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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
affords an excellent medium for advertising.

# The Christian Visitor.

THE OFFICE OF THE  
CHRISTIAN VISITOR,  
68 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
REV. I. E. BILL,  
Editor and Proprietor.  
Address all Communications and Business  
Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.  
The Christian Visitor  
Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.  
It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,  
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867.

New Series, (Whole No. 255,  
Vol. V., No. 47.)

Old Series,  
(Vol. XX., No. 47.)

THE PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.  
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
Assurances effected at the lowest rates.  
C. W. WELDON,  
Agent for New Brunswick,  
St. John, March 8, 1868.  
LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,  
Capital \$1,000,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, 1st Aug., 1865, \$200,000.  
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New  
Brunswick Currency, with an without participation in  
profits, and every advantage applicable to W. J. STARR, Agent,  
Oct 12-77  
Opposite Commercial Bank.

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Capital \$500,000—all paid up and invested.  
Surplus in hand, 1st July, 1865, \$200,000.  
New Brunswick Agency—1 Princess Street, opposite Com-  
mercial Bank, N. B. JOHN,  
POLICIES issued at the lowest rates, payable in New  
Brunswick Currency, with and without participation  
in profits. The average dividends to Policy Holders entitled to Pro-  
fits for the past nine years, amount to 4 1/2 per cent.  
References of the first respectability, and any other in-  
formation given by W. J. STARR, Agent,  
Oct 12, 1865-77.

Baptist Seminary!  
FREDERICKTON.  
The Third Term of the Academic Year of 1867-8 will  
commence September 2d, 1867.  
J. E. Hopper, B. A., Principal, and Tutor in Classics, His-  
tory, and English Literature.  
Geo. E. Telfer, B. A., Tutor in Mathematics, Natural Sci-  
ences, and French.  
L. B. Wortham, Tutor in English, &c.  
W. B. Estey, Steward.  
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—Common English, per term, \$2.50  
Higher English, " " " " 4.00  
Classics, " " " " 5.00  
French, " " " " 2.00  
Total, 20 cents per Term.  
YOUNG LADIES  
Receive instruction in the Senior Department on the fol-  
lowing terms—Higher English, \$4.00 per Term; French, \$2.00; and Fuel, \$1.00 per Term.  
Satisfactory Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies  
in the town, at moderate rates.  
Young men and ladies may receive Board in the Institu-  
tion on the following terms—Board, Fuel, Washing, and  
Bedding, \$10.00 per Academic Year, payable quarterly  
in advance.  
Further particulars furnished on application.  
Frederickton, Aug 1, 1867.—vly.—chris. mes. copy, 41

THOMAS & WETMORE,  
INSURANCE AGENTS, SHIP BROKERS,  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
C. W. THOMAS,  
O. D. WETMORE,  
Office—68 Prince William Street.  
AGENCY  
Star Life Assurance Company of London,  
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York,  
Brokers and Attorneys to the Marine Underwriters of  
London.  
December 18.  
GEORGE THOMAS,  
Commission Merchant and Ship Broker,  
Water Street, St. John, N. B.  
Central Fire Insurance Company, Agent, at St. John,  
Dec. 4.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY!  
Fund paid up and invested, £2,212,343 5s. 1d. stg.  
Premiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, £743,674 6s. 8d.  
Losses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, £30,459 10s. 6d.  
Premiums in Life Risks, 1864, £25,245 10s. 6d.  
Losses paid in Life Risks, 1864, £14,197 10s. 6d.  
In addition to the above large paid up capital, the Share-  
holders of the Company are personally responsible for all  
Policies issued.  
EDWARD ALLISON,  
Agent,  
(Commercial Bank Building.)

SAMUEL J. SCOVILL,  
BANKER,  
AGENT FOR THE  
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.  
OFFICE—Corner Prince Wm. Street and Market  
Square.  
Current Funds, Sterling Exchange, Specie,  
Drafts (both Gold and Currency) on the United States,  
Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.  
Bills Discounted; Dividends, Interest and other Money  
Investments made and Sales effected of Bank Stock, Mort-  
gages and Securities of every description.  
Sums of £10 and upwards received on deposit, for  
which receipts will be given, bearing interest at the rate of  
six per cent. per annum, and payable either at call or fixed  
periods, as may be agreed upon.

IFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE.  
First Class English and American Companies.  
TOTAL CAPITAL,  
TWENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.  
Risks taken at the lowest rates.  
Claims promptly and liberally adjusted.  
These Companies are distinguished by extreme caution  
and prudence in their management, have large surplus  
funds, and afford the greatest advantages to Policy  
holders. The stock of the IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY sells in the London market at \$750 for every  
\$100 paid up capital.  
THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92  
Lombard Street, London, and Royal Insurance build-  
ing, Liverpool.  
Chairman of the London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.,  
Chairman in Liverpool—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.,  
The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest  
Offices in the Kingdom.  
At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following  
highly satisfactory results were shown—  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
The most gratifying proof of the expansion of the business  
is exhibited in the following—That the increase  
of the last three years exceeds the entire business of  
some of the existing and many of the recently defunct  
insurance companies of this Kingdom.  
The Premiums for the year 1855 being.....\$180,000  
While the Premiums for the year 1858 are.....198,148  
Showing an actual increase of.....68,088  
The recent returns of duty made by Government for this  
last year (1858) again show the "Royal" as more than  
any other office in the Kingdom, and the increase of  
only one year on the London Insurance office exhibits an  
advance to the extent of one-half the increase of the Com-  
pany, while all the others respectively fall far short of the  
increase of this office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.  
The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is  
by far the largest received in any similar period since the  
commencement of the business, and must far exceed the  
amount of premium received by the most successful office  
in the Kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year  
was 335, the sum assured, \$207,726 85, and the premium  
received, \$105,000. These figures show a very rapid extension  
of business during the last few years. Their—  
Years. No. of Policies. Sums Assured. New Premiums.  
1855.....146.....64,820 9 11.....2,627 6 7  
1856.....429.....181,508 10 9.....8,283 6 10  
1857.....493.....217,749 8 4.....9,884 10 9  
1858.....508.....227,726 85.....10,554 8 4  
The remarkable increase in the business of the last four  
years, is mainly dependent upon the large bonus granted  
in 1856, and the fact that the average rate of interest per  
centum on the same amount averaged 80 per cent. upon  
the premiums paid.  
W. J. STARR, Secretary to the London Board,  
All applications of property taken at fair rates, and Fire  
Insurances paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—most  
liberal terms.  
W. J. STARR, Agent,  
Opposite the Commercial Bank.

BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON.  
Dark waters rolling at our feet, dim skies that  
hang above,  
O weeping willows waving near, ye shall not have  
our love:  
Our hearts and eyes are far away with the homes  
our feet have trod,  
With the Holy City gleaming bright, and the  
Temple of our God.  
A woe is in our aching hearts, and a sadness on  
our brow;  
Our dark-eyed daughters only weep, for the song  
is silent now:  
Our little children hush their mirth, and our fa-  
thers' spirits burn  
For the honour of the living God—for the holy  
tribes return.  
Zion—the loved, the beautiful—with shining tur-  
rets fair!  
We see it in our happy dreams, we hear the ev-  
ing prayer:  
Once more with brimming hearts and eyes we  
walk the ringing street,  
And hear the song of household joy, and the  
treasure of our feet:  
Once more the joy is in our home, and the psalm  
of triumph swells  
To the softest music of the lamp, and the sound  
of silver bells;  
We bow us in the Temple, and we chant the  
holy prayer,  
While the light of God is on our heads and our  
children's clustering hair.  
And, lo! the glad dream melts away—we are in  
the stranger's land,  
We are in the bondage still, and but a little was-  
ted band.  
Our captors bid us sing to them, but our lips are  
silent now:  
Our harps are on the willows hung—shall the  
strangers have our song!  
Roll on, dark waters at our feet, but we will not  
forget—  
We hear our Jordan flowing, and we see our  
Olivet:  
And clearer grow the captive's eyes, and light the  
tyrant's brain,  
For God shall bring His chosen tribes to the  
Holy Land again!

For the Christian Visitor.  
Twilight Thoughts.  
Did you ever watch a child at the window of a  
toy-shop, the bright eyes wandering from object to  
object in restless, eager delight? And we ask, At  
what period of life has one the most true enjoyment?  
In childhood, such trifles fill the heart; a loving  
look, an appreciative touch, find at once their way to  
the very centre and throne of a child's best affections,  
and those toys in the window are just as marvellous  
to the child as are the ruins of Pompeii, or the col-  
lection of the curious and quaint in the British Mu-  
seum, to the traveller. There is, too, such a  
charming mystery about some of these toys. I re-  
member those little pasteboard figures in boxes,  
made to move by a hidden train of sand; it was so  
curious, so fascinating to watch the sometimes grace-  
ful, sometimes grotesque movements of the illu-  
minated occupants, and wonder all day what did make them  
move; even the evening prayer was marred with  
"Why?" and "Wherefore?" concerning them. With  
years comes the awakening; the stream of sand is re-  
vealed, and we reach for higher truths and deeper joys.  
Are they found? That little heart, the little brain,  
are full to completeness, as they take in the contents  
of the window. The boy is every inch a soldier,  
with his wooden sword and gun. No mother ever had  
a heart more full of maternal care, than the girl with  
her precious crying baby, in long clothes. There is  
no beyond with children. Time brings ambition and  
insatiable strivings after the unattainable; the transi-  
tion is gradual. As women we do not remember  
where or when we laid our waxen babies down for-  
ever; but the day came when we awoke to the fact  
of their unreality. This is characteristic of life—  
laying aside the joys and the sorrows of the years as  
they pass along; sometimes partially, often entirely  
forgetting what we once treasured, until we find our-  
selves far from the tastes and pursuits of earlier life.  
The bitter and the sweet commingle in the review.  
Affections and hopes are scattered like the broken  
toys of childhood, all along the path, and we compre-  
hend fully Mrs. Browning's sad sonnet—  
"I have been in the meadows all the day,  
And gathered there the mosses that you see,  
Singing with myself, and with the wind,  
When such do hold-work on a more of May;  
But now I look upon my flowers—decay  
Hath met them in my hands, more fatally  
Because more warmly clasped, and so I am free  
To come instead of songs. What do you say,  
Sweet counsellors, dear friends? That I should go  
Back straightway to the fields and gather more?  
Another, no, my heart is full, but not I;  
My heart is very tired—my strength is low;  
My hands are full of blossoms plucked before,  
Held dead within their little self-shall die."  
But Faith teaches a better, purer lesson, pointing to  
that which endures. "In that land," an eminent  
divine has said, "all of life with its varying and va-  
rious pursuits, will seem far, far less than the joys  
of childhood to the scholar and the statesman here."  
St. John, Nov. 20th. H.

Extract of a late and interesting letter from Lon-  
don—  
"A Sabbath in the country supplied a strong and  
instructive contrast to a Sunday in the town; and to-  
day, the bright and cloudless sky of which I reminded  
me of 'home, sweet home,' we took the Paddington  
train, and in less than an hour found our-elves at  
Windsor, where Queen Victoria lives in the summer  
months—where her beloved Prince Albert, her  
mother, her father, and most of her ancestors are  
buried, and where the Prince of Wales resides when  
he is not in the city. The castle, which includes  
Victoria's abode, is full of royal memorials, and has  
been the rural home of the English sovereigns for  
nearly eight hundred years. The view from the 'Ter-  
race' is magnificent. Much that you have read of  
is spread before and around you. 'The Long Walk,'  
'Frogmore,' the tomb of the Prince Consort,  
the Virginia Waters, Eton—the college where so  
many famous men have been educated—invites your  
footsteps and arouse your recollections. St. George's  
Chapel, however, was most attractive to me, and at  
the appointed hour we entered and took our seats  
among the worshippers. It is a choice specimen of  
Gothic architecture, well adapted to the celebration  
of the elaborate ostentations of the Church of Eng-  
land. The massive altar, with its gold communion  
plate and tall candlesticks; the stalls of the Knights  
of the Garter, surmounted by their shields, banners,  
swords, and coats-of-arms; the cold marble floor, and  
dark roof carved into many fantastic forms; the an-  
cient windows, with their exquisite stained glass;  
the superb organ; the men and boys in white robes;  
the scarlet soldiers at the door, musket in hand, and  
the gold-laced officers inside, with their dark swords,  
red faces, and white beards; the nobility in the  
vestibule and the countesses in the low-placed seats;  
the long incense, and other gorgeous routine of  
church and prayer, had a solemn and whole art-  
istic; the solemn and hazy atmosphere, and the  
gathered noise, if not impressive, in our simple eyes and

sens. As I sat, saw, and listened, even the fact that a  
marble slab at my feet told me that underneath were  
buried that model husband and father, Henry the  
Eighth and one of his six queens; also George the Third  
and his queen; also William the Fourth, and others—  
could not keep out the contrast of the recollection of  
my feelings as I sat in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and  
heard his honest preaching to his simple-hearted con-  
gregation but one week before. And I am only frank  
when I say that it seemed to me that God must give  
a warm welcome to the fervent Congregationalist  
than to the precise Ritualist. It was to me the differ-  
ence between form and faith—between body and soul—  
between the devotion of Cromwell and the disciple  
of Laud. The canon of St. George's, as they called  
the clergyman who preached the brief sermon at the  
close of the protracted service, was assisted and pro-  
ceeded in his appeal to the Duty by a perfect pro-  
cession of superlatives. It was as if God had to be  
admonished of the approach of Her Majesty's minister,  
Spurgeon did his work alone. He opened and closed  
without organ, choir, robes, or genuflections. He  
spoke, not like the surpliced canon, to a hundred, but  
to four thousand eager souls, who invoked God's pa-  
don and care with spontaneous and electric fervor.  
When I returned from Windsor the contrast was not  
weakened by continued reflection.

[From our Special Correspondent.]  
OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 4, 1867.  
DEAR VISITOR—Preliminary to any further  
correspondence which I may hold with your read-  
ers, which, whether it be much or little, will be  
based upon the actualities of the coming Parliam-  
ent, it may not be amiss to give you a very  
short letter on Ottawa and the Parliament build-  
ings.  
Ottawa is built on the river of that name, and  
is intersected by the Rideau canal, which affords  
a navigable water highway from Kingston. Ac-  
cess is had to Ottawa, from Montreal, by rail,  
over the Grand Trunk to Prescott, and thence by  
the Ottawa and Prescott railroad; also by rail  
and steamer on the Ottawa river. This city owes  
its origin, and whatever of prosperity it has en-  
joyed in the past, to the lumber trade. I believe  
for their vast resources of pine lumber, the Ot-  
tawa and its tributaries are famous. At the  
Chaudiere Falls, about two miles above the city,  
are clustered some of the most extensive mill-  
ing establishments on the continent, and the quantity  
of lumber manufactured here has surprised many  
of our New Brunswick people, who have all their  
lives been engaged in the business. Immense  
quantities of logs and square timber are rafted  
and carried to Quebec as well. The city of Ot-  
tawa is in appearance an old as well as a new one,  
although really it is not very old—not more than  
thirty-five years. But since it became the seat of  
Parliament, so many buildings have been erected,  
of modern style, and of such pretensions as re-  
gards architectural beauty, as to make the compar-  
atively old Quebec, and the buildings of a  
quarter of a century ago look meaner than they  
would otherwise. Then this admixture of old and  
new—these prominent contrasts, added to a gen-  
eral irregularity and want of preciseness in the  
configuration of the place, do not give the stranger  
a very agreeable opinion of it. However, it  
"marching on" in improvement, and if, as  
some presume to doubt, it is continued as the  
seat of government of the Dominion, Ottawa will  
become, ere many years, a very fine city. Indeed,  
unless the object was to establish a fine city here,  
one can scarcely understand why an out of the  
way place like this was chosen for the seat. Ot-  
tawa has some fourteen churches, and I should  
judge, has as this fact should indicate, rather a  
moral, Sabbath-observing, church-going people.  
Of these churches, four are Episcopalian, two  
Episcopal Methodist, one Wesleyan Methodist,  
one Baptist, one Congregational, one Presbyteri-  
an, one Free Church Presbyterian, and three Ro-  
man Catholic.  
Of the Parliament Buildings, if I could give  
your readers such a description as might enable  
them to realize how handsome they are, it would  
please me, as it would satisfy them. This I can-  
not do, the engraver's and the painter's skill  
could do it inadequately. They are very fine,  
outside as well as in, so far as finished—every-  
thing in the way of architectural adornment hav-  
ing been provided without stint, and quite re-  
gardless of expense. The Senate and Commons  
Chambers are each surrounded by vestibules or  
halls, which are lined by rooms for all the pur-  
poses for which ante-chambers may be required,  
and as Committee and Clerks' rooms, Post-offices,  
&c. For the Speakers of the respective houses  
magnificent rooms are furnished, and for the  
Speaker of the Commons apartments for residence  
are likewise in the building, furnished in palatial  
style. In the Senate hall, red is the prevailing  
color, and the hall is large enough for co-venience  
and adaptation. In the hall for the Commons, a  
more sombre colour prevails, and the 380 seats  
and desks for the members fill, and in conveni-  
ent crowding all the available space; in fact it is  
quite too small for its purposes, and on this ac-  
count is very generally condemned.  
The side buildings, in which are the offices of  
the several Ministers of State, and which stand at  
some distance from the Parliament building, face  
on the quadrangle east and west, while the Par-  
liament building faces south. The former com-  
pare with the latter in style and elaborateness of  
finish, and every provision is made for the con-  
venience of the Ministers and their several staffs.  
In their respective offices I find the Minister of  
Customs and the Minister of Fisheries, quite as  
much at home discharging their duties as they  
were in their respective and less pretentious  
spheres in New Brunswick.  
As I write, the intelligence of the retirement of  
Mr. Galt from the Cabinet is being made public.  
Speculation as to his reasons are free. Some say  
he and his colleagues could not agree on the tar-  
riff; others that the retirement is occasioned by  
the bank troubles. Possibly both are correct.  
Before this reaches you, you will know who his  
successor is. W.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4, 1867.  
A part of the formalities connected with the  
opening of Parliament have been achieved. The  
members of the Commons appeared in force to be  
sworn in, there being some one hundred and sev-  
enty present. The oath, whatever it was, was  
most wonderfully brief—it is to be hoped it was  
effective. At 3 o'clock, Lord Monck came to  
the Senate Chamber with becoming pomp and  
military show, and having commanded the at-  
tendance of the Commons, told them, through  
the Clerk of the Senate, when they came to the  
bar, that he would not deliver the opening speech  
until they had chosen a Speaker, and that he  
would, at 3 o'clock to-morrow again meet them.  
I should have said before that Hon. Joseph  
Couch had previously been appointed to and made  
President of the Senate, by the Governor Gen-  
eral. The Senators were pretty numerously re-  
presented, there being some 67 sworn in. The  
members of the Commons having returned to their  
chamber, Sir John A. MacDonald, who, with  
Hon. Mr. MacDonald, were clothed in the civil  
service uniform, rose and in a brief speech nomi-  
nated Mr. Cockburn, of Ontario, as Speaker. Hon.  
Mr. Cartier seconded the motion, he also  
speaking eloquently of the nominee in French.

A French member from Lower Canada then rose  
and in French—displaying great fluency and en-  
ergy—opposed the motion, because, he said, Mr.  
Cockburn could not speak French, which he con-  
sidered quite necessary. He also referred to the  
fact that the statement made to the Commons, as to  
the pleasure of the Governor General, was not  
delivered in French as well as English. He re-  
garded this as a departure from the word and  
spirit of the Constitution, and was jealous lest  
precedents, and injuries and dangers to the  
French people, should be established. Hon.  
Mr. Cartier's reply to this was that his nominee,  
if he could not speak French, could understand it  
when spoken. The vote was then taken, and  
there being no dissentient voice, the election was  
declared unanimous, and Mr. Cockburn was con-  
ducted to the chair, when in a few remarks he  
thanked the house for the compliment paid him,  
&c. On motion of Sir J. A. MacDonald, the house  
adjourned till to-morrow, at 2 1/2 o'clock, he intima-  
ting that thereafter three o'clock would be the  
regular hour for commencing the daily sessions.  
The caucus in favor of Mr. Gray for the  
Speakership had been pretty successfully worked  
up, until it was confidently believed by his friends  
that if nominated he would receive a large ma-  
jority of votes. It was likewise said that several  
members of the Ministry were for him. But it  
would appear that the Cabinet could not agree  
upon him as their nominee, and so the result as  
stated, much to the dissatisfaction of very many  
on both sides of the house. The gentleman men-  
tioned above as having spoken against the nomi-  
nation, is a Government supporter.

By the way, in distributing the seats to mem-  
bers, an attempt was made to put ministerial  
and opposition members on opposite sides of the  
Speaker's chair, but owing to the limited capacity  
of the room, and the numerical strength of the  
Government support, it was found necessary to  
place some of the supposed friends of Govern-  
ment on the opposition benches. As originally  
ticketed, the first seat on the opposition side was  
reserved for Hon. Joseph Howe, who, however,  
has seen fit to disclaim that position, and has ex-  
changed with some other member. So far as ap-  
pearance goes, looking down upon the hundred  
and sixty odd gentlemen filling the seats when  
the Speaker was elected, I was impressed favor-  
ably as regards the men. On the whole, a more  
respectable and intelligent body we need not care  
to look upon. If in mental calibre they at all  
approach their physical appearance, the Domini-  
on may be proud of its representatives. There  
are some very young men here—none very old.  
Mr. Costigan, of Victoria, is, I presume, the  
youngest man in the lot. There are some strange  
looking specimens from some of the outlying  
French constituencies, it is true, but these are rare.  
So far as impressiveness of appearance goes New  
Brunswick, in the person of her representatives,  
shows to good advantage—fine looking men them.  
Such men as Tilley, Smith, Fisher, Gray, Bolton,  
for instance, can scarcely be picked out of the  
body of representatives. When the time comes  
for their display, I have no doubt they will do  
their province equal credit intellectually. Indeed, it  
is satisfactory to know that here are assembled the  
leading minds of the Provinces. Take the gentle-  
men already named, and then MacDonald, Howe,  
Tupper, Anglin, Cartier, Galt, Howland, Johnson  
(not here yet), Connell, McDougall, and many  
others well known, besides many no doubt equally  
talented, whose powers have not thus far been  
developed, and we have an array of mind credit-  
able to any dominion under the sun; and while  
grateful for this it is equally satisfactory to know  
that in the several provinces we have young men  
possessing qualities of mind, which being edu-  
cated in our local parliaments may yet become  
even greater men and wiser politicians than those  
referred to.

The Senate Chamber is occupied by a highly  
intelligent and respectable looking body of gen-  
tlemen. They look like men, whose experience  
directed by the marks of age added to their in-  
telligence, render them fit for the grave and res-  
ponsible positions they occupy.  
The fourth estate is largely represented here;  
some twenty or more reporters are in attendance.  
Many of them are gentlemen of much ability, and  
they represent a great power, which, especially in  
Canada—old—is respected and feared. And here,  
I may add, that this respect has been shown by  
the very superior convenience in every way pro-  
vided for the reporters in connection with both  
branches of the Legislature. W.

The act of opening the Parliament was con-  
summated to-day. There was a repetition of the  
military display made yesterday, which did not  
amount to much. At three o'clock, precisely, his  
Excellency entered the Senate Chamber, and di-  
rected the gentleman usher of the black rod to  
summon the immediate attendance of the Com-  
mons.  
The members of the Commons having appeared  
at the bar, his Excellency proceeded to read  
the speech, a copy of which I send you, in En-  
glish and in French.  
After the return of the Commons to their Hall,  
the usual formal motions were made; in the Sen-  
ate the reading of the speech having been dis-  
pensated with on motion of Hon. A. E. Botsford,  
and this body then adjourned until Monday next.  
In the Commons, immediately after retiring,  
Sir J. A. MacDonald moved for leave to bring in  
a bill, the title of which I did not hear; but it  
was that formal notion which is regarded as an  
assertion of the privileges of Parliament.  
I may be mistaken; but it appears to me that  
such a motion, involving as it does the principle  
of the independence of the Commons above any  
rights of government, should be made by other  
than a member of the government.  
The speech having been read, and notice of  
motion for the appointment of the several re-  
quired Committees having been given, the House  
adjourned until to-morrow—no motion regarding  
the adjournment, however, Mr. Durion asked for  
information regarding the rumors abroad that  
certain gentlemen had resigned their offices in the  
government. Sir J. A. MacDonald replied, that  
the Secretary of State for the Provinces, having  
failed to secure his election, had resigned, and  
that the Minister of Finance had also resigned;  
these gentlemen merely retaining office until their  
successors were appointed.  
I perhaps, should have mentioned that there  
was a larger assemblage in the Senate Chamber  
and galleries to hear the speech than was present  
yesterday. Among the ladies in attendance I  
noticed the wife and daughters of the Minister of  
Customs; the Messrs. Hays and Robertson of  
St. John. Hon. Mr. Tilley appeared to-day in ci-  
vil service uniform. W.

OTTAWA, Nov. 2, 1867.  
The wheels of Parliament have begun fairly to  
move. Yesterday the address was moved and the  
discussion commenced upon it. To Hon. Mr.  
Fisher was entrusted the honorable position of  
mover. And Mr. Fisher made the first set speech  
in the Parliament of united Canada.

The address, as usual, was merely an echo of  
the speech. In his reference to Confederation,  
Mr. Fisher was eloquent and patriotic, and his  
speech throughout was very good. Touching on  
the several measures framed by the government,  
Mr. Fisher expressed a frank opinion, urging the  
necessity of economy, and regarding the Inter-  
colonial railway, reminding them that extra-  
vagance or economy might be practiced. A route,  
he reminded them, could be found by which the  
road might be built within the sum guaranteed  
by the British government.  
After some government explanations regarding  
the late resignations in the Cabinet, being mere  
an elaboration of the statements communicated  
to you in my last letter, Hon. Joseph Howe took  
the floor, intimating that probably he would move  
an amendment, expressive of his views regarding  
the treatment of Nova Scotia with regard to the  
carrying of Confederation. Mr. Howe did not  
commit himself to opposition to the government,  
or to any measure in the House calculated to  
clog the wheels of the constitution. He and his  
party were independent, and would view all mea-  
sures with an independent spirit. Mr. Howe was  
elegant and impressive, and by the force of well  
chosen and pertinent remarks, he was easily  
put, captivated his hearers. But when Dr.  
Tupper followed, he demolished, so it appears  
to me, many of Howe's strongest points. An-  
other he came to quote Howe of 1854 in reply  
to Howe of 1867, the effect was irresistible. Re-  
ferring to the late popular vote in Nova Scotia,  
Dr. Tupper explained, that out of 47,000 votes  
only 19,000 voted against Confederation and 14,  
000 for it. Noticing a report abroad, that Mr.  
Howe intended to memorialize the British gov-  
ernment to relieve Nova Scotia from the Union, Dr.  
Tupper said, the issue at the elections was not re-  
peal, nor was Mr. Howe and his colleagues sen-  
sible to advocate repeal.  
The hon. gentlemen each spoke for some two  
hours, and created a very favourable impress-  
ion on the minds of our Canadian friends of the  
ability of the representatives of the Lower Provinces.  
It would not be worth while to give you an ab-  
stract of their speeches, because really to news-  
paper readers there was nothing new. While we  
can very well enjoy hearing an eloquent speaker  
recapitulate arguments and sentiments, one does  
not have the same relish for repeated readings of  
them. Dr. Tupper made one suggestion to min-  
isters, however, which is worth notice. He sug-  
gested that there should be an amalgamation of  
the two offices now vacant in the government,  
with some of the others, thus effecting a large  
saving to the Dominion.  
There were two other speeches made by Nova  
Scotia gentlemen—Messrs. McKinnon and Mc-  
Donald—in opposition to the address; but there was  
nothing of special note in them, and they especially  
seemed stale after Howe and Tupper. The House  
adjourned at 11.30. How these late hours will  
tell on our Country members remains to be seen.  
The air in the Parliament buildings is oppressive,  
the heating being done by hot air and the ven-  
tilation being imperfect. However, there is a sat-  
isfaction in knowing that while attending to their  
parliamentary duties they will be out of harm's  
way.

Substance of a Sermon,  
by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the following  
text, from Philippians iv. 8.  
"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, what-  
soever things are honest, whatsoever things are just,  
whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are  
of good report; if there be any virtue, and if  
there be any praise, think on these things."  
Special duties had been pointed out already, and  
that nothing might be left unattended to in Chris-  
tianity the above was given. It is generic. Whatever  
has in its power to excite esteem and respect, that  
which has the quality of exciting worship, love, or  
adoration on the minds such a favor and respect,  
or that men shall utter it, whatever is of good report,  
all that belongs to Christianity. Everything that is  
noble or estimable, now and hereafter, belongs to  
Christianity, whether included in its creeds or not.  
Whatever there was of good in Paganism belonged  
henceforth to Christianity. Thousands of years,  
nearly two, have passed away since this utterance;  
but all of truth, purity and justice that has since  
been made known have not overrun Christianity, and  
when 2,000 years more shall have passed, and given  
us new ideas and nobler aspirations, it shall not  
have left Christianity behind. Religion is not some-  
thing parcelled out—such much and more. All that is  
good and noble is of Christ and Christianity.  
Christianity is not so much a religion of instruments  
as of ends. Institutions and usages may change,  
the Jewish dispensation has passed away, the forms  
of religion change and always will change, new theories  
new philosophies, over-shadow old ones; but the ends  
of Christianity remain ever the same, the regeneration  
and perfect in of the human race. All that better  
governments shall secure, all the ends growing up in  
human society are not to be regarded as so many an-  
tagonists to Christianity, but auxiliaries to it.  
Whatever is good and pure are Christ's. He owns  
the globe, that race, and everything of good report is  
characteristic of Him. Every man that belongs to  
Christ is inspired.  
But as long as he lives on this earth he must have  
physical wants and passions, and the evil lies not  
in their use, but in their abuse. Man's desires, affections,  
and imaginations are incarnated. Everything built  
up by man incarnates his mind; and the moment a  
man is inspired by Christ, he commences to give em-  
bodiment to this principle and develops in whatever  
way may be best suited to his science or commerce.  
And when this awakened inspiration is put in practical  
Christianity follows. A Christianity that does not  
make a man a good member of society, a good father  
of a family, a good citizen, is not a Christianity that  
fallen man, that world requires. Shutting up a  
church, excluding from it all but customary topics,  
excluding Christ. Whatever is true or false in  
politics, true or false in business, whatsoever things  
are just, and ought to be more fully just, whatever is  
just anywhere, all is open to Christianity, and I claim  
them for its use. Do you suppose that the Christian  
minister is but a poor shepherd with one little pipe,  
playing all the true the same old tune? No; he is  
a mighty organ, and he ought to have four thousand  
pipes, and as many stops.

The great work of the ministry of Christ is the  
conversion of men. The plants are but yet sprouting  
in my hot-bed. By and by I shall take them out  
when they become warm and the night comes for  
winter, will distribute them here and there, and  
the showers shall foster them, and the sun shall  
careen them. Their whole life is before them. Re-  
ligion must prepare men for the whole use of all their  
faculties. Are you a child of imagination? Do not  
cut it off like the man shearing his golden hair, but  
bring all your wealth of mind to Christ. Are you  
eminent in business, wise in suggestion, distinguished  
in anything anywhere? Keep it, and consecrate it  
put it under a higher moral law, for whatever is fit  
and useful of God, and he wants everything in man  
that he put in the making of him. The time is coming,  
is come, when religion must teach men how to be  
Christians, and yet subdue to its use all the real power,  
and riches, and refinement. Whatever is rich and  
refinement, take it in the name of Christ and use it in  
the cause of benevolence. Some men have got to  
"come into the kingdom of heaven first, in order that  
they may overtake and give to the humber." But you  
have got to be poor as well. There are many uses  
present who have got grace to be rich, but few who  
have the grace to be poor. There is such a thing as  
benevolent riches, benevolent refinement. A man  
need not go to a cave to be a Christian.  
You may ask me if this be the case what is the  
use of self-denial? Self-denial is a crutch with which  
you get along until you can do without it. The term

is relative to a course of education. It is the choice  
of a higher faculty rather than a lower one. You  
ought to be ashamed to be fighting the same enemy  
all the time; rise to a higher plane. We are living in  
an age when doubts and scepticisms are rolling in  
from the great sea of science. I hit up the good ideal  
of Christianity and say whatsoever things are true, what-  
soever things are honest, whatsoever things are just,  
or pass away. Men that are burrowing and tearing  
up foundations are all working for Christianity, and  
in the incoming tide of doubt, whatsoever things are  
lovely and of good report are Christ's; and though the  
helm may have been deserted, the great Master shall  
arise in his proper time and say, "Peace be still,"  
and every thing shall know its Master.

MISCELLANY.  
Sir Morton Peto has a railway scheme in hand  
by which he expects to renew his falling fortunes.  
The receipts of one of the hotels of Saratoga  
during the past season were over \$750,000.  
Mrs. Yelverton has been shown a great deal of  
attention, and has met with much sympathy in  
New York.  
The statistics of Paris prove that medical sci-  
ence has increased longevity 7 1/2 per cent since  
1805.  
The excess of births over deaths in the United  
Kingdom is now more than 1,900 a day. In  
England it is above 250,000 a year; in Scotland,  
above 40,000; in Ireland it is estimated at nearly  
70,000.  
The matrimonial engagement between the King  
of Bavaria and the Duchess Sophia is semi-offi-  
cially said to have been broken off by mutual  
consent. The King entertained a decided disin-  
clination to the match, and the Duchess Sophia  
formally released his Majesty from the engage-  
ment.  
The Best Butter—It has been proved that  
cows make the richest butter when they first go  
out to pasture in the spring; that they produce  
the hardest butter when fed on dry food; that  
butter made during the fall is best for keeping.  
The town of Rennes, in Brittany, is noted for its  
peculiar butter; the milk of the previous evening  
is mixed with the warm morning's milk, and the  
mixture allowed to stand for two or three hours,  
when the whole is churned. Those who practise  
this plan claim that they thereby obtain a larger  
amount of butter of a more delicate flavor.

WORTHY OF NOTE AND COMMENT.—Rev.  
Mr. Trux.—At the church of the Holy Trinity  
in the City of New York, on Sabbath morning,  
the 20th ult., after the Rev. Rector—Rev. Stephen  
H. Tyng, jr.—had concluded his sermon, a series of  
resolutions were read, which had been passed by  
the Vestry, Oct. 17. The resolutions acknow-  
ledge the allegations of that church to the Protest-  
ant Episcopal Church in the United States of  
America; protest against any abridgment of the  
liberty of speech; urge a full, fair and impar-  
tial trial of the charges against Mr. Tyng for  
alleged preaching in another parish at New  
Brunswick, New Jersey; that the canon al-  
leged to have been violated has never been  
authoritatively interpreted to check or hinder the  
missionary spirit, or was so intended by the  
framers; and that the Vestry should uphold and  
sustain their rector in his course; and request  
him to employ legal counsel, the Vestry assum-  
ing all attendant