

BARNES & Co., AT THEIR OFFICE, 58 Prince William Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :- Cash in Advance. One Copy, for one year,.....\$2 00 Fifty Copies to one Address,.....\$1 50

Advertisements inserted af the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

THE DEPARTMENT. THIS COMPANY Insures against loss or damage by Fire-Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Proper-ty, Stores, Merchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Harbour, and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms. Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head office. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Ninety per cent. of the Profits are allocated to those Assured on the Participating Scale. INDISPUTABILITY.

After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be held to be indisputable and free from extra premiums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after that time. For Rates and other information apply at the Office of the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbury HENRY JACK. incess and Canterbury HENRY JACK. General Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY! AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.)

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS !

PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867 The first and only prizes for CABINET ORGANS WAS awarded to A. LAURILLIARD. READ THE JUDGES REPORT: MR. LAURILLIARD exhibits a fine toned large Cabinet Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,

Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case, Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of great power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable Mention.

Mention. Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-aut, without Stops. FIRST PRIZE.

These Instruments are equal in every respect to the best American makers, and will be sold at 20 per cent. less than can be imported. Every Instrument fully warranted. An inspection re-

PIANO WAREROOM-Sheffield House, No. 5, Market Square, (Oct 17.) A. LAURILLIARD.

# Baptist Seminary !

**FREDERICTON. THE First Term of the Academic Year will commence** Senior Male and Female Departments, August 27th, 1868; Junior Male Department, July 23rd, 1868. Male Department. Rev. J. E. HOPPER, B. A., Principal, Tutor Classics and Ancient and Modern Literature. GEORGE E. TUFTS, B. A., Tutor Mathematics and Natural Science

Cience. MONSIEUR BECHARD, Professor Modern Languages. EDWARD CADWALLADER, B. A., Professor Instruments

- Assistant English Teacher. vided into four Terms of ten weeks each.



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

Christian

# New Series, Vol. VII., No. 7. Whole No. 319.

Look Up!

BY REV. TIMOTHY HARLEY.

A sailor boy, high up the mast, Looked downward from the giddy height, And growing dizzy as he cast His eyes on deck, was filled with fright; The captain cried, "All danger's past, If to the top you turn your sight ; Look up !"

So as we scale the steeps which lead To heav'n, "the city on a hill," How oft these accents thence proceed, And with delight our spirits fill, "Look up !" All and and and and and

This motto cheered the Israelites, As through the waste they took their way ; In darkened days, in darker nights, The cloud and pillar seemed to say, "Look up !"

The leaves of truth the lesson teach That help in God alone is found : The gospel we rejoice to preach, Is vocal with the joyful sound. "Look up !"

Sinner ! dost thou desire to find Redemption for thy captive soul, Or balm to heal thy wounded mind ? Then on the Lord thy burden roll, " Look up !"

Christian! by Satan sorely tired, Do vile temptations vex thy heart ? Thou hast his sympathy whose side

Was pierced with every deadly dart, " Look up !"

Poor saint ! who hast each morn to cry "Give me this day my daily bread ;' To Him direct thy downcast eye, Who had not where to lay His head ;

"Look up !" Afflicted saint! thy pain is great, The billows toss thy feeble bark : But soon the waters shall abate.

And thou shalt rest thy weary ark ; "Look up !" Bereaved believer ! has thy loss Crushed all thy joy ! there's One above Who'll help thee bear thy heavy cross, And fill the vacuum with his love ;

"Look up !"

Devoted saint ! with zeal toil on, Thou soon shal't lay thy sickle down : Soldier 1 the victory now is won, And shortly thou shalt wear the crown ; " Look up !"

Aged believer ! to the last, On Jesus' arm for succor lean ;

Whene'er thy sky is overcast Raise thy dim eyes from things terrene,-"Look up !"

# SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869.

loved, he is as surely saved as if he were now in to its compression or exclusion, the cause lies in heaven, his sins are all gone and forgotten never this slavish spirit which cannot rise to an indeto be seen or heard of any more. The very mo- pendent attitude.

termined not to know anything among you save poets who have written nothing else except reli-Jesus Christ and him crucified." It is this con- gious hymns, form a large class, interesting even stant exhibition of the substitution of Christ and from a literary point of view. ness and sometimes with great power. They seem to coufine themselves to the study of the

Bible alone, and read it as the politician reads the newspaper. Needham frequently recommends his hearers to "pic-axe the Scriptures."

sible to speak with anything like precision. No means are taken of a direct kind to bring out the white the general congregation retires. Sometimes this class will number 70, 100 or more. conversing with and pointing sinners to the Saviour ; but no public manifestation of conversion is asked, nor is any given. Our Methodist breth-ren I believe generally, think this is too quiet and too tedious, for my own part I like it; the other mode with the anxions seat and stormy prayers, I believe has run its day, and is now a means of burdening souls in their sins. I have met with a goodly number who I believe are truly converted, and a great many christians have had their strength renewed and are now working for Jesus in joy and love; some have already applied to us for baptism, and we expect more by and by. One of the most satisfactory evidences of the

genuincness of the work in Galt, is that it has become deeper and spread wider since Mr. Russell left. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it can be otherwise than that permanent good should be or artificiality which we have so often seen in revival meetings. The doctrines of grace are preached fully in the demonstration of the Holy Spirit, and frequently with great power. But it is astonishing to hear, even those whom we thought good people so unsparingly condemning the movement. It actually seems as if they would rather see sinners sleep on in their sins and die Chr stless, than that others than their ministers should arouse and save them. Their prayers in-

ment he believes he is justified and as sure as he Another marked quality is the religions. This is justified, he will be glorified. These precious prevails among all the Teutonic races. Among truths are the burden of the message of these these the Reformation arose and succeeded. The Brethren, nay are repeated and re-repeated every earnest religious spirit has left deep traces on all night with a freshness and a power that makes a our literature. Examples of it are found among deep and in many cases I have no doubt a lasting writers where it may be least expected. Many impression. They really keep to the text "I de- have won all their fame from this along and the

the sinner's hopelessly lost condition without Akin to the religions element is that of venera-Christ that gives power to their addresses. The tion and selemnity. The two are distinct, and the structure of their sermons is very simple ; fre- latter may exist apart from the former. Some of quently it is just an exposition ; the passage I our poets who are atterly destitute of the religious have no doubt has been carefully studied and spirit, give remarkable examples of this. In the prayed over until the heart is saturated with it works of Shakspeare, for instance, we seek in vain and it is delivered extempore with great earnest. for religious sentiment, but we find all his writing interspersed with passages of this description. Perhaps the finest are the soliloquies of Hamlet and Prospero. Milton abounds with this spirit. Cowper is full of it. Young's Night Thoughts exhibit it pre-eminently.

Another quality which should not be overlook-As to the results of these services, it is impos ed is simplicity. Our language is formed for this. It consists of a basis of Saxon words upon which results. Anxious persons are requested to wait have been placed a certain proportion of words of French origin. These Saxon words are to a great extent monosyllables, and produce sim-Then every christian is pressed into the service of plicity in their effect. When a writer like Johnsor or Gibbon uses long words of Latin derivation, we are conscious of the formality of his style. It seems artificial. In fact the term artificial is almost wholly applicable to those writers who have a taste for long sesquipedalion words. Many writers are distinguished for this simple speech. Burns is always Saxon, for as a Lowland Scot he chose to write in his native dialect. Wordsworth found himself sneered at for this very thing, which seemed a crime to the lordly critics of his day. Tennyson writes in many styles, but never has he written anything more affecting than when he clothed himself in plain Anglo-Saxon speech, and wrote down the "May Queen." The Englishman in all his works shows also a

strong love of nature. It is manifested in many ways. It leads him to live in the country. On the continent there is nothing like the English done. There is nothing of either that clap-trap farm-house. The French farmers of Lower Cauada live in streets. In Europe the peasantry live in towns, and go off into the country to work. The gentry go to the capital and draw revenues from their estates. The Englishman lives in his country house, and enjoys himself in the midst of the friends whom he gathers round him. The Italian villegiatura is very different from this English country life.

This feeling for nature is common to all classes of our writers. Beginning in Chaucer and Gower, dicate that they are exceedingly anxions that souis it runs on through Spencer and Shakspeare. Mil-

THE OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, 58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET. SALAT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

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.

The thriftless husbandry of the farms did not Ministers came down here in August and solemnescape the banker's eye, and he went into the ly pledged themselves before a committee of the business of making butter and cheese, in order to | Convention to make the attempt, I claimed for show the farmers how to economize time, land, them a fair hearing and due consideration of any propositions they might make. In taking this line I acted in the spirit of my third proposition On the cheese factory is written, " In the love of that, if we failed to accomplish the repeal of the Act, we should endeavor to modify and improve

The negotiations thus opened with the consent of that committee, was followed up by a letter addressed to me by Sir John A. MacDonald on does those precious doctrines which are the main- the sixth of October. The letter demanded spring of his useful career. Thank God for such from me the most grave consideration. Had I refused to receive, or to reply to it, I should have assumed a responsibility, of which, by no after act of my life, could I have discharged myself in the face of this country. Her Majesty's Gevernment would have been informed that Nova Scotta refused megotiation ; a very large sum of money now happily within our reach, would have been lost, and when the Local Legislature met, hey would have no alternative but to raise that noney by direct taxation, or to let the roads and oridges go down. I would not assume that reconsibility, and if I had, I should have been ield to a sharp account by the electors of Hants. to whom I had promised at twenty public meetngs, to modify and amend the Act, if it could not be repealed. I therefore replied to Sir John A. MacDonald's letter, and the correspondence only closed on the 26th of January last. All through the Autumn, this correspondence was denounced by certain parties as treasonable and dangerous. I append it to this letter that you may read it and judge for yourselves. Those who denounced it have wasted six months of life, and have got nothing to show but an infinite amount of boasting, and the two despatches by which they have been rebuked by both the great parties in England ; and m one of which they have been sternly told, by a Cabinet with John Bright in it, just what I have been telling them for half a year, that any further appeal to Engand would be utterly useless and vain.

I should be wanting in common justice if I did not acknowledge the infinite obligations which the country and myself are under to Mr. McLelan or the share he was kind enough to take in this egotiation.

The results are now before you. In addition o the \$60,000 added to the Qichec Scheme by he labors of the delegates sent to England in 1866, we have now obtained for ten years a sum amounting in round numbers to \$160,000 per annum, making, since 1 put my hand to this work, \$220,000, or £55,000 a year received for Nova Scotia. Before the ten years expire, should it appear that from any cause, injustice is being done in money matters, the Canadians have now shown that they can be relied upon to reconsider the whole case and to do subst ntial justice. You will perceive by the correspondence that in August last the Premier offered me a seat in the Cabinet. The offer was renewed and pressed npon me in October, but I felt that it would be time enough to think of bonors and emoluments for myself when I had tested the sincerity of his professions to do justice to my country. Within the scope and boundary of his acknowledged pow-ers of action, he did do justice. All that Mr. McLelan and I could fairly ask, on the basis we had laid down of perfect justice to the other Provinces, after an exhaustive sifting of the whole subject, was yielded, and then Sir John A. Macdonald, with some show of reason, pressed me again to take office. He said, " We have now done justice so far as we could in money mat-ters, and are prepared to deal fairly with Nova Scotia in all other brauches of the public service as rapidly as we get the power, but I want your advice and assistance in order that this may be effectually done, and what is more, I want a guarantee to give Parliament that when they have voted this money the arrangement will not be repudiated by Nova Scotia."

"It is now satisfactorily demonstrated that every time a wife scolds her husband, she adds a wrinkle to her face: It is thought the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a

wife smiles on her husband it will remove one of

Smiles and Wrinkles.

labor, manure and milk; and the hills and val-

leys now sing his praises in their harvest song.

To crown his other works, he has established

a weekly religious newspaper, at a small subscrip-

tion price, which he himself regards as one of the

most important labors of his life, diffusing as it

God, and for the good of the people."

men, anywhere.

the old wrinkles."-New York Atlas. Well-surely this is a very interesting statenent and we are exceedingly happy in being privileged to read it. We trust that all our wives will remember the sage and satisfactory demonstration referred to, and deport themselves accordingly. Out then with the old wrinkles, smile away upon your husband! No matter who he is, what he is-black, white, green, sober, drunk, kind. cross-no matter, he is your husband-so-smile on him. If you have toiled all the day at home, surrounded by sick and peerish children; if everything in your domestic concerns has gone wrong; if callers have interrupted you in the midst of your work; if your husband neglected to send home the joint of meat; if your Irish girl has upset the waiter and smashed the breakfast dishes; if your pump handle has been broken, and your clothes line snapped, the garments dragging in the dirt; if your fingers, arms, head and heart have ached till you were ready to drop, and your husband comes at last, slamming too the ront door, and stamping along through the entry, and bursting into the parlor as if no created being had any right to have nerves or headache or anything else that noise would effect, don't scold-O! no-that would add another wrinkle to your saddened face-smile-O, yes, smile, and that will draw out one of the wrinkles made there be fore. Out with the wrinkles then ladies we say -out with them, and smile so much on your dear husbands, that your faces may become perfectly smooth, so that when you are threescore and ten. no one can find a wrinkle there. We wonder what the effect would be if some of our scolding, cross-grained, corrugated-browed husbands would

semi-occasionally smile upon their harassed, worn out, and down-trodden wives. We should like to see the experiment tried, and know what such a

Old Series, ( Vol. XXII., NO. 7.

Disilor. Address all Communications and Business

Tuition Fees: Common English, \$3.00; Higher English, \$5.50; Clas-sics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents

sics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents per term. The Boarding Es'ablishment is under the superintend-ence of Mrs. J. P. A. Phillips. Board, Light, Fuel, and Bed, \$120 per Academic year, payable quarterly in advance. Female Department. Miss Rose A. BENTLEY, Graduate of Wolfville Semina-ry, N. S., Preceptreas, with competent Assistants. The course of study embraces English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Music and Drawirg. Turition Fees: Common English, \$4; Higher English, \$5; Classics, \$6; Modern Languages, \$2 per term extra; Music and Draw-ing, asual rates. Suitable Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies in the town, at moderate rates. Full information furnished on application to July 9. J. E. HOPPES, Principal.

### AGENCY.

HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful carrying on of the manufacture of VENE-TIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of this description, would do well to give us a call before pur has-ing elsewhere.

Ing elsewhere. Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEOHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where

atterns can be seen. The Subscribers have always on hand-Doors, SASHES, Ac., and which, from their facilities, they can make to or der with the utmost despatch and upon the most reasona-

ble terms. Our personal attention is given to every variety of Car-pentering, House Building and General Jobbung, and mo-derate charges made. April 4. April 4. April 4.

CHE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 92 Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build

ngs, Liverpool. Chairman of the London Board.—SANUEL BAKER, Esq. Chairman in Liverpool.—CUARLES TURNER, Esq. The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest flices in the kingdom. At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following is her with failed and the company is one of the largest

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Years.	No. of Policies.	Sums Assured.	New Premiums
1848	98	£48,764 17 0	£1,380 9 1
1850	W 190 . Lan	95,650 9 11	2,627 4 7
1852	422 1422	181,504 10 6	5,828 5 10
1854 .		161,848 13 4	4,694 16 0
1856	708	297,560 16 8	8,850 3 11
1858	832	887,752 6 8	12,854 8 4
	emarkable increa	ase in the busines	s of the last fou

oremians paid. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN M. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board. I descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and First s paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without

JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick, Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building. Feb. 15.

### M. FRANCIS & SONS,

New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 88 Prince William Street.

WE have been manufacturing very extensively durin the winter, and are now prepared to meet ou vholesale and Retail customers with an assortment no be surpassed. We now offer THKEE HUNDRED an URTY CLEER of the new offer THKEE HUNDRED and

ade. 1 Childrens' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, c, in Balmoral, Congress, Imitation Sutton and all the newest styles made. ouths Wellington BOOTS; Balmoral, a and Brogans, suitable for Spring ade of the best English, French and

Dying believer ! on life's brink, About to navigate the sea Of endless bliss, should nature shrink In death, the last extremity,--

# "Look up ?"

Great Revival in Ontario. Our Ontario Correspondent last week made reference to a remarkable revival of religion in progress in several sections of Ontario through the instrumentality of lay-preaching. Rev. Dr. Cooper, a Baptist Minister, furnishes the Canadian Baptist with the following description of this deeply interesting work of grace, which we extract in full for the edification of our readers. Dr. Cooper heads his article :--

### EVANGELISM AND EVANGELISTS.

The city of London has for the past seven weeks been stirred by the labors of two Evange-lists. First, a Mr. Carrol came alone, then left for the west, and Mr. Russell came, and lastly a Mr. Needham with his wife. Messrs. Russell and Carrol came from Galt, where the labors of the former have been so abundantly blessed. On his arrival here a goodly number of friends were prepared to welcome him. The Free church was thrown open to him, also the New Con. Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Metho-dist, and Bible Christian. The Wesleyan Methodist and what was the U. P. Presbyterian have given no countenance to the movement. In these other places they have preached every evening with great lavor to crowded audiences. On the afternoons of Sundays, and lately also on week evenings, they have occupied the City Hall, and this large building has been crushed full, and gecerally many have been compelled to return home as even standing room could not be obtained.

It is difficult to say which of these two brethren is the more popular. They are both popular as the attentive crowd proves, and yet they are men of different type. Russell is a Scotchman, a native of Ayr, he has

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 average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was \$22, the sum assured £387,759 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,364 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:-logical mind, an easy and graceful delivery. ers. Her meetings are interesting, well attended, and have been very profitable to many. Mr. Russell came out in June last, and has spent all his time in Canada. Mr. Needham, I think, arrived in Boston, a little earlier, and has been in the States up to the time he came here from Chi-

> Some will no doubt be disposed to ask, what is there about these brethren or about their preach ing that awakens so much interest ? Well, they ust preach the good old story, salvation through the cross; but as Evangelists they give peculiar prominence to a few points. Needbam has a re-commendation from Spurgeon as being a very ef-ficient Evangelist. They were both baptized as believers, but they identify themselves with no denomination that they may act upon all. I suppose if we must fix a name on them, we must call them Plymouth Brethren. So for as I am aware they have interfered with no converts in advis-ing them to unite with any church. So far as I know, they have been true to their missionarousing sinners to a sense of their danger, and urging the believer to a more thorough study of the word, a higher tone of piety, and more entire consecration to God. They ask money from none, and they court the cc-operation of the ministers, both in their inquiry and prayer meetings. The doctrines to which they give peculiar prom-

should be converted, but when the truth comes ton in Paradise Lost has shown his passionate at ont, it is only that that it should be for the glory of their own church.

I am satisfied that the Lord has a work for Evangelists in our churches and in our country. Could we only get men of the right type-God fearing, self-annihilating men-" good men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost," we should see much people added to the Lord. I have no confidence in mere novelty, but neither have I in a stereootyped formality. Most of our ministers act on the same persons from week to week, and from year to year; but how many are there around us who are never acted on at all ? They have got out of the current, if they were ever in it, and now they lie rotten like drift-wood upon the banks. We never expect to see them in the place of worship, and they never think of visiting it. Now, preaching in a public hall does attract many of this class. Something out of the usual beat, it seems, is absolutely necessary. But where can we get such men ? O may the Lord of the harvest choose them and qualify them. This class of laborers is greatly on the increase in Britain. Richard Weaver does a work that an educated man could not do. A converted lawyer or military officer fresh from the waters of regeneration, and brilliant in the light of a newly discovered Bible, can get a class that the stated ministry ne-ver touches. To send such men to college would only spoil them. Let all our young men begin at once to cultivate the gift of address. This is epithets, such as our language in its poverty ean-education. Under it a youth will learn his wants, not equal. The Athenian looks out always on the and a judicious course of training for a year or two, if necessary, will help him to supply these wants. ... We want more Bible preaching and less philosophy. Philosophy is God-glorifying when we use a due measure of it in study, as a grindstone to sharpen our powers for the investigation of God's word ; but it is bringing the sinner and his Saviour together and making them talk with each other, that we have power over men to their salvation. O Lord save thy people and bless thine inheritance : clothe all thy ministering servants with this power, and hasten the coming of thy kingdom I. J. COOPER.

Saxon and Norman Periods of English Literature.

### BY PROFESSOR J. DEMILL.

### No. vi.

Closely allied with this is the quality of sturdy dependence, the feeling that leads a man to think and act for himself. It is this that has brought the nation onward in opposition to tyrants of all kinds, through reformation, revolu tion, and persecution, up to the civil and religious iberty of the present day. It is this that leads the Englishman over the world, and enables him to govern himself as no one else can. It is this which, hand in hand, with his domestic feeling, makes him, in all countries, a contented, and a self-contained man.

In our literature it is seen in the originality of our great writers, - in Chancer, when he struck out a new path for future imitation ; in Marlowe, when he endowed the English drama with the rich music of the blank verse; in the dramatic authors of Elizabeth's day, when they disregarded the unities, and chose their own methods of representation ; in Shakspeare, in every act and scene. It appears in Bacon, when he overthrows the scholastic philosophy and brings in the inductive method ; in Milton, when he found no existence snitable for his poem, and so created the Miltonic angels, and make them speak the Miltonic speech ; employment of the people is weaving and em-in Bunyan, when he dreamed a dream that has broidering muslin. Seeing the work was been strongest reality to myriads in every subse-quent age. Quelled for a time at the period of banker established a model industrial house,

tachment for the same object, by leaving us those glowing descriptions of the scenery of Paradise, which are formed from his reminiscences of the scenery of that leved Horton, where he passed his youth. Gray, though sometimes thought cold and classic il, shows the same feeling. Thomson devotes all his poems to this theme. Scott has the

feeling to such an extent, that in his descriptions he is avaricious over the smallest detail. Wordsworth is rightly called, " The High Priest of Nature." His contemporaries were called the Lake School of Poets, because in their love of nature they sought out the most beautiful part of England in which to adore her.

Above all, England loves the sea, and of all modern nations has praised it most. In ancient times the Romans abhorred it as much as the French do now. No true appreciation of its grandeur is found in any of their writers. Catulius had a yacht which he celebrates, but exhibits no hearty liking for the sea. Tibullus bewails the voyage which is before him. Horace thinks the invention of ships the extreme of human impionsness. The storms which Virgil describes are borrowed from his reading, not from sympathetic observation.

But the Greek is very different. In his love of the sea he rivals the Englishman. About Greek poetry there is the glorious smell of the salt sea. Homer adorns it lovingly with his most sonorous sparkling Egean, and like the Englishman sees in it the scene of thiumph. Sophoeles sees the fight at Salamis, and afterwards sings gloriously of that ocean which Athens claims as her own ; while in all the literature of all time there is nothing that comes up to the grand imagers of Aeschylus when he speaks of " the infinite laughter of the ocean waves.

We inherit the same taste and tendency from the old sea rovers. It appeared in their sagas and it appears in our poems. Only an Englishman could discover that

" There is a rapture on the lonely shore."

All our literature is full of examples. We have calm descriptions of quiet seas, thrilling descriptions of storms; we have wild boisterous sea songs and triumphant odes on naval battles. We have magnificent epithets in any quantity to apply to old ocean. We have all kinds of poems, in all kinds of metres, written in all possible moods, throughout all gradations of feeling, from the tempestuous energy of Byron down to the sparkle of Barry Cornwall.

All these qualities we consider as Anglo-Saxon. But the Anglo-Saxon of this early time, which we are considering, has not yet all that is needed to make him what he will be. This nation is the material out of which the great English race is to be formed, but it is the raw material. With its own national qualities it must have new ones intermingled. There are things before him, and around him, of which he knows nothing ; and which he must receive before he can accomplish his destiny.

[To be continued.]

### Riches well Spent.

Trogen, a little village among the Alps, is the summer home of a rich banker, Ulrich Zellweggar. Taught by the Spirit of God that wealth is but a talent to be used in the service of him who bestowed it, Trogen teems with the good that money thus held may accomplish. The chief the Restoration, it rose again in Cowper and Barns, and burst forth to grander proportions in the poems of Scott and Byrou; Wordsworth and

poor wife would think of the amazing change -and whether it would remove any of the crusty, crabbed, crooked tyrant, who, for years, perhaps, had never spoken a pleasant word to that wife, but had scolded and abused her as if she were the off-scouring and refuse of the earth .- Ex paper.

## [From the Daily Morning News.]

Mr. Howe's Letter to the Electors of Hants County. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.

The following address to the Electors of Han's County from the Hon. Mr. Howe appears in the Daily Reporter and Times :-

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HANTS. MEN OF HANTS .---

In the speeches addressed to you previous to the general election, I almost invariably defined three lines of action :-- 1st, To defeat the delegates who had framed the British American Act : 20d. To endeavor to get that Act repealed ; and, 3rd, should we fail in the effort to repeal the Act, that we should endeavor to modify and improve it .--To accomplish the first, I strained every nerve. Besides my labors in Hants, of which you were witnesses, I routed Archibald in Colchester, ought Tupper all round Cumberland and in Queens and Digby, and by timely negotiations endeavored to establish the discipline which ensured success. Other gentlemen who now profess to speak for the whole country stayed at home, and did nothing outside their own counties to secure the victory, the fruits of which they have ever since enjoyed.

You will remember that in 1867, I had labored in conjunction with Messrs, Annand and Me-Donald for many months in England to prevent the passage of the Act. In 1868, as a member of another delegation, I labored with equal zeal and energy to repeal it. On both occasions every faculty of my mind was strained to its utmost teasion to accomplish objects so deeply interesting to our people, and to restore to our country the constitution which, associated with patriotic men in the early portion of my public life, I had labored to build up. Others might desire to defend or to restore what they believed to be valuable. I toiled with the zeal of an artist passionately bent on guarding or recovering the work he had designed, with the parental feelings of a father struggling for the life of his own child. Both these missions failed, that they did is not

surprising when the odds against us are calculated and taken into account; and when I returned from England in July last, it was with the full conviction that further appeals would be hopeless, and a settled determination never to go on any errand again, unless a Union of the Maritime Provinces, afterwards reported impracticable, could be arranged. My own observations and experience were confirmed by the opinion frankly expressed by our tried friend and advocate John Bright. From the day that I returned home I never concealed my convictions from any body and never changed my opinion. Others encouraged the belief that a change of the goverament in England would give us repeal, and for six months the people of Nova Scotia have been deluded with hopes as baseless as a vision of the night. I would not lend myself to this deception and became involved in a controversy with those who wished to conceal the truth. Minutes of Council and resolutions were framed and sent to England, and another delegation was promised. Threats of violence were held out

which were never intended to be realized, and a conflict was provoked with the Lieutenant Governor, ending in apologies and humilities not pleasant to contemplate. With these movements

I felt the fairness of this argument. Our American trade was of deep importance to our people. Should I hesitate to aid the Government in its recovery ? The Intercolonial Railway is to be constructed. Nova Scotians who might tender should be protected. In all departments there was an influence and patronage to be exercised and dispensed, and was I not bound to see that Nova Scotia was fairly treated ?

While much influenced by these considerations, I knew that a good many persons still clung to the belief that Gladstone's Government would epeal the Act, and my determination was to eturn home, consult my friends, and wait till the Local Government got their answer. Unexpectedly, but very opportunely, the despatch came while I was at Ottawa. I print it with this letter. It is short and decisive, and gives the answer to all the nonsense written in the Antumn. I could no longer hesitate. The plain path of duty lay before me. All rational repealers had professed that the battle was to last only till the answer came from Gladstone's Cabinet. The answer was tere. The battle was over. Had I come home must have gone back to Ottawa to be sworn in, and then return to Nova Scotia to run my election. The Governor General was to leave on Monday, and on Saturday afternoon I was sworn in as President of the Privy Council, to avoid a double journey to and fro of sixteen hundred miles This office, men of Hants, though the tecinical formalities make it mine, is in your gift, and to be of any value to me I must receive it at your hands. I could have accepted it with a seat in the Senate and entered upon it without your sanction, but you trusted me and I was not afraid to trust you.

On a calm review of all the circumstances I believe that you will ratify by your suffrage my conduct and policy.

I cannot condescend to defend myself from the mean charges and insinuations with which those, who have been far more than a year fat tening on the public treasure, have already defiled the press, but I shall be prepared to meet any of those persons before the Electors of Hants to defend my own conduct, and perhaps to do what I have not hitherto done, make some inquisitions into the correctness of their own. Apart altogether from the mere personal question, you have got now to decide whether Nova Scotia shall raise £40,000 a year by direct taxation, or whether by this negotiation, ratified by the Canadian Parliament, our roads an I bridges and other public services shall be amply provided for without any such necessity. You have also to decide whether there shall be a just and fair 'administration of public affairs by your own representatives, who have seen some service and gathered some

