

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising

GEORGE THOMAS,

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

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY ! Fund paid up and invested £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg. Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg. Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 " Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 285,248 " Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 "

AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

L Lonibard stream of the Lonion Board.—SANUEL BAKER, Esq. Chairman of the Lonion Board.—SANUEL BAKER, Esq. Chairman in Lizerpool.—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. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Years.	No. o	of Policies.	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1
1848	A REAL PROPERTY	98 190	95,650 9 11	2,621 1
1850	i interes	422	181,504 10 6	5,828 5 10
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1856	in the	708	297,560 16 8 387,752 6 8	12,854 8 4
1858		832	001,104 0 0	of the last fou

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

annum on the sums assured as a series of the premiums paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of the fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire All descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and fair rates, and

Opposite Judge Bitchie's Building.

Feb. 15. 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 ac-eident resulting in disability, by payment of annual ordi-



LITTLE MINNIE.

The joys and hopes thy parents knew, Dear Minnic, since God gave thee birth,

When heat and wind sweep o'er the earth.

The fondest thoughts and hopes are fled.

Have vanished like the morning dew,

And now with breathless silence wait

In anguish 'round the dying bed

Of the dear babe, of wh in so late

The fatal hour at last has come-

To Christ above, to be at home :

The spirit's gone, the soul has fled

The body numbered with the dead.

Parents may dry their falling tears-

Let humble faith lift up her eye

Above the earth and starry sky.

Above this vale of hopes and fears,

There see your smiling infant dressed, In dazzling robes of glory bright, And safely with dear Jesus blessed

Behold that sweetly smiling face !

Upper Gagetown.

Translated

him.

It wears no sign of anguish now ;

In Jesus' arms, through boundless grace,

It has a crown of glory too. G. W. Cox.

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO

THE LIGHT.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER X.

Through the quiet, through the quiet, In the heart's Sabbath quiet, Tinkle now in merry chime, Yoices of the olden time.

Johanna now communicated the tidings of her

prosperity to her former dear teacher, soon after

receiving a reply, in which she was informed that

the director of the institution in which Johanna

ess, which intelligence must be sought of the

director, as nothing further had been disclosed by

This information concerning the baroness, who

had always manifested so much aversion to her,

was the occasion of no small surprise and per-

plexity to Johanna, whose first impulse was to

give the subject no further attention. Yet she

cherished no more of her former revenge and

malevolence towards this relative; and as the

matter gave her considerable uneasiness, she

finally wrote to the director. The latter returned

the prompt reply that her aunt was very sick, and

Johanna consulted the affair with her friends,

urgently wished to see her before her death.

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

In the pure realms of heavenly light.

Christian Distant

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

lady to the manor-house. The same person now For the Christian Visitor. admitted her who had attended her thither eleven roof reared itself over her, under which she had

spent such cold, cheerless days. She stood in the room before her cousins. The familiar apartment looked still as formerly; the same carpet lay npon the floor, only that it was faded and threadbare ; the same book-case stood in the corner, and Johanna thought she recognized the book which Frederic had once maliciously flung at her head.

The young women advanced towards her coldly and tormally.

Betty was very tall and gaunt, and had a pale, harsh countenance, which looked still more sullen in her black mourning apparel and false headdress.

Fanny was very pretty, blooming and fresh, with blue eyes and luxuriant flaxen ringletsdressed also in black, neatly and tastefully. But the beauty of the girl could not obliterate the bad impression which her haughty, pert demeanor produced.

Saluting each other mutually as strangers, the three exchanged commonplace remarks about the

journey, the weather, &c., Johanna being invariably addressed as Miss Horst. Finally, Johanna asked, " How is the baroness

Can I see her ?"

" I think not to-day," replied Betty ; " mamma s very sick."

"Yet I request you to say to her that I am here," replied Johanna. At this remark Fanny tossed her head in sur-

prise, glancing at her with a scornful, supercilious look, while Betty said coldly: "Mamma does not allow herself to be disturbed."

The two girls thought to deter Johanna by this constrained, imperious demeanor, but they were mistaken ; she was no longer the poor, forsaken orphan, the timid child that they had oppressed and maltreated; she was a calm, reliant young woman, who had not made this long journey to be sent back without accomplishing her object. Laying aside her gloves and hat, she very composedly remarked that she would go into the ante-room and ask Babet to announce was educated had inquired after her, in order to convey to her intelligence of her aunt, the baronher to the baroness.

about unheard of impudence.

The baroness was awake, and would see Miss Johanna, who repaired at once to her chamberthat well known room to which she used to be

admitted only to be scolded or punished. She gently opened the door and entered. deep silence prevailed, and an impure, thick air increased the disagreeableness of the sick apartment. Approaching the bed, she drew back the curtains and bent over the pillow. There lay facing her the familiar features, with the harsh, implacable look, and piercing glance, only that suffering had rendered the repulsive countenance still more morose and angular. Johanna suppressed a momentary aversion, and softly asked-"How do you do, dear aunt ?"

This meeting is called for the purpose of receiving Johanna closed the tense eyelids, then the a response, and for the purpose, as I understand much injured niece knelt down and prayed ferit, to raise money to assist these men. In all years before-Mistress Thomas's countenance ex- vently for that implacable woman, whom she had parts of the United States, from every village, pressive of no joy at the unusual visit; the same roof reared itself over her, under which she had been alleviated by no expressions of endearment from every hamlet, the sons of your race are responding to the call. As soldiers, they are risking their lives in the attempt which, I believe, r regret. will be a success, to plant the green flag upon the

After the funeral ceremonies, which were conducted with little demonstration of grief, Johanna left her cousins. They parted with cold civilities, and never saw each other afterwards.

On her return she paid a last visit to the school in which she had spent her youth. She still found the old teachers, but looked in vain for the familiar faces of her former companions. She now fulfilled the promise once given in childhood. Purchasing in the city a plain slab of white marble, upon which she had the single word, 'Helen' engraved, she had this memorial of her affection set above the crumbling remains of her cherished

not yet ceased to flow.

(To be Concluded.)

FROM OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENT. Sr. Louis, June 6th, 1866.

NIGHT-GREAT ENTHUSIAM-A NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE.

Last evening, as previously announced, there was a grand gathering of the Fenian Brotherhood at the Court house. Every available standing place was occupied ; the highest gallery in the dome being crowded with attentive listeners. There was also quite a number of ladies present, who seemed deeply interested in the proceedings. Shortly after the speaking commenced, a body of armed Fenians marched into the building, bearing several flags, with Irish mottoes and emblems emblazoned thereon, and accompanied by a band,

playing " St. Patrick's Day." After repeated calls, Judge Dailey came for-ward, and was greeted with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF JUDGE S. J. DAILEY.

My friends, you have not met here for the purpose of hearing speeches. There are no words, burning though they be, that can fall from the lips of man to tell of the wrongs of Ireland. No The disconcerted girls muttered something unprejudiced reade. of history, no lover of liberty, but what knows the history of that unhappy country ; but what knows that for seven hundred years the Government of England has oppressed the people wrongfully and cruelly as the negroes were never oppressed in this country. In 1668, the English Parliament went so far as to declare that they would extirpate the whole Irish nation. They drove the sons of that country into every army of Europe, and wherever the soldiers of England came was found the arnis of some Irishman ready to strike deep. (Great applause.)

EXCITING APPEAL TO AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

land, raised by themselves; and with your assist-In this country, my friends, in the war of the ance, they will drive every Englishman from that revolution, Irishmen were among the first who little Island that is too small to hold them. responded to the call of liberty, were as promi-nent as any in the war; and in Ireland, when England called to reinforce her forces, they refused to go. In this country, Irishmen have been foremost in every war that has occurred. They ask now that Americans will respond in sympathy to " their " call, and I know that when they do demand it of the American people, that our American people will respond to them, and will ride down all attempts on the part of the Government to prevent them. This is a Government of the popular voice ; and while I believe in respecting the neutrality that this country is bound to assume, yet I cannot but think, that should the United States troops come in contact with the Irishmen and Fenians now flocking to the lakes, there will be but few bullets in their guns. (Applause.) My friends, the flag you have just brought in to this crowded meeting, bears upon it the por-trait of one who raised his sword in behalf of American liberty on this continent, and who was denominated and styled by that English power a traitor to his nation. (Applause.) That flag bears the imprint of that immortal hero, Washington; and yonder flag bears the portrait of that co-patriot and lover of liberty in the Green Isle, Emmet, who tried to do for his country what Washington did for this country. Who does not feel that there are men springing up all around us that will make a history for this race and for themselves, and who will redeem from English blood the flag that they have crushed in Ireland ! (Applause.) Who among this great assemblage of people does not feel his heart beat in unison with those gallant men that are risking everything upon the soil of Canada tonight ? Who does 'not feel his heart beat and his blood rise in determination when he thinks that perhaps at Fort Frie some of these gallant men are being shot down by British dogs, because they love their country f (Cheers.) Let every man and every woman who can inspire the heart of a man, and let every one of you feel to-night that the time and the hour has come ; right or wrong, your brothers are now in the field, and Ireland will never submit. (Never, never, and cheers.) All they want is aid, tangible aid. They make no war upon the people of Canada. (Never.) They attack no man who lives there who is not in favour of despotism and tyranny. who is not in favour of despotism and tyrauny. They fight that they may overthrow on this continent every semblance of British tyranny, British wrong and British oppression. (Great applause.) Will yon, my friends of that race; you, who have suffered for so many years; will you who have brothers and dear ones, and your fathers graves there, not at once rise to avenge their wrongs; or will you stand idly by when your own down-trodden race is calling upon you, and when brave, resolute men are in the field to dare to die I believe that I know the Irish heart too well for that. I believe they will receive aid. All this talk about the fact this way is not feasible, what does it amount to ! Why, look at the geo-graphy, look at the map of these border States, and you might as well try to stop the birds from crossing the Mississippi river as to stop the Irish legions from crossing the St. Lawrence. (Cheers.)

Address all Communications departments of Lotters to the Editor, Box 194, St. Jon for their Vol. XIX., No. 25.

walls of Ottawa, and finally over the whole of

Canada. (Cheers.) A half-dollar from each of

you will never be missed, and it will be the means

hate the British Government. He would be base

to his country and false to his people who would

have any sympathy for that Government at*all.

You will recollect that in the revolutionary war

they were not satisfied with fighting the fathers of

that an Indian murdered. In the war of 1812,

they said our ships should not traverse the ocean

and now look at this last war, see how they fitted

Shenandoahs and Alabamas, and manned them

with English pirates, and sent them to prey upon

our commerce. We have something to settle

with them on that score, and I trust our great

Fenian efforts in the United States and those on

the border will give the American people a chance

to get even with Johnny Bull on that score. (Ap-

plause and voices, "We'll get even with him.") The blow has been struck ; the rubicon has been

crossed ; the Irish flag has been unfurled ; thou-

sands and thousands of men have shown that it

will never be put down ; and will you, people of

the West ; will you, people of St. Louis, give a

generous, noble response to the maintainance of

that these men have taken up arms to defend.

(Cheers.) I believe there will be no want of men;

men will come from every part of the country ;

all they want is means to carry them across the

border, and shove them over the lakes. With

your money, put these men across the St. Law-

rence, and there let them fight for themselves.

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

(From the New York Examiner and Chronicle. THE LATEST FENIAN OUTRAGE.

The Christian Bisitar

eeks (exclusive of

Editor all qualified teach-

SAINT Jon August, will com

REV. I. E. he Sth of October.

To fit out in this country an armed expedition, either of natives or of foreigners, for warlike depres dations across the border, has always seemed to us a monstrous crime. It matters not who its authors and leaders may be-what name they may assume, or what ulterior objects they may profess-an enterprise thus undertaken, in profound peace, can be regarded only as an enterprise of rapine and slaughter -a flagrant and atrocious outrage upon all law and civilization. And this is precisely what was undertaken and partially accomplished last week, by certain bands of Irishmen and Americans, who crossed the St. Lawrence at several points, and effected a landing on the Canadian side. Whether they did much mischief or little is a matter of secondary importance; their acts were acts of war, and the outrages which they perpetrated were limited, not by beir intentions and determinations, but solely by their opportunities and their capacities. A burglar who breaks into a house may be frightened or driven away before he has either taken life or secured his booty; but he is as truly a burglar, as if he had murdered the householder and carried off his property n triumph. this country, but they incited the savage foe, and paid him \$5 per scalp for every man and woman

Fenianism, we are aware, has of late been deemed n this country too ridicalous to merit serious attention, either from Government or people. Indeed, if it were capable of any method at all -- if it were anything, in any of its movements or plans, but stark and unmitigated madness—we might now suspect that it had been all this time playing the fool in order to conceal its designs. But such a supposition is out of the question, for its Head Centres have quarreled among themselves, its agents have stolen its funds, and the mass of its followers are divided into factions that are utterly hostile to each other and, in addition to all this, their whole scheme and design are as wild and hopeless as would be an attempt to reestablish the British authority in the United States. It is, from beginning to end, a mad and wicked attempt to carry war, with all its borrors, into a quiet and peaceful population-and that, too, for a professed end which, even if it were attainable, has in it no semblance either of right or of benefit nothing whatever to commend it to the sympathy or

As American citizens, we confess to a feeling of nortification that these foolish and wicked expediapproval of mankind. those men and the enforcement of the principle tions were not stopped by our Government. We did not read without indignation and shame the telegrams that came from so many points, both East and West-that large bodies of men were in motion towards Canada-that arms and ammunition, and provisions in very unusual quantities, were in transporation-that processions of foreigners with side-arms and flags were marching Northward from city to (Cheers.) I shall not occupy much more of your time. But I love that dear old flag, and if I love city-that great meetings of avowed invaders were held in some of our border towns and at length that anything, it is dear old Ireland; so do I hate, bands of soldiers had crossed the St. Lawrence and with the same intense hate, the power that keeps made war on Canada-and yet through all these prethem in bondage. (Great applause.) If you are united, and I beg of you, as you love your counliminaries, enacted upon our own soil, the Government had interposed no bindrance or objection. try, as you love your race, and as you would de-These incursions of American Irishmen into Canada recall others which have disgraced the American sire the world to honour and respect you, quarrel name in former times-the expeditions of General not, but heal up your dissensions, unite as one Kiranda and Aaron Burr into Spanish America, and man in this cause, for we are now establishing a the filibustering enterprises of Lopez and Walker for the so called deliverance of Cuba. Not one of these was more lawless and piratical, and not one was so little base on Canadian soil where we can send out our armies without violating international law, to drive the commerce from the seas, and aid publicly prepared, or so little concealed, as this and assist by power and means those men in Iremovement of the Fenians. The States that lie along our northern border, from Vermont to Michigan, have been as much the base of this movement, as Canada was of the rebel raids which we so vehemently and so justly complained of during the civil war, The marauders whom the Canadia called from their homes to fight, were organized in the United States. Here they openly gathered at their places of rendezvous, and from hence they were permitted without hindrance, with their arms, ammunition and provisions, to cross the dividing line on their errand of unjustifiable and reckless war. It is a case in which the comity of nations is largely in-volved, and we shall rejoice if the Government is able to acquit itself of blame. The British, it is true, after all that has happened are in no conditian to complain, but it is equally true that we are in no condition to admit of delinquency. We have laid down a stric rule for others, and/we cannot allord to depart from t ourselves. But whatever may be said of these particular peditions, it is certain that they ought not to be , peated. Here should be the end of Fenianism America. It has abused our hospitality, it has com-promised the peace of the country, and it has now perpetrated a crime under our laws. It can have a further footing on our soil. Those who have org ized and led these expeditions, if again found with our jurisdiction, should be arrested and brought punishment, as a warning to all who in the future shall attempt either marauding or war across borders of the United States. Their crime is who without palliation or excuse. Their cause, even were not chimerical and Quixotic, would be w undeserving either of sympathy or respect. ever question the inhabitants of Ireland may with the British Government is purely a do question—a question of local law and politic settlement of which cannot be promoted in slightest degree by disturbing the peace of Ca It is no question for the arbitrament of arms, involves no right or interest that can justify If, as is professed, the aim of the Fenians establish the independence of Ireland, and ch into a separate republic, such an aim is feasible nor desirable. It can be accomplish by the overthrow of the British Empire, and accomplished, it would prove no blessing to t people. As well, and with as much prospect might the American Indians attempt to restd. aboriginal supremacy, and reproduce the leagues that once bound them together. It i a dream of the Celtic imagination, not wort ceive one drop of blood or a single dollar bution for its realization. These Fenian expeditions are distinguish. I mere freebcoting and piracy by the quasi-po character which they assume. But as they are entitled to no such character, they ought to are entitled to no such character, they ought to garded merely as disguised for rapine and m Their real motive, after all, is to be found in 1 tred of the Irish towards the English. It is a inspired alike by race and religion, and by the of history. To afford scope and pretext far its fication has this phantasy of an Irish republic created, and all this sham machinery of a genm paraded before the world. For this is juow world's weak point. He who wishes to ptrate great crime unpunished, is sure to mar spr from some political idea, and to christent, sc political name. He thinks thus to make a political name. He thinks thus to make political name. He thinks thus to make a triotic endeavor, or perhaps a heroic achieve stead of a murderous assault, or a foray for as it really is. It is time, however, that the ed disguise was stripped from the atrocion that have so often put it on, and especially justifiable war, whether public or private, the pretension it may assume, should be with the world's reprobation, and its a to the world's severest punishment.

of arging on and supplying those men with all they need. I believe that a little brush with England would be one of the best re-construction policies that it would be possible for us to have. (Cheers.) 1 believe we know too, that no American who knows the history of this country would, of necessity, if he loves liberty, do else but

schoolmate, at whose remembrance her tears had

For the Christian Visitor.

FENIAN MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE LAST

nary Pren \$500 at	Death	I, OF	\$3 00 B	week,	for	\$3 00 5 00	*	annum.
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Every person ought to be Insured !- None are free from liability to Accident !! Over one hundred Claims for Compensation had been al-ready paid by this Company to 1st April last, and over ten thousand Policies issued.

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 afford-in New Brunswick currency, and every information afford-JAMES ROBERTSON, ed by Concernel Insurance Broker. General Insurance Broker, 102 Prince Wm. Street,

Agent for New Brunswick. St. John, Sept. 14th, 1865. —vôm

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

CAPITAL, - - - - 25,000,000 Insurances effected at the lowest rates. C. W. WELDON.

Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 8, 1866.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000 all paid up and invested

Sarplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payaole in New Branswick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARE, Agent, Princess St., Oct 12-vy Opposite Commercial Bank.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

Ath Term in 1865, commences 9th Oct. Ray. C. SPURDEN, D. D., Principal; Mr. J. E. HOFFER, A. M., Classical and Mathematical Tutor; * J. JORES, English Master. THE course of study embraces the usual branches of Tan English, Mathematical and Classical Education. The year is divided into four terms, of eleven weeks each. The Boarding Department is under the immediate super-vision of the Principal. Terms, parable, quarterly in advance, including avery

application. dericton, Oct. 7th, 1865.

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

88 Prince William Str ian 18. CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY.

Cupital \$500,000 - all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.

Naw BRUNSWICK AGENCY -7 Princess Street, opposite Com-mercial Bank, St. John. POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Branswick Currency, with and without participation

n profits. The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-its for the past nine years, amount to 44½ per cent. References of the first respectability, and any other in-primation given by Oct 12, 1865—v Agent.

CITY OF GLASGOW

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GLASGOW.

idanlin	Incorpora	tight Honor	able the l	Sarl of	Glasgow
			32100 04	No. 1	£600,00 480,00
Acoutt	l Revenue.				108,00
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WALT	BIRKNYRS.	Esq., Maur	ger and Ac	tuary.	C COLUMN

or interest Half Pre

who felt constrained to recommend the solicited visit, however reluctant to the temporary absend of their cousin. Her preparations were soon made, and leaving home on the first day of March, attended by the fervent wishes of her relations, she speedily accomplished her journey.

A continually increasing gratitude welled in her heart as she approached the place where so many gloomy hours of her existence had been consumed. She was returning rich, happy and beloved, whence, eleven years before, she had gone a poor forsaken outcast. The contrast called forth quiet tears of emotion, her heart confessing the salutary discipline of sorrow which had purged from it so much of former stubborness and

animosity. Before repairing to the manor-house of her aunt, she called upon her old friend Babet, who resided at the entrance of the village, in a neat little house. Mrs. Miller welcomed her with cor-

dial joy, exclaiming-"God bless you, Miss; I knew that you would ome."

Johanna's first question was, "Is the baroness still alive?"

"Yes, Miss, she still lives, and has been improving somewhat lately ; but I do not think that she will last long."

"But what can she want of me, Babet ?" "Indeed I do not know; she is often very vio-

lent, screams and rages, while she shricks out every now and then : 'Where is Johanna ? Bring to me Johanna Horst; I cannot die before !" "But, Babet, what is the cause of this severe

sickness ?" "I will tell you; but you must first lay aside your hat and cloak, and drink a cup of tea with

And having removed the travelling clothes of Johanna, as she had undressed her when a child, the delighted woman placed before the chimney fire a little round table, on which were laid a cup and a plate of tea-cake. Everything reminded Johanna of former times in the nursery, and she smiled as she obeyed Babet's pressing invitation

An air of neatness and order pervaded th comfortable farm-house; the windows were furnished with white curtains, the floor was without stain, and no dust reposed upon the shining fur-niture. The three children were clean in face, and behaved quietly and mannerly. Johanna had brought little presents for them, and Babet must also accept a fine woollen dress, with which she expressed herself greatly pleased, especially when she learned that Johanna's bounty cost her no sacrifice, but that she was in prosperous and good circumstances.

She now related the cause of the baroness sickness.

1 must tell you first," she began, "that the Who ! Frederic ?"

"Kes; your cousin Frederic." "Bu how did that happen ?"

"But how did that happen ?" "Well, how could it be otherwise ? He wasted "Well how could it be otherwise ? He wasted his property and his health by a dissolute course of life, contracted debt upon debt, and finally came to prion. His mother helped him out twice, but as soon as he was at liberty he returned to his old comrades and habits. Perhaps three weeks since he came home again, and wished everything to be given up to him; but the ba-roness' last money had been disposed of, which when she told him, he fell into the most terrible rage, and a fearful scene ensued. "He went away, and it was very soon reported that he was cead; they say he has shot himself. The baroness, who for some time had not been very well—vexation and grief preyed upon her soul—was completely overcome by the tidings of her son's terrible death. She lay for three days without speech or consciousness, when her speech

without speech or consciousness, when her speech returned, but her mind is shattered. In this si-tustion she often cries for you, for which reason ration of Bonus was made 20th January, the close of the Company's financial year, the close of the company and the close of the clo

She had once promised never to call this man 'aunt' again ; yet this sinful, passionate vow was forgotten in the presence of the sufferer. The baroness glanced at her, and asked, " Who

alls me aunt? Is it Johanna Horst?" "Yes, dear aunt, I am Johanna ; you sent for ne, and I have come."

"Good ; have you seen my daughters ?" "Yes."

"Well say to them that I desire you to remain here, until I have spoken with you of things which I have on my mind ; it is too late this evening. But stop, I must communicate some thing ; what was it ? I cannot recall it, my head so weak;" and she rose up and glanced confusedly around, when Johanna noticed that fever fancies disturbed her. She soon began to talk louldly and vehemently, scolded Johanna, whom she imagined still a poor child in her house, called her a beggarly bussy, a little wicked cat, chi ding her husband, who had imposed the child upon her. Then she talked of her son, who, she complained, was always teasing her for moueyeven now when she has none; then she saw him as he lay with his head mangled, and screaming aloud was going to leap out of bed to help him. Babet thought it best for Johanna to retire, which she did, repairing to the room assigned to

her. Several days passed, during which she was not suffered to speak with her aunt; the physician forbade her the least agitation. The two young women manifested little concern for their relative. Betty sat and sewed or knit, without saying a word ; and Fanny played with her parrot, practised favorite dances, or read a new novel. Jo-hanna passed the tire in her own way, chiefly in painting, the materials for which she had the precaution to bring with her.

It was a wet, inclement afternoon. Fanny had fallen asleep on the sofa; Betty had locked herself in her room with her accounts; when it occarred to Johanna to go up stairs and look after the sick woman. She found the room, as she had supposed, deserted and desolate ; the servant was not there, and the fire had gone out on the hearth. She laid on fresh wood, arranged the pillows, and glanced quietly at the forsaken one. Suddenly the latter asked : "Who is there ?"

"It is I, aunt," replied Johanna.

"Who is '1' Who calls me aunt ?" "I am Johanna Horst, dear aunt; and I have ome to talk with you."

"True, you are Johanna ; well, it is good that you are here—I will tell you what troubles me. Are we alone ?"

"Yes, quite alone." "Then listen. I have wronged you twiceonce when I broke the promise given to my hus-band in his dying hour, to bring you up as my own child; then another time-she stoppedwell, it must be told : eternity is before me. Go to my writing-desk, open it, and take out the letter which you will find there."

Johanna obeyed, and found a letter, which her uncle Horst had written to the baroness from Madeira, three years before, in which he requested her to inform him where Johanna resided, as he wished to adopt her, and at his death make her the heiress of his considerable property.

"Because I could not bear you," replied the aunt; " because I did not wish you to be richricher than my daughters. I well knew that you-hated me: the wicked look, which you had so. often turned on me, full of anger and aversion, 1 cou'd not forget it."

sleep in peace."

BOMBASTIC BOASTING-MURDEROUS THREATS. Let 5,000 of these hardy warriors that have done battle in this war, land in Canada, and 20,-000 red-coats could not drive them from their positions. (Cheers.) You will get your ammunisitions. (Cheers.) You will get your ammuni-tion and your means when you get there. The Government of Britain has enough there to sup-ply you for some time. Fight, my friends, as did Cromwell. When you get over there, burn your boats, and let them pass swifely down the St. Lawrence. You never want to return, for there "Forgive me, aunt, that I so provoked you in my childhood," sued Johanna. "I also torgive from my heart all the injustice that you have done me. Now ask God for forgiveness, and the foe that wears a red-coat, and is the oppressor "Bring me water," bade the sick one; "I of his race. (Applause.) They may cry out that urn inwardly."

(Cheers and cries of "We'll drive them out.") There is not a word needed to inspire you on this occasion. All that you want now is to come forward with what little means you can. It is not a question whether these men will succeed or not-we all believe that they will succeed-but one thing is true, and that is, that it is our duty to maintain these men in the field. (Cheers, and voices, "We will do it.") Whatever may be said of our race, there is no cowardice in it; and whatever may be said of their frailties, there is no want of love of country. 1rishmen ! you have made a record in this country that you may well be proud of ; and the 250 families that rule England may well tremble for their power; and even when Napoleon makes a speech now, it is only a few words long, and has very few words of war in it. Now is the time for Irishmen to strike where England is tied. She is tied by her own oppression, and why should we support that Bri-

tish Lion lurking upon our own continent ? PUSH ON THE MONROE SCHEME.

Carry the Monroe doctrine there, and it will be all right. (Cheers.) If you desire to do that, Sweeney will get the men; and although President Johnson and the authorities of our country may be forced to call ont a few regiments and place them on the borders, they will be like Gov. Fenton, of New York, who doern't want to call out his men to fight a lot of wild Irish! (Three cheers were then given for Andy Johnson.) Most of these Fenians who are now organizing upon the borders, are old comrades in arms with these American soldiers who are lying along the frontier; and do you suppose that any of these old comrades, who have shared the dangers of battle and the hardships of the march, through all these years of war, would fire a bullet at a Fenian going to strike a blow at Johnny Bull? No! not one of them would do him harm. Don't believe that the American Government means to shoot these men who are crossing the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. I wouldn't be surprised if Andy Johnson had given them half a million, privately, out of the exchequer of the Government ; and when Johnny Bull comes for some explanation, will tell him as he told Mr. Adams about the Shenandoah and the Alabama, " Why, my friend, we'll look into it, and we'll refer it to the Crown counsellor." You know these lawyers take a great deal of time to hunt up a case, and by the time they have given a decision, you will find the green flag undisturbed in Canada. (Cheers.)

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Head Centre O'Madigan having been introdued, said that they had not come to hear speeches, but to express sympathy with the gallant men who left St. Louis last Sunday, and with the gallant men that were now striking the blow for Ireland. The speaker continued by saying that these boys were now battling under a green flag of freedom, against the bloody red flag of oppression

Captain Kyler was next called upon, and said that he was not a speaker, but had been a soldier in the glorious Republic for many years. He appealed to the audience to furnish the means ; the men were now ready but money was wanted to send men out to strike the power from the

hands of the "British tyrant." Dr. John Finn next addressed the meeting, and said that it had been said that the Irish were always divided, but he would say they were always united for a fight; and for every dollar that was given to-night, down would go a red coat ! A few other speakers addressed the meeting,

but their speeches were short, and the crowd be gan to move. Contributions were made, but to what amount I cannot say. And still the work goes on. I remain, yours respectfully, GUNTER.

Let the Christian learn to make a distinction between cheerfulness and levity. Remember, we aded to avoid " fuolish talking and MISSIONARY RECORD.

The English Baptist Missionary Soci in 1793, by Carey, Fuller, Ryland and o missionary faith, is still prosecuting its with unflagging and queuchless zeal. A the last report furnishes the follow facts :-

The society sustains sixty-two. The society sustains sixty-two thirteen native pastors and preact vants of Christ labor in India, China islands of the West Indies, on the Africa, and in Brittany and Norw supposed, the larger portion of the where the work absorbs not less missionaries, and one hundred and mative preachers. This aumoro about two hundred and ninety stat-hundred and sixty-two chapels

"Aunt, why did you not forward the letter to me at that time ?" asked Johanna.

