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

SPURGEON'S SERMON.

"And I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand."—JOHN X. 28. normas moral viteo (Continued.)

II. And now, to plunge at once into the subeet. The text sheds a flood of light upon THE PRESENT STATE OF EVERY BELIEVER.

We shall have to give you hints rather than a long exposition; so kindly take the first sentence, which speaks of a gift received. "I give unto them eternal life." This gift is, first of all, life. You will make strange confusion of God's Word, if you confound life with existence, for they are very different things. All men will exist for ever, but many will dwell in everlasting death; they will know nothing whatever of life. Life is a distinct thing altogether from existence, and implies

in God's Word something of activity and of happiness. In the text before us it includes many things. Note the difference between the stone and the plant. The plant has vegetable life. You know the difference between the animal and the plant. While the plant has vegetable life, yet it is altogether dead in the sense in which we speak of living creatures. It has not the sensations which

belong to animal life. Then again, if we turn to another and higher grade, namely, mental life, an amimal is dead so far as that is concerned. It cannot enter at all into the mysterious calculations of the mathematician, nor revel in the sublime glories of poetry. The animal has nothing to do with the life of the intellectual mind; as to mental life it is dead. Now there is a grade of life which is higher than the mental life: a higher life quite unknown to the philosopher, not put down in Plato, nor spoken of by Aristotle, but understood by the very meanest of the children of God. It is a phase of life called "spiritual life," a new form of life altogether, which does not belong to man naturally, but is given to him by Jesus Christ. The first man, Adam, was made living soul, and all his descendants are made like unto him. The second Adam is made a quickening spirit, and until we are made like the second Adam we know nothing of spiritual life.
This body of ours is by nature adapted for a soulish life. The spostle tells us, in that wonderful chapter in Corinthians, that the body is sown what? "A natural body." The Greek is,
"A soulish body."—"but it is raised."—what?
"A spiritual body." There is a soulish body,
and there is a spiritual body. There is a body adapted to the lower life which belongs to all men, a mere mental existence; and there is to be a body which will belong to all those who have received spiritual life, who shall dwell in that body as the house of their perfected spirit in heaven. The life which Jesus Christ gives his people is spiritual life, therefore it is mysterious.

tell whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth, so is every one that is born of the Spirit." You who have mental life cannot explain to the horse or the dog what it is, neither can we who have spiritual life explain to those who have it not what it is. You can tell them what it does and what its effects are, but what the "spark of heavenly flame" may be, you yourselves do not know, though you are conscious that it is there.

This life, you will gather from my remarks, is heavenly life. It is the same life that expands

and develops itself in heaven. The christian does not die. What does the Saviour say! "He that believeth in me shall never die." Does not the mental life die! Yes. Does not the mere the mental life die? Yes, Does not the mere bodily life die? Ay, but not the spiritual life. It is the same life here which it will be there, only now it is undeveloped, and corruption impedes its action. Brethren, nothing of us skall go to heaven as flesh and blood, but only as it is subdued, elevated, changed, and perfected by the influence of the spirit-life. Know ye not that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of Code matther data corruption inherit incorruption. God; neither doth corruption inherit incorrup-tion." Then what is the "I," the "myself" that shall enter heaven? Why, if you be in Christ a new creature, then that new creature, and nothing but that new creature, the very life which you have lived here in this tabernacle, the very life that has budded and blossomed in the garden of communion with God, that life which has led you to visit the sick, and clothe the naked, and feed the hungry, that life which has made tears of rethe hungry, that life which has made tears of repentance stream down your cheeks, that life which has caused you to believe in Jesus—this is the life which will go to heaven; and if you have not this, then you do not possess the life of beaven, and dead souls cannot enter there. Only living men can enter into the land of the living. "As we have borne the image of the earthy, so also shall we bear the image of the heavenly." Even now the heavenly life heaves and throbs within us.

that the life which Christ gives his people is an energetic life. If the spiritual power is poured into a man, it raises him above his former state, and lifts him out of the range of merely carnal comprehension. He himself is discerned of no man. "For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God." You cannot expect the world to understand this new life. It is a hidden thing. understand this new life. It is a hidden thing. It will be a mystery to yourselves, a wonder to your own hearts. But oh, how active it will be! It will fight with your sins, and will not be satisfied until it has slain them. If you tell me you never have a conflict within, I tell you I cannot understand how you can have the divine life, for it is sure to come into conflict at once with the old nature, and there will be perpetual strife. The man becomes a new man at home; his wife and family observe it; he is a different man in business; he is a changed man altogether, whether you view him in connection with his fellow-men or with his God. He is a new creature. He feels that the new and wondrous life which has been planted in him has made him of a different race from the common herd, and he walks amongst the sons of men feeling that he is an alien and a stranger. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is."

work of the Holy Ghost.

There is a word in the text which qualifies it:
I give anto them eternal life." "Eternal" means
without end." If Christ puts the life of God
nto a man, that life cannot be taken away. It heard one say that you may be a child of God to day, but that next week may fird you a child of God to day, but that next week may fird you a child of the devil. I have supposed that the world aternal," according to him, could only have ment five or six days; but according to the discount; but it is not less to their crodit their workmanship known to the world. The workmanship known to the world their workmanship known to the first their table Leoped Mozart at wo course of the Lower Provinces of the Lower Provinces

JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

last for seven years, but which may perhaps be tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer quenched and put out under temptation," I could understand a man saying that he had fallen from helping me, never to touch or tasto the poison grace; but if it be "eternal life," then it must be "eternal;" there is no end to it, it must go on.
The mere existence of the soul, we believe, will be never-ending, but it will be no boon to the underer there by the river, in that land of gold, godly that it will be so. It is not for Christ to will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve. Will

give us mere immortality of existence, for that will be a fearful curse to some men. Lost souls would be glad enough if they could be rid of their immortal existence, but Christ gives an eternal, a holy life, a happy life, which is infinitely more than existence. Existence may be a curse, but life is a blessing. This life begins here: "I give unto them." Not, "I shall give," but "I give." Not, "I will give it to them when they die," but "I give it to them here; I give unto them eternal life." Now, my hearers, you have either got eternal life to-night, or you are still in death. If you have not received it, you are " dead n trespasses and sins," and your doom will be a

temptations of the world, for the eternal God is your refuge, and underneath you are the ever-This life is given as a free gift to every one of

errible one; but if God has given you eternal

ife, fear not the surrounding hosts of hell nor the

[To be Concluded.]

THE BRIDAL WINE CUP. A THRILLING SCENE.

"Pledge with wine!-pledge with wine cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood.
"Pledge with wine!" ran through the bridal

The beautiful bride grew pale—the decisive hour had come. She passed her white hands together, and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her brow; her breath came quicker, and her heart beat wilder. "Yes, Marion, lay saide your scruples for this

said the father, in a low tone, going toward his daughter; "the company expect it. Do not so seriously infringe upon the rules of etiquette; in your own home do as you please, but in mine, for this once, please me." Every eye was turned toward the bridal pair.

Marion's principles were well known. Henry had been a convivialist, but of late his friends noticed the change in his manners, the difference in his habits, and to-night they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said, if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so soon.

Pouring a brimming cup, they held it with tempting smiles toward Marion. She was very

pale, though more composed, and her hand shook not, as smiling back, she gracefully accepted the crystal tempter, and raised it to her lips. But

What is it ?" cried one and all, thronging ogether, for she had slowly carried the glass at arm's length, and was fixedly regarding it as though it were some hideous object.
"Wait," she answered, while a light, which seemed inspired, shone from her dark eyes; "wait,

and I will tell you. I see," she added, slowly, pointing one jeweled finger at the sparkling ruby liquid, "a sight that beggars all description; and yet listen, I will paint it for you if I can. It is a lovely spot: tall mountains, crowned with verdure, rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through, and bright flowers grow to the water's edge. There is a thick warm mist, that the sun seeks vainly to pierce. Trees, lofty, and beautiful, wave to the airy motion of the birds; but there, a group of Indians gather. They flirt to and fro, with something like sorrow upon their dark brows. And in their midst lies a manly form, but his cheek how deathly, his eye wild with the fitful fire of fever. One friend stands beside him-nay, I should say kneels, for see, he

is pillowing that poor head upon his breast. Genius in ruins—oh! the high, holy looking brow! why should death mark it, and he so young ! Look how he throws back the damp ourls I see him clasp his hands I bear his thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutches at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved. Oh! hear him call piteously his father's name—see him twine his fingers together as he shrieks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in his distant native land.

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the untasted wine trembling in their

faltering grasp. "See! his arms are lifted to heaven—be prays, how wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through his veins. The friend beside him is weeping; awe stricken, the dark men move silently away, and leave the living and the

dying together."

There was a hush in that princely parlor, broken only by what seemed a smothered sob from some manly bosom. The bride stood yet upright, with quivering lip, and tears stealing to the out-ward edges of her lashes. Her beautiful arm had lost its tension, and the glass, with its little troubled red wave, came slowly toward the range of her vision. She spoke again ; every lip was mute. Her voice was low, faint, yet awfully disinet; she still fixed her sorrowful glance upon

the wine cup.

"It is evening now; the great white moon is coming up, and his beams lay gently on his forehead. He moves not; his eyes are set in their sockets; dim are their piercing glances; in vain his friend whispers the name of father and sister; death is there. Death—and no soft hand, no gentle voice to bless and soothe him. His head back-one convulsive shudder-he is

A groan ran through the assembly; so vivid was her description, so unearthly her look, so inspired her manner, that what she described seemed actually to have taken place then and there. They noticed also that the bridegroom hid his face in his hands, and was weeping.

"Dead!" she repeated again, her lips quivering faster and faster, and her voice more and

are the everlasting hills, than my resolve, God cup. And he to whom I have given my hand—who watched over my brother's dying form in that last solemn hour, and buried the dear wan-

Hore Biolice M. C. M. Spiller Biolice M. Spiller Biology M. Spiller Biolice M. Spiller Biology M. Spiller Biolice M. Spiller Bioli

you not, my busband ?" His glistening eye, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer. The Judge left the room, and when, an hour after, he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read, that he, too, had determined to banish the enemy at once and forever from his princely home.

Those who were present at the wedding, can never forget the impression so solemnly made.— Many, from that hour, renounced forever the so-

GOD'S WORK IN INDIA.

What a mighty work, says the Watchman and Reflector, has been wrought in India since Sidney Smith roused the laugh of England against the cobbler Carey's attempt to convert it! Fifty thousand have been gathered into native churches, while two hundred thousand accept of Christhe Lord's people, and is bestowed by the Lord, tianity. Between three and four thousand native and by none else. agents are assisting in pushing on the work. Look at a single illustrative fact : Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Church Missionary Society, has lahored in Tinnevelly about thirty years, being, the latter part of this time, sided by his son and three native clergymen. During this period he has seen the Christian population increase from about one thousand to eleven thousand. The garnered fruit of India-and the above figures do not include the richer fruit garnered heaven—fully pays for all the toil expended on it. It is far from indicating, however, the whole value of the work done, just as the first year's crop wholly fails to measure the worth of the work done in a piece of woodland that has to be cleared before being planted. The very weeds now so abundant in India help to show how much of primeval forest has been cut down for-

A young Brahmin lately assured Rev. Mr. Par-sons, of Delhi, that in that city more than five thousand Hindoos and Mohammedaus, many of them educated young men, are convinced of the truth of Christianity, and would rejoice to see the whole city embrace it. A large portion of these, however, doubtless thus inly accept of Christianity only in a sort of rationalistic way: The admirers of Tom Paine in India may be counted by thousands, while even Renan is already extensively read and flippantly quoted. Within a circle of twenty miles around Calcutta there are said to be fifty thousand well educated in

erful influence against the old superstitions as a young Brahim, Babu Kissab Chunder Sen, who ty, and is a man of rare gifts and remarkable quence. An extemporaneous address of his to ved with great applause, has been published. It is on the History of Christianity, and concludes

as follows:

"Is there a single soul in this large assembly who would scruple to ascribe extraordinary greatness and supernatural moral heroism to Jesus Christ and Him crucified ? Was not He who by His wisdom illumined and by His power saved a dark and wicked world-was not He who has left us such a priceless legacy of Divine truth, and whose blood has wrought such wonders for eighteen hundred years—was not He above or-dinary humanity ! Blessed Jesus, immortal child of God! For the world he lived and died. May the world appreciate Him and follow His pre-

How it should stimulate us to pray, when such s man as Dr. Duff says, that in case of his con-version and consecration to the Christian ministry, results might be looked for which would be worthy to be compared with those that sprung from the conversion of St. Pauls and

MOZARTS FIRST ROYAL KISSONS DE

Mozart was scarcely three years old when he first placed his little hands upon the keys of the piano forte, and endeavored to execute a succession of thirds, the only extension which could then be accomplished by his short and plump Whenever he succeeded in discovering some

harmony his eyes became animated with delight. At the age of four, he knew by heart the most prominent part of the concertos performed by his sister, and his father composed for him little pieces, which are still in existence. It was thus that Mozart learned music as

childish pastime, or rather the divine inspiration

of music revealed itself in his soul with the first

perceptions of his infancy. In 1762 Leopold Mozart, accompanied by his two children, began an artist's pilgrimage through Europe.

The travels of a whole family of musicians going to seek their fortunes in distant countries, were then, and are still to this day characteristic of the simple manners of the German nation.

Mozart was then hardly six years old. His execution on the piano was already marvellous, and his precocious genius beaming through all he did, seemed to await with impatience the moment when nature would permit him to take possession of the vast empire of musical art. Leopold Mozart and his two children went first to Munich, in the month of January, 1762. They returned in delight to Salzbourg, after having charmed, during three whole weeks, the court of the Elector of Bavaria, one of the most musical

Vienna. This voyage was a real triumph for Wolfgang. He remained four days with the Bishop of Lieutz, who could hardly bear to part with so extraordinary a child.

The young Mozart played the organ in a Con-

knee, who ceased not to admire his engaging manners, as well as his extraordinary talent, In running across the room his foot slipped on the highly polished parquet of the palace, and he fell. The Arch-Duchess, Marie Antoinette, has-

tened to help him up.
"You are so kind," said Wolfgang to her, that I should like to marry you.

The princess having related this speech to her mother, Maria Theresa asked the talented child what could have caused him to desire to marry ber daughter.

"Gratitude," answered he : " for she alone was kind to me, while her sisters looked on without moving." A kiss, accompanied with a charming smile,

was the reward of the young and lovely princess, for the compliment paid her by the precocious

Who knows but this kiss, imprinted by the delicate lips of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, on the snowy forehead of the inspired Mozart, did not then deposit the germ of the beautiful Donna Anna." The virgin soul of a child of genius is deep source, bourished by first impressions, from which spring the charming creations which people the world of fancy. —Musical Pioneer.

(From the London Saturday Review.)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

If the Derby Ministry do not cut short their areer by want of tact and indement in the handing of the Reform question they seem likely to reap the credit of completing the much canvassed project of Union between the North American Colonies. The Session of 1867 will not fail to leave its mark on history, even if it does nothing else besides passing the Bill which has been pre-pared by the labours of the Delegates from British North America, who are now in this country. The precise provisions of the compromise—for a compromise it is and could not but be between the rival Provinces have been veiled in decent mystery; and, at the banquet given to the Delegates by the Canada Club, not a hint was dropped as to the mutual concessions by which the con-tracting Colonies have been brought into harmony. It is enough, however, to know that a cordial agreement has been arrived at, and that the Quebec Scheme has been materially improved in some of its weakest points. The good sense which has brought about this result cannot be too highy commended, for it is no secret that the prerailing desire for union, and for the strength that union gives, was thwarted by innumerable local prejudices and antagonisms, which it needed a statesmanlike breadth of view to overcome. One of the chief anxieties which the original draft by the Quebec Commission had excited in the minds of dispassionate observers, was occasioned relative positions of the Federal and Local Gogislation were appropriated to each, but no pre-cise rule was laid down to determine, in case of doubt, whether Federal policy was to overrule or to be overruled by the provincialism of particular sections of the Union. It is understood that all obscurity and difficulty on this score have been removed in the revised draft which has been prepared by the Delegates now in England, and this in the only rational sense of vesting the sovereign-ty in all undefined cases in the Federal Legisla ure Another objection to the Quebec Scheme was the establishment of a Legislative Council, with an absolutely fixed number of members—an

inelastic contrivance which may, in some future emergency, give rise to no little embarrassment. Probably the Delegates are as fully alive to the difficulty as any of their critics, but it is easier to condemn the plan than to substitute one that would work better. The inherent difficulty of MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW BUILDING. creating an effective Upper House in a colony which does not possess the peculiar social arrangement which gives us our House of Lords, cannot by any contrivance be wholly overcome. No plan that has been suggested is free from defects, but, in the choice between different inconveniences, we cannot but think that something better might be devised than the grade scheme of a rigid Council of Life-Peers, which, in the event of an attack of mistaken obstinacy, could neither be influenced nor swamped. It has never been necessary to flood the flouse of Lords with an absolute majority of new members, but the possibility of such a coup d'etat may have contributed largely to the sober and judicious temper which has enabled our Upper House to maintain its position and its popularity in the face of the constantly increasing spirit of democracy. Probably some nearer approach to our model may be discovered before the clauses of the Confederation Act shall have passed into law; but, whether this be so or not, the possibility of some friction in the working of new Constitution is a small price to pay for the invaluable benefits of a Union which promi ses to blend the Provinces of British North America as happily as England and Scotland have

been combined almost from the date of the Act

The speeches at the Canada Club were almost entirely confined to this grand aspect of the en-terprise. There was no word breathed of the conflicting interests that had been reconciled, or of the concessions which had been made to an overruling expediency. And yet no common agreement could have been arrived at in any other way. Except the one overwhelming interest in perfecting the Union, the different Colonies had scarcely a special interest in common. The low-er Provinces had manifested a strong preference for an absolute Legislative Union over any merely federative scheme; but the peculiar position of Lower Canada, with her distinct race, religion. and language, put a connexion so close as this altogether out of the question. In theory, the view of the Maritime Provinces would commend isself much more strongly to English tastes, and it is possible that the Federal scheme may one for the present, it is a proof of wisdom that no sable theories were allowed to stand in the way of the project. Controversies of a more immediately practical kind must also have arisen. No two of the Colonies were alike in their fiscal n the different Provinces, not only in their absolute but even in their relative weight. The differences of population and area were so great as nion with a country of such superior size as

REV. I. E. BILL.

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

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of the French Canadians in comparison with the energy of their neighbours, they have shown a confidence and magnanimity in welcoming the projected Union, which a people of our own race might have found it difficult to practise. On all sides, petty grievances and local jealousies have given way to a large patriotism, and an underta-king which was at first regarded in England as almost chimerical, has been brought by united efforts to the verge of success. What remains to be done must be mainly the work of English ministers and the English Parliament. Except so far as constitutional differences of temper may facilitate or impede the settlement of minor details, it probably matters little whether the proposed Act be passed by a Tory or a Liberal Government. Lord Carnaryon and Mr. Cardwell have shown equal zeal in the cause, and whatever may be the vicissitudes of home politics, even a Reform agitation will doubtless leave time for the final settlement of a question which may involve, to an extent not vet appreciated, the future fate of the whole Empire. No step so large as this which is about to be taken can fail to lead far beyond the point immediately attained; and it will, perhaps, not be long after the federation of British North America before the still more mementous question of the general relations of the scattered members of the British Empire forces itself into the prominence which its importance deserves.

The narrow though energetic party which looks

to amicable separation as the goal to which our Colonies are advancing, is losing the importance which it seemed to have gained more from the energy and ability of its leading members than from the patriotism or wisdom of its creed. os Ind the meantime, the traces are apparent of another movement in an opposite direction, which promises to supply a nobler solution of existing anomalies. In Canada, as in other Colonies, a strong yearning for a more intimate connexion with the Mother country is making itself manifest through the increasing loyalty of her people, and in the aspirations of her most thoughtful statesmen. At the same time, the idea of an effective Federation of the whole Empire, in a sense very different from either the past or the present relations between this country and its Colonies, is beginning to find its way into the speculations of English politicians. It is prematures yet to propound any definite schemes to replace the anomalous sort of relations which now exist between our Colonial Office and the millions of British subjects who live under its feeble and uncertain direction. We are satisfied that any impulse towards a more effective unification of the whole Empire, must come from the Colonies, and we look to the new Confederation as its most probable source. But if ever an earnest desire should be shown by the Colonies for a larger elong to all subjects of the Empire, it will be welcomed and responded to with an enthusiasm that will replace utilitarian theories of friendly separation by the more than a lies of Imperial Union. Nothing but closer co-operation is wanted to give to the British Empire a power proportioned to the extent of its dominions and to the numbers and energies of its varied peoples. At present the material strength of the country is overshadowed by Powers having but a small por-tion of the resources of the British Empire, and this simply because the want of union has made the Colonies for the moment a source rather of weakness than of strength. The elements of strength are not the less there, and it needs but a sound and really Imperial policy to make them available for the equal benefit of the people of

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW BUILDING

Everybody has heard of Mason & Hamlin's organs, and everybody who has seen and heard them, admires them. Their factory on Cambridge Street, which they have been obliged to enlarge from year to year until it has attained unto mammoth proportions, and gives employment to hundreds of hands, in order to meet the demands of their growing business, has excited the wonder of all who have been permitted to examine the premises, But this enterprising firm has just erected another building on Tremont Street, opposite the Common, which is both an ornament to the city and highly creditable to the firm. Its dimensions are, we believe, 45 feet front by 110 feet deep to Mason Street, and five stories high. The front is of white marble, and gives an elegant appearance to the building. The first floor is to be used for

store purposes. A broad flight of easy, marble steps leads to the second and principal story; which is occupied by Mason & Hamlin In front they have two elegantly finished sales rooms. Next is their counting room, and on the left of the door as one enters is an elaborate music case for their extensive variety of sheet music. In the rear of this is the counting-room of Rev. Mr. Tilton, who has constantly on hand the publications of Mason Bros., New York, and Webster's Dictionary. In the rear of this is his sales room. and by the side of this room is another for the

exhibition and sale of organs. The third story is occupied in part by Mason &

Hamlin. In the fourth story is their " Musical

Conservatory "-rooms in which instruction is to be given by the ablest teachers in the city to students in any department of music, and at a com-paratively nominal price. Among the teachers thus engaged, we are glad to see our esteemed friend, Prof. Junius Hill, who received his musi-cal training in Germany. Then there is a still higher story, adapted to the wants of artists. We understand that the cost of the building will be about \$200,000. It is a noble monume will be about \$200,000. It is a noble monument to the success of the firm. We quite agree with an exchange in saying that this success is not the result of chance, but of several combined causes. First among these we place a rigid determination that every instrument that bears their name shall be exactly what is represented, and that if any man ever makes a purchase of them which he regrets, the fault shall not be theirs. Second, the regrets, the fault shall not be theirs. Second, the securing every improvement that genius and skill could make, with a free expenditure for experiments. It is an easy matter, for instance, to make a reed that will give a note of a required pitch, but it is a very different thing to combine the utmost power and purity with the greatest permanence and durability. These need brass of peculiar composition, and a form of that precise shape which is best; there cannot be the alight-