, and without danger to those principles of British constitutional government which he believes to be the bulwark of liberty on this continent. He was opposed to the removal, except for cause, of non-political office-holders, which was one of the principal questions at issue on the charge of government in New Brunswick in 1857.

A man of such ability, Mr. Gray has not, perhaps, in consequence of the accidents of party warfare, had that opportunity of displaying it, possessed by others in his Province; but he has nevertheless gained an excellent reputation in

New Brunswick, and also among those by whom he is known in Canada. Having great judicial abilities, he possesses the additional qualification of being a good debater, and should his present political sphere be enlarged, he cannot fail to arrive at a position of much distinction.

**EDWARD BARON CHANDLER.**  
The Hon. E. B. Chandler, another member of the opposition in New Brunswick, has for a long time been in public life. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1800, and was educated in that Province. Removing at an early age to New Brunswick, he studied law in the office of his kinsman, the late Judge Botsford, and was admitted to the bar on his attaining the legal age. In 1827 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick for the county of Westmorland, and sat in that House for nine years, being three times elected for the same constituency. In 1836 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and has continued since to be a member of that body.

Mr. Chandler was a member of the Provincial government for thirteen years, but never held any office of profit or emolument under the crown. He was a minister without a portfolio, there being several such in New Brunswick and the other maritime Provinces, to whom no salary is paid. Mr. Chandler always steadily refused to take any office to which any pecuniary recompense was attached. In 1833, while a member of the Assembly, he was deputed to proceed to England on the question of the casual and territorial resources of the Province—a very important question, on which there was considerable agitation in New Brunswick, as well as in the other Provinces. Mr. Chandler was accompanied by the late Mr. Charles Simonds, and they succeeded in making arrangements with the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, for the surrender to the Province of these revenues. The arrangement was subsequently, however, broken off on the refusal by the Imperial government to give up the proceeds of the sale of lands by the Provincial Land Company, incorporated under the Imperial charter, these proceeds amounting to about £60,000 sterling. Two years afterwards another deputation was sent home, and the British government, seeing the injustice of its former position, agreed to deliver up all the revenues accruing from the sale of lands in the Province, and thus a vexatious question was forever disposed of. In 1850 Mr. Chandler was appointed a delegate to Canada, with the Hon. Joseph Howe, from Nova Scotia, on the subject of the Intercolonial railway; and in 1852, the government of New Brunswick deputed him to proceed to England, with Mr. Francis Hincks from Canada, on the same subject. In 1854, he proceeded to Washington as a delegate to look after the interests of New Brunswick in the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and in 1856, as we have stated, he retired from public official life.

During Mr. Chandler's long public services, he was for several years senior member of the Executive Council and Premier of the government. Within that period the principle of Responsible government was introduced. There was no violent party struggle prior to its being yielded, as was the case in Canada and some of the other Provinces. It was recognized by all as a just principle of government, and the administration, of which Mr. Chandler was a member, adopted it without hesitation. This was about 1844 or 45. Since that period no very prominent subject of political discussion has engaged attention in the Provinces. The difficulty about the Prohibitory Liquor Law, already mentioned, occurred during the administration of a reform government in May, 1856. Sir Manners-Sutton, the then Lieut. Governor, finding the law was not worked, but opposed to the feeling of the great mass of the people, and practically a dead letter, desired his ministers to dissolve the House, an order upon the question of its repeal might be passed upon by the country. This ministers were unwilling to do, although several of them had voted against the prohibitory law when it was before the House the previous session. The House, they argued, had confidence in them, and while that confidence continued they had no desire to dissolve it. The Lieutenant Governor was fixed in his opinion that the question was sufficiently important to justify the act, and took steps to have a proclamation issued dissolving Parliament. The ministry then resigned, and the conservatives came into power. A majority of members was returned favorable to the repeal of the law, but not having confidence in the new administration. The obnoxious law was repealed, and soon afterwards the government was ousted on some other question, resigned, and was succeeded by the former government, constituted precisely as it was before. Since that time the reform party has had control of the public affairs of the Province. Mr. Chandler took a prominent part in the discussions on this prohibitory liquor law question, and has continued to take much interest in public affairs. He has always been a consistent conservative in his party action, and is much respected throughout the Province for his uprightness and unquestionable honor. Proof of his disinterestedness is found in the fact that he has never accepted an office to which a salary was attached, and that he declined a judgeship which some few years ago was pressed upon his acceptance. He labors solely for the public good, without hope or expectation of reward other than an approving conscience. It would be well if we had more like him in Canada than we have.

**PETER MITCHELL.**  
The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick,