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ed on application. Fredericton, Oct. 7th, 1865.

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

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

 Accumulated Fund
 480,000

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 connexions and to the liberality of its dealings.

L. The Premiums are equitably graduated. The Profits are distributed with a due regard to the claims of all classes of Palver, beddere.

Policy-holders.

The last declaration of Bonus was made 20th January, 1864, which is the close of the Company's financial year, when a Bonus at the rate of one and a half per cent. on the sums assured was declared for the past year. In place of the surplus being annually divided, the profits will in future be accordingly and allocated quinquennially. ture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date o their issue, but the Bonuses do not vest until they have been five years in exisnuses do not vest until they have been hive yours tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information mabe learned from the Agent, inly 13.—wpv ly Custom House Building.

GEORGE THOMAS, Commission Merchant and Ship Broker.

Water Street, St. John, N. B. Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE $FIRE\ AND\ LIFE$

INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested . . . £8,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-holders of the Company are personally responsible for all Policies issued.

EDWARD ALLISON, THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

ings, Liverpool. In 18, Liverpool.

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

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following

highly satisfactory results were shown:— FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,854 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of their research of the last ten years. of business during the last ten years. Thus:—
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums £48,764 17 0 £1,880 9 1 95,650 9 11 2,627 4 7 181,504 10 6 5,828 5 10 8,850 3 11 12,854 8 4

The remarkable increase in the business of the last four years is mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

the premiums paid.

PEKCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

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

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick Princess-street, Princess-street,
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Insurance against Accidents,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IS MADE BY THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

(The Pioneer and only reliable Company of the kind on 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{ annum.} \\ 1,000 \\ \text{ " 5 00 }\ \text{ " 5 00 }\ \text{ " 7 50 }\ \text{ " 7 50 }\ \text{ " 10 00 }\ \text{ " 10

Extra prem. required for Special Risks. Every person ought to be Insured !- None are free

Every person ought to be Insured!—None are free from liability to Accident!!

Over one hundred 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 sum 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.—v6m

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. CAPITAL, - - \$5,000,000.

Christian Visitor:

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

New Series, Vol. IV., No. 20. Whole No. 176.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE FIRST RING OF THE NEW BELL IN THE GER-MAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Hail, Germain Street Church! thy top-stone's Thy pinnacles are crown'd, Thy pealing bell is hung! Be thou my theme, though other themes abound ; Let other themes by other bards be sung.

Thy site is known by some now living, When in an upper room Some Christians met to prav, A half a century back, to God, and praise; -T'was thus in days of yore, they say.

And then a house they reared to God; Humble and unassuming, They uttered forth His praise, And now are gone to their communion With their lov'd Saviour in the skies.

But see how God has blessed this means, And many have been born here; Its branches have shot out: Just like a fragrant vine it bore, And cast its branches all about.

That house hath gone into decay, And many then its founders Have joined the Church above; And their children raised a nobler, To praise the God their fathers loved.

Thus in the future may it ever be A temple sacred to God; Its members grow in love-A Church prepared below for its abode, To join the Church in Heaven above.

So may the future sea-boy say, As to his home returning, There he learnt a Saviour, And heard his praise resounding, And now return to seek his favour.

And so this bell shall toll the last,-Our requiem when departed— Call us to former dust, And we raised to our glorious Head, With all who in our Saviour trust.

For the Christian Visitor.

WESTMORLAND CORRESPONDENCE. DEAR SIR—The minds of the people of New

political movements. A Government that a short time ago, and immediately after a general election, came into power, maintained by a large majority of the House of Assembly, and while retaining a handsome majority there, has been compelled to resign and retire. A Government that cannot command a majority in the Lower House, and one member of which is not in the Legislature at all, apparently afraid to tempt its fate by an appeal to the people, has for nearly a

anomalous state, and it is high time for the people to awake to a consideration of the entire of the control of invaded, and the principles of their constitution been violated, the vindication of those rights and the restoration of those principles, should sink all other questions-for civil liberty is of more importance to them than anything else, their religion excepted, and without civil liberty, that is not

from the negation of civil and religious freedom than the Baptist, and no denomination understands and values civil and religious liberty more than it does. Whilst Baptists, as a people, have always held themselves above mere party strife, they yet look with a jealous eye to the least encroachment on the freedom of the country of which they are citizens. In the long contest for Responsible Government in these Provinces, they held no doubtful place; they did not desire it because it gave them political power, but because it was in accordance with their own ideas of constitutional freedom. I feel that they are not now disinterested observers of what is transpiring in

no doubt, that the issuing of a writ for a general

ment was formed, and at the meeting of the Legislature supported by an overwhelming ma-

After the election and meeting of the Legislature, the Governor went to England, entertaining, it is supposed, a very strong opinion against Confederation. What took place while he was there, we cannot tell; it is evident that "a change came over the spirit of his dream." His instructions from the Home Government, no doubt, were to use all his influence to coerce New Brunswick into a union. This is the reasonable inference from his own admissions in his communication in the last Royal Gazette. We also conclude, from the same document, that he intended to consummate this union without any regard to the wishes of the people of New Brunswick. About this, let him speak for himself. He says: "He was desirous for the passage of a great mea-"He was desirous for the passage of a great measure, the speedy accomplishment of which he foresaw to be inevitable, should, if possible, be accomplished without the excitement of a general election." Now the people had, in declaring against the Quebec Scheme, incidentally declared against any union; and we know that without another general election, their desire in this respect could not be ascertained. That union, then, which he foresaw was inevitable, must have been made so by some other power than that of the people. Again he says: "This is no petty local question. It is one affecting great Imperial interests, and the future destiny of millions of

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

clude he did not foresee one month ago. was in "communication with the Opposition," alone.

the people. For his answer to the Address of cy with the serving class of the house. the Legislative Council, the Governor was not re- Johanna knew her position, possessed a correct, fice." To clear themselves of this responsibility, her. the Council had to resign. This the Governor knew was their only alternative.

The result of all this planning, designing, and The ordinary business of the country has been time. indefinitely postponed. A provisional Government has been formed, and men without seats or ed from Warsaw-a man in every respect worthy constituencies are filling the departmental offices, and receiving the salaries of those offices. The | a gay life entered the manor-house, which was Governor has placed himself in the hands of a now seldom destitute of visitors. But Johanna's set of men who have not the confidence of any detective glance soon discriminated two quite one, so far as can be known-men who, judging different classes of guests, as well as very adverse from what we see, dare not appeal to the people. For nearly a month the Province has been virtue each. Were they German landowners or Prusally without a Government, and one of the departmental offices has been held by a man re- them most politely and complaisantly; the table cently rejected by one of the largest constituencies of the Province.

Is this a violation, or is it not a violation, of the constitution? Strip it of all technical terms draw before the dinner was ended. The count and all special pleading, and the inevitable con- always conducted his guests himself even to the clusion must be that it is a gross violation of the door; but when he returned to the room, Johan-

Will the people countenance this violation of sponsible Government strangled in this peo-Before this great question all others ple is dearer to them than any other thing. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Westmorland, May 4th, 1866.

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO THE LIGHT.

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

(Continued.)

At a little distance stood the splendid stone manor-house, on a slight eminence, around which a broad water-moat seemed to extend a long distance. A double landing place and drawbridge led to the lofty entrance. Stepping out of the carriage, which drew up at the landing place, her heart beating perceptibly, Johanna followed a servant who had taken charge of her trunk. A young, good-looking woman conducted her to her room, an apartment furnished with everything needful, or indeed desirable. Johanna inquired if she could be introduced to the lady of the

"The countess has already been apprised of your arrival, Miss," replied the girl, "and when you have dressed, during which my services are at your disposal, I will announce you.'

Johanna declined her assistance, since she was accustomed to dress herself, a remark which the servant received with a surprised smile, and then

Johanna now opened her little trunk, and sighing, took out another dress, but which was quite as plain as that which she had on.

"O dear," said she half aloud, "I seem to have come into a distinguished, stiff family; how will be prepared, with my simple wardrobe and manners; yet these are of small consequence to the faithful discharge of duty."

Her toilet was soon ended, and the servant entering directly afterwards, she was informed that he countess would speak with her.

With a palpitating heart, she followed the girl through several very rich rooms. A servant waited her in an ante-room, who conducted her to an elegantly decorated cabinet. Here the countess received her, who rose from a sofa at her entrance. She was a tall, stately lady, of great beauty and imposing size. She wore a blue silk dress, and over this a Polish jacket of dark red velvet, trimmed with rich fur. Dark, rich locks fell down on her shoulders. Near her stood a beautiful child of ten years, whose attire corresponded with the mother's. The courtess, throwing a long inquisitive glance upon Johanna, said, in elegant, pure French:

"I welcome you to my house, Miss; and introduce to you here my daughter, whose tuition you are to superintend."

the countess, who, after a plan of instruction had been agreed upon, and the regulation of the house made known to Johanna, also that Emily, the young servant, was wholly at her disposal, signified the latter's withdrawal—the two separating mutually pleased with this first interview.

with a cheerful vigor. She soon found in Eulalia a highly gifted child, yet was assured of no little difficulty in the judicious management of an imperious self-will, an inheritance from her mother,

a neat supper in her room, recalled her; for the salvation unto his people, by the remission of Take the Governor's own admission that he countess and Eulalia took their evening meal their sins;" we find the object brought at the last was most pitiable.

of the parties, and "without the excitement of a now was, yet Johanna often regretted the depri- mission of their sins." general election," and it shows that as for the vation of all social and congenial intercourse. consent of the people, he considered it of but lit- Company seldom came to the manor-house, and tle importance. How he supposed a majority of when it did, they were gentlemen who had confithe House were to be corrupted into a base vio- dential, earnest conferences with the countess; or the beautiful, Scriptural expression, "his manilation of their pledges to the people, we cannot ladies of the highest nobility, who looked down festation to Israel. with contempt upon the governess, as upon a paid Although Governor Gordon was not responsi- servant, and Johanna breathed free again when | ticed, are specimens of improvements in the ble to the people of New Brunswick, his County the dinner was ended, and she was permitted to translation in one chapter only, at the commencewas, and so were the supporters of that Council return to her solitary room. Emily, who had in the House. When the union was accomplish- conceived a great affection for the young teacher, ed, he could retire to Trinidad. They would have often chatted good-naturedly to her; but such to go back, and at some time or in some way, conversation could be small entertainment for a mense labor and expense that the revision of the face an outraged people, or forever retire rinto cultivated, accomplished mind, and although entire New Testament has cost. Surely, then, we private life; at least those of them who, as are friendly to the girl, she was very cautious of a should not withhold from it a just appreciation. ward for their treachery, did not get some place familiar intercourse with her, for the most impruunder the new Government, out of the reach of dent thing a governess can be guilty of is intima-

sponsible, but his constitutional advisers were. noble pride, and therefore preferred rather to re-This he admits when he says, "Ministers are main alone than to crowd herself into the circles responsible for his acts so long as they hold of- above her, or resort to those which were beneath

The only social pleasure which she sometimes had, were letters from her dear teacher, the former Miss Tempelhof, or from Hedwig, who still scheming is, a Government representing the well remained at the institution. The first were full understood wishes of the people, supported by a of tender consolations and teachings, the others majority in the House of Assembly, that could of jocose remarks and pleasing narrations of every not be bought, bribed, or corrupted, has, by the little incident in the school-both kinds of letact of the Governor, been compelled to resign. ters always refreshing the recipient for a long

At the beginning of August, the count returnof the beautiful, accomplished wife. With him sociality and entertainment on the occasion of don with the late Chancellor. They lived in the sian officers, the count and countess received was spread with the choicest viands, sprightly discourse and happy jests seasoned the repast. and the countess never suffered Johanna to withna frequently observed a bitter, scornful smile to play around his mouth.

On the contrary, were the visitors Polish notheir civil rights? Will they kiss the hand that bles, there was plain and frugal eating and drinkhas placed the knife at the throat of the charter ing, and serious conferences carried on, mostly in of their liberties? Will they consent to see Re- the Polish language. Even before the ropal was or if it was evening, to deliver her to Kathinda, her nurse, who should put her to bed; intimations which also sent Johanna to her room. The company remained long afterwards, yet no loud, lively discourse was heard from the closed apartment, only a low murmuring, over which old, true servants kept awake in the ante-room.

Eulalia was always very indignant after such a banishment. On one of these occasions she said "I am very angry with you, Miss, that on your

account I must always leave the company so "Why on my account, Eulalia?"

"Because my parents and relatives cannot talk before you, for you are a German, and also our enemy; but I could and would like to hear all, for I am a Pole, and will, when I am large, marry my cousin Casimir, and with him help free our beautiful Poland." Johanna was mortally frightened at the words

"Eulalia," said she, while she pressed her tenderly to herself; "I am not your enemy, but one

of your best friends, and as such I entreat you never again to speak to any one of such things. You might thereby bring father and mother, and all whom you love, to disaster and ruin." Eulalia turned pale, and as she was intelligent

beyond her years, entreated her governess to communicate her indiscretion to no one, not even

Johanna, assuring her of her secrecy, added, We will both be silent, and never again speak of such affairs to each other." This little circumstance seemed to increase

Eulalia's affection for her governess, who, in turn, treated the child with more tender, careful love, as a being over whose head hung a sharp sword by a slender thread; for Johanna's presentiments, that prepared her for some menacing peril, grew, by the child's intimations, to a certainty. Emily had also hinted at the same subject by isolated remarks, which Johanna always seriously repelled, observing to her that it was not her task to penetrate into the secrets of the family. (To be Continued.)

> For the Christian Visitor. LETTERS ON REVISION.

LETTER V. IMPROVED RENDERINGS,

In my last I noticed some twelve improved readings of the Revised New Testament, in Luke i. 1-55. Let us now notice improvements in the remainder of the chapter.

Ver. 63. Instead of " he asked for a writing table," by which would now be understood, a table to lay his paper on while he was writing; " asking for a writing-tablet, he wrote," etc. In the Johanna bowed, and with her deep, full voice wax, or other substance, with which this " writexpressed the resolution to devote her energies ing-tablet" was coated, "he wrote," with his and talents wholly to her pupil. The words as sharp-pointed, bodkin-like instrument, called a well as delivery of the French seemed to satisfy stylus, "His name is John." For the awkward they marvelled all;" they all wondered."

Ver. 66. For the rendering, "What manner of child shall this be!" we find the exact and accurate expression of the Greek, " What then will this child be !" The wonder was not, "What kind of a child will this be!" but, " What supe-The next day Johanna entered upon her duties rior, wonderful man will he become !"

Ver. 68. Instead of " Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed his people;" the blessing is for a specified thing, expressed in the beautiful phraseology of the origiwho, descending from a Polish royal family, pos- nal, "Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel,

Ver. 71. For the loose rendering, & That we

Old Series,

(Vol. XIX., No. 20.

sive words: " to show mercy to our fathers."

and expressed as in the original text, a in order and wished to accomplish his purpose by a union | Independent and free from anxiety as her life | to give knowledge of salvation to his people in re-

Ver. 80. For the obsolete "waxed strong in | antiquated "his shewing unto Israel;" we find

These twenty-four instances, which I have noment of the Gospel by Luke; and they may serve to give a faint idea of the thorough manner in which this work has been done, and the im-

STUDY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A Scottish clergyman, at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Literary Institution, made the following remarks to stimulate young men to high aims and resolute purposes in study:

There is not a young man who may not by carnest application and diligent endeavour, rise to a position of eminence. There died, not long ince, one of the greatest men of the day, Lord Chancellor Campbell, the son of a poor parish minister in Cuper-Fife, who began by ekeing out a scanty living as a reporter in London. His son, the present Lord Campbell, has a seat in the House of Lords, I will relate you a story in connection with the late Lord Campbell, and one which I do not know to have ever been made public before, but for the truth of which I can vouch, as I have it from the most reliable authority. The parish contiguous to Cuper Fife had for its minister a Mr. Wilkie, whose son was ambitious of becoming a painter, and went to Lonsame lodgings, and it so happened that Campbell, on coming home one evening, found his friend Wilkie in very low spirits. On the reason for this being asked, he was told by Wilkie that his physician had decided that, unless he could go to Rome, his life must be despaired of, and he had not the means so to do. To the credit of Campbell, he gave his friend Wilkie his first earnwent to Rome, and returned the first painter of the day. I am not, however, going to hold up to you the mere advantages of learning as an incitement to its prosecution. We have a nobler argument than that. There is a pleasure in being possessed of a cultivated mind—in being enabled to preach to you those hard, utilities enabled which are so fashionable now-a-days. To achieve distinction we must have our whole hearts in our work. I think it is the unfortunate Chatterton who says that "ambition will achieve any thing." Capacity will do anything. He who is determined to make for himself a name in the world or even to raise himself to a respectable position in life, and gain the esteem of his neighbours, must go to work with his whole heart.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR MISCELLANY. Her Majesty has written a graceful autograph letter to Mr. Peabody, acknowledging his unparalleled generosity to the poor of London, and stating that she gladly would have conferred upon him a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Bath if he would have accepted either honour. The gift, during a man's life-time, of a quarter of a million of money for a charitable purpose is entirely without historical precedent; and, indeed, except when Rome was at the climax of its glory, and practors and proconsuls accumulated enormous weath by their robbery of vanquished provinces, no state of society has hitherto existed where such a gift would have been possible. Mr. Peabody, although a London merchant, is a citizen of the United States; and his gift has special significance as showing the tendency of the best among the Americans to remember their English birth. If we could analyze the motives by which Mr. Peabody was actuated, there might, perhaps, be discovered among them a desire to write the name of an American upon the social history of England, and especially upon the archives of England's metropolis. If this be the case the ambition is not ignoble; and if Mr. Peabody's munificent institution is wisely administered, his name will be remembered as long as that of the city of London itself, which will probably be enough to satisfy any man.

Mr. Peabody has sent the following reply to the Queen's letter through Earl Russell, dated

MADAME-I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting, by the hands of Earl Russell, on the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention, of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and angment the comforts of the poor of

I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where under your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness, and enjoyed so many

Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your letter conveys to me, of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her

The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most precions heirloom that I can leave in the land of iny birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom toward a citizen of the United States.

Austria and Prussia continue prepared for war, but do not fight. The "Principalities' local question. It is one affecting great Imperial interests, and the future destiny of millions of Her Majesty's subjects; and His Excellency could never have consented to treat it as though its principal importance were derived from the effect it might produce on the contests of local factions, whose struggles are unheeded, and whose existence is unknown, beyond the limits of the

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

Torner of Prince William and Church Streets SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL,

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

The Christian Visitar Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family, It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, Religious and Secular.

A SAD END .- " A Sad End" is the appropri-

was respectably connected, his three brothers be-Ver. 72. Instead of the interpolated "To per- ing respectively major, captain, and surgeon in the greater part of that time he had spent either Ver. 77. Instead of "To give knowledge of in gaols or lunatic asylums. Thousands of pounds had been spent to reclaim him, but all in vain,

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, April 24 .-To the President and Secretary of State of the United States: "Gentlemen,-I congratulate spirit;" " became strong in spirit." And for the you on the completion of the telegraph line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States and Great Britain in the bonds of peace and progression."
(Signed) A. E. Kennedy, Governor of V. I.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 26. To Governor A. E. Kennedy, Vancouver's Island :- " We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signa lized, may be continued until it shall speedily be united to the continents wide open to a common and complete civilization.'

ANDREW JOHNSON. (Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.—An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on Sunday, April 15th. The Emperor Alexander was entering his carriage to take his usual drive, when an unknown individual fired a pistol at him. The ball providentially missed its aim. The police are investigating the matter.

Mr. Spurgeon has become a teetoller, wishing to benefit others by his example. A few weeks ago the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel took the same step. Here is Mr. Spurgeon's good health, and his family, and may they live long and

THE FRIENDS OF MY YOUTH .- Twelve years had passed away, and I had sojourned in different climes, and suffered many of the ills as well as enjoyed many of the blessings of life, when an unexpected event rendered it necessary for me to re-visit, for a few days, the place where several of my vouthful years were passed. As I approached the place my heart beat high with inticipation and with fear. During the twelve years of my absence I had not once heard from friends who were near and dear to my heart; and who of them might be alive, or who of them be dead, I could not tell. But time passed; the ings to enable him to go to Rome. Young Wilkie | carriage rolled on, and I stood in the presence and er been forgotten, and whose memory had been fondly cherished during the years of my absence. Time had passed his hand over the countenance of both, and we were greatly changed; yet the recognition was mutual. I hastened to inquire of all my former friends and associates, remained. Twelve years before, like me, they were in the heyday of youth, with prospects as fair as a summer's unclouded morn. But they were gone, and even memory could scarce tell how or when they

> All however were not in the grave. Some yet live, and live to evince the seductive and destroving nature of ardent spirits; live as a curse upon society, and a blot upon humanity. They are living; and living too, as sad memorials of the truth, that neither the brightest prospects, the greatest talent, and the possession of every charm, are any security against the approach of disgrace and ruin, unless indeed the mind be strongly fortified by the principles of virtue deeply implanted. Of fifteen young men, and some of them too with fairest prospects, with whom I associated in 18-, all but one are now, in 1833, drunkards, sots, vagabonds. And that one, even, is a monument of the blessed nature of the Temperance Reform; for had not that have found him, poor prodigal as he was, a vagabond he most probably would have been at this very day. But there was one, over whose untimely disgrace and ruin, I could not but weep, for he was once a youth of far more than ordinary promise. His mind was of the first order, and his person was beauty and symmetry itself. Twelve years since, and I used to delight to lay the treasures of science before his marly mind; and my anticipations of his future usefulness were most fervid. But although the flower was so beautiful, there is no fruit, save the grapes of Sodom, and the clusters of Gomorrah. He is a son, and wanders from state to state, and from city to city, performing the most menial services, and rioting in the grossest indul-

And there is no secret in all this. There has been no hidden enchantment, to which is to be imputed all this ruin. No, the Temperance Reform has made all plain. The way of ruin lies fully exposed, and bared to all who wish to look upon it. Temperate drinking, and the influence of Temperate drinkers, has caused all this ruin of intellect, all this devolution of prospect. The father of this young man was a temperate drinker; and I mean no disrespect to his memory, for he was a friend of mine when I say, he strongly urged the necessity, the utility, and the innecency, of the temperate use of ardent spirits. And today he sleeps in an early grave, a victim to his pernicious sentiments; and his son, the intelligent, the talented son, is on the very verge of the tomb, unhonoured and unlamented. O, what a blessing to parents of the present generation, is the Temperance Reform! They can reflect, "My child will not be a drunkard."

CHINA.—ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS. -A Roman Catholic cathedral is being built in China, three hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty wide, with a spire that will make it the most conspicuous object in the imperial city. The Catholic missions commenced in China about three hundred years ago, and have made constant progress in spite of frequent and cruel persecutions, in which there have been hundreds of martyrs. There are now, according to some estimates, not far from three millions of Roman Catholics in China. There is a Chinese Catholic church, with a Chinese priest, in San Francisco, Cal.

An interesting event is likely to happen shortly to Mrs. General Tom Thumb. The place selected for the - is Clifton-Super-Bristol, renowned for its fruitfulness.

The United States Treasury Department has received through the U. S. Consul at Birmingham, England, \$4500 in gold, which was subscri bed by the citizens of that place for the benefit of the freed race of this country.

Father Ignatius has completed his purchase of Liantony Abbey in Wales.

C. W. WELDON,
Agent for New Brunswick.

Bt. John, March 8, 1866. Insurances effected at the lowest rates.

Brunswick are at present agitated by important

month ruled the Province. The polity of New Brunswick is truly in an

No class or denomination has suffered more

our political state. What is our present political position? A party which for one whole month obstructed the business of the country, well knowing that the Government they were opposing had the confidence of the people, and a large majority in the House, even after Wilmot, Wetmore, Desbrisay, and Gilbert had deserted the people that elected them, because they were not appointed to offices of emolument, now hole the reins of government, and, frightened at its own temerity, dares not dissolve the House and face the people, feeling,

election would be signing its own death warrant. Has Responsible Government been violated? Stripping it of all technical terms, Responsible Government means that a people must be governed according to their own well understood wishes. as expressed at the polls. At the last election, the people expressed themselves in the most emphatic manner against the Quebec Scheme. The supporters of that scheme had to bow in humble submission to the popular will. A new Govern-

Province." If, when he referred to those "local hours and daily exercise with Eulalia, the latter factions," he meant the two parties in our House repaired to her mother, who conversed with her should be saved from our enemies;" we find the late heading of a report of an inquest at Ipswich of Assembly—and there can be doubt that that as with a grown up daughter, when Johanna could exact expression of the Greek, "salvation from on the body of John Paske, aged thirty-nine. He is the case—he most unequivocally declares that employ her time as she liked. She busied herself the people are not worth consulting in the mat- with music, reading, and what was always her fater, for one of these parties represents the wishes vorite occupation, with drawing. She often car form the mercy promised to our fathers;" we find the army. He himself was formerly heutenant of the majority of the people. It is true he now admits that the question must be left to the people and old beeches rustling around, lost the Hebraistic Greek of the original faithfully rendered into English in these brief and expression was belief and expression to the people. It is true he now ried her drawing apparatus in the garden, and the Hebraistic Greek of the original faithfully rendered into English in these brief and expression to the people. It is true he now ried her drawing apparatus in the garden, and the Hebraistic Greek of the original faithfully rendered into English in these brief and expression to the people. ple, but this conclusion has been forced upon herself in her fantastical images, till the darkness him by circumstances which every one must con- or her careful Emily, who meantime had prepared