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

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR

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Commission Merchant and Ship Broker, Water Street, St. John, N. B Central Fire Insurance Company Agent at St. John. Dec. 4. GEORGE THOMAS.

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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 that maintaining the ratio of its increase as stated in former years. Only one among the London 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.

in 1855, which amounted to no less than £2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured and averaged 80 per cent. per the premiums paid.

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nsgrances effected at the lowest rates C. W. WELDON,
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LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000-all paid up and invested. Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$312,194.

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FREDERICTON. HE Third Term of the Academic Year of 1867-8 will commence September 3d, 1867. J. E. Hopper, B. A., Principal, and Tutor in Classics, His-tory and English Literature. Geo. E. Tufts, B. A., Tutor in Mathematics, Natural Sciences and French.
L. E. Wortman, Tu'or in English, &c.

The course of study embraces the usual branches of an English, Mathematical, and Classical Education. The year is divided into four Terms of 10 weeks each.

Tuition Fees:

is He with you; and thus will He console you under this present sorrow.—J. W. Kimball, in Congregationalist. YOUNG LADIES istry, and never prays or cares about an increase in the number of ministers, may expect to be left in the course of time, either without a pastor, or

THOMAS & WETMORE, INSURANCE AGENTS, SHIP BROKERS will go out in darkness. A church that neglects discipline, and allows offences to go unrebuked, may expect that this cancer will finally eat away its life. A church that allows its prayer meeting to go down, because its officers and members are averse to praying in public, may consider itself in a spiritual consumption, with its right lung already gone. A church that loses all fervor of desire, and effort and prayer, not only for the in-

as mallo eldner) Saint John, N. B.

New Series, Whole No. 259.

Why do we speak of a "little thing,"
And "trifles light as air?"

Can aught be a trifle which helps to bring

The slightest touch on a festering wound,

What is a trifle? A thoughtless word,

When the speaker is with the dead.

That thoughtless word is a random dart,

It may rankle long in some tender heart-

And strikes we know not where:

Tis treacherons ground; one little slip
May plunge us headlong in.
One light temptation, and we may wear
Death's galling chain for aye;

One little moment of heartfelt prayer

Drops of water are little things, But they form the boundless sea;

Yet his song is melody.
Little voices now scarcely heard,
In heaven shall bear their part;

And trifling its joy or care :

There are no trifles here.

Before it reach the goal.

The greater in their train.

Tis in little notes the wild bird sings,

And a little grave in the green churchyard Holds many a parent's heart.

This world is but little, if rightly weighed,

But not while we linger beneath its shade-

The lightest burden may weigh like lead

On the faint and weary soul; In the uphill path it perforce must tread,

Cease, then, to speak of a "little thing,"

Scize each good occasion, however small,

Of good which may be given,
So, when thou hearest thy Master's call,

" My heart is smitten and withered like grass,"

said one who was in deep affliction. "My grief is beyond words. I am too sad even for tears.—

Will you speak of consolation to me?"
Yes, dear friend: there is consolation even for

Hear His own assurance: " I have loved the

with an everlasting love, therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee." Have not good-ness and mercy followed you all the days of your

life! And will you let go your confidence in the Lord in the day when He sends the discipline

of trial? Is your faith only for the sunny days of prosperity and of freedom from pain? Have

you not a thousand times heard his declaration,

"Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and

scourgeth every son whom He receiveth ?"

But can never cease to love thee; Thou art precious in His sight;

God is with thee,

God, thine everlasting Light,"

cannot take it home to myself.

dear friend, for

"In the furnace God may prove thee, Thence to bring thee forth more bright,

Surely, this is no new truth to you, but one which has long been familiar to you.

"Yes, I know it. I have often repeated it to

others; but now in the hour of my own affliction

It is for that very reason, dear friend, our Lord hath sent this grief. He could no longer permit

you to slake your thirst at broken cisterns. Un-

consciously you have been doing this. The evi-

dence is, that in the hour of your deepest need you cannot at once turn to Him and be comfort-

ed. You have not altogether " stayed your soul

on Him;" therefore is it that you are not now

" Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying,

kept in perfect peace." Listen to Him, now,

Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure."

The precious Word of God is full of the con-

plation you need. "Blessed be God, even the

Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of

mercies, and the God of all comfort, who com-

forteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be

able to comfort them which are in any trouble,

by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are com-

forted of God." This is even so; for I have

proved it true a thousand times. Have you learn-

ed that the Word of God is a living word? that

it is a present voice of God to your soul ! that!

What greater bereavement can come to any

mortal than that which came to the twelve when

their Lord was taken from them ! Had they not

depended on Him for every thing? Had they not left all, houses, and lands, and friends, to fol-

low Him? And yet He said to them, "Let not your hearts be troubled; I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you." But how?—
"The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom

the Father shall send in My name. He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."—

And thus is Jesus ever with each disciple; thus

A church that never sends a son into the min-

with one whose ministry is barren. A church that has never learned to worship God with its money, and does not regularly contribute to carry on the work of the Lord in the home and formular field made at the line line.

reign field, may expect that its light, which like all other lights, can only shine as it consumes,

Which may give thy brother pain;

Shun little sins, lest they haply bring

Thou shalt be great in heaven.

" Every human tie may perish;

Can evert the Father's love."

Friend to friend unfaithful prove;

Mothers cease their own to cherish

Heaven and earth at last remove ;

May rend those bonds away.

Perchance its echo may yet be heard

One moment's joy or care?
The smallest seed in the fertile ground

Is the germ of a noble tree;

Is it not agony?

Forgotten as soon as said!

Is it a trifle—the first false step

On the dizzy verge of sin?

Is it a trifle there ?

Commence of the state of the st end to the bridge of a second of the bridge of the bridge

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

struction, but also for the conversion of her children, and of the poor and ignorant, and of those out of the way in its immediate locality, may expect to be found in the next generation frozen

Jesus' Tears.

On two occasions it is recorded Jesus wept. It was not in his agony in the garden, nor on the

own sufferings, but in mercy for others. When he drew near to Jerusalem, and beheld the city, he wept over it. When he saw the bereaved sister mourning for a dead brother, he wept with her. The one weeping was for human guilt—the other for human sorrow. The one marks his divine compassion for the sinful—the other his human sympathy with the sufferer. Each is precious in its own place, but the places brilliancy. In all these operations, the diamond are widely diverse. These two examples exhibit different qualities of the Saviour, and meet the dergo the file and seissors. The splitter, when he different necessities of men. His compassion for finds a flaw, commences his work by inserting the sinners, manifested in his tears over Jerusalem, is a link in the chain by which we are saved, but it is the upper link. His sorrow with the sister beside the brother's grave, is a link lower down, and therefore nearer us. His pity for me as a sinner, shows that he is great and good. His weeping with me, shows that his greatness and goodness are within my reach. When I could not rise and meet him the region of his own spiritual compas-sion, he bowed down to meet me in my natural weakness. I could not rise to lay hold of him, but he bends to take hold of me. Standing where I stand, and weeping where I weep, he enters by the opening which grief has made in my heart, and gently makes it all his own. My brother, he insinuates himself into me through the emotions of our common nature, so that I may be borne up with him into the regions of spiritual light and liberty. He takes hold of me by my sorrow, that I may get hold of him for deliverance from my sin,-Religious Herald.

The Little Bible Boy.

In a large town in Massachusetts, the people of a neighborhood, living far from the house of God. seldom attended religious service on the Sabbath. An intelligent lady, grieved to see so many youth growing up without a knowledge of God, proposed to open a Sabbath school there. She succeeded in interesting another member of the church, and together they took their warm, long walk, after the Sabbath service, to the little school-

They gathered quite a number, and among them a little boy, from a family so low that its name had become a by-word. He had never attended church or Sabbath school; had never the gem; the polisher is the artist who gives it its final shape and lustre.

This operation requires a certain muscular ef-

From the first day he listened with earnestness to all that was said; and when presented with a Testament, and requested to commit a number of verses, agreed at once to try. On the succeeding animated face recited his verses perfectly. Eit week he took a longer lesson, until it was surprising to hear the amount of Scripture he could re-

The heart of the lady was cheered by the poor boy's interest. As soon as he got home on one Sabbath, he began his studies for the next; he attended to it every day of the week; and says he is going to be a minister when he grows up. One day as he entered, he had a thorn run into his little bare foot, which was swollen and inflamed: but he had walked a mile and a half to be

Present at his loved Sabbath school. The finding of one such gem of a boy well rewards the labors of the teacher, which were also blessed to many others .- American Messenger.

TEARS .- There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than a thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of contrition and of unspeakable love. If there were wanting any argument to prove that man is not mortal, I would look for it in the strong convulsive emotion of the breast when the soul has been agitated; when the fountains of feeling are rising, and the tears are gushing forth crystal streams. Oh, speak not harshly of the stricken one—weeping in silence? Break not the solemuity by rude laughter, or intrusive footsteps. Despise not woman's tears—they are what makes her an angel. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometime melted to the tear of sympathy -they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see the tears of affection, they are painful tokens, but most holy. If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loth to live; and if not one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.

Perpetual Weather Table.

The following table was constructed by the elebrated Dr. Herschell, upon a philosophic consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon. Jesus is as truly speaking to you this day as though He had never spoke His gracious words to another disciple? So in truth it is. So He declares it: "Lo, I am with you alway, even to the It is confirmed by the experience of many years' observation, and will suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters. As a general rule, it will be found wonderfally correct : If the moon changes at 12 o'clock, noon, the weather immediately afterward will be very rainy,

if in summer, and there will be snow and rain in If between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.; changeable

summer-fair and mild in winter. Between 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.; fair in both nmmer and winter.

Between 6 and 10 o'clock, P. M.; in summer,

fair, if the wind is Northwest; rainy, if South or Southwest. In winter fair and frosty, if the wind is North or Northwest; rainy, if South or South-Between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. ; fair in sum-

mer and fair and frosty in winter. Between 12 at night and 2 o'clock, A. M. ; fair in summer and frosty in Winter, unless the wind is from the South or Southwest. Between 2 and 4 o'clock, A. M.; cold and lowery in the summer, and snow and storm in

Between 4 and 6 o'clock, A. M.; rainy, both in Between 6 and 8 o'clock, A. k.; wind and rain

Between 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.; changeable

How Diamonds are Cut. A FAMOUS HOLLAND JEWEL SHOP. DIAMOND TRIMMING.

Chamber's Journal has a readable article upon the subject of "Diamond Cutting." It is descrip-tive of a visit to the celebrated mill of Coster, at Amsterdam. It would appear that the essential operations of the art are three. First the rough stone is cleansed of defective parts, and the flaws cross. On neither occasion did he weep for his are dexterously split off. It seems, according to the best lapidaries, that there are few diamonds without cavities or other flaws; indeed, the diamond, as a rule, is more foul than any other stone used in jewelry. The second operation is the cutting which confers on the stone the form, and brilliancy. In all these operations, the diamond must be firmly set in a tool, and successively unfinds a flaw, commences his work by inserting the diamond into a fusible coment, which hardens extremely as soon as it is cold, and supports the stone with the requisite solidity. This cement is lodged in a kind of cup, at the extremity of a so-lid handle, which the workman holds in his hands; he then takes in the other a second like instrument, furnished with a diamond recently cut, the edge of which projects sharply outside. Supporting the two tools on the border of a box placed before him on the table, he communicates to them a sew-saw motion, and by rubbing on one of the stones the sharp edge of the other, he soon makes a slight cut, which suffices him to introduce a sharp edged blade, which he strikes lightly, in order to separate the two pieces. Some stones, I was told by the workman, could not be split in the usual way, in consequence of the risk of destroying them by the operation. These are sawn with a finely tempered bow saw, moistened with olive oil, and sprinkled over with diamond dust. The splitter, or diamond trimmer, is much assisted by the natural formation of the stone, which has its line of cleavage well defined.

> CUTTING. The cleaner, or cutter, has similar instruments those of the splitter. After having inserted, his pair of tools, two diamonds of bulk nearly equal, he uses the one for rubbing a face on the other with force. When he has thus finished a face on each side of the stones, he softens the cement by slightly heating it on a gas-lamp, and then, turning the gem, he commences the next face, and so goes on. Like the splitter, he supports the stone on a little rectangular box, into which the powder falls, which is afterwards used in the polishing. This cutter only rough hews

This operation requires a certain muscular effort, and the cutter requires to protect his hands by thick gloves of skin. The box over which the splitter works is provided with a double bottom, the first is pierced with holes like a sieve; the powder from the diamond resulting from and the larger fragments rest on the sieve, where they can easily be collected, in order to be cut in their turn. The fragments obtained in cutting large stones are sometimes of great value. The chips from one large diamond I have tead about were eight thousand pounds. The powder, or diamond dust, is always burned before being used, in order to cleanse it from oil, or any particles of the solder which is necessary to fix the stone. When a cutter or polisher examines his stone by placing it on his tongue, he first carefully dusts the gem with a camel-hair brush in order to collect the fine powder which is of such value in cutting and

After coming out of the hands of the cleaner. the diamond has the form and perhaps a third of the number of faces which it ought to have, but its surface is so harsh and irregular, that it reness. The wheel on which the polishing is accomplished is a turn-table of iron, technically called "a schyff," solidly fixed in the middle of a table, and is so arranged as to be of extremely rapid rotation (from two to three thousand revolutions per minute). The metal turn-table receives the diamond-powder, and reduces it to an impalpable state; it is constantly moistened with olive oil, which softens the friction, and prevents the powder from being projected outside by the centrifugal force. The diamond which is to be polished s set no more in the fusible cement, but in an alloy of lead and tin, to which is given the form f a round cone, of which the stone occupies the summit. The whole is lodged in a spherical cup, which covers one-half, and which is terminated y a straight stem. This stem is seized between he claws of a pincer, and the face of the diamond to be polished is held down with weights of lead, for maintaining the apparatus in a proper posi tion, and augmenting the adherence and friction The weights vary considerably, running from two to thirty pounds, according as the facet required s to be small or large. The operation either for arge or small stones is much the same; the worker is generally able to conduct the polishing of several stones at the same time. The operation f polishing usually takes very long, and requires he exercise of extreme patience; the cutting of tertain large diamonds continues for many months.

The art requires that the cutter should have extraordinary skill for working the stones, of which the smallest often do not reach the size of a pinhead. Nothing equals in this respect the skilfulness of the workers of Holland; and one is quite confounded when one sees stones of such small dimensions cut into twenty four faces per-fectly equal and regular. Some of the stones operated upon at Coster's are so small that it takes hundreds of them to weigh a carat! This is not, however, the only difficulty the diamond-cutter has to surmount; it is the cleaner who has to make choice of the form to be given to each particular stone. It is he who must decide, after a minute examination, how each particular dia-mond ought to be cut, whether a brilliant or rose; he determines the choice by an endeavor to lose as little matter as possible. But this is not all. It is necessary that he should recognize at the first glance in what way it is convenient to attack the stone, which is not an easy posterior to attack the glance in what way it is convenient to attack the stone, which is not an easy matter, for if his measures be not well taken, it may perhaps occur that twenty-three faces having been already cut, the twenty-fourth would require to be cut on an imperfect part of the stone, and so it is found impossible to continue. The cutters and polishers are often Between 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.; changeable in summer, rain with a westerly and snow with an easterly wind in winter.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M.; showery in summer, and cold and windy in winter.

Steam fire engines are great favorites in Eagland. The French cities are just beginning to use them. Lyons has just been astonished by one.

Women,"—Mr. Shaw the wealthy proprietor of elegant private gardens near St. Louis, intends to be queath them to the city.—Robert Sheppard, the ruling elder among the Shakers of Canterbury, N. H., has joined the world's people.—"Humming Bird" is the name of a paper at Richmond, Indiana.

Agnes Reegan, a sister of charity in Mobile, only twenty-one years old, has just died of yellow feer—a victim of her kindness to others.

and so, by changing its position, do very serious injury to the stone. In cutting the Koh-i-noor, it was necessary at times to increase the revolutions of the schyff to three thousand per minute, in consequence of the extraordinary hardness of some portions of that most valuable gem. It is not always easy to say how much of a stone must be sacrificed in the cutting. The Star of the South, which was cut by Monsieur Coster, weighed in the rough state in which it was found 2544 carats; when finished, the weight was a little under a half of that weight. The Koh-i-noor lost eighty carats in the recutting; it now weighs less than the Star of the South by about twenty carats.— Many of the bits split off the larger gems in the process of cutting and polishing form admirable stones for rings, pins, etc. It is wonderful how small some of the diamonds are that go through Coster's mill, and still more wonderful that they can be cut at all, far less have a score of faces put apon them. Some of the men, I was told, occasionally fall in love with a fine stone, and linger over it in the cutting and polishing with positive devotion. The masters find it politic to interrupt these men in their labour by a change of work. f a man falls in love with such a fine gem as the Star of the South, he is set to work at some dealer's stock brilliants, and allowed to go on with them for a time. The best workmen earn large wages, considerable gratuities being sometimes given by Monsieur Coster for the cutting of particular stones. The demand for precious stones of all kinds, and particularly diamonds, has greatly ncreased during late years, and coupled with the growing scarcity of the gem—most of the present mines being comparatively unproductive—has of course tended to raise the price of these valuable adamantine bits of carbon, so that now they can be purchased only by very wealthy people.

Women-Poisoners.

In the long list of crime there is nothing re-orded which shows a more persistent and peculiar style of wickedness than the case of Lena Miller, a wretched woman who was hanged the other day in a little Pennsylvania village for the poisoning of her husband. The female mind when bent on murder, seems to incline to the subtle method of poison. Lucretia Borgia, who was a woman, and not a man, is the most renowned poisoner in history, and her infamous relative, Alexander Borgia, who also indulged in the recreation of poisoning, was a man of effeminate appearance, and even of feminine traits of character. In this country, the Pittsburg poisoner—Martha Grinder—was simply a vulgar Lucretia Borgia, and it may be premised that "the poisoned bowl," to speak in the language of the novelists, is the favorite weapon of the female murdens. derer. It is rarely that a woman who wants to kill resorts to violence. Bridget Durgan is an solated case, and her masculine character only goes to support rather than to disprove our hypothesis.

Lena Miller poisoned her husband. He was a work. In her confession she says that these were the only reasons she wished to get rid of him.-Her ignorance is almost incredible. She did not knew of the existence of strychnine or arsenic, and groped about the household for such delete-rious substances as she deemed, in her dull way, capable of effecting her object. She took laurel leaves and some filings from a brass buckle, and made a decoction "cool and stale," which she prevailed on her husband to drink as tea. This failing to affect the sturdy constitution of her victim, she next tried, but with similar result, some quick-silver scraped off the back of a looking glass. Next, with a spirit which would have fit-ted her for one of Macbeth's witches, this "foul and midnight hag" caught a small green snake which she boiled and administered to her husband in his coffee; but to his vigorous stomach this animal preparation proved as innocuous as

its mineral and vegetable predecessors.

The enterprising female says she now nearly despaired; but happening to hear of a certain rat's bane for sale at the village store, she procured some of it—arsenic—and put a teaspoonful in the rice prepared for Miller's dinner. Not even he could stand this without some internal commotion, but his faithful stomach of itself rejected the intrusive drug, and he recovered. There was, however, an evident struggle which quite encouraged the persistent poisoner; and she repeated the dose at night, and at several succeeding meals, until the unsuspecting husband died.

Such was the crime for which Lena Miller suffered death. Like most infamous murderers she met her fate, declaring that she trusted in the mercy and forgiveness of God. She did not set up the claim of insanity; and her crime is utterly unrelieved by any extenuating circumstances .-There appears to be now noscruples about hanging convicted women, and the fate of Martha Grinder, Mrs. Surratt, and Lena Miller, will undoubtedy be that of any females who may follow their

CHOLERA.-The Cholera Conference held at Weimar last summer, lays the greatest stress in its report upon disinfection as the means of preventing cholers. The nine points adopted by the Conference all enforce rigid disinfection, and insist upon it as essential in dealing with a pestience so dreadful as the cholers. But this disinfection and the other savitary measures, according to the report, "should be performed at the proper time, that is, before the epidemic is actualprevalent in a town or place." Philadelphia has thus far escaped the pestilence this season, but that is no guarantee for continued exemption, unless proper means are taken to avert the dis-

Chicago proposes to "receive" General Sheridan. Whether to do so for seven hundred dollars or for two thousand, is under discussion .-The Rev. James Lynch, a colored preacher from Pennsylvania, took a prominent part in the Mississippi canvas. He is called the best orator of his party.—They have an odd way of dealing out nstice in Mexico; for all the members of the court martial who tried and banished Santa Anna, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment can go round the world in ninety days.—William Williams, who died last Monday at West Pittsfield, Mass., was one of the oldest Shakers in the country. He had been a Shaker nearly seventy years.

—Mrs. Barclay, of Chicago, is lecturing successfully in Cincinnati on the "Physical decline of Women".

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

Che Christian Bisitar

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

[From our Special Correspondent.] Оттама, Dec. 7, 1867,

DEAR VISITOR-I suppose to-day we will have he financial statement, or a portion of it; the inance Minister was understood to say a few lays ago that the whole financial statement would be ready. Next week at an early day it is expected that the Tariff Bill will be introduced, or at all events, its character foreshadowed. These measures, with the Marine and Fishery Bill and he Postal Bill, already introduced and passed through some stages in the Senate, will, probably, be all the measures of this portion of the Session,

and it is not at all likely they will be completed. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in some quarters at the delay in the introduction of Government measures, although, no doubt, here have been a good many circumstances operating to delay the deliberations and conclusions of Ministers.

The Intercolonial Bill has been printed and is in the hands of members. It provides for the oan and the appointment by Government of four Commissioners, who are to have nearly unlimited control of the road as regards the surveys, location and making contracts. There has been no discussion yet, but some members are indirectly preparing themselves, and, as in duty bound they will, most of them wish to set themselves right before the people. It is very desirable now that the debate should be exhaustive as the result must be largely to influence the public sentiment of Britain with regard to the question of eved of

A variety of notices of motion have been given, and other formal matters proceeded with but of these you will have learned through the telegrams constantly supplied to the morning papers.

The grand question of extension of the Dominion westward, to embrace Rupert's Land and the North West Territory, has had a ventilation by

means of broad and free debate. The resolutions were introduced by Hon, Mr. McDongall, and his speech was able and argumentative, giving of course, an intelligent sketch of the territory involved, its history, characteristics, and present system of management by the Hudson's Bay Co. Mr. Howe took the lead in opposition. He opened spiritedly, but his speech was a disappointment, and not at all one that did justice to his great abilities on the vast subject. His criff-

cism of the conduct of the Hadson's Bay Company was severe, as were also his remarks on the Colonial policy of Britain and the depreciation in ability of her statesmen, illustrating this by reference to the settlement of the Boundary question, and to the course pursued with regard to the American difficulties when in declining to recognize and take part with the South, she lost her opportunity for preserving the balance of power on this continent by a division of the United States. Mr. Gray replied to Mr. Howe in a clever

speech, and Mr. Anglin followed him on the other side. Mr. McMillan supported the resolutions in a short but spirited speech, following Mr. Connell, who disapproved of the Government policy is in favor of the project, their chief point of difference being as to the "claims" of the Hudson's Bay Company.

On the legal question, Gray and Johnson dif-

fered, the latter claiming that this Company had laims as between themselves and the British Government, which the latter should settle, and then and the territory over to Canada. The opposition, in general terms, contended that these resolutions are premature; that the estimates should at all events be first submitted, in order that members should be possessed of information regarding the financial position of the Dominion before voting for the large expenditure involved here; that while the extension of the Dominion westward was a result looked for by Confederation, it was only to be the result of contingencies in the future, and not to be immediately sought for. The people of the Maritime Provinces had been told that the expansion of the Dominion would not take place until the finances would warrant it.

On the part of the Government it is claimed hat State reasons demand an immediate understanding on the subject. It would seem that the Hudson's Bay Co. and the British Government are pressing for a settlement of the question. It is argued that the intrinsic importance of the territory is such as to demand that the ultimate possession of it by Canada should not be jeopardised; that the possession of the territory is desirable in order to ensure connection with the Colonies on the Pacific; that that province is being jeopardised by the colonization process going on continually from the United States, and pending the building of the Intercolonial it would be folly to

The resolutions, amended by Government, were to provide for another appeal to Parliament before he final arrangements are concluded, passed in Committee last night; there will be a division probably on the question of concurrence, Monday,

Mr. Howe made a good speech last night, although it does seem to me that in all his present efforts there is a ghost of former utterances and sentiments reproaching him for his strange change. of views, and producing embarrassment.

Mr. Tilley spoke with energy and power, claim-

ing that the people of New Brunswick would approve of the contemplated action on such favorable conditions. Mr. Smith followed, of course, just saying the reverse of all Mr. Tilley had said; and then Mr. Fisher spoke at some disadvantage, owing to the lateness of the hour.

In the Senate, Government has yielded to the prevailing wish of members and modified the proisions of the Postal Bill. The pre-payment on letters is to be optional—credit rates to be 5 cents. On newspapers the pre-payment is also to be optional. There will, however, probably be further changes before the Bill gets through the Com-

Long Dresses .- Oliver Wendell Holmes uses the following language, none too strong, in reference to one of fashions foolish freaks: "But confound the make-believe women we have turned loose in the streets, Where do they come from loo not out of Boston pariors, I trust. Why, there to isn't beast or bird that would drag its trail through for the lenity of their sentence. — When the Suez the dirt in the way those creatures do their dress-Canal and the Pacific Railroad are finished, we es. Because a queen or a duchess wears long dresses on great occasions a maid-of-all-work or a factory girl thinks she must make herself a nuisance by trailing through the streets, picking up and carrying about with her—bah! that's what I call getting vulgarity in your bones and marrow. Show over dirt is the attribute of vulgar people.