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remiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743.674 stg.
cos-es paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 "
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floods of billowy light;

tearful night:

an angel's kiss,

with her bliss.

rious eastern skies,

with footsteps fleet,

listen for His feet.

ed and waited long,

bring him to His home.

grow with grief-tears dim :

quickly," Lord, O come!

laden, come!

welcome Him!

take them home.

earth, awaking, lies-

"SURELY I COMEQUICKLY. AMEN! EVEN

SO COME, LORD JESUS."

Morn breaks upon the close-piled clouds after the

There comes a whisper from the haze of the glo

Floats downwards, softly, tenderly, where the

The message of a hastening Friend, who comes

And the bounding heart of man stands still to

He comes! He comes! O eager eyes that watch-

O straining arms that stretch for Him, O yearn-

ing, praying throng, He comes! He comes! Go forth with joy, and

O tired ones! He will give you rest. O heavy-

He comes! He comes! No more your eyes shall

O bring your sweetest music forth, and haste to

The earth sends back a shout of joy, "Come

Thy children wait Thee eagerly to come and

JOHANNA; or, THROUGH DARKNESS TO

THE LIGHT.

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

(Continued.)

CHAPTER VII.

God is a refuge in sunshine and night;

In every fate— The forces of Providence never abate.

her with formal courtesy, she yet felt a cordial

letters and mysterious messages.

stored to liberty."

it will soon be otherwise!"

otherwise for a long time."

s mine; I will repay."

alone, forsaken and unloved, and in former days

met a dear, pious girl, who became my friend, and we read together the teachings of the Saviour, who says: 'Love your enemies, bless those

who curse you,' and I again grew fond of men and

"Why have you parted from this friend,

Miss f.

"She no longer lives; she is gone thither, where her pious angel-soul has found an eternal

"O tell me more of vonrself and of the good

"Come and sit here by me, and I will talk

hanna's knee, and listened with sympathy to the narration, for the former adventures of adult per-

sons have always a pleasing fascination for child-hood. The lively recital quite dispelled her grief, so that, at the summons of the table bell, she

entered the dining hall smiling and comforted.

But her cheerfulness vanished as she saw the sor-

But her cheerfulness vanished as she saw the sorrowful looks of her parents. Johanna was also deeply moved by the pale visage of the count and countess' eyes red with weeping.

At table were spoken only the necessary words which courtesy demanded, the viands being barely touched before the ineal was ended.

The friends of the count assembled now almost daily, and had earnest, secret conferences. Eulalis was thrown whelly man har instructures.

which you do not understand.'

not indeed feel as I-you are no Pole."

threw herself into her arms, exclaiming:

My cousin Casimir, whom we all love so much, is

imprisoned in Warsaw, where he attends the mi-

itary school, and who knows but he will be

"Comfort yourself, Eulalia, if your cousin is

Tempests dissolve in meridian ligh Maintain thy state

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

Christian

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

After the count's departure, his wife received Johanna in the greatest consternation. Her hot only the visits of her most intimate friends, living quietly and retired with her daughter and Johanna, to which latter she became more and more attached. They read and practised music to-The frightened darkness shrinks away from the gether, or took long walks when the weather permitted. Sometimes the countess sat near the The earth pours forth her matin hymn, waked by easel where Johanna drew, and followed with interest the often wonderful fancy of the girl. And lifts the lids from off her eyes, and trembles One picture especially captivated her attention. It represented a tall, beautiful woman, about whose proud forehead long, dark curls fluttered wildly. She leaned against a shattered oak, and which she was bound by hands and feet. Dark clouds, lashed by the storm, swept over her head, her lips. and only one bright, beaming star twinkled in the black heavens. The countess gazed long on the fluished picture, then she exclaimed-

"Ah! I understand you. That shackled figure s my beloved, poor Poland-the clouds, the storm, the sky are its present fate; but that star yonder, it twinkles prophetically of happiness and victory through the dark night. Thank you,

Miss, for your tender interest in our destiny. Johanna was greatly surprised at this interpretation of her design, for she had entertained no such idea at her work, but would not disappoint the countess by this confession, and when the latter requested the picture, she gladly gave it to her. Similar little occurrences riveted more to explain some things that were not sufficiently and more firmly the affections of the two made known in the text. They give the meaning

Finally the revolution broke out in Poland, November twenty-ninth. The fire long glowing under the embers rose on high in bright flames. The count was one of the chief conspirators in this unhappy contest. Tidings from him were for a long time triumphant, and the countess' enthusiastic soul already saw Poland free, and her husband at the head of the government! But they, had exulted too soon. Superior power without and dissension within suppressed and crushed the bold undertaking, and in less than a year an avenging, chastising arm laid itself grievously and heavily upon the now submissive Poland.

Who could describe the gloomy despair of the countess as one terrible intelligence after the The summer passed for Johanna in quiet moof her husband, she delayed no longer. notony, but not happily. Her mind was often

Having her travelling carriage packed, she communicated to Johanna that it was her duty agitated by a dark, fearful feeling of approaching to hasten now to her husband; she will take evil. She had become attached to her position, and although the count and countess maintained Eulalia with her, and Emily is also to accompany. a cautious reserve towards her, always treating proffered her attendance, but the countess de-

sympathy for both these noble forms, especially clined it. as she did not fail to observe, at the beginning of "I thank you," said she, "for your sympathizantumu, darker and darker clouds overshadowing their foreheads, particularly after the reception of one day in the beginning of October, Eulalia stances of my fatherland. You are at liberty to return home; but should you protract your stay tively, as in the Old Testament) as underneath, in came into the school room quite dissolved in in this house a while longer, you would render contrast with heaven above. See. Phil. 2: 10; "Alas! Miss, I know you feel sympathy for me and my parents. I will tell you our trouble,

fairs. All the old and true servants have followed my husband in the contest for the fatherland, and we can rely little on those remaining. Kathinka is indeed here, but she is old, and neither free from selfishness or cupidity. I would depart more contentedly if I know my property was dragged to Russia or even to Siberia? O, it is frightful!" under your care. Indeed I know not how long I will be able to call it mine, yet I would gladly bequeath just this manor-house to my dear

guilty of nothing criminal, he will be soon re-Johanna, much affected, assured the countess "What should he be guilty of, Miss ! He loves of the faithful and conscientions fulfilment of her wish, the tears coursing down her cheeks as she his fatherland, as every Pole, and that is his crime, as papa says. But only a little patience; parted from the unhappy woman and loudly-sobbing child. At farewell the countess let fall into "Stop, little imprudent one; say not things Johanna's hand a richly-filled purse, and before she had recovered from her surprise, the travellers "O. I understand all about it, but yet you can-

had vanished from her sight. The deepest quiet now pervaded the dwelling. "Yet, my dear, I feel and share your and your Would she had only the good-natured Emily to chat with her now and then; but all the other parents' grief and affliction, but we must not give way too much to our feelings, but always servants were quite coarse, being persons of the lowest grade of culture. The old Kathinka, who reflect that the destinies of every single person, as well as that of the whole world, rest in the hands of a great, all-wise and good God, who alone formed an exception to this, appeared surly and malicious after the departure of the countess, finally assists the oppressed, although it seems and it seemed to Johanna as if she envied the "But if God does not do this, yet the opconfidence which had been reposed in her as temporary overseer of the house. The wicked glance pressed must help themselves, must they not, with which the old woman had eyed her when "No, my dear child. God says: 'Vengeance the countess dropped the purse into her hand, did not escape her. Whenever Johanna would enter "Ah, perhaps you have never been under the power of cruel, unjust percons." into a friendly conversation with her, she always seemed scornful and ill-natured, so that the poor, "O yes, Eulalia; I have been since childhood lonely girl finally gave up every attempt to a bet-

felt as you do. When I was wronged, I repaid evil with evil; and as a little girl, had I had the Johanna now held communication only with her own thoughts; and the rich library of the house, the plane, and her easel, furnished her entertainment. But she could not always repel her sad thoughts, especially when she reflected how her troubled destiny led her from one painful simight, as the will, my tormentors would have felt my power. But I was at that time very unhappy, and every body called me a bad child. Then I tuation to another. She had hoped to find in this house a long asylum, and now she would probably be soon obliged to set farther the walking stick. Yet no home beckoned to her! No one said to her: "Come to me; my house, my heart are open to receive you." Poor Johanna, poor orphan! what gate you comfort and courage in your desertion? Well for her, she knew a fountain whence she could draw these ;-it was the childlike prayer and a steadfast confidence in the goodness of the eternal Father, who ordered her destiny. "His paths are wisdom—his paths are light!" exclaimed she to herself, and looked calmly

No tidings came from the family of the count ; the domestics of the manor-house, as well as the stupid villagers, living in poverty and servitude, troubled themselves little about historical events: it was the same to them who were their lords; they knew there was for them, under every dominion, labor and privation; and if at noon they had their mess of sour-krout, and in the evening the warm stove, which, by reason of its size, often filled the greater part of the room, and served them for a resting-place, they were contented.
Finally, an officer came from the neighboring city, Gresen, to learn the particulars of the absence of the family of the count. Johanna met all his inquiries with prudent, cautions deliberation, in order not to injure still more the already unhappy family. At his departure, the officer said to her in a friendly tone

rection of the Poles is wholly quelled, and threat-ens a heavy punishment to the conspirators— neither will the family of this manor-house esfatherland. More and more critical came the cape. The count lies in bed, dangerously ill from tidings from Poland, and finally, after a long and his wound; and, till now, the countess has been serious consultation, the count determined to decape. The count lies in bed, dangerously il! from ferences given. All Company. Policies of, and Claims settled to murse her husband; if he receives and try to adapt himself to his calling.—Maine Farmer.

The separation from wife and daughter, perhaps a final one, was very affecting; yet the receives and try to adapt himself to his calling.—Maine Farmer.

The separation from wife and daughter, perhaps a final one, was very affecting; yet the countess, head was prond and erect, and with noble courage she assured her husband that, as also as adapted to his respect, and try to adapt himself to his calling.—Maine Farmer.

Believing on Christ is the most wonderful to his entered to nurse her husband; if he receivers, as severe sentence awaits both, but if he dies, then may his wife congratulate herself if she receives and try to adapt himself to his calling.—Maine Farmer.

Believing on Christ is the most wonderful to his entered to nurse her husband; if he receivers, and try to adapt himself to his calling.—Maine Farmer.

Time is the only gift in which God has stinted to him the world. Put any thing of thins own that the organization in Ireland to the country; but she goes deprived of her possessions, at all events, for the country; but she goes deprived of her possessions, at all events to nothing of Ireland. I can the world. Put any thing of thins own that the organization in Ireland to do not this subject ought to be more than the organization from wife and try to adapt himself to his calling.—Maine Farmer.

Believing on Christ is the most wonderful to his receives and try to adapt himself to his calling.—The maine farmer.

Time is the only gift in which God has stinted to his calling.—The maine farmer is the world. Put any thing of this calling.—The main try to adapt himself to his calling.—The maine farmer is the world. Put any this wife congratulate herself if she receives and try to adapt himself to his calling.—The maine farmer is the wo

tears flowed at the sad fate of the family of the count, and she formed the determined resolution, whatever might be the consequences, to stand faithfully at the post entrusted to her, and to guard the poor little Eulalia's property according to her ability.

The more negligently and insolently the faith-less servants behaved, the more careful and attentive did Johanna become. She took the rich silver plate and costly linen of the countess into her own room, the key of which she suffered to be out of her possession neither night nor day. stared sullenly but dauntlessly at the chains with Old Kathinka watched all this with a malicious eve, many an evil word at the same time escaping

On Johanna's soul lay a dark, evil-omened cloud, whose dire contents were to be soon discharged upon her.

(To be Continued.)

For the Christian Visitor. LETTERS ON REVISION.

THE MARGINAL READINGS.

Any one who opens a common Reference Bible may observe, that besides the references in the margin, there are also marginal readings. These were thought necessary, by King James' revisers, of a proper name, or give the spelling of the original name without its definition; define a measure, or the weight and value of a coin; give the literal rendering of some word or phrase of the original; or present another translation of some word or phrase. In some instances, the translation placed in the margin, is now found to be superior to that in the text. See, for example, Mat. 1: 20; 4; 12; 5: 29; 6: 1; 9: 16; 10: 10; 12; 14. Jno. 16: 8. And for the better spelling of a proper name, see Mat. 10: 25; 12: 24. | character of the priest—the clergymen of all Heb. 4: 8.

In the Revised New Testament, the marginal reading is resorted to only when the information it conveys could not be embraced in the main text. When it is employed, it explains some other reached her! And when at last a faithful term; gives a "various reading," of such auservant brought tidings of the severe wounding thority as to be deemed worthy of attention; or, when the Greek word or phrase is ambiguous, as occasionally occurs, exhibits what is considered

by the revisers the interior rendering.

Thus the Syriac term "Racca," Mat. 5: 22, is explained in the margin, " a term of angry re-Johanna, moved by the deepest sympathy, also proferred her attendance, but the countess deamd "Maran-atha," 16: 17, "Son of Jonah;" and "Maran-atha," 1 Cor. 16: 22, "the Lord comes!" The Hebrew word "Hosanna," Mat. 21:9, " Save now !" The Greek name " Peter," ing friendship, but you are a German, and as Mat. 16: 18, "rock." And the term "undersuch I ought not to involve you in the circum- world," Gr. hades, like the Heb. sheol, Mat. 11:

"Various readings" are thus given : Mat. 2 : 18,- "A voice was heard in Ramah, weeping," etc.; margin, " In some ancient copies : lamentation and weeping "5: 11,—"shall say all evil against you falsely;" margin, "Some ancient copies omit, falsely "12: 22.—"he healed him, so that the blind and dumb both spoke and saw;" margin, "The oldest copies omit, blind and, both." An alternative rendering is thus expressed Mat. 5: 5 .- " they shall inherit the earth :"

margin, " Or, the land." Vs. 21, 33,-" said to those of old;" margin, "Or, by those " 6: 27, " add one cubit to his stature;" margin, " Or, It is the object of the learned and able revis-

ers, by the aid of a thoroughly revised text, and a sparing and judicions use of the margin, to place the English reader as nearly as possible on the vantage-ground of the Greek scholar; so that he may have the means of judging for himself which often seemed sad and dismal to Johanna, what is the particular instruction, or truth, in any given passage, which, for his good, the great Author of revelation would impart to him.

WHAT ONE MAN CAN DO.

It is astonishing to read the lives of some men and see what can be accomplished. It would seem as though such men were endowed with several lives running parallel with each other. Young men will sometimes break away from a single employment and branch off into a dozen and carry them along through a long life. Rev. Wm. Carey, who spent a long life as missionary in the East Indies, was a shoe-maker till nearly thirty years of age, when he started as a pioneer of modern missions. He not only learned new languages, translated the Bible into a foreign tongue, inperintended the building of mission houses, preached to the natives, but studied botany of the country equal to a regular professor of science, and in fact was made professor of that science in the college at Calcutta. He also found time to write numerous papers on scientific subjects for publication in the Transactions of the Oriental Society. Such a man is a host in him-self. Napoleon Bonaparte was another instance

of a man whose career was filled with labours innumerable. Every thing going on in France and in fact throughout all Europe, was strongly influenced by the workings of his intensely active brain. In our own country we have a most notable example in the late Dr. Edward Hitchcock, President of Amherst College. Deprived of the advantages of a complete college education, he nevertheless accomplished more than a college education could give many times over. He studied a profession, became a chemist, geologist, botanist, and was even a proficient in military science, and professor and President of a college. His publications amounted to no less than one hundred and seventy-one, of which twenty-four are distinct volumes, some of them ponderous, and sixty-nine on scientific subjects. Such men are not to be imitated only in part by others. Few men can possibly accomplish so there is encouragement for the man even of ordinary means to lay such plans as shall at least be felt by others. The young man who commences a new farm out of the unbroken forest can, in a few years, have a well cleared and arranged farm, and comfortable buildings as the reward of his ustry. He plants as orchard, builds his walls, skes bis drains, and sets out trees, all of which will be monuments of his industry of far greater value than the tallest monument over his grave, ecause he will leave something of permanent value which others will constantly enjoy long after he is dead. Some men seem capable of laying broad plans in early life which they carry to completion. Others are so constituted that they can only successfully pursue one subject to a final result. Every man should carefully study his own capabilities in this respect and try to adopt him.

THE OFFICE OF THE

Corner of Prince William and Church Streets

SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

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

Ireland toward the close of last year numbered

Old Series, Vol. XIX., No. 21.

THE FENIAN SITUATION.

to have been the leading spirit all through:

it so. It shall not be changed."

he designed to apply it in forwarding the aims of

the fraternity. In 1863 he again came to this

country with the view to its procurement, but

found not more than 10,000 Fenians organized.

and his purpose could not be carried out on such

a small basis. He said that, after many doubts,

he began to see that the organization would rea-

required much. Those people who told you that

I came over for two hundred thousand, or fifty

thousand, or twenty thousand men, or one-half

that number, knew very little about me, and still

less about Ireland. (Cheers.) At that time we

would have been perfectly satisfied with a few

men. All we then wanted was war material.

Certain changes I deemed necessary, and these

changes effected an extraordinary improvement,

which very soon became visible in the organiza-

tion. That which had real effect on the people

of this continent was, I believe, the statement I

was sixty thousand men, just six times the strength

take the field; but that whether England went to

war or not we should take the field in 1865.

What the people wanted here as well as in Ire-

knowing when the time for action would come.

To the statement then made much of the pro-

state, and the report that I brought back from

Danish question, and we had then one year more

to wait. You held your Cincinnati Convention,

and about that time I wrote, stating the require-

of getting the money I asked for, and which

quisite by the close of the year. It so happened

oss of those documents was the immediate occa-

were made, and the government said, triumphant-

v. that all was over in Ireland. But so far from

in Ireland than immediately after the arrests. I

two hundred thousand men, and of that force, At the recent demonstration of the Fenian fifty thousand were thoroughly drilled, with a large proportion of men who had seen war and Brotherhood at Jones' Wood, New York, James Stephens, the central power of the conspiracy, smelt powder on the battle field-a large proportion of veterans, in short; fifty thousand were gave the following explanations regarding this inpartly drilled men, and the other hundred thoufamous movement. It will be seen that he claims sand quite undrilled. But if there be a man among you who thinks that fifty thousand Irish-He said the Fenian order was commenced origmen, thoroughly drilled, with fifty thousand othinally in this country by Colonels Doheny and ers partly drilled, would not make a force suffi-O'Mahony, who communicated with him (Stecient to meet anything that England could bring phens) in Dublin, in 1857, relative to the estabagainst us, then indeed he is wofully ignorant of ishment of a similar organization in Ireland. Afe the resources of England. What army could ter three months travel and inquiry all over the be brought against Ireland by England country, he found the hearts of the people soundly What is the military force of England at present ? in favor of Irish liberty, and undertook accord-There are some twenty thousand English troops ingly to organize 10,000 men in three months, on in Ireland at present, and it would take England condition that he should have absolute direction from thirty to forty days to concentrate a force of and control of the organization, and that he should be supplied with funds during his labors to the thirty to forty thousand men in Ireland. It would take her at least three months to concentrate a amount of \$400 or \$500 per month. Although, force of seventy thousand, and it is not likely she there was no organization in America—only some would be ever able to concentrate a larger force. twenty or thirty men banded together-they ac-Of our forces we could concentrate in Ireland, at four or five given points, one hundred thousand men in twenty-four hours. All we wanted in frecepted the terms stipulated and indorsed the proposal of organization, which was begun in March, land from the middle of September to the end of 1858. Said Mr. Stephens: "To become a member of this conspiracy it was necessary to take an December was arms to put into the hands of our oath. You have heard a good deal on the submen. The men were there, and only wanted the ject of this oath, but perhaps you have not heard arms. But, in the very hour of our strength. my real reason for making it an essential condi-tion of membership. I had been in the move-ment in 1848, with Smith O'Brien, and we found there came to Ireland the melancholy news of your disruption here. Still we held on. We did not think it possible that any body of men on when we had a hundred, or two or three hundred this continent could be found who would withmen around us, if we happened to meet in any hold from Ireland, in that supreme hour of her place where the clergyman happened to be against need, the succour which they had promised to the movement, they invariably spoke against it, give her; and it was because I could not bring and they were able to scatter our force, such as myself to believe this, that I had made up my it was. This was because the people had not mind to get myself arrested, even if the English been trained; they had not got the necessary authorities had not succeeded in doing so; for I training, and it was necessary to get the people, felt myself bound to action last year, and I thought in my mind, to distinguish between the twofold you would feel bound to it here, if I devoted myself so far as to accept a prison voluntarily, and classes-to distinguish between their temporal that by going into prison you on this side would and spiritual welfare. We have invariably inculbe driven to give us what we wanted. However, cated upon our friends the duty of giving obedibefore the time I had decided for putting it into ence and submitting in all devotion to their clergy execution, I heard nothing favorable from this in their spiritual character, but that in their temside, and the Government found out my residence, poral character they were simply to look upon and I was arrested. I suppose you would all like them as citizens. Without this training you nevto know how I got out of prison. Wellpit did er could have a force in Ireland on whom you not require any extraordinary effort on my part; could rely. We then made the oath a condition for with the force of true hearts that were around of membership, and we have continued to make that prison in Dublin, it would not have been possible for the Government, though the walls Mr. Stephens went on to say that the pecuniahad been of adamant, and though it had regiry promises made him in America remained, in a ments stationed within those walls, to keep me reat measure, unfulfilled, the people in Ireland there. To my friends in Dublin, then, I refer you furnishing ten dollars toward the expenses of orfor the manner in which I effected my escape. ganization for one sent from America. At length That was the time of our greatest power in Irehe came to this country in September, 1858, traland, and if, at any time between the 24th Nov. velled through the States and founded the Fenian and the end of December, you had sent to Irebrotherhood. The result, pecuniarily, was that, land a small force, or only a few superior officers, during the past six years, the sum of \$7500 had with the necessary war material, I do believe, as been received in Ireland from this country. Mr. firmly as in my own existence, that Ireland would be an independent country to-day. quirements for money and the objects to which After a few words relative to his escape from

Ireland, and his invitation to this country, Mr.

Stephens said: "I want to come to the object of

my mission to America. - You know by this time that it is to reconcile the parties here and to effect union—such a union as would give us very peedily all that we want for the freedom of our land. I found the organization here torn asunlize all his expectations, and added : " We never der, and all sorts of bad feeling among the members. But I still believe that, from what the people have shown to me since my arrival in the States, I can effect enough for all our purposes. It will give me the greatest possible pleasure, and it will give Ireland great pleasure, and the men who are now pining in prison, and the men who are standing in the face of all difficulties at home; it will give them infinite pleasure to see the heads of the factions coming into this organization united once more, I have made advances for that purpose, and so far as I recollect I have not as vet let fall one single word that could fairly made to them in 1864. That statement was to hurt any of these gentlemen. I did expect that the effect that the organized force at that time Mr. Roberts would have acted like Mr. O'Maho ny. I believe it was patriotic and wise of Mr. of your legal, open organization in America; and O'Mahony to have given in his resignation, and I I made the engagement that if England went to believe it would be patriotic and wise of Mr. war that year on the Danish question we should Roberts to do the same; and if Mr. O'Mahony and Mr. Roberts passed on this platform to-day, forgiving one another, forgetting the past, stretching forth the hand of brotherhood one to the land was a fixed time for action, and not to be other, and calling on the men to work together dragged on, as they had been for years, without if they had been here to indorse me, I believe that the organization would have in a single month ten times the power it ever had, and that gress made is to be attributed. On my return to the liberty of Ireland would be a certain thing. reland I found that the work was in a very good have a great respect for Mr. Roberts and Mr. O'Mahony, and for every man till he is proved to America set the people to work still harder. But be dishonest, and once proved to be dishonest, I still the war did not take place. England fought am then done with him forever. But nothing of shy, as she has often since the establishment of the kind has been proved against any of these gentlemen. Here, publicly and before the Irish people, I once more, in a friendly and fraternal our organization. She did not go to war on the spirit, invite these gentlemen—the heads of all parties-to come to me while I remain in New ments of Ireland, and asking for money. Instead You, and endeavor to come to an understanding. I can be the trish people here and throughout would have enabled us to take the field last year, the w dedictor L believe the words I pronounce, two gentlemen were appointed here to go to Irehowever and spoken, will be read wherever land to investigate our work. They were perfectly satisfied with the state of affairs in Ireland. our rac an be found-I call, then, on our whole race to rise up against the man or body of men who would stand between Ireland and this essen-They sent over a very favourable report, and asked for money to be sent back to us. It was tial union to day. I appeal to you by all you hold dear, by the memory of that land so fair, so greed on at that time that the bonds of the Irish republic should be issued upon their return. full of sorrows, and yet so steadfast, so resolute, It was calculated we should have all that was reso pure and enlightened as it is to-day. For I claim for Ireland at this hour more true republithat one of the delegates, while in Ireland, lost certain documents. This was Mr. Meehan. It is necessary that the fact should be known that the can principles and lights than are to be found in the same number of people in any country on earth. And if there be more anywhere else, it must be on this republican continent. The last words I shall say to you now will be but a repetition of what I have already said. Without unity sion of the arrests in Irelend. Well, the arrests we cannot have what we require, and you cannot fulfill your promises to Ireland, the Irish people never was harder work and more work done are sure to be disheartened and dispirited, the was free myself, and while free I am not used to organization is sure to be broken up, and an eterbe idle. Immediately afterward the government saw the necessity of proclaiming every county in Ireland, one after the other, because they felt ual stain will rest upon our character ; but worst of all, the whole Irish race is sure to be exterminated. It is certain that the Irish people will be driven from the soil of Ireland if you do not free her. If there is not union, I believe the whole movement will end in failure, and then the doom of your race will be sealed. Believing, then, that union is the great want of the present time, I have in many ways cut short this address, to avoid any remark that might be considered fairly hurtful to any man. Once more, I repeat, I stretch forth my hand to any man who may come to effect this union; and I call on you now, in the name of Ireland, to allow no man to stand in the way of this unity. Effect it, and as sure as I address you here to day we shall take the field in of all, the whole Irish race is sure to be extermithat the work was going on stronger than ever, and that the only thing we wanted was arms and munitions of war, and these were coming into the country and they could not prevent their coming n. They saw that the men who were serving he cause of Ireland were able to baffle them, and that the men got in what they required. What they were able to do then they are able to do now. Don't allow yourselves to be blinded upon that subject, nor let yourselves be persuaded by any one that we can't get the means into the country. It has been all a question of money. With the requisite funds we can get in whatever materials we wish, and men too, if we require them. My opinion on this subject ought to be address you here to day we shall take the field in Ireland this very year, and by effecting it we will