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THE "City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company" was established in 1888, by special Act of Parliament. It has now been conducted with much success for 25 years, which is attributable not only to the perfect security which it affords for the due fulfilment of every contract, but likewise to the Company's extensive and influential connexions and to the liberality of its dealings.

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nuses do not vest until they have been five years in exis-tence. Rates of Assurance and all other information may be learned from the Agent, WILLIAM MACKAY, THOMAS & WETMORE,

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested . . . £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg.

Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 stg.

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Premiums in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248

Losses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197

In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Shareolders of the Company are personally responsible for all
oldices issued.

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LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE. First Class English and American Companies.

TWENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

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Christian Vizitar.

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

Vol. V., No. 28. Whole No. 236.

ordinary business of life. In the language of a

the youth of this Province are to fill with credit

the various municipal or professional offices which

the country requires—if they are to be skillful

physicians, successful lawyers, or intelligent mer-

chants-if, as jurymon, they are to decide with

the life of a fellow being hangs on their judgment-

if as magistrates they are to exercise their high of-ce with dignity and discretion—or as the represen-

tatives of the people, they are to represent not merely the will or the wealth, but the wisdom of their

fellow subjects, and really to legislate for the pub-

lic good -- in all these cases it will be admitted

that they need in greater or less degree a due

portion of judicious, well directed educa-

tion." The views thus so ably expressed by

the esteemed and venerable Dr. Crawley, we most

heartily endorse; but we are prepared to advance a step farther, and instead of confining the advan-

tages derivable from education to those whose

success in their various professions and callings

depend chiefly on the exercise of the mind, we

would extend them to those who labor with the

hand as well, that their benefits may be diffused

and realized through all the multifarous ramifica-

tions of industrial pursuits. An acquaintance

with science, so far from being useless to farmers,

mechanics and laborers, is really one of the great-

est blessings they can possess. Its effects will be seen in the generally improved condition of their

own domestic affairs, and felt to a greater or less

degree in every portion of the communities where

they reside; and in proportion as such know-ledge becomes more widely disseminated, the

most important changes and improvements will

be effected in all parts of the country. The rude

and squalid buts of the farmers, half sunk in low

marshy places, and surrounded with pestilential

effluvia, will be abandoned for more spacious

mansions erected in airy situations, and furnished

with every requisite accommodation. The old

neat, elegant and commodious structures, adorned

in which children have been suffocated while at-

will be expanded into spacious, well ventilated

busy activity and growing enterprise. Villages

grove, and where no sound was heard save the

murinuring of the stream and the howling of the

complishment of so important and desirable an

object by the establishment and support of ade-

quate schools and academies, demands a vigorous

combination of efforts and means. Without this but little will be done; with it, its progress will

be accelerated, and its ultimate success with safe-

The Institution with which we more especially

stand connected, and in the interest of which we

are now met, is working admirably for the cause

it is designed to promote. That its operations may be extended and its efficiency increased, is

exceedingly desirable, and can only be effected by the united co-operation and liberal support of

its friends and patrons throughout the length and

breadth of the Province; and every effort that

can be put forth to produce an effect so indispen-

sable to its success should be zealously encoura-

ged. The recent formation of an Alumni Society,

whose membership may comprise not only those

who have studied withic its walls, but any others

who feel an interest in its growth and prosperity, must be considered as a step in the right direc-

tion; and it is hoped that the highly desirable object contemplated by its founders will be more than fully realized. Let the friends of the lusti-

tution rally around it with warm, generous sympathy and liberal effort, until it is placed on a

niary endowment, and a full staff of carnest, com-

lar institution in British America.

petent instructors, it may rank second to no simi-

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must draw

tice. The desultory remarks, therefore, which I

LETTER FROM MR. EARLE.

pasis of efficient action, that, with an ample pecu-

DEATH SONG OF ONE BORN BLIND.

"Then shall my night be turned to day." The night far spent! the day at hand! Oh, can it be That I am near the far-off land When I shall see?

And will my day no more be night? Will there for me Be light—the everlasting light I long to see?

And shall these eyes the King behold-His beauty see ?-The Shepherd of the world-wide fold In majesty I

Oh, tell me not death's shadow falls So gloomily: My shadows are departing all. For I shall see!

And say not night is coming fast-'Tis dawn to me: My life-long night is well-nigh past-Morning I see.

And Thou hast kept me pure in heart; Therefore to Thee I come, for ever, as Thou art, Thy face to see.

Why did I pine for sight, or crave Earth's light to see? My blindness helps me rob the grave Of victory!

Death strikes the fetters from my eyes, And sets them free: In darkness I lie down, to rise And ever see.

What now to me would all the light Of this world be? Far better darkness now, and bright Eternity.

Thanks for the long, long years of night, So blest to me; For faith on earth—in heaven for sight Eternally.

And thanks for every other sense Quickened by Thee; A goodly, kindly recompense Vouchsafed to mo.

For every cloud of this dark land, Thanks be to Thee; Brightening the glories of that strand To which I flee.

There is my own, my angel wife, Waiting for me: The face I never saw in life, Now, now I'll see.

Weep not, my friends and children, who My dying see: The cloud that's falling upon you Brings light to me.

Surely the day is breaking! Hark! It calleth me! No more there sightless eyes are dark; I see! I see!

The first Annual Oration of the Alumni Society. DELIVERED IN THE VESTRY OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, FREDERICTON, ON THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1867,

BY THE REV. J. C. HURD, M. D., and published by special request. (Concluded.)

But knowledge is valuable not only on account of the pleasure it affords its possessor, but also for the advantage it yields to every department of useful labor in which men may be employed. The idea that an acquaintance with science, or what may be called a liberal education, is requisite for those only who aspire to the learned professions, is utterly preposterous, and could not be entertained for a moment by a person of ordinary discernment. It is scarcely less important to those occupied in the humble departments of life, and cannot fail to improve and elevate the condition of all classes of the people, wherever it is diffused. And perhaps there never was a period in the history of the world when this fact was more generally appreciated and zealously acted upon than the present. And hence the indomitable energy everywhere displayed by those interested in the moral, social and intellectual improvement of mankind, to accomplish the wider dissemina-tion of useful knowledge in all its branches, that high and low, rich and poor, may alike share in its advantages.

It is easy to understand the importance of learning to those who move in the higher circles of life. It is essential to the cultivation of those refinements which constitute the truest embellishments of character, and without which their claim even to respect could not for a moment be maintained. For whatever concessions may be made to ambitious pretenders amongst the rude and the ignorant, there can be none amongst those who pay deference to rank and fortune, only when they are combined with such qualities of mind and character as are worthy of esteem; and it is well known that those qualities are not always found amongst those who boast of noble birth, and can never be produced by any adventitious circumstances of rank or office. They may exist ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

and flourish there or they may not; they are quite as often, if not more frequently, found in the humbler walks of life. Burns felt and appreciated this when he gave us these lines :

"We will not blush for poverty,
Nor hang our heads, and all that;
Though wealthy folks may pass us by,
A man's a man for all that,
For all that and all that,
Our toils obscure, and all that;
Their rank is but the guinea's stamp—
The man's the gold for all that.

"The King may make a knight or lord,
A marquis, duke, and all that;
But honesty needs no reward,
And kings can never buy that.
For all that and all that,
The pride of birth and all that;
Good sense and worth o'er all the earth—
Are better things than all that.

The truth of this sentiment admitted, then it follows that a man who supports the shadow of a claim to pre eminence or distinction, must show beyond his bank stock and landed estates, at SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

to keep their accounts, what need have they of City, and Brother Chandler, from McMinnville, learning beyond this? I do not pretend that and Dr. Hill, from Albany. I deeply regret that every man, in order to be respected, or even to be I cannot visit all these places. I need three successful in his calling, must be skilled in science months, and more, in Oregon, but must leave for or noted for literary taste and acquirements. But Nevada, by the way of San Francisco, this week. it cannot be doubted that the amount of know- I have promised the Governor and ministers of ledge of general science which ought to be placed Nevada to spend the month of May in that State. within the reach of all would furnish to those I am sorry to learn that there is not one Baptist who would avail themselves of it very enlarged minister settled in Nevada. More men for the and desirable facilities in the prosecution of the Pacific, and the best men that can be found. "I am to hold five meetings more on the writer in an adjoining Province, no less applica- coast, and to sail for home probably by the 30th

ble to New Brunswick than to Nova Scotia-" If of June. "I have preached on this coast since October 7th 365 times, much of the time in large halls. I trust three or four thousand souls have found Christ precions in these meetings. I bless God for sending me here. I see His hand in it clearly. wisdom in difficult causes, where the property or I almost feel as though I may have to return and finish my work here. Yet the ocean ride I

(From the American Messenger.)

TRUTHFUL SINGING.

"Ella," said Julia to her friend as they walked home together from the Wednesday evening lecture, "why didn't you sing that last hymn? It would have suited your voice exactly.'

Ella was silent a moment, and then replied, To tell the truth, Julia, I could not sing that hymn; I wish I could. I wish I felt such ardent longings for heaven, such an assurance of reaching there. I know such feelings are right, but I am afraid I do not possess them, and I dare not sing such words without feeling them."

"But do you never sing words that you do not actually feel?" asked Julia, adding, "The hymns are all good; we ought to feel what they express, and it does not seem as if it could be wrong for anybody to sing them."

"But, Julia, would you be so insincere as to go to one for whom you did not really care at all, and tell her how much you loved her; or to profess to another how much you wished to visit her when you would be very sorry to receive an invitation from her?" "Certainly, I should call that very deceitful,"

answered Julia, who was really a sincere girl. "Well, then, dear Julia, it is just for this reason that I cannot sing all hymns; it is not sufficient that I ought to feel so. I cannot sing,

"'I'm fettered and chained up in clay,
I struggle and pant to be free;
I long to be soaring away,
My God and my Saviour to see,'

dismal looking places of worship, with their nar-row aisles, criminal boxes, tup pulpits and totter-ing belfries, will be demolished to give place to because it would not be true in my case, and I should add to the sin of lacking a right feeling with stately spires, towering above surrounding not. I hope I am a Christian; I feel that I do fire to the brain, no new fever to the energy. We the worse sin of professing a feeling which I have objects and presenting an appearance throughout love the Saviour; I am trying to follow him; if want what would check rather than intensify the nerve force of our nation. And yet we overlook community. The pent-up eight by ten shanties, go; but I cannot say I long to be taken away tending what has gone by the name of schools, heart-searching God, who 'desireth truth in the now; and I dare not say, in the presence of the inward parts,' words which I cannot say from the halls, supplied with all the comforts and conve-

niences which art and enterprize have happily introduced. Large tracts of low marshy ground, hitherto neglected and supposed to be valueless, hitherto neglected and supposed to be valueless, and Julia, to whom all this seemed to be a new idea, was silent until they reached produced an additional continuation. Extensive disproduced an action of good principal continuation. tricts, where nothing was formerly seen but the ples and religious education. She had sung with-wild and dreary waste, will be made the scenes of out much thought the hymns given out that eveout much thought the hymns given out that evening, although they expressed the ecstacy of will spring into existence; founderies, mills and Christian rapture, the utmost devotion of love to manufacturing establishments will be set in operation, and the noise of machinery, the sound of be with him. The tunes were sweet, Julia loved hammers, the tolling of bells, and the hum of to sing, and that was all; but now what Ella had human voices will diversify those scenes where said struck her with force. That very evening nothing formerly existed but the dense forest she had sung,

"Jerusalem my happy home!" "Sweet land of rest, for thee I sigh."

If such, then, are some of the undoubted ad- and she shrank from the thought that God might perhaps answer her insincere prayer, and take her away from earth. "Oh," thought she, "if vantages arising from the general diffusion of knowledge in any country, it must be admitted that to provide the means of such knowledge is a Ella does not feel as if she could sing such hymns, duty as pressingly incumbent on those who have how dare I sing them? I am sure she would go the means or power to do so, as almost any other to heaven if she died, but if God should take me, demand of public or private necessity. The ac- what would become of me?"

Julia rested not until she could sing hymns of love to Jesus and praise God from the heart, nor until she could say that, though she "had not already attained, neither was already perfect," she was "following on to know the Lord."

How often may we hear in Sunday school or in church, from the lips of those who give no evidence of renewed hearts, hymns containing such ardent and reiterated expressions of attachment to Christ, as,

> "I do, I do love Jesus; Jesus smiles and loves me too." "Jesus I my cross have taken."

There is another class of hymns in which hardly any child, whether a Christian or not, can join;

"No tranquil joys on earth I know, No peaceful, sheltering home; This world's a wilderness of woe,

This does not seem appropriate for little ones from homes crowned with God's blessing and

There are hymns written in moments of rapture, and hymns from hearts burdened with anguish, which even Christians cannot at all times sing with sincerity. Let none, either in song or in speech, say to God what cannot be said sincerely. "They that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

FISHER OF MEN.

Henry Ward Beecher thus disposes of the this already too lengthy address to a close. I yielded to the urgent solicitation of the Society to perform a very difficult task, at very short too Gospel: question as to who should be preachers of the

A man goes forth with a splendid jointed rod,

have endeavored to present, have been prepared a long silken line, an exquisite and glittering reel, during the few hours which I have been at le to and all manner of curious baits, and walks with spare from other indispensable duties; and craving your indulgence for their many defects, I beg most respectfully to submit them to your candid consideration.

and all manner of curious bats, and waits with full confidence of success to the appointed brook where fish should be taken. And his first throw is into a tree. He gathers back his line again, and his third throw is into the mud on the opposite bank. And he loses his hooks, and snaps his line, and gets all manner of things except fish. Rev. A. B. Earle writes thus to Dr. Backus, of the Home Mission Society, from Salem, Oregon, April 21:—"Yesterday was a great day in Salem. I think three hundred requested prayer in our meeting of 1,500 hearers. The Governor took an active part in the meeting, and many of the officers of the State are among the converts and laborers. It is truly good to be here.

"Salem is a fine, beautiful, and intellectual city, very much like the New England towns, and a very important location for our Baptist church. I found the pastor of the church hard at work, and another bite, and pulls out another fish. A man integring with the patriot of Jamaica, the Emperor since 1849 has endeavoured to rule Hungary by military coercion, while refusing to become her King; spies and informers, poor, plain, working man, that has toiled through his appointed hours, and needs something for his table, goes to the first bush and cuts him a pole, and takes a piece of twine for a line, and puts on the commonest kind of a hook, and goes to the brook, and drops the hook into the water, and instantly he gets a bite and pulls out a fish. He throws his line again, and immediately he gets for dealing with the partiot of Jamaica, the Emperor since 1849 has endeavoured to rule Hungary by military coercion, while refusing to become her King; spies and informers, poor, plain, working man, that has toiled through his appointed hours, and needs something for his table, goes to the first bush and cuts him a pole, and takes a piece of twine for a line, and puts on the commonest kind of a hook, and goes to the brook, and drops the hook into the water, and instantly he gets a bite and pulls out a fish. He for his enemies with goodwill. Ever since the first date, indeed, he and his Germans have been highly and provided the past of the first date, indeed, he and his Germans have been highly and provided the past of the same provided to rule Hungary by military coercion, while to rule Hungary by military coercion, while to rule Hungary by military coercion, wh

should refuse to give a man permission to preach yet, if he has the desire and the ability, he is called, and he is ordained to be a preacher.

Vol. XX., No. 28.

POWER OF FORGIVENESS.

A soldier belonging to a regiment which lay in a garrison town in England, was about to be brought before his commanding officer for some offence. He was an old offender, and was often punished. "Here he is again," said the officer on his name being mentioned; "everything-flogging, disgrace, imprisonment-has been tried with him." Whereupon the sergeant stepped forward, and apologizing for the liberty he took,

"There is one thing which has never yet been done with him, sir,"

"What is that?" was asked. "Well, sir," said the sergeant, "he has never been forgiven."

"Forgiven!" exclaimed the colonel, surprised t the suggestion. He reflected for a few moments, ordered the

culprit to be brought in, and asked him what he and to say to the charge. "Nothing, sir," was the reply, "only I am sory for what I have done."

Turning a kind and pitiful look on the man, who expected nothing else than that his punishnent would be increased with the repetition of his offence, the colonel addressed him, saying-

"Well, we have decided to forgive you!" The soldier was struck dumb with astonishment; the tears started in his eyes, and he wept like a child. He was humbled to the dust; he thanked his officer and retired-to be the old refractory, incorrigible man? No; he was another man from that day forward. He who tells the story had him for years under his eye, and a better conducted man never wore the queen's colors. In him kindness bent one whom harshness could not break. He was conquered by mercy, and, forgiven, ever afterward feared to offend.

WE NEED NO STIMULANT

A correspondent of the Congregationalist refers to the popular falacy that, even if we could obtain pure wines, we need their stimulating effect. Says the writer, who by the way, has travelled extensively in Europe:

We, as a nation, want no stimulus, we have more than we need in the climatic influences amid which we live. There may be here and there an exceptional case, but such are rare. With us any use of alcoholic stimulants is an abuse, for we this fact, and many learned men draw inferences from the more lethargic nations of Europe, in fayour of the use of wine, if it be only pure. We rush and drive, and wear out fast, under any circumstances, and to use liquor is but adding new fuel to a fire which without it, is awfully destructive in its energy. I found when abroad to talk stood me. They did not understand and could not understand, that owing to our climate and the rush of life and business with us, men resort to every means of crowding sail, of stimulating the brain, of keeping their nerve fires in full blast. But we know all this; we know that intemperance, the result of this, is setting in upon us like a plague; that every young man who grows up among us is in more danger of dying by rum, than by any mortal sickness, and that of our young men a minority, fearfully small to contemplate, escape the touch of this plague. We ought to know that we ought to fight it as we fight fire; that we ought to regard it as we regard the cholera; that we ought to hedge it in with limitations of all possible stringency, that we ought to educate our people to the utmost conscientiousness regarding its use, put our law makers to the utmost fidelity in staying its devastations.

HUNGARY RESTORED.

The solemn termination of despotism and illegality, by the coronation of the King of Hungary, took place last Saturday at Buda-Pesth. The ceremony was conducted with a minute regard to all the symbolic devices of a remote antiquity, and with a gorgeous display of rich attire, in keeping, however, with æsthetic tastes, which struck " our own correspondents." as what England would not easily rival. The attire of the Primate was such, one tells us, " as would have made a Ritualist fall down and worship." The most curious part of the ceremony, one to see which spectators paid £30 for a window in the on an artificial mound, formed by earth brought. from all the counties of Hungary, and waves a sword to all points of the compass. The interpretation of the act is, that he is to defend the separate municipal rights of each of the counties (for every county in Hungary is a municipality.) as well as the general interests of the whole kingdom. The legal documents his Majesty had to sign were very stringent, taking nothing for granted, nothing at least which Hungarians intended to enforce, and the King, in the replies which it fell to him to make, spoke with a frankness and hopefulness which called forth loud cheers from his excitable audience. As far as appearances can inform, there seems no reason to doubt that the wish of Francis Joseph is to be the constitutional King the Hungarians demand.

The past has been, indeed, a dark one. Nine-teen years have passed away of much suffering and discouragement on the part of the people, but the clouds have been heavy over their oppressor too. To the incurable original sins of his dynasty have been added the stimulus of evil German councillors, whose only thought was to crush and amalgamate Hungary. Having van-quished a generous people by the basest of means, and dealt with their noblest patriots as a British governor is praised for dealing with the patriot of Jamaica, the Emperor since 1849 has endeavour-Risks taken at the lowest rates.

Claims promptles are distinguished by extreme caution and produce in their management, have large surplus and interest and interest in the most management, have large surplus and interest in the most management, have large surplus and produced in the lumportance of all this is acknow very important clocation for our Baptist church, I found the pastor of the church thard at work, and a pulls out another fish. A man highly in with the Hungarians for terms of Union, be expected that all Christians will find themselves a date, indeed, he and his Germans have been attended to first date, indeed, he and his Germans have been at throws his line again, and inmediately he gets a bite and pulls out a fish. He deposit the work in the large will find themselves a date, it may be asked, "What it is the value of rank, it may be asked, "What it is the value of rank, it may be asked, "What it is the value of rank, it may be asked, "What it is the value of rank, it may be asked, "What it is the value of the church that at throws his line again, and inmediately he gets a bite and pulls out another fish. A man highly in with the Hungarians for terms of Union, be attended, he and his Germans have been a first date, indeed, he and his Germans have been at throws his line again, and inmediately he gets a bite and pulls out another fish. A man highly in the work in the timportance of ment

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

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Religious and Secular.

Austrian Germans were therefore compelled sullenly to yield; and probably the Imperial prodigal feels happy in having returned to his acknowledged duty. It is singular that family afflictions should mar the festivity of the happy ceremony of repentance and reconciliation, that the captivity, if not the death, of his brother in Mexico. and the tragic death of a youthful and betrothed daughter, should be coincident with his coro-

No politician in Europe doubts that the Em-

peror of Austria has done the right thing in sub-

mitting to become King of Hungary, though Mr.

Roebnek would, in his spite against the Hungarians for utterly confuting his political prophecies, bite his lips and exclaim, " So much the worse for them." But there seem to be Hungarians who doubt whether the country has done the right thing in consenting to a re-union with Ausria on terms which leave the Emperor of Austria the control of the army. Kossuth, naturally enough, can put no faith in a Hapsburg, and upbraids Deak with surrendering the liberties of his country; while the son of Kossuth appeared and vanished mysteriously at the coronation, and a band of Republicans performed on a neigh-bouring hill, while the coronation was proceeding, a solemn requiem over the death and burial of their ancient constitution. We can but respect Kossuth and his friends. They may also prove to be right. Yet, taking a broad view of the case, Deak and his supporters seem to have chosen the only possible course. Hungary cannot stand alone. The territories belonging to its crown, Transylvania and Crotia principally, would not unite with her if she did, since they too aspire to self-government. What, then, could the four or five millions of Magyars do, if left alone, to resist the great Northern Power which crushed them once, and which is ceasingly plotting to absorb the East into itself? Better a free Union with Austria, than a forced one with the conqueror of Poland and destroyer of its nationality.-Hungary could not be a neutral Belgium, and all the adjacent smaller territories, partly by race and partly by religion, are open to the intrigues of Russia. Her necessity, after all, is an effective, though independent, union with another power equally needing her support, and such a power is Austria. It is only now for Hungary to watch over the confirmation of her independent nationality, and this she seems disposed to do. Politically she has just secured it, and socially she is adopting the same course. It is said that the revival of the Magyar language is quite a phenomenon, and that while, as before, the Hungarian educated classes are linguists, and speak both French and German, frequently English too, they have restored their own language to its proper place as the language of society, and are rapidly creating a literature in it. The Austrian Germans are very sulky, but they must be content henceforth with a subordinate part, except in literature, art and science. In time the two great sections of the Austrian empire may learn to be proud of and to trust each other, and ultimately to unite more closely, but a work of time it must be .-London Freeman.

told the following story :- My friend was an American sea captain, and therefore it is quite unnecessary to say his story was quite true. (Laughter.) He was captain and part owner of a large American merchant liner. On a certain voyage out, in exquisite summer weather, he had for a cabin passenger one beautiful young lady, and ten more or less beautiful young gentlemen. Light winds or dead calms prevailing, the voyage was slow. They had made half their distance when the ten young gentlemen were all madly in love with the young lady. They had all proposed to her, and bloodshed amongst the rivals seemed imminent, pending the young lady's decision .-(Laughter.) In this extremity the beautiful young lady confided in my friend, the captain, who gave her discreet advice. He said, if your affections are disengaged, take that one of the young gentlemen whom you like the best, and settle the question. (Laughter.) To this the beautiful young lady made reply, "I cannot do that, because I like them all equally well." (Laughter.) My friend, who was a man of resource, hit upon this ingenious expedient. Said he, "To-morrow, at mid-day, when lunch is announced, do you plunge boldly overboard, head foremost. I will be alongside in a boat to rescue you, and take the one of the ten who rushes to your rescue, and then you can afterwards have him." The beautiful young lady highly approved, and did accordingly; but after she plunged in, nine of the ten more or less beautiful young gentlemen plunged in after her—(laughter)—and the tenth remained square where it took place, was the " waving of and shed tears-(laughter)-looking over the side the sword." The newly-crowned monarch stands of the vessel. They were all picked up and restored, oripping, to the deck. (Laughter.) The beautiful young lady, upon seeing them, said,— What am I to do? See what a sight they are in. How can I possibly choose, because every one of them is equally wet?" (Laughter.) "Then, said my friend, the captain, acting upon a sudden inspiration, "Take the dry one." (Lond and continued laughter.) I am sorry to say that she did so, and they lived happy ever afterwards.

Dickens, in presiding on wednesday week at the

dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution,

HOME THE PARENT OF THE STATE .- A bad son not likely to make a good citizen; and therefore, we repeat it with emphasis, that without virtue in her citizens no commonwealth can long exist. The nursery of this virtue is the family and if it does not take root and grow here, it is in vain that we look for it in a riper manhood.-Society being made up of families, it is by the strength of the domestic affections that its framework is upheld and preserved. It is the homelove which nourishes the members of the family "in their childhood, which counsels and cares for them in youth, and which, even after the perversities or the losses of their manhood, welcomes them back again to the of roof their nativity, and throws them as before on the yet unequalled and inextinguishable kindness of the parents who gave them birth."

The man who does not cherish and exercise the feelings of a genuine love and kindness within the circle that gathers day by day around the domestic hearth, will be found but a sorry citizen, and a still more sorry patriot, and humanity will throw him from her bosom as unworthy of the name of man. The mere material dwelling may be cheerless, but the hope within may be sunny and happy; and there the heart may find repose.

—Christian World.