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BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON. 4th Term in 1865, comm

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,

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY., Capital \$500,000 - all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, £250,000.

New Baunswick 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 4414 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.
GOVERNOR—The Right Honorable the Earl of Glasgow

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

Short Term Assurances.

THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1835, 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 Policy-holders.

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 acceptained and allocated quinquennially. Poture be ascertained and allocated quinquennially. Policies participate from the date o their issue, but the Bo-

nuses do not vest until they have been five years in exis-tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, inly 13.—wpw 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 . . . £8,212,848 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, 235,248 "
Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 "
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share plders of the Company are personally responsible to

AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.) THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92

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.

The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business is exhibited in the one following fact—that the increase alone of the last three years exceeds the entire business of some of the existing and of many of the recently defunct fire insurance companies of this kingdom.

The Premiums for the year 1855 being......£180,060 While the Premiums for the year 1856 being......£180,060 or upwards of 50 per cent. in three years.

The recent returns of duty made by Government for this latter year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the Loudon insurance offices exhibits an advance 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

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 882, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,354 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums. 2,627 4 7 5,828 5 10 4,694 16 0 8,850 8 11 12,354 8 4 95,650 9 181,504 10

ase in the business of the last four mainly consequent upon the large bonus declared which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per n the sums assured, and averaged 80 per cent. upon

the premiums paid.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

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

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick

Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

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

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 \$ week, for \$3 00 \$ annum.

Extra prem. required for Special Risks. 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.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED IN 1762.

Agent for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 8, 1866.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and invested Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194.

POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in profits, and every information afforded on application to W. J. STARR, Agent, Princess St.,

Christian Visitor.

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

New Series, Vol. IV., No. 19. Whole No. 175.

THE LIGHT.

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

CHAPTER VI.

My heart must acknowledge submission
To all of the Father's will;
And know in each grievous position,
His wisdom appoints the ill.

The day of departure had come. The little trunk which contained Johanna's clothing was not much more capacious than that with which, eight years before, she had entered the institution, for the attire as well as whole demeanor of the modest teacher was simple and unadorned. Clad usually in a dark woollen or cotton dress, which an embroided white stripe relieved at the neck, any love of apparel was rather commendably displayed in clean linen and fine white stockings, with which articles the trunk was mainly filled.

The parting from the school, to whose interests she had been so long allied, was extremely bitter to Johanna, who, as much regretted, received the most cordial expressions of sympathy and loveevery scholar producing some little keep-sake or

After spending a tearful hour at Helen's grave, having previously dispatched her clothes to the city by a cartman, she herself set out thither on foot, the better to recall the thousand little objects of the familiar neighborhood to which she had owed so much of happiness.

The thought of again going among strangers stirred her heart with many a sorrowful emotion on this lonely walk.

"Alas! an orphan, and without a home; how deplorable is still my fate!" exclaimed she. "Ye happy ones, possessed of a father's house and mother's heart, who know a refuge when human affections grow cold in an unfeeling world, ve have little knowledge of the orphan's trials?"

Thus absorbed in gloomy reflections, she reached the city, and soon the postilion blew the signal for departure. Two gentlemen were her travelling companions: one aged, with a wise, imposing countenance; the other a young, lively man, variable and talkative, who immediately usurped the conversation. He at first spoke naturally of the weather, then of the difference between railroads and stages, and how much it was still to be regretted that not yet, as everywhere in England, could one be forwarded by means of the former.

The old gentleman could not so completely coincide with his regrets; he thought travelling by the stage more convenient and comfortable. "What a galloping and driving there is with the boasted steam," continued he. "One is alarmed to alight in order to quench his thirst, for scarcely has he put the glass to his lips when runs and jostles, in order to get into the right car. I think the railroads are in fault that there are now so many nervous men; for whose nerves are strong enough to endure the anxiety, whether the train has not already left, whether the goods be vet forwarded, and the like? and even is one happy in the car, or reaches his destination in olerable confusion, to what a turmoil is he then subjected! Everybody plunges forward as if possessed; no one troubles himself longer about his agreeable fellow-traveller; the one runs to the baggage room, where he is pushed and crowded: the other calls for a drosk, the omnibus; in short, railroads render the whole journey disagreeable to a quiet, sensible person.'

The young man smiled at the old gentleman's ardor, and addressing himself to Johanna, who sat quietly in a corner, he asked her: "What do you say, Miss? With whose opinion

do you agree?

"I cannot form an opinion thereupon, Sir," replied the young girl, "since I have yet heard little of railroads.

"What!" exclaimed the young man, quite surprised, " are you so unacquainted with this splendid invention ! That is remarkable."

Johanna did not reply, but wrapped herself more closely is her cloak, as if she would withdraw still farther from her companions. The latter understood the movement, and made no further attempt to draw her into conversation. Both were soon warmly absorbed in politics, and here also were of wholly different opinion; the old gentleman full of disapprobation of the state of affairs, the young man full of enthusiasm. They came to speak of Poland, for which the younger traveller promised the most splendid, most beautiful future, but which his elder companion doubted, shaking the head.

Johanna listened to this discourse with eager attention, for the end of her journey was the very limit of Poland, and the name of the family with whom she was to find an asylum had a Polish sound; it was also very pleasing to hear some details of the conditions there. Her heart glowed with a youthful fervor at the words of the young man, to whose zeal the elder's prophetic intimations of evil and calamity only lent impulse; yet the old gentleman's assurance carried a certain conviction, and Johanna sighed involuntarily, as if the predicted disaster really impended. But when, finally, the elder speaker assailed the uaso violent that the former, with delicate tact, let

the conversation drop. The discord thus engendered produced silence

She was extremely temperate in respect to her diet, and could never find great pleasure, as other young people, in abundant and good dishes.

Pursuing her journey now in the night, which no interval of sleep relieved, Johanna indulged in a varied train of reflection, unheeding, in her mental abstraction, even the loud rumbling of the former, as ever, exhibited its vanished blessings, its dear friends and occasions, the latter rose and fell in the varying tide of her hopes and fears, and she trembled in view of its possibilities.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO the long journey had disordered, Johanna was stances. (Hear.) And, gentlemen, permit me pleased to be propelled over the remaining miles to say that, so far as I am able to understand the in the more cheerful hours of the day time, yet relative positions of the different civilized comthe region through which she now passed offered munities of Europe, I think that, after all, the little of attraction. Abounding chiefly in sandy greatest of the advantages which we may claim heaths and moors, the long and fertile tracts

which were interspersed at intervals were gener-

that from which she had so recently come. Quite impatient of the protracted monotony, she finally addressed the bearded coachman with the question, if she will soon reach the end of her journey. The man turned around to her with a stupid insignificant look, and said a few words in so unintelligible a language, that Johanna

further attempt at interrogation. After a few hours of an extremely tedious and slow passage, the coachman pointed with his whipstick to a cluster of houses situated in the distance; at the same time saying a few words which Johanna now recognized as Polish; and, although not understood, she inferred from the motion of their robable character, but I will venture to exthe whip that those houses indicated the end of press sanguine anticipation that, not the execuher journey. She was not mistaken, the carriage | tive Government, but that the Parliament, and not soon turned into a by way, which brought her to only the Parliament, but the people of the couna dirty village, from whose ruinous huts, surly- try, will arrive at their conclusion upon these sad looking, sloven figures thrust themselves out at and painful events with a full and fair considerathe approach of the vehicle.

(To be Continued.)

For the Christian Visitor. LETTERS ON REVISION.

LETTER IV. IMPROVED RENDERINGS,

In Luke i. 1-55.

The following are some of the changes made in the Revised New Testament, from the readings which we find in the Common Version: Luke 1: 3. For the rather self-landatory de

claration, " baving had perfect understanding of all things, from the very first;" "having accurately traced all from," etc., the plain reading of the Ver. 7. Forthe antiquated phrase, "well strick-

en in years;" " far advanced in years," the exact thought of the Greek. See also v. 18.

Ver. 13. Not "thy prayer is heard," as though it had been struggling till now to gain an audience, and was just receiving attention; but "thy prayer was heard." As if the angel would say Years ago when you prayed for offspring, God heard your prayer, though you were not aware of it: and now he is about to bestow the desired blessing." This should encourage faith in prayer.

Ver. 21. For "the people waited for Zacharias, and marvelled that he tarried so long in the temple;" the continuative past tense, "were wait- the responsibility, of that deplorable and calamiing," " were wondering;" the Hebrew ending gi tous manifestation. I am deeply assured that Old Testament; and the substantive phrase, corresponding with the Greek, " at his long tarry-

Ver. 28. Not the cumbersome " Hail, thou that art highly favored," with "thou that art" in italies; but the concise energetic form of the original, " Hail, highly favored!"

Ver. 35. Not "The Holy Ghost," the word ghost" being now used to signify " the soul of deceased person, the soul or spirit separate from the body, an apparition" (Webster); but "The Holy Spirit," in his living, creative, vitalizing fairs in this country, we do not hesitate to admit power, "will come upon thee." And instead of the irreverent, "that holy thing which shall be born of thee;" the dignified and truthful expression, "the Holy One that is born, shall be called the Son of God."

Ver. 54. Instead of the obsolete, " He hath holpen his servant Israel," in the perfect tense; we have the plain English, in the agrist tense, with "Israel" next, like the Greek, "He helped Israel, his servant."

Vers. 54 and 55. Instead of the loose translation and inaccurate pointing, "in remembrance of his mercy; as he spake to our fathers, to Abraham, and to his seed for ever;" we have the exact expression of the Greek reproduced in the English, " to remember mercy, as he spoke to our fathers, for Abruham and for his seed forever,

I had noted several other valuable readings in this chapter, the fruit of the mature scholarship which has been bestowed on the Revised Testament. But as my space is now filled, I must defer them to another time. AQUAEDES.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FENIANISM. HE WARNS THE FENIANS NOT TO ATTEMPT THE INVASION

OF THE PROVINCES-ENGLAND WILL PUT FORTH ALL HER STRENGTH TO CRUSH THE INVADERS.

On the evening of the 5th inst., Mr. Gladstone vas entertained at a banquet at Liverpool. The realth of Mr. Gladstone being drunk amid the nost enthusiastic cheering, he said :-

cans or whom you like-with humanity or indul-Mr. RATHBONE AND GENTLEMEN-No adviser gence, no more execrable manifestations of folly of the Crown, and no representative of the people ever had an occasion for deeper gratitude to a conspicuous portion of his fellow-countrymen than on that occasion created by your conduct toward me personally in July last. (Hear, hear.) You have are capable of such proceedings would at once, added greatly on the present occasion to that debt by their insanity and their guilt, place themselves tional character of the Poles, the other became which I have contracted towards you; but I did not come here for the purpose of explaining to you in wearisome detail the particulars of the sentiments with which your conduct has inspired me, for we have graver matters to consider. We Towards evening the horses were changed, and the stage halted a few hours. Here the gentlemen parted, coldly and politely, from each other and from Johanna, who, not sorry to find herself alone, ordered a cup of tea and some light batch.

Towards evening the horses were changed, and the nation, and I now address in you the largest constituency of the country, which has, perhaps, more than any other, led the opinions—has led the policy of the last thirty glorious years. (Cheers.) I now address you at one of those country at which it becomes us to review our have arrived at a critical point in the history of the nation, and I now address in you the largest position, and to consider not the past alone, but likewise the future of that country which we so love. (Cheers.) The period which has passed since I had the honour of meeting you has not been wholly unfruitful in events; on the contrary, ravages of that disease have nearly ceased. No vehicle. Alike absorbed in past and future, which the calm which has for a long time overspread new cases have occurred on board the England the atmosphere of political affairs has been rudely since her departure from Halifax, and none on dissipated by occurrences arising from more quarters than one, and we have been reminded by the and she trembled in view of its possibilities.

"And is God then unable to maintain my feet in the paths of love and virtue, that I am thus anxious? Let me be the rather solicitous to act wisely in the present, and a paternal regard shall adjust the result; 'tis the part of folly to anticipate evil.'' In such busy interchange of thought, the dawn advanced rapidly, and the stage soon halted at the place whence a private carriage was to convey Johanna the remainder of the journey.

In such busy interchange of thought, a character of importance and prominence within the last six or eight months that would have been difficult to have anticipated at the time when I had the honour of meeting you for the briefest the Virginia was at quarantine. A young woman

to possess is that everything which happens in this country or in the public interest is sure to see ally uncultivated, and the young traveller drew the light. (Cheers.) There is no power on earth, the uninviting landscape in painful contrast with there is no power of the government, there is no power of a party, there is no power of a class that can conceal the facts of public interest. We live in times when there is gradually being formed a tribunal and an authority of public opinion, which is confined not to the limits of any one country, however powerful and however civilized, but which pervades the whole Christian world, looking at him quite surprised, made no more and it is said that, whatever be our merits, whatever be our faults, they are told plainly to the whole world. Well, gentlemen, I will not presume during the brief period which must elapse before we receive the full results of the judicial inquiry which has been instituted in Jamaica-I will not presume in any degree to dwell upon tion of all that is due on the one hand to those in authority, and, on the other hand, to those under authority, and that justice, and justice alone, and no respect to any foregone conclusion, will govern any party or any class among us in the final steps with regard to the results of the inquiry; and I do believe that, although in foreign countries when the calamitous occurrences became known, there was the disposition to think that in England we should endeavour to cover the acts of those who wielded authority in the name of the Queen, I am convinced that what has since taken place has shown plainly to the world that no other consideration will govern the final determination of the State and people of this country with regard to the outbreak in Jamaica except those considerations by which we should be determined in the examination of any domestic question, whatever it may be. Well, gentlemen, besides these most painful and most important, and yet strictly local occurrences, we have had the same strange, singular, and painful manifestations in the sister island. I advert now to that which is known by the name of Fenianism, a phenomenon which, no doubt derives its force from a foreign agency and influence. But, gentlemen, when

in a carriage and taken to his residence on Erie street, where he laid in great agony until Sunday, when the disease so prostrated his physical powers that he lay motionless upon the bed, while weeping friends surrounded the couch To all appearance he was dead, and it was so decided. Arrangements were about to be made for the interment, when the young wife, feeling she could not give him up so soon, insisted that the funeral be postponed until Tuesday morning. To gratify the woman thus brought so speedily to mourn the loss of her husband, the funeral was postponed. She spent most of Monday in the room with the corpse, and toward evening she noticed the body moving. When she told this to her friends, they thought her demented, and for two hours they conversed with her to divert her mind. At the end of the two hours, another slight movement was perceived by all the party. The scene which followed can never be described. The wife clung to the motionless form of her husband, alternately weeping and begging of him to speak just one word, while the friends wept for joy, hastened for a physician, alarmed the servants by their strange conduct, and presented a scene of confusion generally. When the physician arrived, the I say a foreign agency and influence, don't let it friends were assembled about the living man, be for one moment supposed that I intend, disuggesting and applying all the restoratives ever rectly or indirectly, to charge on the great and heard or dreamed of by any of the party, while mighty people that inhabit the opposite shores the wife, overwhelmed with joy and completely of the Atlantic, the responsibility, or any part of worn out with excessive excitement, had swooned away, and was lying at the side of her husband, our brethren in America, that the mass of those his form a few moments before. The physician who form public opinion in America, regard the took the necessary steps to restore the woman proceedings of those unhappy persons with the and resuscitate the man, which was speedily acsame feeling of grief and the same judgment of complished in both cases, and, as we write to-day, condemnation with which you and I regard them. the woman is joyous and happy, while the man (Cheers.) It is but a sprinkling of persons in

that great but gigantic community to whom these

influences are owing. And, gentlemen, of these

fors that we have committed, we derive these

lessons, that in the future we must even more

and fellow citizens-whether they be called Eng-

lishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen-upon princi-

ples of pure and equal justice-(cheers)-but

rion, although not without grief, use every method,

adopt every measure that may be necessary to

maintain the authority of the land and to pre-

for the wrongs inflicted by England opon Ireland;

and this I must say, that if the men of Canada

and New Brunswick, who are wholly guiltless of

these wrongs-be they what they may-who are

not entangled in the controversy, who have no

more to do with it than the people of the Sand-

wich Islands-if the Fenians, as they call them-

selves in America, are capable of the abominable

wickedness of passing their frontier, and of mak-

ing their impotent, miserable attempts, which they

will be—(cheers)—to carry desolation over these peaceful districts, and among these harmless colo-

nists, then, I say, that so far from your treating

the conduct of these men-let them be America

or guilt have ever been made in the annals of the

human race, from the time that it commenced its

entirely beyond the sympathy of the whole civi-

lized world. (Loud cheers.) I feel the fullest

confidence that these men who inhabit the British

Provinces of North America, who have proceed-

ed from our loins, and who are governed by prin-

ciples in the main our own, know well how to de-

fend their homes, their wives, and children; and

if, unhappily, the need arose, there is no resource

possessed by this country that she would not free-

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR MISCELLANY.

THE CHOLERA ABATING .- It appears from the

Cheers.)

spend to assist them in their holy work.

influences themselves what are we to say? It is THE MORALS OF NEW YORK "SOCIETY."-An impossible to contemplate them without the deepindignant Frenchman, stirred thereto by a stricest pain. Acting upon those principles of genuture in the New York Times on Parisian vice, ine confession, which lie at the root of public afdeclares that the morals of New York, especially that this deplorable principle, this deplorable in "good society," are much worse than those of power, would never have come into existence had Paris. He says: it not been for the record of past mis-government and abuse. In the signs of providential retribu-

marked features of his life.

became insubordinate. Finally, when the quarantine officers were ready to take off the sick.

they made a sort of chair, of half a hogshead,

and lowered them by a tackle and fall into a row

boat, and then hoisted them into the hospital

ship. On Sunday, 1000 of the passengers were

removed to the steamer Illinois. They say that

the steamer has not boilers to cook for two hun-

dred people, not to speak of a thousand: that

there are no proper cooks or stewards to serve

the food; and, worst of all, there are no provi-

sions to cook, so that hundreds of the passengers

have not for forty-eight hours had but one meal,

and that a poor one. The captain and mate of

the Virginia are acknowledged to have done their

Dr. Swineburne considers it safe to allow the

vessels now to discharge their cargoes, and it is

thought probable the Health Commissioners will

concur in the opinion. The passengers of the

England have held a meeting, and protested

against being kept on board that vessel when

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM A LIVING GRAVE.-

The Cleveland Herald relates the following nar-

row escape from a living grave :- A voung Ger-

man, recently married to a handsome lady of very

respectable parentage, was taken suddenly ill at

his place of business last Friday. He was placed

duty well, but to have been overworked.

there is no cholera on board.

Let any foreigner pass through Broadway at night, and observe the signs and transparencies tion for the ills that we have endured, for the erwhich indicate the entrances to the dens of vice and infamy which everywhere abound on that street, and tell me if we have anything to boast carefully than now treat all our fellow subjects of over Paris. Such infamous institutions would not be permitted in that city, or at all events. such "indecent display" of them would not be permitted. I know of nothing in which we are that, in the meantime, we must, without hesitabehind Paris in these things. We have our public restaurants, fitted up with "private apartments for ladies and gentlemen." We have places of public amusement which are notorious rendezvous serve the peace of the country. We are told that for improper persons-assignation places under Canada and New Brunswick are threatened with the disguise of places of amusement-picture galfire and slaughter from the revenge of the l'enians leries used for the same purpose.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE, -On Saturday, the 14th of April, the work of stowing away the cable in the tanks prepared for its reception, commenced on board the Great Eastern. A steam tug arrived alongside with 200 miles of cable, from the works at East Greenwich. According to present arrangements, it is expected that the enterprise will again be tried about the beginning of July.

RENTS .- The New York papers say it is surprising to see the number of houses in the city to et, now that moving time has come. Everybody who can get away leaves the city, great inducements having been held out by country towns: and as to the extraordinary rents recently asked, no one hears anything. Extreme moderation seems to have attacked landlords generally.

INSURANCE CASE DECIDED .- The Maine Sureme Judicial Court has just decided a case nvolving the liabilities of a Life Insurance Comany, on a policy of \$3000, in favor of Joseph Easterbrook, Jr., late of Camden, deceased. The insured was in good health when the policy was made, but became debilitated and eventually dehim take his own life. He finally committed suicide by shooting himself. The insurance company refused to pay the sum insured, but the court decreed otherwise—defendants being required to pay the policy and \$257, expenses of the

SIR MORTON PETO has written a book since his eturn to England from the United States, on the reports of the physicians who have bad the cholera cases in New York harbor in charge, that the Resources and Prospects of America." Among many things highly flattering to our American cousins, the author says:

All that is now needed to give reality to so vast an empire, is that development of inter-communication which I have recommended. When such communications are completed, when the South is effectually united with the North, and when the whole continent is traversed by one great trunk railway, worked as a united whole from the Atlantic to San Francisco, we shall be called upon so to regard America as the greatest nation of the world. She will be entitled to take that rank by reason of her extent, her diversity of soil and climate, the character of her communications, the variety of her resources, her vast mineral riches, and the abundant field which she

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

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

REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business

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 SEGULAR. CHOLERA IN GUADALOUPE. - Latest advices from Guadalonpe state that the cholera was disappearing. The mortality has been 10,806, out of a

population of 149..07. FENIANISM. - A Canadian correspondent of the London Times says :- If the Fenian threats should eventually prove contemptible in themselves, they have been a means of good in bringing out the real feeling of the people of Canada with regard to their connection with England. With scarcely an exception, the press of the Province has united in expressions of sturdy levalty, and in Lower Canada the volunteers have turned

out with as much alacrity as in these parts.

MR. HAMMOND.—There is a great revival of religion in progress at Springfield, Illinois, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Hammond. Three meetings are held daily in the State House, which are attended by thousands, and converts are numbered by hundreds. Mr. Hammond has been permitted to hold meetings in the gaol, and the esult is that more than one half the prisoners have been converted.

JEFF. DAVIS .- It is reported that the President has requested Chief Justice Chase to try Davis for treason at the May term of the U.S. Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va., and that Mr. Chase declines, unless Congress by special legislation shall restore the power of the Court.

Secretary Seward has written a letter urging immediate legislation to prevent the overcrowding of passenger vessels, and to take measures against the introduction of the cholera. It is expected that the House will consider a bill for this purpose on Monday.

THE STRANGER'S QUESTION .- In a season of religious interest many years ago, two sisters had seated themselves in one of the large, old-fashioned square pews, when a pleasant, kind looking young man entered the pew, accompanied by another gentleman and two or three ladies. The younger sister soon found herself next to the pleasant stranger. He soon very kindly said. Are you one of Christ's little ones?" She replied in the negative, when he asked if she attended the inquiry-meeting which had just been held. She replied that she did not."

These two questions drew forth the information the stranger sought for. He thus learned that the youth at his side was without Christ. and yet with no anxiety to secure an interest in him. Then followed an earnest appeal to the heart and conscience. It was the only incident of the day which left an impression upon that youthful mind. After they left the church, the elder sister remarked-

"That man is the one I heard with so much interest at the temperance meeting in B church, but I do not know who he is?

The interview was not forgotten. Two or three years passed. The elder sister died in the triumphs of faith. One night a member of the family came in and said to the younger sister, "Do you remember how much H- was interested in one of the speakers at the temperance thinks his escape from a living grave one of the meeting in B-church?" Thought flew quickly back to the scene in the old square pew of the ancient church.

"Yes," was the eager reply; "can you tell me who he was?"

"It was Harlan Page." That name was heard with a thrill of emotion.

Harlan Page had gone to his rest, and that family had read and re read the simple story of his labors, which has incited many a Christian to "go and do likewise." From that hour the one who had been so tenderly and faithfully dealt with by this earnest worker in his Master's vineyard, was at no loss to understand the secret of his eminent usefulness, and his peculiar power to win souls. -Am. Messenger.

A MUNIFICENT PHILANTHROPIST. - George Peabody, the eminent American banker in London. who some years since contributed £150,000 for the benefit of the London poor, has added another £100,000, making a total gift of a quarter of a million of pounds sterling, or \$1,250,000, the largest sum ever devoted by an individual to a charitable purpose. He advises the trustees of this fund to purchase eligible sites within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, on which to erect comfortable and convenient houses for the exclusive accommodation, at low rates of renting, of the honest and industrious poor, and also schoolhouses and markets, or co-operative stores. The London Telegraph, in referring to this unparalleled contribution, says :- " We would be paying a bad compliment to the great American merchant if we called his benevolence ' princely,' for no modern prince has effected one-tenth of the good that may reasonably be expected to result from Mr. Peabody's illustrious gift."

THE MORNING STAR. - This missionary vessel built by the contributions of the Sunday-school children, and sent to the Pacific by the American Board, has been sold at the Sandwich Islands, and is hereafter to be called the "Harriet Newell," a name dear to the friends of missions. A new "Morning Star" is to be built, better adapted for navigating among the islands of the Pacific. While in the service, this little vessel made ten trips to Micronesia, and more than half that number to the Marquesas islands, conveying all the missionaries in those groups to and fro, and being ranged, believing a demon pursued him to make always a welcome visitor to the islands, to which she was the medium of communication with the outer world.

COSMOPOLITAN CITIES.—The last English census developes the fact that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburg, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman-catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. New York has nearly as many Irish as Dublin, and is probably the third German city in the world, rankng next to Berlin and Vienna.

MEXICO. - Field for Ministers of the Gospel -A letter from M. F. Maury to a friend in Richmond contains the following, which we are per-

His Majesty, the Emperor, is most anxious to extend his patronage to clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations—and will do so, ere long. In the mean time, they may be perfectly sure that the most entire religious freedom exists in Mexico, and that no obstacle whatever will be placed in the way of their ministering to

REVEALING THE PAST .- While two explorers were searching for Greek and Roman antiquities in there a Miss Horst in the coach is inquired a voice of the guard.

"A young lady is in it," was the reply; "I do not know her name."

Johanna put her head out of the window and said: "That is my name."

"All right, Miss; the coachman of the Count of R. has waited here a long time for you."

Having arranged her attire somewhat, which