

The Christian Visitor.

THE OFFICE OF THE
CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
Corner of Prince William and Church Streets
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
REV. I. E. BULL,
Editor and Proprietor.
Address all Communications and Business
Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

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

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

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
Published every THURSDAY, by
BARNES & Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICE,
Corner of Prince William and Church Streets,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
TERMS:—Cash in Advance.
One Copy, for one year, \$3 00
Fifty Copies to one Address, \$15 00
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, MADE TO ORDER!!

C. G. BERRYMAN
takes this method of informing his customers through-
out the Province that he is now prepared
to furnish them with

Elliptic & Side Springs,

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 pur-
chasers may rely upon getting a good article.

In addition to the above, he has on hand about
100 SETS SUPERIOR ENGLISH SPRINGS,
which will be sold at a low figure for Cash.
He would also call the attention of Carriage Makers
to his Stock of

Carriage Builders' Hardware,

which is the best in the City, comprising—
Long and Short, BED AXLES, 1 to 2 inch;
Carriage Bolts in Japan, Brass, and Silver, with open,
closed, and screw Fronts;
American pattern SCREW BOLTS, 1/4 to 1 inch;
Sleigh-Shoe and Bolt Bolts, all lengths;
Wagon, Pipe and Cart Boxes; Round and Steeple-head
RIVETS; Hickory and Oak SPOKES, 1 to 2 inch;
Elm HUBS; Bent RIMS, 1/4 to 2 inch; Bent SPOKES;
Seat Poppers; Brass and Silver Chat Tips; Dash Centers;
Enamelled Muffin, Duck, and Drill; Patent Molekin;
Oil Top-Leather, Patent Dashier Leather, &c., &c.

A Complete Assortment of Small Trimmings,
Such as—Tuffing Buttons and Nails; Lining Nails; Wasp
and Seaming Laces, Silver and Japanese Knives, Whisk
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 unusually low prices.
BARLOW'S CORNER, No. 5 KING STREET
C. G. BERRYMAN.
St. John, Oct. 30, 1864.

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000
Insurance effected at the lowest rates.
J. W. WELDON,
Agent for New Brunswick.
Office—70½ Prince William Street.
St. John, N. B., 12th Feb., 1865.—W.M.

GEORGE THOMAS,

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

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Charlotte Street, a few doors South St. John Hotel
SAMUEL D. MILLET, 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 Depart-
ments, and comprises Classes in almost every department
of a thorough Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial
Education.
The Furniture and Apparatus are all of the most im-
proved modern style; the School Room and premises are in
excellent order, and the City of St. John is a beautiful and
Expansive. 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 accom-
plished Education. In the several departments the most
competent Teachers are employed.
Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music, usual
prices.
Payment, in all cases, in advance. Dec. 4.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build-
ing, Liverpool.
Chairman of the London Board.—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.
Chairman in Liverpool.—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest
On the Continent.
At the Annual Meeting held in August 1864, the following
highly satisfactory results were shown:—
The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the busi-
ness is exhibited in the one following fact:—that the increase
alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of
some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct
Insurance Companies in this Kingdom.
The Premiums for the year 1864 being £120,000
While the Premiums for the year 1865 are £194,146
Showing an actual increase of £74,146, or 61.78 per cent.
or of 50 per cent. in three years.
The recent returns of duty made by Government for this
year (1865) again show the "Royal" as more than
maintaining the ratio of its increase of the former years.
Only one among the London insurance offices exhibits an
advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-
pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the
moieties of its advance.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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 may be taken as the
average of amount received by the most successful offices
in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year
was 522, the sum assured £2,877,752 19s. 3d., and the premium
£124,342 4s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension
of business during the last ten years. Thus:—
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.
1856. 98. 248,764 17s. 0d. 21,289 9s. 11d.
1857. 130. 35,550 9s. 11d. 2,927 4s. 7d.
1858. 422. 181,204 10s. 6d. 5,235 5s. 0d.
1859. 408. 161,848 13s. 4d. 4,894 16s. 0d.
1860. 718. 297,360 13s. 8d. 8,350 3s. 11d.
1861. 522. 187,752 6s. 8d. 12,854 3s. 4d.
The remarkable increase in the business of the last four
years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared
in 1855, which was not only intended to be less than 40 per cent.
annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon
the premiums paid.
FERDY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
FERDY M. DOVE, Secretary to the London Board.
All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire
losses paid promptly on reasonable proof of loss—without
reference to the head of the company.
JAMES BURNETT, Agent for New Brunswick.
Princess-street,
Feb. 15.

CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Governor—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Annual Revenue, £103,000
Existing Assurances, £7,000,000
W. F. BURNETT, Esq., Manager and Actuary.
VARIETIES OF ASSURANCE.
Half Premium System, without debt or interest.
Endowment Assurances.
Partnership Assurances.
Short Term Assurances.

THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was
established in 1808, by special Act of Parliament. It
has now been conducted with much success for 57 years,
which is attributed not only to the perfect security which
it affords for the due fulfillment of every contract, but like-
wise to the Company's extensive and influential connections
and to the liberality of its dealings.
The Premiums are paid in advance. The Profits are
distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of
Policy-holders.
The last declaration of Bonus was made 30th January,
1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year,
and 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 are in-
stead, be accumulated and invested judiciously. Policy-
holders participate from the date of their issue, and the
Bonus do not rest until they have been five years in exist-
ence. Loans are advanced on all classes of policies, and may
be repaid from the Agents. WILLIAM MACKAY,
July 15, 1864.

THE OTHER WORLD.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.
It lies around us like a cloud—
A world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheek;
Amid our worldly cares,
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throbb and beat,
Sweet hearing hands are stirred,
And palpitates the veil between
With breathings almost heard.

The silence—awful, sweet, and calm—
They have no power to break;
For mortal words are not for them
To utter or partake.

So thin, so soft, so sweet they glide,
So near to press they seem—
They seem to hush us to our rest,
And melt into our dream.

And in the hush of rest they bring
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be.

To close the eye, and close the ear,
Wrapped in a trance of bliss,
And gently dream in loving arms
To swoon to that—from this.

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are,
To feel all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care.

Sweet souls around us! watch us still,
Press nearer to our side,
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helpings glide.

Let death between us be as naught,
A dried and vanished stream;
Your joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The steamship Asia, Moodie, left Liverpool at
11 o'clock on morning of the 29th April, Queens-
town 30th, and arrived at Halifax on the 10th.
GREAT BRITAIN.—The assassination of Presi-
dent Lincoln continued to evoke expressions of
sympathy and indignation throughout Europe,
and the arrival of the China was anxiously awaited
for, for development of effect in America.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th April, Earl
Russell gave notice that on Monday, May 1st, he
would move an address to the Crown, expressing
the sorrow and indignation of the House at the
assassination of the President of the United States,
and praying Her Majesty to convey ex-
pression of those feelings to Government of Uni-
ted States. Earl Derby hoped the Government
had taken pains to ascertain that there was nothing
in form of motion rendering it in slightest
degree doubtful, whether unanimous assent would
be given by House to motion, as proposed matter
was unprecedented. He was quite certain an
expression of sorrow and indignation for atrocious
act committed would not only meet, with the
unanimous assent of the House, but would
represent the feeling of every man, woman, and
child in Her Majesty's dominions. Earl Russell
said Earl Derby was correct in saying circum-
stances were happily unprecedented, and he
hoped there would be nothing in form of motion
which would cause objection to be taken to it.

In House of Commons, Sir George Gray, in
absence of Lord Palmerston from illness, gave
special notice to that of Russell's, adding that
the address should convey a strong feeling of sym-
pathy and condolence with the government and
people of the United States. The announcement
was received with cheers.

There was a great meeting of merchants at Li-
verpool, at St. George's Hall, on the afternoon of
the 27th, to express sentiments upon the assas-
sination of President Lincoln. The Mayor pre-
sided, and he and several leading merchants made
speeches denouncing the crime, and expressing
sympathy with the people of the United States
in very strong terms. A resolution, expressing
sorrow and indignation, regardless of all differ-
ences of opinion politically, was unanimously adopted,
and ordered to be sent to American Minister
at London, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Seward.

On the evening of the same day, and at the
same place, there was another great meeting of
working classes, at which a similar resolution was
adopted. A resolution of a more political charac-
ter was offered, and led to confusion, amidst
which meeting was adjourned.

The Common Council of London, Chamber of
Commerce in Liverpool, and public bodies in
various parts of England, adopted resolutions of
sympathy and indignation.

Large number of Germans in London also pre-
sented address to Mr. Adams.

Americans in London, at the call of Fernando
Wood, assembled in considerable numbers at
Grosvenor Hotel on the 27th, to give expression
to their sentiments, but at the suggestion of Mr.
Adams, who sent message to that effect, meeting
was adjourned until May 1st, when aggregate
meeting of Americans will take place at Saint
James' Hall, under Presidency of Mr. Adams.

The Times, of 29th, says it is not using lan-
guage of hyperbole in describing prevailing man-
ifestations of feeling as unexampled. President
Lincoln was only the Chief of a Foreign State,
and of a State with which we were not un-
frequently in diplomatic or political collision; he
might have remained as not much more to us
than head of a friendly Government, and yet his
end has already stirred feelings of the public
to their utmost depths. A space of twenty-four
hours has sufficed not only to fill the country
with grief and indignation, but to evoke almost
unprecedented expressions of feeling from consti-
tuted bodies. It was but on Wednesday that in-
telligence reached us, and on Thursday Houses
of Lords and Commons, the Corporation of Lon-
don, and the people of our chief manufacturing
towns in public meetings assembled, had record-
ed their sentiments or expressed their views. In
the House of Lords, the absence of a precedent
for such manifestations was actually made subject
of remark. The addresses which the American
people will receive from us are expressions of
sincere and unaffected sympathy.

Mr. Mason, Confederate Commissioner, writes
to the London Independent repel calumnious asser-
tion of Stanton in his letter to Adams, that acts
were planned and set on foot by rebels, under
pretence of avenging South and aiding rebel
cause. He denies that Stanton has evidence to
substantiate his assertion, and says none will view
the crime with more abhorrence than the people
of the South, but they will know it is the neces-
sary offspring of those scenes of bloodshed and
murder in every form of abridged liberty which

have signalized invasion of South, unrebutted
certainly, and therefore instigated by their lead-
ers and those over them.

The London Times, in editorial reference to
this letter, rejoices to see that Mason repudiates
the crime, and says if the Southern States them-
selves do not utterly and even more emphatically
denounce it and its authors, they will forfeit all
sympathy which remains as solace of their mis-
fortunes, and drive the whole British public into
rapid and strong devotion of Federal cause.

A Parish despatch says that Napoleon, on re-
ceiving the news, deputed an aide-de-camp to call
on Minister of United States to request him to
convey to President Johnston the expression of
profound affliction and horror with which the
odious crimes have inspired the Emperor.

Reported that Queen Victoria will send con-
dolence to Mrs. Lincoln, and express sympathy with
the American people.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, Mr.
Gladstone made annual financial statement, and
entered at length into the prosperous condition
of the country. The total revenue was over sev-
enty and three million sterling; a surplus of
over three million above the estimates, while
the expenditure was below estimates, so that es-
timated surplus for current year exceeds four mil-
lions. His leading propositions are a reduction
of 6d. per lb. in duty on tea, and 2d. income tax,
making it 4d.; and fire insurance duty to 1s. 6d.
per cent., which reductions will dispose of all the
four million surplus, with exception one quarter
million.

Budget generally approved of by all papers
except the Herald, which denounces it as a nar-
row class budget. Also favorably received in
commercial circles, causing decided advance in
tea.

Sir Samuel Cunard died in London on the
28th ult.

In Court of Queen's Bench, the extradition
case of Charles Windsor, defaulting cashier in the
New York Mercantile Bank, was argued at
great length. The Lord Chief Justice gave judg-
ment that offence was not forgery according to
English law, or common law of the United States,
although it might be so by law of New York,
consequently warrant for extradition was refused
and prisoner was ordered to be discharged; pend-
ing bill, however, he was still detained on a civil
writ, two other judges concurred in decision.

Mr. Cartier, one of the Canadian Commis-
sioners to England, had been speaking in advocacy
of Canada's continued dependence on England,
and strongly against idea of union with United
States.

Gowan & Marc, the old established dealers in
American stocks, London, who suspended pay-
ment during the confusion produced by the news
of Lincoln's assassination, have paid all liabilities
in full, and resumed business.

FRANCE.—Napoleon embark for Algiers on
May 1st. Returns of the Bank of France
show increase cash over eleven and a half million
of francs. Bourse firm 67.40.

ITALY.—Italian Chamber of Deputies was
draped in black on the 27th, and would continue
so for three following days, in mourning for Lin-
coln. The Minister of Finance moved and Cham-
ber agreed, to send an address to American Con-
gress, expressing grief of country and House at
Lincoln's assassination.

A Bill for the suppression of religious corpo-
rations, was withdrawn in Chamber of Deputies.
Last sitting of Parliament in Turin took place on
28th. Farewell speeches were delivered.

PRUSSIA.—Herr Von Bismark, Prime Minister
of Prussia, has addressed a letter of condolence
to American Minister at Berlin, and it was person-
ally delivered by the Under Secretary of State.
In Prussian Chamber of Deputies, Herr Lowe, in
earnest terms, moved a vote of sympathy with
America. He extolled, from personal acquaint-
ance, the greatness of Lincoln's character. All
the members rose in token of their concurren-
ce in proposed vote.

Debates in Committee of Chamber of Deputies
show that Government looks upon acquisition
of part of Kiel as absolute necessity of Prussia.

SPAIN.—Senate continued debate on San Do-
mingo question.

RUSSIA.—Funeral obsequies of Czarowitch had
taken place at Nice, and body placed on board
Russian frigate for conveyance to Cronstadt.

EGYPT.—The International Congress of Dele-
gates of Suez Canal had first meeting at the resi-
dence of DeLesseppe, Alexandria, April 5th, and
last at Hotel D'Orient, Cairo, 17th. Of eighty-
five delegates, there were duly appointed repre-
sentatives of ten Governments, eight Compa-
nies, or Societies, and sixty-two Chambers of
Commerce, representing fourteen nations. After
having carefully examined for several days the
works, and passing in boats from the Mediter-
ranean to the Red Sea in 24 hours, Delegates were
of unanimous opinion that construction of the
Ship Canal across Isthmus was proceeding with
vigour, and its completion only a question of
time and money. The Company has made con-
tracts with three parties for completion of Ship
Canal, piers and harbors, by 1st July, 1868.

LATER.—Liverpool, Saturday Evening.—The
China's news created a favorable impression.
American securities improved.

Closing London flat—at material decline—
confered at 11@13.

Great meeting to-night at St. James' Hall, Lon-
don, to express indignation at assassination. Nu-
merous members of Parliament spoke.

Weekly papers all coincide with daily press in
remarks on Lincoln's assassination.

Army and Navy Gazette says that nothing for
many years has moved England like the telegram
announcing this event, and pays a warm tribute
to Lincoln's memory, and says the more one looks
at facts, the more one sees that, although Lincoln
is dead, Confederates are hopelessly beaten.

New steamer Queen, for national line, success-
fully launched from Laird's yard on the Mersey
to-day.

The assassination of Mr. Lincoln continues the
all pervading topic. Addresses of sympathy and
indignation most numerous.

The British Parliament will vote address on
May 1st. Napoleon sent messenger to American
Minister.

Prussian Government and Chamber, also the
Italian Chamber, gave expressions to their sym-
pathy.

to April 9th. Monte Video banks authorized to
resume cash payments.

Large force of Paraguayans threaten to invade
Argentine Republic in order to attack Brazil and
Buenos Ayres. Hostilities expected.

MARKETS.—Cotton and breadstuffs quiet and
steady—prices unchanged. Provisions steady.
Consols 90½ to 91. U. S. five-twenties 62 to 63.

On Saturday evening, 29th April, an immense
public meeting, convened under the auspices of the
Emancipation Society, was held in St. James'
Hall, London, to express feelings of grief and
horror at the assassination of President Lincoln,
and sympathy with the government and people
of the United States, with Mrs. Lincoln, and Mr.
Seward and family. The galleries of Hall were
draped in black, and over the end of one hung
the American flag. The hall was crowded with
an audience who manifested not merely warm
admiration of character and capacity of the late
President, and sincere sympathy with people of
the United States in the loss sustained, but the
hearty approval of the great cause Lincoln repre-
sented.

The platform contained an array of Parliamen-
tary gentlemen, and many leading citizens of the
metropolis; many ladies were present, the majori-
ty of whom were mourning.

Various resolutions were carried, not merely
with unanimity, but with intense feeling rarely
seen at public meetings. The chair was occupied
by Wm. Evans, President of the Emancipation So-
ciety.

Messrs. Forster, Stanfield, Leathern, Taylor,
Potter, Baxter, and Baines, members of Parliam-
ent, commenced proceedings with expressions
of deep sympathy with American Government
and people, and entire confidence in President
Johnston and administration.—The chairman was
supported by twenty influential members of Parliam-
ent, and a large array of distinguished Presi-
dents, representing every section in the commu-
nity; letters of sympathy were received from Sir
Charles Lyell, Lord Houghton, and others.

W. E. Forster, M. P., moved the first resolu-
tion. This meeting desires to give utterance to
feelings of grief and horror with which it has
heard of the assassination of President Lincoln,
and the murderous attack on Mr. Seward, and to
convey to Mrs. Lincoln, and the United States
government and people, expressions of its pro-
found sympathies and heartfelt condolence. He
said, this was a time when the tie of blood bind-
ing Englishmen to Americans was truly felt in-
deed; the thrill of grief, horror, and indignation
which had passed through the length and breadth
of Europe, possessed the heart of every English-
man as though some painful calamity had fallen
on himself. (Cheers.) This meeting would not
alone send by the ship which left their shores
that night its sympathy with the widow, and or-
phans, and country, which had in truth not lost
its faith in the future, and confident belief that they
had no learnt the lesson of a common history,
that they would prove what a strength free and
christian people have to bear up against every
blow like this, though it be such a blow as had
rely ever fallen upon any commonwealth; he
expressed his convictions that President John-
ston would continue Mr. Lincoln's work of re-
storing peace to the country, and ensuring free-
dom to all who dwell in it. (Cheering.)

P. A. Taylor, M. P., seconded a resolution, and
expressed deep sympathy with the American
nation, who had lost a worthy successor of Wash-
ington. Lincoln's great task had been fulfilled;
he had crushed the rebellion of the slaveholders.
Time, the destroyer, had not withered one leaf
in his chaplet of glory; he had no fear of the
Government of the United States falling into a
career of revengeful retribution. He asked the
audience to remember that for years portions
of the press and people had heaped every epithet
of abuse on Mr. Lincoln, and were now trying to
do the same thing by Mr. Johnston. (Shame!)
He felt confident that the efforts of the new Gov-
ernment would be continued in the same direc-
tion as Lincoln, and that they would soon effect
the complete restoration of the Union, with a
complete emancipation of the negroes! Lincoln
had died for that principle; but his death was
not the symbol of its defeat, but of its glorious
triumph. (Cheers.)

Mr. Leathern, M. P., brother-in-law of Mr.
Bright, concurred in the hearty tributes paid to
the character and services of Mr. Lincoln. They
had seen America pass triumphantly through gi-
gantic perils, and they confidently expected that
she would come out with equal fortitude and
dignity from what was, perhaps, the last and
greatest of her triumphs.

Mr. Stanfield, M. P., moved the next resolu-
tion. This meeting desires also to express its
entire confidence in the determination and power
of the government of the United States to carry
out to the full, the policy of which Abraham
Lincoln's presidential career was an embodiment,
and to establish permanently free institutions
throughout the whole of the American republic.
He said they met not merely to express horror
at a deed so foul that history could produce no
parallel, but to show sympathy for a cause which
begins by being honorable and grow to be right-
eous, and which, by acts and by life and death
of the martyr President, had now become sacred
in their eyes. (Loud cheers.) The South had
been fighting for the sole, avowed, and deliberate
purpose of promoting and perpetuating human
slavery. It attempted to found its subsistence
upon a National crime, and met the deserved
fate of those who set themselves against the laws
of God and man. The North had been fighting
for a common country, which they would share
but which they would not allow to be torn asunder.
Step by step the North rose to great and
higher argument on which their cause was founded.
Each delay, each defeat seemed but to make
their resolve firmer, and higher and purer their
policy. When the North finally abolished slavery
throughout the States, then victory was finally
permitted to crown their cause; throughout all
this period Lincoln guided his country with hon-
our; and if anything could strengthen the States
in this trial, it would be the deep-felt, spontane-
ous and universal burst of sympathy which was
now travelling to them from Europe. He was
sure all prayed that the Government and people
might be true to the example of Him who was
the guide of their cause.

T. B. Potter, M. P., seconded the motion. He
now stood in Parliament as successor of Cobden,
whose object it was equally with that of Lincoln,
to dignify and labour. Lincoln destroyed slavery
in America. It should be their wish to destroy
serfdom at home, and he trusted the result of the
conflict in America would be to give impetus to
cause of reform in Europe.

Mr. Baxter, M. P., supported the motion, and
expressed a hearty concurrence with the eloquent
tributes paid to the memory of Lincoln. All the
events of the last four years vindicated in sig-
nificance before the issues involved in the great
contest in America. Not merely was the great
question of slavery involved in the great contest,
but the question of free Constitutional Govern-

ment all over the world. He didn't believe that
that great cause depended on a single life, and felt
confident the American people would hurry to
triumphant policy and principles of Lincoln.

Prof. Fawcett also supported the resolutions.
Shaw Lefevre, M. P., said the men who elected
Lincoln could not be wrong in choice of Johnston.
Mr. Caird, M. P., moved that foregoing resolu-
tions be placed in the hands of Mr. Adams for
transmission to the President of the United
States, Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. He paid
a warm compliment to Mr. Adams, whose mod-
eration, firmness, and conciliation had been the
best preservation of peace between the two coun-
tries. The resolutions were supported by Green-
fell, Curran, Ewing, M. P.'s, Rev. Newman Hall,
and Mason Jones.

Cyrus W. Field, who was called for and was
received with great applause, thanked the Chair-
man and meeting on behalf of the American peo-
ple for their deep sympathy with the thirty mil-
lions on the other side of the Atlantic, who were
mourning the death of Abraham Lincoln.

A SINGLE LEAF IN THE MORMON LIFE.
We lately met a young and interesting girl at
the house of an acquaintance, who told us a tale
of wrong and suffering that would furnish mate-
rial for a good sized novel. One year ago this
young lady left her home in Pennsylvania—a
home where all the luxuries of life were at her
command. Her parents were indulgent, and she,
an only child, was loved by them with all the
fondness of true parental affection. No wish of
hers remained ungratified, for she was the idol
of those parents, and the light of the home made
desolate by an act which will forever cast its
shadow on her heart.

In February, 1864, she became acquainted
with a Mormon preacher, who painted to her in
glowing terms the glories of Utah and the Mor-
mon religion. He told her of the beautiful val-
leys of the Utah, fortified on all sides by giant
mountains, whose peaks, burished by eternal
snows, looked down upon the valleys of perpetual
green, peopled by God's own chosen kindred,
who were free as the mountain torrents that leap
the rocks of lofty Timpanago's range. He told
her of the content and peace reigning among the
saints, and assured her that the Mormons were
God's own peculiar people, and so worked on her
imagination that she finally consented to leave
friends, family, and all the endearments of home,
and go with him to the Valley of the Saints.
Arriving at Chicago, he forced her to marry him,
the ceremony being performed by a mock priest,
without record or license. On last April she left
Wyoming, Nebraska, with a Mormon train, for
the land of promise, and finally arrived in the
city of the saints. Here she found that her hus-
band had four other wives, who regarded her
with no tender emotions, but heaped abuse and
contumely upon her head.

After a few months her liege lord told her he
had concluded to seal her to another, who had
taken a great fancy to her; that his other wives
were jealous, and declared his last wife should
live with him no longer. She declared she
would die before she would thus be put away,
and forced to live as the wife of a man with whom
she had no acquaintance, and had seen but once
in her life. Her husband told her it was Brigham
Young's order and she must do so or lose her life.
Determined not to be thus sacrificed, she started
to run away, with the intention of making her
way to Camp Breckinridge, in Cedar Valley, then
garrisoned by United States troops, and claim
protection there. She started on foot, and after
travelling about ten miles was caught and brought
back, placed in a den, or rather a cellar, and
was thus kept for a month, with just enough food
to sustain life.

The man whom she had refused to live with
frequently visited her, and besought her to change
her resolution in order to save her life. Through
force of circumstances she at last yielded, and
was duly installed in his family, as the sixth wife.
Here she found, as before, the jealousies and
quarrels arising were intolerable, and she again
determined to escape or die in the attempt. This
time she succeeded in reaching the headquarters
of Gen. Conner, to whom she told her tale of
suffering. The General sent her through to the
States with a government train bound for Fort
Kearney, which place she reached early last week.
She leaves this city to-night, a repentant and
sorrowful child, for her home in Pennsylvania—
that home she was persuaded to desert through the
misrepresentation and wiles of a crafty scoundrel.
—St. Joseph (Missouri) Herald.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.—It is
related of Andrew Johnson, that soon after he
was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, a high