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1,000 " 5 00 " 5 00 "

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Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been already paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten thousand Policies issued.

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The best and most respectable references given. All classes of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies saued for any sum from \$500 to \$10,000, and Claims settled in New Brunswick currency, and every information afford-A New Brunswick currency, and every information afford by JAMES ROBERTSON,
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St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865, —vem

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY., Capital \$500,000-all paid up and invested.

Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000. New Brunswick Agency —7 Princess Street, opposite Com-mercial Bank, St. John. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with and without participation in profits.

The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-

fits for the past nine years, amount to 44 per cent.
References of the first respectability, and any other information given by
W. J. STARK,

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

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Uhairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the kingdom.
At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:— FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase slone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 382, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 8s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extensi

Sums Assured. New Premiums £48,764 17 0 £1,380 9 1 1848 ... 1850 ... 1852 ... 95,650 9 11 181,504 10 6 161,848 13 4 297,560 16 8 The remarkable ncrease in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

Anum on the Suns assets
the premiums paid.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

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All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without reference to the head Establishment.

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CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. GOVERNOR-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow
 Subscribed Capital
 £600,000

 Accumulated Fund
 480,000

 Annual Revenue
 103,000

Angual Revenue..... Half Premium System, without debt or interest. Endowment Assurances. Partnership Assurances.

Short Term Assurances. THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was Lestablished 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 falfilment of every contract, but like-

wise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings.

The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of 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 future be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date of their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in existence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, inly 13.—wowly

WILLIAM MACKAY, Custom House Building THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, - - . . 25,000,000 Insurance effected at the lowest rates. J. W. WELDON, Agent for New Brunswick

St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1863.—wvi GEORGE THOMAS. Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B. Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS. BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Ath Term in 1865, commences 9th Oct.

Rav. O. Grunden, D. D., Principal;

Mr. J. E. Hopper, A. M., Classical and Mathematical Tutor;

"J. Jones, English Master. THE course of study embraces the usual branches of an English, Mathematical and Classical Education. The year is divided into four terms, of eleven weeks each. The Boarding Department is under the immediate supervision of the Principal.

ed on application.

Fredericton, Oct. 7th, 1865. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hote SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal. HIS Establishment has been Removed to Charlotte Street, a few doors South of the St. John Hotel. The hool at present consists of Male and Female Depart-ents, and comprises Classes in almost every department a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial

cation.

as Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most impromodera style; the School Rooms and premises are inor to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and
danatory. Call and see. Aug. 4.

mus. HUNT's School for Young Endies.

THE Course of Education in this Seminary comprises

PRESENTED TO BE THE COURT OF A C

Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term over ten years, \$8 per term. Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and

Child I man 2015 "Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13. or make resident of the theory is a secretary bet

New Series, Vol. III., No. 45. Whole No. 149.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. 2 Corinthians v. 14.

Free, free at last! no more with fettered hands To wrench in vain at my dull prison bars; Or counting wearily Time's wasting sands; I mount above the stars.

No more with useless toil I strive to rise, With strong, ethereal longings towards my home;

Making my dungeon echo with my cries:
"Lord! wilt Thou never come?" Body of death ! . O, sinking, dying clay,

Darkly descending with the dust to dwell, leave thee joyfully to dull decay; O, hated life, farewell! Father, I come; to Thee, Eternal Sire,

My joyous, thrilling freedom-song I sing; And with a love pure as a seraph fire, I rise on rapid wing.

I pause; and hovering o'er my crumbling cell, Half sadly, and with doubting heart, I gaze On the poor clay that once I loved so well; The wreck of happier days. How cold it lies! how calm and motionless!

The dark locks kiss the brow as chill as suov Do I, who gaze on it so pitiless, Forget the long-ago?

Frail clay! forgive me that I cannot weep; I know no sorrow now, pain or unrest;
Take thy repose, and I, while thou shalt sleep, Await thee, 'mid the blest.

O precious Christ! Thy loving smile I see! And in the fulness of eternal light, I lose myself in Thee -Boston Recorder.

I leave thee now. Earth vanishes from sight:

GEORGE MULLERS ORPHAN HOMES. [Concluded].

EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND QUICKENING. As to knowledge, "a plain education" only is provided, but it is solid and substantial, and no some 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 1855 being......£130,060
While the Premiums for the year 1558 are.....196,148
Showing an actual increase of.......66,088
or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.

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

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT. poor man's wife," she is sure to be tidy and cleanly, and able to fulfil the duties of her station so as to contribute to the comfort of those around her. As to food, the quality is excellent, and as mates sufficiently attests that they are well fed. Ventilation also, and an ample supply of pure air, are secured both in the school rooms and dormitories. In the latter, one soon discovers why the houses are not built on mediæval models. There are no little pigeon-holes, fantastically pretty when viewed from without, but, with their limited room, shutting in the sleeper in a narrow cell, whose atmosphere ere the morning comes, is tainted with carbonic acid gas. What a contrast is presented in these spacious dormitories! We have lately paid frequent visits to the beautifully arranged and large Soldiers' Hospital at Wool wich, and marked how-as indicated by printed cards-so many cubic feet of pure air is secured to every patient. And so it was years ago in the dormitories of George Muller's Orphan Homes, and that alone goes far to account for the healthy vigour of the inmates, and the very small annual per-centage of mortality.

To crown all, Religion, in the true sense of the word-in connecting with the labour and the efforts of the leader and his band of assistants-all personally brought under the power of the Holy Spirit-here holds aloft the torch of truth; here commends herself to the minds, hearts, and consciences of the children; here

Allures to brighter worlds and leads the way.

A very large proportion of those who go out from these Orphan Homes give evidence, ere they leave, and still more fully afterwards, when tested by the trials, temptations, and battle of life, that through the grace of God they have become new

And to what extent, it may be finally asked. have orphans, each of whom had lost one or both parents, been thus succoured and provided for? In general terms, we may say in reply, according to the increase of means, so has the work been extended. And how very striking are the statisties bearing on this increase. When the second report was published, the total amount received for the Scriptural Knowledge Institution for home and abroad, including the Orphan Homes, during fourteen and a-half months, had risen to £617 18s. 81d. When the eighth report was published, the income for twenty-six months and four venteenth report was published in the year 1856, the income for one year only had been £14,558 5s. 10 dd. "And now," writes Mr. Muller, at the close of the financial year ending May 26th, 1865, after more than thirty-one years have elapsed since the commencement, the total income for this year has been altogether \$30,030 to 113d. THE NEW HOMES.

In the spring of the present year we went a second time to Ashley Downs, and found new houses added since our previous visit. One thousand and fifty children are now in the Orphan Homes; but the melancholy fact remains, that 900 orphans have been waiting for admission a considerable time. Mr. Muller, encouraged by the past goodness of God, and the liberal gifts of His people, and moved with tender compassion towards the helpless "waiting" ones, even after three homes had been built and filled, decided on a still further enlargement of the orphan work. And thus in addition to the provision already made for 1,150 children, accommodation will be secured for 850 fresh inmates, bereaved of both parents by death. "Labouring in prayer," and humbly confident as to the issue, money began to flow in-at first slowly-while constant and most affecting applications for the admission of orphans were being made. In one case the father was drowned, the mother died of consumption, both corpses being placed on one bed: the eldest child was five years and seven months old,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1865.

not be surprised that with such cases I should stewardship and its consequent responsibilities,

FRESH GIFTS FROM THE POOR.

The sum of £50,000 was the estimate for the ouilding two new homes; but Mr. Muller resolved that as soon as the half of that sum was received, he should take steps for the erection of one of the buildings. Small donations (including those of orphans in the homes, and others who have been inmates) come in constantly: as for example from a baker, "one penny on each sack of the helpless, the friendless, the fatherless, the fatherless that the fa that as soon as the half of that sum was received.

LARGE DONATIONS

small gifts just quoted, amounting to £5000 for that east into the treasury her two mites:

Jesus unseen, who vet all the same day with the joy and gratitude, I remained calm in the same day with the last into the treasury her two mites: least excitement. Nor was I the least surprised at the greatness of the donation, for I look out for answers to my prayers, and I expect much from that bountiful heart which spared not the Lord Jesus. If £10,000, yea £20,000 had been given me at once, it could not have surprised me."
In like manner Mr. Muller's mind was kept in peace, when liberal benefactors were taken away by death. One gentleman had for twenty months. month after month, sent £100 for the building fund, and £28 8s. for the support of thirty-one orphans. Previous to these twenty-months, he had forwarded for nineteen months, month by month, £28 8s. for the printing of tracts, and a similar sum for the support of the orphans. Earlier still, he had sent various donations, amounting to several hundred pounds, so that altogether £3000, or nearly so, had come from him. "The news of his death found me in peace, was read in peace, and the news did not for a moment rob me of my peace. Whatever changes have befalen me as to donors, by death, by their alteration of circumstances or heart toward me, He, the iving God, has more and more helped me, and lone so more and more manifestly. And," adds Mr. Muller, "the reason why I have dwelt on this point, is the blessing of really knowing God, trusting in Him, and Him alone, this and this only gives real, true, Scriptural independence."

A PAUSE. A most eligible site for the erection of Nos. 4 and 5, new Orphan Homes, separated from the other buildings and grounds by the turnpike road, was duly purchased. Twenty-seven thousand in hand. But it was found that unless both the homes were built at the same time, the total expense would be much increased. At the date of the publication of the latest report, above £30,-000 have come in, so that only £10,000 more are needed for building expenses, the remaining £10,-000 for the fittings and furniture will only be needed when the buildings are nearly completed. Eleven thousand pounds were sent in during the last financial year, so that what is yet required will, by the Divine blessing, one day be fully supplied. Meantime let it not be forgotten, that from January 1st, 1865, to May 26th, 1865, less than five months, admission for 276 orphans had been sought, and that for 915 orphans in all applications had been made in seventeen months. Our hearts swell with gladsome anticipation of the day when these two Orphan Homes shall be opened and occupied. Many readers will probably demur to some of the views of Mr. Muller, and dispute his position, that substantially no appeal is made to individuals.

THE DISPUTED POINTS. That the reports are undeniable appeals to each one that reads them, seems to us undeniable; in point of fact, Mr. Muller virtually admits this. The facts reported do tell upon Christian minds. And yet, while disclaiming the miraculous and the fanatical, and while some ascribe success to his being a foreigner by birth, others to the novelty of the thing, others to some secret treasure. it all. There is nothing unusual in writing reports. This is done by public institutions generally, but the constant complaint is, that they are not read. Our reports are not extraordinary as to the power of language, or as to striking ap peals to the feelings; they are the simple statement of facts." Exactly so, Mr. Muller, and such known in order to tell, and the gifts are the legitimate results of publicity; individuals thus being stirred up to give. Even while he can truly say, "the reports are not taken by me to persons, and accompanied by personal applications;" and while individuals who wish to bare or purchase them. " prayer and faith doubtless are the great levers here;" but publicity given to such facts is essential to success, even while, with Mr. Muller, we "can only ascribe it to the Lord." It is a pity that there should be any prejudice created by a want of full recognition of all this in times past. Mr. Muller, in his latest report, says, "I do not mean to say that God does not use the red again, while affirming that the primary reasons are to stir up faith in the living God, and encouraging believers to trust Him for everything they need he adds, " We doubt not that God has used these reports again and again as instruments in leading persons to help us with their means."

RESULTS AND REWARD.

The moral grandeur and marvellous success of this god like enterprise will for all generations be associated with self-consecration, with strong faith, with untiring zeal, with glowing love to the great God our Saviour, and to the wrestling and prevailing importunity of heaven opening prayer. The blessing of them that were ready to perish has already come upon the father and founder of the Orphan Homes, and in eternity the recompense of the reward will be inconceivably glo-

The personnel of Mr. Muller, though our interview with him was but brief, has left a lasting impression. Before you stands a man of middle two years and nine mouths, and the youngest seven mouths. "Many such cases—whole families," wrote Mr. Muller, in May, 1864, "have we received during the past twenty-eight years, and delighted I am to be able to receive them, in order that the brothers and sisters of the same family may not be separated from one another. At present we can only register these children At present we can only register these children had been nothing more than thirty years seed by intelligent thought, by some happy strokes of humour and allusion, and by tender and manly feeling. It was listened to with deep interest." The scene that occurred when Mr. Beecher declared his love for Old England, in spite of her family may not be separated from one another. At present we can only register these children had been nothing more than thirty years sed by intelligent thought, by some happy strokes of humour and allusion, and by tender and manly feeling. It was listened to with deep interest." The scene that occurred when Mr. Beecher declared his love for Old England, in spite of her family may not be separated from one another. At present we can only register these children had been nothing more than raise the throb, and there is not a trace of confusion or hard there is not a trace of confusion or her was accepted do noly as it became necessary as a means to the saving of the Union. Dr. Vaughan rightly thinks that these facts, if justly weighed, will go far to account for the hesitant, unsettled, and often unset the throb, and there is not a trace of confusion or he burden and responsibility of sustaining of humour and allusion, and by tender and manly feeling. It was listened to with deep interest."

The scene that occurred when Mr. Beecher declared his love for Old England, in spite of her was closed. In the deprivation of humour and allusion, and by tender and manly feeling. It was listened to with deep interest."

The scene that occurred when Mr. Beecher declared his love for Old England, in spite of her was closed. The start these facts

desire to build two other homes, for which I am almost daily receiving donations out of the hands of God, by the instrumentality of His children.

Nor have I the least doubt that in His own time I shall have all I need."

stewardship and its consequent responsibilities, and made redeemed men and women feel more deeply than before that they are not their own, and that it is more blessed to give than receive; then he should not have lived in vain. To the writer, who has seen the man, and some portion of his "alms deeds" and works of mercy, the remembrance will be always impressive.

COME, SEE, AND LEARN.

Let all who have it in their power, visit the flour baked," 19s.; and £1 made up by "one pen, when rich and poor give "of their abundance," ny out of every shilling received for the sale of or "out of their deep poverty," according to the eggs; a half-penny for every pound of butter, and three-pence for every course of chickens." But be to each visitor a deeper and holier emphasis

Jesus unseen, who yet all hearts can see,
Still sits and overlooks the treasury;
Cast in your offerings, as His cause invites,
Ye rich, your talents; and ye poor, your mites;
Render to God the things that are his due;
He gave His Son—who gave Himself for you!

From the Christian World. DR. VAUGHAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

A very pecculiar interest attaches to the number of the British Quarterly Review issued this week, for two reasons. In the first place, Dr. Robert Vaughan, who has been its editor from the beginning, now twenty-one years, announces his retirement from that position; and in the second, the Number contains an elaborate and valuable article from Dr. Vaughan's own pen respecting his recent visit to America. "Having served three apprenticeships," as the editor of the Reviw, " with the whole responsibility of the work financial and literary," resting upon him, Dr. Vaughan thinks that "the time is come in which this weight should pass to the shoulders of younger and stronger men." Who the new editors are Dr. Vaughan does not say, but the report is current that the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, President of Cheshunt College, and the Rev. Henry Allen of Islington, are the "learned and gifted men" upon whom the task is about to devolve. BOSTON AND ITS CONVENTION.

The American Article is entitled, " Notes on

the United States since the War," and ranges

over the whole subject of transatlantic politics,

starting with the remark that no amount of read-

ing about the United States could have given

him his present thoughts or his present feelings

May last by the Congregational Union to represent the churches of that denomination in the Boston Convention; and to describe the voyage to the New World on board the " Africa." The first impression on landing was that "Boston had the appearance of a city full of energy, and eminently prosperous." "No city in England is more gracefully adorned with churches;" and, what was a pleasant thought to Dr. Vaughan. this manifest sufficiency of suitable, and even elegant church accommodation, is the spontaneous offering of the religious feeling of the community." New England, it is called to mind, was the birthplace of Congregationalism in America, and Congregationalism is still the prevalent form of church order in New England, and Boston is its first city. Boston, moreover, the cradle of American Congregationalism, was the cradle of American liberty. To New England the men of the United States owe the Constitution of which they boast, and by New England eminently has that Constitution been saved through the late crisis. The account that is given of the meetings of the Convention, and of the manner in which the English deputation was received, agrees with that supplied to our readers at the time. It is, however, more ample and minute, and should be read, in the pages of the Review itself, by at least every member of the Congregational Union, even though the substance of it may be restated in the anticipated speeches of Dr. Vaughhe adds: "when all will not account for the pro- an and Dr. Raleigh at the Bristol autumnal meetgress of the work, it is said the reports produce ing. Dr. Smith, as our readers know, did not succeed in discharging his preliminary mission in Canada in time to reach Boston. The ebullition of feeling against England that was witnessed at one of the Sessions, upon the proposal to approve of a reply from the Council in enswer to the communications made by the representatives from foreign countries, Dr. Vanghan ascribes largely "facts" are sure to tell. But they must be made to "a letter sent from London by a member of our Union," published in two of the American Congregational papers, "in which," he says, " much was said as to the past conduct of our Union, and as to what my own views had been concerning American affairs, adapted to raise an "they are simply sent to the donors, or any other unfriendly feeling." Persons needing proofs concerning his sentiments in past time as to the Northern cause were directed to the pages of the British Quarterly. The editor of the Presbyterian paper, therefore, culled from the Review a series of passages to his purpose, and, having strung them together, in a leading article, took care that the members of the Council should see it. " I should add," says Dr. Vanahar ... "stbn; seems to have found pleasure in doing privately very much as the good brother at home had done thus publicly. There are men who must acquit themselves after this manner." It is no secret, we presume, that the two members of the Union thus quietly censured are Dr. Waddington and Dr. Massie. In common with some others, they seem to have been annoved that the choice of the Assembly in May fell upon Dr. Vaughan, because he had not been convinced of the wisdom and necessity of the War. But, though it might have tended to the popularity of the Union with the Convention had the Rev. Newman Hall been sent with Dr. Raleigh, there can be no doubt that the deputation actually chosen was fairly representative of the feeling of the Union. Any attempt, therefore, to diminish the influence of its chief member was surely unwise and ill-natured, to say the least. Owing, however, to the admirable tact and hearty good feeling of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Thompson, of New York, and some other members of the Convention, the harmony of the proceedings was not seriously

love our French brethren who have acquitted themselves so well towards us; but, after all blood is thicker than water, and if I have to face a difficulty and want a man at my back, of all men give me an Englishman.' The hearty ex pressions of approval in the Council as these sentiments were uttered seemed to assure the orator of his ground, and at length he said, 'I should like to shake the hand of my friend Dr. Raleigh, and of Dr. Vaughan, if he will allow me, and thus give the sign of fellowship and love to old England! We were sitting at the foot of the platform, we gave our hands readily and cordially, while the bulk of the Council rose to their feet, and in answer to the call, 'Three cheers for Engand and America,' cheered loudly, with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Except on two memorable occasions in Manchester, I had never witnessed such enthusiasm in a public assembly. Not only were young hearts moved, but the greyheaded were seen to weep tears of gladness. What there had been of discord had gone as chaff from the threshing-floor. A pastor of posi-tion in the denomination, and who had taken a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the Council, assured me that he did not think there were three men in the Assembly who did not deplore the exhibition which his brother Quint had made of himself." This Rev. Alonzo H. Quint had expressed the pain he had felt on witnessing the enthusiastic reception given to the English delegates on the previous day, and denounced the spirit and policy of Britain generally in her treatment of India and of Ireland, as well as of America. It is gratifying to know that this sort of angry invective gave pleasure to only a few persons in the assembly.

Old Series Vol. XVIII., No. 45

A TRIP TO PLYMOUTH ROCK. Passing from the Convention, Dr. Vaughan treats his readers to a trip to New Plymouth, between thirty and forty miles from Boston, on a visit to the famous Rock of the Pılgrim Fathers, —" an object," he says, "which greatly disappoints the imagination. It is a huge boulder-stone, its original form being wholly worn away from its having been long unprotected in a common thoroughfare in the lowest part of the town." At the religious service conducted there, "the eminent and large-hearted minister who presided, the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Boston, assured the English deputation that the Council had said all that was in the lowest depths of its heart as to the lack of English sympathy, and that they might return to their homes with the fullest confidence in the sincere and earnest affection of the assembly both towards themselves and towards the mother country." It is added :-- "The applause called forth by these expressions proclaimed their truthfulness." " Nothing has happened," says Dr. Vaughan further on in his narrative, " that pounds were in hand, so that for the erection of in regard to them. Dr. Vaughan proceeds to should prevent the Congregationalists of England Wales from cherishing sentiments of Smith, Dr. Raleigh, and himself were deputed in | brotherly esteem and affection for the Council at Boston.

MISERIES OF THE WAR. Touching upon "the flood of domestic griefs which the late war has diffused through the land," Dr. Vaughan relates some cases of family anguish enough to melt the hardest heart, and tells of one young pastor who informed him that from his congregation more than forty young men had gone to the field, leaving parents, brothers, and sisters, often their betrothed ones, to come before him, Sunday after Sunday, full of solicitude and prayer for the absent. Every rumour of a new conflict came to these waiting and watching souls almost as a death-knell; and the instances were not few in which their worst fears were realised, until the signs of mourning began to creep like a pall over the Sunday gathering. This was one congregation, multitudes resembled it. The tidings of beloved ones taken prisoners were to some minds even worse than the tidings of their death. The worst things rumoured as to the atrocious treatment of Federal prisoners in the South were fully credited in the North, and not without reason. In his travels through the States Dr. Vaughan conversed with many soldiers who had been prisoners, and with many who had the best means of knowing the truth on this point. Their testimony was uniform. The officers admitted that they were not ill-used, but they confirmed the testimony of the men as to the pitiless course pursued towards them. That course was maniestly designed to kill them off, or to disqualify them for further service. The most horrid stories Dr. Vaughan believes to have been substantially true. The Union has indeed been saved, but at what a cost! Some persons estimate the Federal loss alone at a quarter of a million. Considering the question, How is it that invectives against England by popular orators are applauded by the people, and that the most rabid anti-British paper of New York has by far the largest circulation ? Dr. Vaughan finds the germs of this hostile sentiment in the national primary school system of the country. "General Howard and Colonel Eaton," he remarks, " took me as a visitor to a school of freed negro children in Washington, and in the course of the examination the mistress was requested to call upon some of the elder schalars to read. The lesson chosen was selected, I presume, as being that which had become most familiar to the school. It consisted of a specimen of orations concerning the War of Independence, and was singularly well-adapted to associate the name of Englandinthe and oppression. My friends smiled as they found me called to listen to this sort of rhetoric, and very goodnaturedly requested that some other lesson should be chosen.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. The writer testifies, in the most positive manner, to the truth of the opinion which has prevailed in this country, that the abolition of slavery was but a very secondary consideration of the Government and the masses of the Northern people, whether in the origination or the prosecution of the war. Nothing arrested his attention more on landing in America, and during the whole of his stay there, than the hold which the idea of saving the Union had taken on the public mind, almost to the exclusion of every other. Even in traversing the New England States, and conversing with men freely everywhere, for one instance in which he found a man making any grateful allusion to the fact that the slaves were free, he found a score whose thought seemed to be, The Union is saved. So at Boston, to be sound on the question of slavery was a small matter-passtion, both corpses being placed on one bed: the eldest child was five years and seven months old, the second, four years and two months the third two years and nine mouths, and nine mouths, and not interrupted; and both Dr. Vaughan and Dr. His manner is undemonstrative yet the second, four years and nine mouths, and two months the third two years and nine mouths, and not interrupted; and both Dr. Vaughan and Dr. His manner is undemonstrative yet the grand questions by the Union? These were the grand questions b

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ficent. "Its lakes are seas, and its rivers seem

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RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

to belong to a land of giants." "The Hudson," he says, "is more ample in its flow of waters than the Rhine," and its landscapes in many purts are not less beautiful. The sail down from Albany to New York is only surpassed by the passage of the St. Lawrence through the 'Thousand Islands,' and the Rapids between Kingston and Montreal. The Thousand Islands, as a name, may sound like exaggeration, but it does not rise to the truth. The Islands are even more in number, and nothing can be imagined more rich in beauty than their rocks and sloping greenswards as they are washed by the passing current. The woods that cover them, the old trees and young, seem to laugh in their experant health and loveliness as you gaze upon them. Some of the islands are large enough to have edifices upon them; but they are of all grades in dimensions, and of all forms in their outlines. As may be supposed, the sunken rocks in the river are many, rendering the navigation dangerous, except to. experienced hands. In this part of our voyage an Indian was our pilot. Our course down the Rapids would have been a serious business had we not known that vessels were shooting their way through that troubled region every day, and commonly without accident. As we drew towards the most formidable part in the track of the raging element about us, our huge steamboat. with her two hundred passengers, gave signs of feeling the surge beneath. The waters foamed and raged in resistless force on either side, and how we were to glide safely through this flooded chaos no eye could see, except that of the men who know where the only available channel lay. As we descended towards the sort of gateway through which alone we could pass, the rocks beside us shouldered themselves above the surf. as if to chastise our audacity, and to block up the way. But down we rushed, the fierce stream between the sides of the vessel and the rocks helping to keep us midway, and in a few seconds the crisis of our peril was over. I have seen fine rivers, but I have never seen a river to compare with the St. Lawrence; and my sensations, on darting through the rapids, were new and memorable. The Ohio, at least the parts of it I have seen, is much such a river as the Thames between London and Richmond, but flows in a deeper bed, and has higher and bolder ground at places on its banks. On the one side the country has been tilled by slaves, on the other by freemen, and the freemen carry it wonderfully." AMERICAN WOMEN,

The crops, the climate, the roads, the buildings

of the cities, the public conveyances, are all remarked upon by a most observant eye, the several cities visited are described, and a peep given us of the free-and easy manners of life at that remarked that one of the effects of the influence of climate on females in America is, that they become women earlier than with us, especialy as to their knowledge of the world into which they are about to enter. In the daily Gazette of Saratoga, passing to the breakfast table of visitors every morning, there were advertisements displayed through a whole column from day to day. of a sort which English gentlemen would not allow to come under the eyes of their children. "There are those who say that the physiognomy of the New Englander shows a strong tendency to assimilate itself to the old Indian type-broad forehead, with high cheek-bones, and thin features narrowing downwards. The effects of the climate on females is even more marked than in the other sex. Few of them are able to suckle their own children, and it is said that they cease to bear children some ten years earlier than Englishwomen. You rarely see the bloom of youth upon them. Judging from what I saw at Saratoga, when the States were sending the flower of their beauty to that place, I would be far from saying that there are not pretty, and even handsome women to be seen in America, of the old American descent, but I should think they are rare; and a fine woman, in the sense in which we use that expression in England, I should not expect to see at all as coming from that lineage. The climate dries up life too soon and too fast, so that even youth seems to become unduly pale and worn under it. But the real American woman, after all, is a high-souled noble creature, fit to battle through life at the side of her country, too, if needs be, to the utmost extent possible. She is as domestic as the Englishwoman, but she has more public spirit, and generally she is more skilled in rendering a reason when you take exception to the strength of her feelings. Democratic institutions, which send politics to every fireside, are sufficient to account for this difference. In the upper class of American society nearly all that is distinctive of it elsewhere passes away. The houses of these persons are models of conveniences and good taste. As if to compensate for the absence of such appearances in some other connections, the signs of culture and refinement are made to present themserves everywhere. Nothing can be more agreeable than these homes of our cousins over the way, and their hospitality is most cordial and generous. I thank some of them from my heart of hearts, for the many kind offices which their love of Old England prompted them to render to me."

Of course Dr. Vaughan has much to say respecting slavery and the freedmen. One of the effects of the war, it is shown, has been to place the antecedent condition of the slaves beyond dispute, and to utterly disprove the slaveholders allegation, that the negroes were contented and happy, and enjoyed a high degree of domestic felicity. The forcible separation of husband, and wife, and children, instead of being rare, is proved to have been frightfully prevalent, and that by the direct operation of the system of slavery. Another fact revealed is the astounding mortality among coloured children in slavery-the deaths frequently amounting to five-sixths of those born!

"One of the first things," says Dr. Vaughan, "that arrested my attention when I went to inspect schools consisting of the children of freed slaves-of scholars, in fact, who were themselves until yesterday young slaves-was the gradation of colour I saw among them. The shades graduated from an African blackness to a whiteness in which scarcely a trace of the opposite colour could be seen. But all, by one side at least, were of African descent. The fact tells its own tale.