THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co..

ed Maniw of Their OFFICE. Corner of Prince William and Church Streets. SAINT JOHN, N. B. ous vige TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

One Copy, for one year, 22 00 Fifty Copies to one Address.....\$1.50 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

Insurance against Accidents,

TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. (The Pioneer and only reliable Company of this side of the Atlantic,)

CAPITAL (paid up and securely invested), \$500,000 THE full amount Insured may be secured in case of Fatal Accident, or a weekly compensation for any accident resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordinary Premiums as follows:— \$500 at Death, or \$3.00 \$\text{ week, for \$3.00 }\text{ at nnum.} \\ 1.000 \\ \frac{400}{10.00} \\ \frac{4000}{10.00} \\

25 00 s x / x 25 00 aff affre 50 00 : off a 40 50 00 a de Extra prem. required for Special Risks. Every person ought to be Insured !- None are free

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

No Medical Examination required.

The best and most respectable references given. All classes of persons are Insured in this Company. Policies issued for any sam from \$500 to \$10,000; and Claims settled in New Brunswick currency, and every information afforded by

JAMES ROBERTSON.

General Insurance Broker,
102 Prince Wm. Street,
Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865.—vém

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

CAPITAL, 25,000,000. Office—701 Prince William Street.
St. John, March 8, 1866.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000 all paid up and invested DOLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payaole in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St., Oct 12—vy Opposite Commercial Bank.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Ath Term in 1865, commences the Oct.

Rev. C. Spunger, 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.

Terms, payable quarterly in advance, including every expense of board, bedding, washing, fuel and tuition, except French—Under 10 years of age\$128 a year.

A LBERTINE OIL. -- The Albertine Oil Company
have reduced the price of their burning Oil to Fiftyfive Cents by the barrel. Apply to the
ALBERTINE OIL COMPANY,

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY., Surplus in hand, lat July, 1865, £250,000.

New Brunswick Agency—7 Princess Street, opposite Commercial 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 Profits for the past nine years, amount to 44% per cent.

References of the first respectability, and any other information given by

W. J. STARR,

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, ton-The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgo

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 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 Poincy-holders.

Poincy-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 auron assured was declared for the past year. In place of the aurolus 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, july 13.—wpv ly Custom House Building.

GEORGE THOMAS.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLODE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. na received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.

(Commercial Bank Building.) HE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

Christian Distor.

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

New Series, Vol. IV., No. 22, Whole No. 178.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 22.

ETERNAL REST. There remaineth, therefore, a rest to the people of God."
HEBREWS IV. 9. Christian pilgrims, onward press,

Boldly through the wilderness; Be not weary, look not back, Keep within the narrow track; Joyfully with patience run, Soon your prize you will have won; Travel homewards to be blest, To obtain eternal rest. Christian soldiers, bravely fight,

Use with faith your arms of light; Wrestle with your ghostly foes, Satan's fiery darts oppose; Christ will give you victory, Fight ye therefore manfully; Soon the conflict will be o'er, Then you'll rest for evermore.

Saints, with trials oft distrest, Think of your eternal rest; Light your troubles are, compared With the joy for you prepared : Thoughts of heaven should impart Comfort to each sadden'd heart; This should soothe each troubled breast, Jesus died to give thee rest.

Weary worldlings, slaves of sin, Would you rest and freedom win? From the bonds of Satan break, Jesu's yoke upon you take; Rest in Him you'll ever find, Then in heaven, now in mind : Weary souls, by sin oppress'd, Christ invites you to his rest.

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO THE LIGHT.

Translated for the Christian Visitor, from the German, by Miss Ellen E. Fitz, St. Martins. (Continued.)

> CHAPTER VIII. The future expandeth before me Terribly frightful and drear; A mortal despair settles o'er me— I wander in wretchedness here.

One gloomy, cloudy evening in August found Johanna unusually dejected and unhappy. Weary at last of her trouble, she started up energetically, lighted a candle, and repaired to the library, in order to fright away sad thoughts by reading. She succeeded in becoming more and more absorbed in this favorite entertainment, until reminded of a late hour by the low-burning light. She arose to go to her room. As she opened the door, which led out into the hall, a draught of air blew out the light, obliging her to go up the stairs and through a long passage in the dark. A profound quiet reigned in the whole house, and

Suddenly whispering voices sounded on her ear, which came from the half-open chamber of old Kathinka. She was going to slip quickly by, when she heard her name mentioned. Surpised at this, she involuntarily stood still. What she now heard filled her with horror.

"Why should we guard the old nest here?" said a coarse man's voice, which Johanna now recognized as that of the steward; "if the master and mistress should not come back again, for whom do we labor! perhaps for the Russian

"Yes," replied Kathinka, "it will not be long before we will have to leave the manor-house in shame and disgrace, and nobody will have a care for the payment of our wages; therefore, it is time that we should pay ourselves, and that very

"You are right, Kathinka; when shall we go to work ?"

"I think to-morrow night."

"Good! The gardener and the gate-keeper are our accomplices, lest without their help our project fail, since we wish to pack securely."
"I had rather that not so many knew of the

affair, Paul; yet it may not matter." "But say, Kathinka, what shall we do with the German girl? She has by far the most valuable things in her custody."

"Well, she must be made harmless; only leave that to me," added the old woman, with a diabolical smile. "I will take care to stir a little powder in the soup, so that her talk shall cease; or a little cord shall be put around her neck. I have seen it on her for a long time."

"Kathiuka, a murder!" "Why not my son! You know we are to set fire to the old nest after we have secured everything, and then it will be reported that she has perished in the flames. Who will trouble himself about the death of a foreign unknown girl! She must be put out of the way, else is our whole plan

Well, do what you will, old woman; I will have nothing to do with it."

"Neither is it necessary; now go, but first swear here on the picture of the holy Adalbert that you will not deal falsely with me."

While she sought the picture of the saint in her closet, the terrified Johanna hastened breath-

lessly to her room.

Standing a few moments confounded and helpess, she began to reflect upon her situation. She was sensible that speedy flight alone could save her, isolated as she was, and given up to the power of her enemies. The servants, the villagers, indeed the whole surrounding country, were thoroughly Polish, and there were reports of the perpetration of the most cruel barbarities against unbefriended Germans, especially Prussians; she could expect protection and assistance nowhere, and shuddered to meet death by the hands o' an infuriated woman. Her flight must be effected this very night, and she could not mistake the evident interposition of God, in thus permitting her to make the terrible discovery.

She waited a few hours longer, and when cershe waited a few hours longer, and when certain that her destroyers slept, packed together a little linen, dropped the still filled purse, containing partly her stipend, partly the present of the countess, together with a little loose change, into her pocket, and after partaking of a glass of water and morsel of bread, with hat and light cloak on, and shoes in hand, she slipped cautiously into the half

In the kitchen hung the key of the court yard, through which she must pass to avoid being seen by the gate keeper, who, as she had heard, belonged to the conspirators. Softly, and not without trembling, unlatching the kitchen door, she took the key, and in a few minutes was in the court-yard. The morning breeze invigorated and refreshed her. Hastily running, she reached the

the grass on the further side would not be hazardous. Freeing her dress with difficulty, which had become entangled in the boughs of the tree, she sprang courageously and safely down. She hesitated a moment to recover breath, then throwing a thankful glance to heaven, a painful one back at the manor-house, rapidly continued her

She went along the boundaries and helges till the snn rose. The dew penetrated coldly brough her thin shoes, and the cool wind shock her hedge and rest a little._

She had remained in this position but a few minutes, when she heard the roll of whiels, and standing up descried a stage. Perhaps it is empty, thought she, and the postillion will take me along a distance, to whatever place is indifferent, so I leave my murderers in the distance. She quickly felt in the pocket of her dress for the fee money, when, O horror! she missed the purse. She sought again in vain; it was evident she had lost it at the climbing of the wall, when her dress caught on the bough of the tree. Calmly proffering the little cash which still remained to her, with which the impatient appearing man expressed himself satisfied, she leaped swiftly into the carriage, which immediately rolled along.

The way led through an almost aninhabited region, relieved only at intervals by the steeples of distant cantons. After travelling several hours, a considerable village was reached, where Johanna was informed that her fee-money would take her no farther. She received this intelligence with amazement; alas! she had felt so secure, so calm in the carriage, so gratefully glad to have been delivered out of the hands of her murderers in so wonderful a manner, that it seemed to her as if God's blessed dispensation had also provided a new home, to which her rapid journey is now bringing her.

But now, at the coarse words of the man, all these glad hopes were speedily dissipatel, and the sad reality stood fearfully before her. Without money, without protection, whither should she direct her steps? Delay was of no avail; she alighted, and the carriage sped along. It had scarcely vanished from sight, when she remembered with dismay that, in her consternation, she had left the parcel with her linen in the parriage pocket. She stood a moment as if paralyzed, hen went slowly forward. There settled over her so dull a despair, that she resigned herself to this new misfortune without tears. She directed her course towards the village, which was tolerably large, and had a few handsome houses. She timidly avoided the first men she met, fearing their curiosity, neither anticipative of any prof-

fers of help or sympathy. bought a roll in the first bake-shop, and then left the village again. She went to a little grove, sat down in the underwood, and here partook of her dry repast. As she tarried thus alone in the solitude of this wood, an inexpressible sadness came over her. She wept at first gently, finally sobbed aloud and violently, and had no other wish but to die. Thus she sat for probably an hour. This morbid agitation at last exhausting itself, Johanna's proud, courageous soul was restored, and she felt ashamed of her own weakness.

"Why this disconsolation i" said she to herself. "Am I not young and healthy; has not God endowed me with faculties whereby I may earn my own bread? How many people there are who wander about unhappy, homeless as I. paper, and that it is consequently a duty to con-Where is now the poor countess, with her child, cert any safe means that may be in their power the high-born and indulged, who has not learned to labor, to suffer, to be in want? She is more to be pitied than I. Therefore, courage, Johanna! God will continue to help, and the intercessions of my dear parents and of my loved Helen will not fail me. That dream, which once comforted me, will be realized, and the dark path, which I med to agree to make a very moderate advance now tread, will one day lead to a bright goal, and upon the best assets of the few companies that should this goal first beckon to me in the other world, still will I confidently persevere; life is often so short. Yet to-day, no, to-day will I not | zed without sacrifice, the alarm and danger that solicit the help of men; their cold refusal might again plunge me into despair, and I am now so calm. God, to-day, shall be my only protection; the evening is mild and warm; I will be able to spend a night here in the open air."

She rose and retreated deeper into the thicket, Making a way through bushes and heath, she finally reached a little hillock, wholly grown over with the softest moss. Here she laid down, wrapped herself closely in her cloak, tied a pocket handkerchief about her head, then repeating the evening prayer which she once, a child, had prayed with her mother, thus reposed on the breast of the eternal mother Nature, smiling she

Her repose was calm and undisturbed. But when the morning dawned, and the cold dew penetrated her clothing, she arose shivering, at first scarcely knowing where she was. But soon her situation stood before her like a pale spectre, and she started up terrified. She was hungry and pennyless. Should she beg! Should she tell the story of her flight? She would not be believed; would be esteemed a vagrant and impostor; perhaps be even brought before the po-lice; and what place should she designate as her home? she had indeed none. But something must be done; she could not die here of hunger. Thus Johanna waited till it was fully day, then arranging her hair and attire, proceeded with trembling steps to the village.

(To be Continued.)

LETTERS ON REVISION.

The oldest version of the Scriptures is the Septnagint Greek of the Old Testament, which was translated from the Hebrew original, in the third century, it is believed, before the Christian era. In rendering the proper names into Greek, some change was made in the spelling; especially in the vowels, causing them to differ from those we now have in the Hebrew. The Latin, and several other early versions, followed the Septuagint in the spelling of the names. So did Wickliffe's English Version, and the Douay, which were

ly into the former, and believed that a jump into that of the same names in the New. And this discrepancy, having been thus introduced, was

not removed in the subsequent revisions; but remains to this day, in the Common Version.

For example: Noah in the Old Testament, becomes in the New Testament Noe; Boaz, Booz; and Korah, Core; each of which a person not informed might erroneously pronounce in one stillable, Noe, Booz, Core, and not understand who was meant. Shem becomes Sem ; Peleg, the snn rose. The dew penetrated coldly brough her thin shoes, and the cool wind shook her whole body; she tried to warm herself by rapid walking, and stopped for the first time atter one or more hours' travel, in order to sit down by a Elijah, Elias; Elisha, Eliseus; Hosea, Osea, which those not instructed would be likely to pronounce in two syllables, O-sec. (Matt. 2:17; 3:3; 16:14. Luke 4:27. Rom. 9:25.) The name Naphtali becomes Nephthalim ; Zarephath, Sarepta; and Haran, Charran. (Matt. 4:113... Luke 4:126. Acts 7:4.)

There is also an inconsistency in the spelling of some New Testament proper nouns. Thus the Greek names of three somewhat prominent persons, Markos, Loukas, Timotheos, are sometimes properly spelled, Mark, Luke, Timothy; and at other times are Latinized into Marcus, Luca, Timotheus. (Col. 4: 10, 14. 2 Tim. 1: 2; 4: 11. Philem. 24. Rom. 16: 21.)

These are some of the instances of discordant spelling in the proper names of our Common English Version; and they may serve to show how desirable it is that a feature thus unpleasant and perplexing, and yet needless, should be removed. And as we have now become familiar with the Hebrew names of the Old Testament, the most suitable course would seem to be, to preserve their form throughout the Bible, except where we have corresponding English names, like Eve and Job. In the Revised New Testament this principle has been carried out; so that the Isaiah of the Old Testament, is Isaiah in the New and Nosh, Hosea, and Korah of the Old Testament, are the same in the New.

In this respect, then, while in other versions the benefit has been long enjoyed, intelligibility and consistency have now been secured in the Revised Version of God's holy and precious

THE GREAT FINANCIAL PANIC IN LONDON.

The Times furnishes full accounts of the fearful embarrassment in the money circles of mighty

IN FORMER PANICS the leading delusion has always been that the

supply of Bank notes was insufficient, and the moment this apprehension was met by a notification that the Bank might issue as many notes as Finding still a little change in her pocket, she it pleased, every one found that there were alreaand the wild alarm from that moment steadily subsided. At the present crisis no such panacea is available, and the mania of terror seems likely, therefore, to proceed unchecked. Meanwhile, however, many public interests may be seriously compromised, and it is pertinent to inquire whether the leading banks and other establishments of London and the provinces, whose position is now perfectly secure, and who vehemently shut out even the smallest applications of any of the distressed companies for momentary assistance, are not bound to reflect that up almost to the commencement of panie they encouraged these companies in their vicious course by negotiating their to mitigate the evils they have assisted in bring-ing about. The infla-tion and the panic have been of a piece, and all attempts at reason are as vain in the one case as they were in the other. If the Bank of England and the leading joint-stock banks were to unite might be in need of assistance, so as to give time for calls to be made or property to be realiare now beginning to spread among the whole community would at once be stayed. But there is apparently little reason to hope for any united action, and unhappily, therefore, there is but little that prudent people can do who see that their own standing may at length be imperilled by the rush of the insane crowd beyond contracting their

own engagements, however inherently legitimate, into the smallest possible compass.

THE PANIC INCREASES. The panic continues to increase in intensity, and this has been one of the worst days yet experienced. Consols have receded a further &, while in foreign securities the additional fall has been one or two per cent., and finance and other shares have been more unsaleable than ever. In the afternoon an impression seemed generally to prevail that the Bank of England will to-morrow put its rate up to 9 per cent, but no anthority was given for the assumption, and it is still doubted if the step will prove necessary, although it is one that just at present must be dependent on the varying circumstances of each day.

The discount demand at the Bank of England was again very active to-day, but this is partly to be attributed to the caution of other establishments. In proportion as the Bank note balances of these establishments at the Bank of England are augmented by their reluctance to employ their means, the ability of the Bank to grant discounts is, of course, increased. To-day the ten-dency to restriction has been universal, except for the most unquestionable mercantile paper, and the pressure among all persons with speculative liabilities has been extraordinarily severe. It is believed that although the present panic is not so wide spread as were some that have previously been witnessed, it exceeds in violence in its immediate sphere all former experience. THE PANIC CULMINATED

in the most important and serious stoppage ever

auneunced in the City of London. Overend, Garney & Co. (limited) were this afternoon compelled to close their doors. Their liabilities amount to about £16,000,000, of which £6,000,-000 is to depositors who hold bills as security, and £3,500,000, is to uncovered depositors. The paid-up capital is £1,500,000, the nominal capital being £5,000,000 in shares of £50 each, on which translated from the Latin Vulgate; as well as the early versions in the French, Spanish and Italian. In these versions there is a consistency in the spelling; because they all followed, with little variation, the Greek orthography. Luther's German Version is also consistent with itself.

The learned and pious William Tyndale, having translated the New Testament into English.

tion of a dividend. The breakdown has been the result of a run of speculative sales of the shares.

THE SHOCK which agitated the city of London yesterday afternoon will, before this evening closes, be felt in the remotest corners of the kingdom. The suspension of payments by such a firm as Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) is a national calamity. The reputation of the establishment has not been so great since its transformation from a private business into a Limited Liability Company as it was formerly, yet the estimation with which it was regarded may be measured by the fact that £500,000 was given in August last for the good will of the business, and that six months ago the shares in the Company were at nearly 10 premium, or, in other words, purchasers then believed the proper value of the good will to be a million more than was given tor it. The names of Over-end and Gurney were a household word. The "corner house" was one of the landmarks of the

city. Private bankers resorted to the firm with their spare capital, and either left it with them at the current rate of interest for rediscounted the bills which it was the direct business of the partnership to discount for commercial men. Possessed in this way of unlimited credit, the fortunes made by successive partners were colossal, and as one after another of them died or withdrew in the course of years, the shares and capital of the dead or outgoing partners were valued at fabulous

THE BLACK FRIDAY.

The excitement in the city yesterday, consequent upon the monetary crisis, was almost indescribable. There has probably been nothing like it within living memory. Certainly that which prevailed during the last panic of the kind, in the autumn of 1857, when the Western Bank of Scotland and four other great provincial banks stopped payment, with a great number of private firms, was not equal to the feeling of anxiety and suspense which yesterday appeared everywhere to exist. We are referring now only to the out-ofdoor symptoms and the general appearance of the streets, especially in the banking quarters of the city. From about 10 o'clock in the morning. by which time the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. had become widely known, there was a marked influx of people, far beyond the ordinary community of business men of all classes, and in Lombard street, Burchin lane, and the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, restless crowds were collected during the whole day. For some hours in the height of the day Lombard street and Birchin lane, from both of which the premises of Overend, Gurney & Co. have an entrance, were all but impassable, and the services into requisition to facilitate the traffic and main- cation. tain order. The prevailing excitement greatly Joint-Stock Bank in Clement's land had temporarily suspended payment. In Bartholomew lane, Lothbury, and Princess street, there was also an unusual degree of bustle throughout the day. Altogether, for many reasons, the occasion and the day will probably be long remembered in the city of London as the "Black Friday."

SUSPENSION OF MESSES, PETO AND BETTS. Their liabilities are about £4,000,000, of which all but about £200,000, consisting of acceptances and accounts for current supplies, are stated to be amply secured. The assets of the firm are estimated, even under existing circumstances, and after many serious sacrifices consequent on the long-continued pressure, to be nearly £5,000,000, and, as all the works for which they are under contract abroad are in a very forward state, while those with which they are connected in England have been undertaken jointly with other powerful contractors, who are in a position to ensure their steady completion, it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for the adjustment of all claims can be submitted. Every one will hope that this may be the case, for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the fame of English enterprise to all parts of the globe, while at the same time they have commanded the high personal regard of all sections of their countrymen :-9, Great George St., Westminster, May 11, 1866.

"We much regret to find ourselves under the painful necessity of allowing our acceptances to or returned, owing wholly to the disappointment of the arrangements we had made for their provision which have been defeated by the unexpected turn which has taken place in the money market within the last few days. We have considered it to be the most expedient course in the interest of all parties that for the present we should make no further payments, and await the subsidence of the financial panic now prevailing but we are enabled to state that having submitted a statement of our affairs to Mr. J. E. Coleman so lately as the 23d of last month, we then possessed a clear balance of upwards of £1,000,000, estimating our own various properties at their then depreciated value. Our position now is but slightly changed, and we have therefore only to solicit forbearance on the part of those who hold our ngagements, and we trust in a very short time to submit, through Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co., a satisfactory proposal for the adjustment and discharge of all our liabilities.

"We remain your very obedient servants,

THE APPROACHING WAR IN EUROPE. The London Times presents an alarming pic-

ture of the state of things in Continental Europe

Prussia has placed five army corps in her cenral and south-eastern provinces on a war footing, and four more in other parts of her territory, the whole amounting to 365,000 men. Reserves which may be called out at any moment—would add 210,000 to this, force; so that the Prussian army, in case of war, may be made to reach the enormous number of 575,000 men.

On the morning of the 2d inst., an order to place all the Austrian armies on a war footing was issued, and 630,000 men will soon be under arms. The levies of Italy will probably amount to 400,000 men. The minor German Powers have considerable armies. Such are the forces about to be marshalled in this strife. The wars of former times hardly bear comparison with that which threatens us. Germany had not half this number of men in the field when she fought for her national existence in 1813.

AN APPEAL TO NAPOLEON.

The improvementation of the large bones declared the same of the large bones declared to the same almost lost the ability to garden, from which a little gate led into the open and the promiting paid.

The learned and pious William Tyndale, have almost lost the ability to garden, from which a little gate led into the open and the promiting paid.

The same paid agreed by the shareholders as irretrievably to garden, from which a little gate led into the open discovered a little gate led into the open discovered and further than the promiting paid.

The learned and pious William Tyndale, have almost lost the ability to garden, from which a little gate led into the open discovered in the tassets in hat the assets in hat the seeds in the will go far to predict the original Greek, printed it in the vide them, and the will go far to printed it in the vide them pause, if he were to utter a warning strongly of the will go far to printed it in the vide them pause, if he were to utter a warning strongly of the will go far to printed it in the vide them pause, if he were to utter a warning strongly of the will go far to printed it in the vide them pause, if he were to will go far to printed it in the vide them pause, if he were to witter a warning strongly of the will go far to printed it to the original Greek, printed in the total enhanced in the will go far to predict them. On the will go far to printed it in the vide them pause, if he were to witter a warning strongly of the will prove the same to whose a manual treatment into English to will go far to printed the New Testament into English them the pause and in the limits of the general Fatherland. All reason, the limits of the general Fatherland. All reason, the limits of the general Fatherland

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

of Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL, Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

Che Christian Bisitar

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,

is a case where inaction is interference. The whole world is beginning to think that some great scheme of European change has been formed, which is to be effected by a war, and of which Austria is to be the first victim. If they are wrong, they may be set right in a day. Napoleon has only to disclaim complicity with the designs of his neighbors, and Europe will be once more tranquil; public waste and private ruin will be checked, at least for a time.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND. At this momentous crisis in the affairs of Eu-

ope, it is well that the position of the British

Government should be strictly defined. No one. indeed, will suspect that this country has been concerned, directly or indirectly, with the dis-putes which now endanger peace. The errors of two years since have not been repeated. The parties to the Treaty of Gastein have been left to keep or break it at their pleasure. The military occupants of the Duchies are free each to expel the other according as their strength may lie. Though the sympathies of this country are with aggressive war on her part, and certainly no Bris tish statesman has suggested or would encourage an attack on the Quadrilateral. So far the lesson of 1864 has been well learnt. We have lectured nobody, we have given much less advice than usual; there has been no appeal to treaties which we do not intend to support, no hints of assistance which are afterwards to be retracted or explained away. Lord Clarendon could, therefore, last evening have met the questions of an Opposition Peer with entire equanimity. His answer was simple, and, as far as British interests and credit are concerned, satisfactory. Lord Cadogan, after some prefatory remarks, asked whether Her Majesty's Government had made an offer of mediation, either alone or in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, to the Court of Austria, Prussia, or Italy, with a view of assisting the Governments of those coun tries in arriving at a pacific settlement of the questions at issue between them. The answer of Lord Clarendon was in the negative. He said that if there had been the least reason to suppose that the good offices of the Government would have been accepted, they would have been freely offered and conscientiously employed "But, my lords," said the Foreign Secretary significantly, "we have stood alone, and alone we could do nothing against the determination that war is the most effective means—the only effective means of accomplishing an ambitious policy." Lord Clarendon went on to say that war is not only actually declared, but more than a million of men are now armed and prepared for the conflict. Europe is menaced with a war for which there is of an additional body of policemen were brought no casus belli, and for which there is no justifiever them, and cease to commend

THE WAR SIGNALS.

Every day now brings its new rumors of war. The whole Prussian army is mobilized, and great masses of troops are massed along the frontier. Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise. One conscription after another sweeps, away the youth of different races and languages. through her wide domains. Volunteers are of-fering themselves in the best affected provinces, and the Imperial House is seeking to content the Hungarian Diet, the representative of the most powerful and long the most tanhent or its seates.
The passes of the Tyrol are closed, traffic is stopped on railways, and in the Quadrilateral a part of the country has been flooded by to bein at

As for Italy, it is enough to say that the whole nation is panting for war. The Government will have as many soldiers as it can arm and feedfor this people, once so idle and indifferent, and thought to lack all military qualities, can hardly be restrained from rushing into a conflict without counting the chances of success. The King of Italy is about to leave the capital for Placenza to take command of his army, and Garibaldi will be immediately in the field, ready for any bold act that may be necessary to precipitate a struggle s The middle States of Germany are mustering and concentrating their forces, as if they anticipated that war could not last a week in their neighborhood without drawing them into it. Such is the state of Europe, which we, though not without domestic troubles, look out upon with a sense of security from this narrow sanctuary. When people feel that they are absolutely powerless, they cannot help becoming somewhat indifferent. This is so even with personal dangers; the instinct of self-preservation is said to be deadened by the conviction that all effort is useless We, as a nation, may now feel this calmness of despair with regard to the antagonists in this fatal strite. It must be plain to every one that offers of medi-ation, or even advice, will be wholly out of place. What, indeed, can England say? What can these nations be told that they do not know? What more effective discussion of the points at ssue between them can be accomplished by our

help than they have already? THE DESIGNS CHERISHED. The objects of Italy are, of course, plain to all

the world. The Italians desire the completion of their territory, and it is a legitimate political pur-pose, although never will a perfected nationality have been paid for at a heavier price. As to the Germans, it passes understanding that princes and statesmen should plan such a war, or that the people should allow them to engage in it. If we look to the past history of Europe, to the ne-torious ambition of the French people, headed by a Napoleon, and to the opportunities which a fra-tricidal German war would bring forth, it is im-possible not to come to the conclusion that the truggle between Prussia and Austria will proba bly-nay, almost certainly-be followed by a loss of German territory. In comparison with this, what are the petty questions which the Bundagitates? All that can be gained by any one German Power must be gained at the expense of another. Count Bismark doubtless cares little for Germany. The object of his patriotic worship is Prussia. If he can annex any Province or patch of territory that belongs to another German ruler, he will be as much satisfied as if it were wholly foreign ground. It is even possible that he might be willing to aggrandize his native monarchy, though he had to purchase this advantage by transferring a portion of the national soil to a foreign master. But the forty millions of the German race cannot have any such feeling. To them the question of their internal demarca-tions must be of much less consequence than the national frontier. One can hardly imagine how even a Prussian aristocrat and official can believe it more glorious to incorporate the Duchies in his master's private dominions than to maintain the limits of the general Fatherland. All reason,