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

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, affords an excellent medium for advertising.

New Series, Whole No. 113.

AT REST.

Thou sleepest, and I lay thee gently down;

But thou art still my darling, still my own-

Thee from my love nor time nor death can sever.

Only a little while -while thou art sleeping;

Thou art not left, my darling-not alone;

But as a precious seed that I have sown,

I see thee as a lamb in spring-time dead,

Or as a field by passing cloud o'ershaded.

see thee as a lily that has faded.

Still thou art loved, and still in constant keeping.

The wintry blast has bowed thy fragile head

Why is thy mouth so mute-thy hand so still

Why to my anxious voice comes no reply?

Why is no meaning in thy half-closed eye?

Alas! my God teach me to love Thy will!

shall not hear her in the early morning,

I shall not watch her growing day by day,

Fresh grace each year her gentle ways adorning.

I shall not see her with the rest at play,

Alas! no more her silvery voice will ring

Nor garlanded with flowers in the spring.

Oh, never more the little arms shall twine

Around me, bending me to thy caress,

Never the pleadings of thy meek distress

Sue to my heart and match my tears with thine

Alas, my child! my opening flower!

The very crown and spring of my delight,

may not see her, nor embrace her more!

But, my own darling, thou art not forsaken,

Thou art but resting here a little while;

Sleep then a little while and take thy rest!

Sleep peacefully, as on thy mother's breast.

again I

No cruel pain shall flush thy tender brow,

No sweeping tempest shall disturb thee now:

Sleep through the night till morning comes

Sleep, little flower-rest thy weary head;

Soon shall the sunrise glance across the plain.

Yes, I shall hear thy voice, and see thy smile,

And gaze upon the radiance of thy face-

O then rest here in peace a little while !

Angels are watching with me round thy bed

And clasp thee in a long, long, sweet embrace,

THE RISEN REDEEMER:

THE GOSPEL HISTORY FROM THE RESURRECTION

TO THE DAY OF PENTECOST.

BY F. W. KRUMMACHER, D. D., AUTHOR OF " ELIJAH THE

Translated from the German by John T. Betts, with the

DISCOURSE IV.

"But Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping; an

as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepul

chre, and seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the

head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain. And they say unto her, Woman, why weeped thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken

away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. And when she had thus said, she turned herealf pack, and

saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto

him, Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away. Jesus saith unto

her, Mary. She turned herself, and said unto him, Rabbo-ni, which is to say, Master. Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go

to my brethren, and say note them, I ascend unto my Fa-ther, and your Father; and to my God, and your God. Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto

Might we not, whenever this Goste is read.

imagine that we were listening to a hymn of

praise of ecstatic harmony in connection with

the resurrection, rather than a narrative of the

event. What object can be more charming, af-

CHRIST'S FIRST APPEARANCE PART 1.

I shall yet hear thy voice, and see thy smile

In the bright morning when thou shalt awaken!

How has my sun gone down before the night

About the dwelling like a song of mirth;

I shall not see her by the Christmas hearth,

Rest here a little while, but not forever!

# CARRIAGE SPRINGS.

MADE TO ORDER!!

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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 Casn.

He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers to his Stock of

#### Carriage Builders' Hardware. which is the best in the City, comprising-

Long and Short BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch;
Carriage BANDS in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open, closed, and serew Fronts;
American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 14 to 9 inch;
Sleigh Shoe and Tire BOLTS, all lengths;
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Em HUBS; Bent RIMS, 14 to 2 inch; Bent SHAFTS;
Seat Poppets; Brass and Silver Shaft Tips; Dash Centers;
Enamelled Muslin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Moleskin;
Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dasher Leather, &c., &c.

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

A Complete Assortment of Malleable Castings.

#### OIL CLOTH, GRASS MATS, TIRE BENDERS, Coach-makers' VICES, assorted sizes:

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

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St. John, Oct. 20, 1864.

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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. 1919 Agent at St. John. GEURGE 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 at present consists of Male and Female Departments, and comprises Classes in almost every department of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial

The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most in proved modern style; the School Hooms and premises are in-ferior to none in the City; the system is Catechetical and Explanatory. Call 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 accomplished Education. In the several departments the most mpotent 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.

Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music, usual

Payment, in all cases, in advance. CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW Incorporated by Act of Parliament, Subscribed Capital Aline Language Institute and Second Accumulated Fundamer. Seed. Sust. Virga. Language 1480,000 

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

Short Term Assurances.

THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was 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 connexious and to the liberality of its dealings.

The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are being a distributed with a dua 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 built 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 existing the profits of Assurance and allother information may ence. Rates of Assurance and all other information to be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, july 18.—wpv ly Custom House Building THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

ngs, Liverpool.

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

Uhairman in Liberpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

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al Meeting held in August 1859, the following

His instrumentality, she saw her past merged in the sea of oblivion; the blissful rays of His grace and love to sinners brightened up her present and her future. Whenever she contracted her present with her past, she felt as if she must join in the holy Virgin's anthem—" Behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed."

fecting, and tender, than the scene which is here brought under our observation? A higher world here stands out from the lower one, in which all that we prize as most beautiful and noble upon earth is presented to us as lighted up with heavenly glory; and from thence a light beams on us, in the wondrous radiance of which every gloomy care in our own course is dissipated. In its light, the way through the valley of our pil grimage, stretching beyond death and the tomb, lies disclosed before us as a peaceful path blooming with the most exalted hopes. Let us contem-plate this attractive story from a nearer point of view, and may our spiritual energies be increased by meditation upon the first appearance of the risen Prince of Peace. In Mary's grief, we shall recognise the indispensable condition of all true lov in the resurrection; and in the personal revelation of the Prince of the Resurrection, we shall find the end of all earthly sorrows. May that happiness be again experienced in our midst

which was then realized by Mary Magdalene The Lord of His mercy grant it land I. The risnig sun is just about to gild the tops f the mountains of Judea with the first roseate tints of dawn. It is spring, and day breaks beautifully over the spiritual world. You will see nothing of the latter at the moment we are entering Joseph's garden. On the contrary, our eye at once fixes itself upon a scene which forms a harsh contrast to the cheerful festive dress with which newly-awakened nature is adorned. Look vonder! do von not see, between those shrubs in front of the open sepulchre, who, all alone, has found her way here so early, whose eyes are swimming in tears, and who, with her head leaning on the stone, seems ready to faint with agony and grief? You know her. It is that disciple whom you saw, at the Pharisee's house, a while ago, wash her Divine Master's feet with her tears and dry them with the hair of her head, -she who once went so far astray, and was so fearfully possessed,—she whom her Lord liberated from the power of seven devils, and in a peculiar manner rescued as a brand out of the fire. Much and still loves much. How happy was she then, so glorious!y saved! But, alas! her san declined, and the day of her peace, according to all appearance, was never likely to dawn again. What she, when sobered down from worldly intoxication, once desired, with passionate impatience, whether men call it truth or assurance,—that God overcome Satan, and the hope of eternal life—all these, and much more besides, Mary Magdalene had found in Jesus her Prince of Peace. Through

But now, all that beautiful world, in which she

Contraction of the contraction o

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

contradiction, that it seems to her the world must sink in ruins, unless there be a harmonious settlement, unless there be a satisfactory explanation of the dreadful mystery. She has no longer any clearly-defined ground of hope, especially now that His dear remains have disappeared, the perfect fashion of a law? Nothing of solem-But why does she perpetually repeat those prylingers and lives in the depths of her soul. It is, have none of it; it trenches upon his rights, and however, only like a slender flame in a room therefore Commons, Lords, Queen, wax, parchmakes it flicker to and fro, and threatens every it law if you please; you may note it on your moment to put it out.

But did not the disciple deserve a severe rebereft of everything? Her Master's teaching end the value of a tenpenny nail." and His bright example were still left to her. To put such a question as this, betrays in the speaker a very superficial notion of what is needed above everything else by sinful humanity. What could Christ's teaching be to Mary, if the teacher, instead of being accredited, were repudiated by God? What the value of all His engagements and promises, if the Eternal left Him without the attesting seal? What His mediatorial redemption, if the closing scene in the life of Him who assumed to be the surety of this redemption, stamped it as a failure? What the hope of future bliss, if He who suggested it Himself remained under the power of death? She saw her whole salvation strictly connected with the personality of the man; and in this she was perfectly right. She needed a propitiator and mediator accredited of God, who could be her representative before the Judge of the living and of the dead, who could secure to her the Divine favour, who could give her eternal life. Without such a one, she wanted everything that could set her soul at ease. She had believed that she had found him: according to present appearances, however, her faith had been but a beautiful she had good reason for shedding those tears

position. But be assured there is no Easter joy in the resurrection to the man who, the instant he conceives the Mediator as having been removed, feel himself to be unhappy, helpless, and wretched, with an intensity of feeling like hers. The first condition of participation in the joy of the resurrection lies in this, that after a man has passionately thirsts for the grace of God and the assurance of eternal life—that he feel and confess all the world can offer to relieve this craving is inadequate. As it was with Mary Magdalene in inward peace until he have met One who came down from heaven to earth, not only to announce in God's name pardon to sinners, but who confirmed the cheering message in a manner that commended itself alike to both head and heart. And this One has appeared. The soul which finds itself in despair as to all human counsel and comfort, and yearns for some fixed grounds of hope, will infallibly and speedily discover Him in the Lord of the resurrection, and having done so, will ask nothing further of heaven or

Mary bends down again, and tries once more to pay into the sepulchre, as though it were inconceivable that the dear remains should have disappeared from within it. She sees two noble forms in white garments, the one sitting at the head, the other at the foot, where the body of Jesus had lain. We know who these living antitypes of the cherubim standing upon the ark of the covenant were. O you who, having turned aside from the faith, still follow your own ways, learn here to have some perception, though imperfect, how happy they are, even on this side the grave, to whom the gospel is a truth in their inmost souls. All terrors are, for them, removed; the heavenly world rises before their view as one of glory, and imparts its glory to this earth; even from the tomb they are hailed by the divine heralds of peace, with transporting announcements o unnortal life, "Woman, why weepest One of the heavenly watchers at the sepulchre addresses in these words a female dis-ciple dissolved in tears. It is still uncertain whether she recognised the angels as such, or granting that she recognised the angels to be such, it was not they of whom she was in search, but a totally different Being: and even the highly encouraging question, "Woman, why weenest thou ?" would only have tended to wound her more deeply, for it must have been unintelli-gible to her why one should inquire the cause of her tears. "They have taken away my Lord," she replied, sobbing, "and I know not where they have laid him." How affecting are these words! and how much faith gleams through that expression, "My Lord," notwithstanding all her other unbelief! Whatever may have become of Him, He remains, now as before, her Lord, and she His humble and devoted handmaid and disciple. She still convulsively clings to the dead, like one suspended over a yawning abyss, who clutches the last holdfast he could seize in the act of falling. If she must give up the Master for lost, a whole host of holy angels, however friendly their approach, would have failed to compensate for His absence. And this feeling of hers is neither unfounded nor illusory. What could the angels offer her, who needed a Mediator, to reunite the broken ties between her and the thrice Holy One above, and to present her, a sinner fallen under the curse of the law, justified before God? [To be continued.]

### THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

The Pope has addressed an encyclical or apostolic letter, dated the 8th December, to all Roman catholic Bishops. We wish we had space to give house, picking up the broken shingles and scatthe whole of this curious, intolerant, and instructive december. The doctor the whole of this content. The time of its issue is instructive; viz., on the anniversary of the Pope's declaration of the last heresy of Rome, the pretended immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. Idolatry in all ages, as in the days of the Babylonian image, has been closely connected with persecution. It is instructive from what it does not contain. There is no lamentation over sin. The crimes, the lying, drunkenness, and impurity which prevail in the world are left unnoticed.

On the other hand, the most furious opposition is stopped and congratulated him upon its form. "Thank you sir," said the farmer; "it is a good house, and all I want. I have worked hard all my life for it." "And I hope you will live long to enjoy it," cried the friendly doctor, making his parting bow and jogging on. "Thank you, sir," rejoined the man.

Nor was the doctor out of sight before the alarmed cry of "Doctor, doctor!" eaught his ear. Reining in his horse and looking round, he

foundations are broken up. Her Surety for all all true progress. What do our blind Protestants that she had accepted as eternal truth, had sunk say to this? They cannot deny that it gives a in death, and was still held by death. And had flat contradiction to all their theories in regard to only His lifeless corpse still been there, Mary supposed changes in the Romish system. Some would certainly have bathed even this with her of them affect to make light of it, because, they tears. But then-What! would she then still say, it comes from a foolish old man. But that hope in a resurrection? I will not precisely foolish old man speaks the language of the entire maintain that; but the contrast between the Romish pricethood, presiding over upwards of spotless innocence of her Divine Friend, and the 100,000,000 of human beings. The mass of dreadful termination of His life, are presented to these are ready to swear to every statement made her mind in such glaring, yea, in such appalling by the authorities of Rome, even in the teeth of all other earthly anthorities. We must never forget that, in 1848, the Tablet thus writes even of Acts of Parliament :-

"The Queen wills it, her Lords will it, her Commons will it. What does it want to complete nity, nothing of force which the Imperial sceptre ing glances into the empty sepulchre? A certain something, which at least borders on hope, Pope snuffs disdainfully at it; an Italian priest will where the draught from the door or window ment, and all, avail it very little. You may call roll. But before long you will have to repeal or alter it in order to secure the sanction of a bake for her excessive grief, since she was not foreign Potentate, without which it has not in the

> Moreover, it is important to observe that it is this system of unmitigated intolerance and blind superstition which our infatuated rulers are fostering by every means in their power-a system which takes no pains to conceal its diametrical opposition to every principle of the British Constitution. Here is an outline of the letter:-

"In this document his Holiness reminds the prelates that his predecessors have never failed to state and condemn the errors against the fundamental principles of religion spread throughout society, and in particular against the Roman Catholic Church. He adds that from the commencement of his pontificate he has invariably rebuked these errors in his allocutions delivered at the consistories, and in his frequent encyclical letters to the bishops. Seeing, therefore, that errors and false opinions are constantly upon the increase in religious and lay society, the Pope declares that he addresses himself to the bishops upon the present occasion, to excite their zeal to confute error, and to arrest the evil which false ideas of religion, philosophy, and politics inflict upon the modern world.

"The encyclical then proceeds to enunciate blissful dream. Will you still doubt whether the greatest errors which must first be confuted. These are stated as the opinion of those who before the empty sepulchre? Assuredly you say that civil progress requires society to be govwould not, were you to place yourself in her erned without reference to religion, or without any difference being made between the true faith and heresy that liberty of conscience and of public worship are essential in a well-organized government: that the will of the people, as disknows nothing of Mary's anguish, who does not played by public opinion, or by other means, constitutes a supreme law and a true light, and that accomplished facts in political affairs are to be regarded as rightfully in force; that religious orders are not entitled to exist, and ought consebeen thoroughly convinced, of his lost state, he quently to be suppressed; that family society is dependent solely upon civil law, so that the government has the exclusive right of regulating the relations between parents and children, and of directing instruction and education; that the the instance before us, so he will never attain clergy should not be permitted to take part in public instruction, because they are opposed to progress. The Pope further condemns the opinions of those who hold that the laws of the Church cannot have binding force unless they are promulgated by the civil authority; that excommunications pronounced against usurpers of the rights and property of the Church are an abuse ; that the Church has not the right of punishing those who violate her laws; that the ecclesiastical power is not by divine right distinct from and independent of the civil power; that obedience may conscientiously be refused to those decrees and decisions of the Holy See which do not affect points of faith. All these opinions and several others are rebuked, proscribed, and condemned in the encyclical letter, and the Pope prohibits their being in future entertained by true

> "The apostolical letter is accompained by an appendix of 80 propositions, containing the principal modern errors inveighed against by the Pope. Seven refer to Pautheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; seven to modern rationalism, four to religious indifference, twenty to errors against the Church and her rights, seventeen to errors current in civil society and their relations to the Church, nine to errors of philosophy, ten to errors connected with Christian marriage, and six to modern liberty and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Among the six last are the following:

The Pope can and ought to become reconciled to progress, liberalism, and modern civilisation. It is not fitting that in the present day the Catholic religion should be the exclusive religion of whether she thought them mere men. But the State. 'It is untrue that civil liberty of worship and freedom of the press conduce to the corruption of morals, and to propagate indiffer-Among the political and philosophical errors.

the Pope condemns these :--"Authority is nothing more than the union of material force and of numbers." "A happy injustice of facts inflicts no injury upon the sanctity

of right." "It is allowable to oppose and revolt against legitimate princes." "Violations of oaths and every act contrary to the eternal laws, are permissible in the cause of patriotism." The Pope further condemns biblical societies and all persons who hold that there is hope of the eternal salvation of those who do not belong

to the true Church and is careful to point out that whoever imagines a Protestant stands the faintest chance of being saved, is most seriously This document, it appears, was drawn up and discussed some time ago by a body of learned ecclesiastics, and subsequently debated at the congregation of the Holy Office. The condemn-

ed propositions were forwarded to the most eru-dite prelates of the Catholic Church for their opinions, and when returned again carefully gone over, paragraph by paragraph, by the Pope and the cardinals.—Bulwark.

### I MEAN TO TAKE LIFE EASY.

-, in his morning round, came upon

after him. "Doctor, doctor, Mr. W --- has just fallen from the roof, and we are afraid he is creased taxation upon the people of this Province. dead." He hurried back, but to find fears quickly merged into certainty. No skill of doctor or power of medicine could restore him. He was dead and gone; called in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, to render up his final account. hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat drink, and be merry," before the soul was stripped of its possession, and all that had been provided for it to delight in wrung from its embrace. How was it left? Destitute! needful," which constitutes the sinner's doom in the great hereafter. Oh! what a place has that one word not in the final inventory !- " not having on the wedding garment;" "Sick and in prison, and ve visited me not."

Old Series

Vol. XVIII., No. 9.

Everything here, and eternal beggary! Can we ponder too seriously upon such an issue?

Home.—The road to happiness lies over small stepping stones. Slight circumstances are the stumbling-blocks of families. The prick of a pin, says the proverb, is enough to make an empire insipid. The tenderer the feelings the more painful the wound. A cold, unkind word checks and withers the blossom of the dearest life is born of a chance observation. If the true history of quarrels, public and private, were honestly written, it would be silenced by an uproar

#### ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN AS-SOCIATION

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK GENTLEMEN-You are called upon to exercise one of the highest privileges of a free people—to determine by votes at the Poll whether a change shall or shall not be made in the Constitution of your Country. It is a matter of vast moment both to yourselves and your descendants that you weigh well and carefully the subject before you, and cast your votes irrespective of party or prejudice of any kind.

The scheme for the Union or Confederation of

these North American Colonies is not a thing of yesterday. It is a question which has long engaged the minds of thoughtful men. But the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment seemed insuperable, and no active steps were taken towards it until last year, when circumstances occurred that cannot be regarded otherwise than Providential, which placed this great reform within our reach. With the full sanction of held at Quebec, which agreed to a scheme based upon the principle of mutual compromise. The grand object was to form a union, not for the exclusive benefit of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, but for the general benefit of the whole of these Colonies, and the preservation of the connexion with the mother Country. The scheme so prepared obtained at once the emphatic approval of the Imperial Government. The Colonial Secretary, writing to the Governor General, says:

"Her Majesty's Government have given to your despatch and to the resolutions of the Conference their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them as a whole, and having been designed by those who have framed them, to establish as complete and perfect an Union of the whole into one Gevernment as the circumstances of the case and a due consideration of existing interests would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being in the deliberate judgment of those qualified to decide upon the subject, the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for attaining that most desirable result," And again, "It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Conference and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect. This circumstance alone is a sufficient consideration

to the minds of many intelligent and loyal men to concur in the proposed change in the Constitution; but when to this it is added, that the leading statesmen of these Colonies, and numerous publicists in England and elsewhere, give it their cordial support, an array of authority is exhibited in its favour which no imperfect, partial, unfair, or unjust measure could possibly secure. It is, however, unhappily too true that measures like the one now under consideration, that produce an epoch in the annals of the world, and give a new career of advancement to society, are seldom approached or fully comprehended at the time by a large body of the people most interested in them. There are numerous illustrations of this fact on the pages of history. Prejudice, party feeling. opposition to change, timidity and personal antipathies are most frequently the causes which deter men from accepting the best designed measures. Electors of New Brunswick, guard against such feelings; cast them to the winds; examine this Scheme fairly and impartially; and if you stand true to your country your decision will unquestionably be in its favor, For what does it offer? What does it secure? Among others may be named the following:

1. It secures free and unrestricted trade, not only with all the maritime Provinces, but with the extensive and wealthy province of Canada. 2. It secures a free market for our manufactures

among nearly four millions of people. 3. It secures the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad at a moderate cost to this Province -a railroad which will not only bind together the three Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but especially benefit New Brunswick, by opening up the country and leading to an increase of the population.

4. It secures the construction of the Western Extension Railroad, as a great portion of the money required for the purpose can be readily obtained in England, if the Provinces are confederated, and can not be easily obtained there without it. 5. It secures the completion of the St. Andrews

line, as the proprietors in England are ready to expend a quarter of a million of dollars at once if Conederation is an accomplished fact. 6. It secures on favorable terms the money (\$1,-300,000), required by the Province to meet Railway

engagements entered into by the Legislature at its 7. It secures a broad and ample field for the energies of the people of this Province. No longer cribbed and confined within the narrow limits of New Brunswick, their labors and talents may be

exercised freely over one-fifth of the Continent, and under the glorious flag of our fathers. 8. It secures and perpetuates the friendship of the Imperial Government and the Mother Land, as a measure stamped with their approval and guaranteed by them must command their warmest sympathies and support.

9. It secures the creation or formation of a State possessing at present a population of nearly four millions, and all the elements requisite for their advancement, -a State, a nation, it may be said, to

advancement,—a State, a nation, it may be said, to which each member may be proud to belong.

10. It secures the Provinces against absorption into the American Union; as a State with a population united in sympathy and affection—with one common interest, and linked with Great Britain, one of the mightiest nations of the earth—will have a destiny of its own, and a strength sufficient to command respect.

11. It secures to New Brunswick a revenue which, judging from the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past, is amply sufficient to the said of the past of th

mand respect.

11. It secures to New Brunswick a revenue which, judging from the past, is amply sufficient to cover all charges for roads, bridges and other usual local improvements.

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

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

13. It secures all these advantages without inthis great crisis in your history. The eves of millions are upon you watching your action. Your responsibility is great, mighty, almost overwhelming; rise to the level of it, and sink all petty considerations. Be true to your country! Remember that oppor-Scarcely had he said to his soul, "Soul, thou tunities once neglected seldom or never return to individuals, much less to nations. Seize the golden moment. Prophets of evil, narrow headed and narrow hearted politicians there always are and always will be. Spurn their counsels. Embrace, adopt a measure fraught with such vast blessings to your country, yourselves and your descendants. Vote only And soul destitution who can adequately describe? for men pledged to its support, and in a few years It is the not having, not having the "one thing all the advantages enumerated will become your birthright and be the lasting inheritance of your posterity. To secure them, act only as British subects and free men. Act thus, and you secure also the applause and approbation of your Sovereign, her advisers, and your Father land.

JAS. R. RUEL GEO. E. KING. Secretary, President British American Association. St. John, Feb. 20, 1865.

ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW BRUNSWICK BY

As doubts have been expressed relative to our opinions upon the great question of the Union of the British North American Provinces into one Confederacy, and as from many quarters the desire has been expressed to know our views as Manufacturers love, as the most delicate rings of the vine are largely interested in the trade of this country, we detroubled by the faintest breeze. The misery of a sire, not as Politicians, but as Manufacturers and Employers, to express to our fellow Working Men our views decidedly upon the matter. Having invested a large amount of capital for manufacturing purposes, and being anxious that this capital shall yield fair returns, we are firmly convinced that it is all important that our earnest and united support be given to this measure of Union. We have for years been contending for a larger

market, and, now that it is offered, we respectfully entreat our fellow working men at once to accept this offer. After a careful study and comparison with the neighboring Provinces we are persuaded that New Brunswick Manufacturers can successfully compete with any of them if we have the larger market in which to sell our productions, and already have some of us, in the face of opposing tariffs, successfully sent our manufactures into these other Colonies. How much more can this be done when no hostile tariffs meet us, when a fair field is open to us, and favor is shown only to the energetic, industrious and skilful workman? The immediate and direct benefits to this Province which will result from Confederation in the construction of Railways through it, which will cause many Millions of Dollars to be spent among our Working People, our Farmers, our Storekeepers, and our Merchants, ought to influence our people of every class to support this measure. The large amount of money circulating here will enthe Crown and of the several Colonial Governments able our rising manufacturers to take a firm stand, interested in the subject, a formal Conference was and instead of the periodical stagnation of trade caused by the fluctuations of our only articles export-Lumber and Ships-we shall have manufactures that will be a continual source of prosperity, not affected by the changes in the European Market, and giving to our working people employment all the year found. Under the new arrangement, with Railway connection with Western Canada, then part and parcel of us, we shall draw from that Granary of the West, our flour and wheat, at less than we now obtain them, and thus, with this great back country to supply us with those products which our own Farmers cannot produce in sufficient quantity, we in these Maritime Provinces must become the manufacturing power, as in the neighboring Union the Great West is their Granary, while the Maritime States of Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, &c., are the busy manufacturers for the Growers of the

We, then, recommend to our fellow Working Men of New Brunswick, to study this question fully and impartially, as we have done, and we are persuaded that they will arrive at our conclusion, which is, to do all in our power to support the men who pledge themselves to carry this measure without reference to Party, believing that in so doing we are serving the true interests of this, our fair Province of New Brunswick.

W. H. Scovil, Manufacturer of Iron Nails, &c. ; Wm. Parks & Son, New Brunswick Cotton Mills; William & R. Wright, Ship owners and Ship Builders; James Harris, New Brunswick Foundry; Fleming & Humbert, Phœnix Foundry Thomas Rankine & Sons, ship Bread and Biscuit Manufrs: A. Rowan, Plumber, Gas Fitter, &c.; Valpey & Bros., Boot & Shoe Manufacturers; D. H. Hall, do:

S. Spiller, Manufacturer of Edge Tools, &c. : Turnbull & Co., Manufacturers of Wood, &c. W. K. Reynolds, Manufacturer, (Lepreaux); Logan & Stewart, Soap and Candle Manufacturers: J. DeWolf Spurr, Albertine Oil Company; J. N. Moore, James Dyall, Plumber, &c.;

William Runciman, Brass Founder, &c. : Lee & Company, Manufacturers; Pearce & Pratt, Plumbers, Gastitters, &c : Tremain & Jones, Manufacturers of Tobacc . J. Lordly, Manufacturer of Furniture, &c. : Alfred Lordly, C. E. Burnham, M. Francis, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer: A. Laurilliard, Pianoforte Manufacturer; C. D. Everitt & Son, Hat and Cap Manufacturers;

D. Magee & Co., do; Edward R. Moore, Nail Manufacturer; Holt & Nugent, Saw Mill; John McLauchlan, Ship Builder; James Quinton, Builder, John C. Miles, Manufacturer of Transparent Blinds, &c.

C. E. Potter, Carver and Gildens Price & Shaw, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers; Thomas Hilyard, Ship Builder; G. & V. S. White, Match Manufacturers; George G. Dustan, Managing Director of the New Bruns-

wick Sugar Refinery Company;
wick Sugar Refinery Company;
Wm. Hayward & Co., Brass Founders and Finishers;
Henry Nicholls, Iron Knee Manufacturer; Gass Stewart, & Co., Ship Builders; George King, Ship Builder; John Smith, Eagle Foundry; George Craig, Vulcan Foundry; John Fisher, Ship Builder; John Murphy, Brush Manufacturer;

R. Robertson & Son, Suil Makers; John E. Turnbull, Sash Manufacturer; Henry Maxwell, Lumber Dealer; Angus McAfee, Portland Foundry; Joseph McAfee, Founder; Fought & Leonard, Sail Makers;

Joseph White & Sons, Courtenay Bay Pottery; G. P. Sancton, Cut Nail and Spike Manufacturer; Edwards & Dodge, Door and Sash Factory; Francis McKee, Soap and Candle Factory; James Bond, Iron Founder:

Lewis Young, Blacksmith; Robert Fullay, Saddie, Harness and Hose Manufacturer Wm. Peters, Leather Manufacturer;

Wm. Campbell, Spring Manufacturer; Josiah Fowler, do; D. Willett, Agricultural Implement Worker :

James Willett, do ; James Sullivan, Builder and Brick Maker ;

Jacob Mires, Carriage Maker;
Jacob Mires, Carriage Maker;
Bobert J. Jenkins, Ship Builder;
Samuel Mires, Machinist;
Thomas Willis, Plane Maker; John Duncan, Baker; Robert Milligan, Marble Works;

E. J. Barteaux, Master Builder; Robert Milligan, Stone Cutter; W. B. Frost, Muster Builder;

D. Heffernan, do.;
John J. Munro, do.;
J. B. Balson, Hat and Cap Manufacturer;
A. L. Starratt & Co., do.;
Jas. W. Hewitt, Furniture Manufacturer;
C. Sorrell, Ship Builder and Pond Keeper;
John Morrison, do.;

If any other Manufacturers (who may not have been called on for want of time) wish to sign, the do-cument will be found at the Rooms of the British