

Vanity.

THE HEAVENLY LAND.

Beyond the bounds of time,
Across the sea of life,
Where passion's billows foam and toss
In angry strife—

There is a land so bright
That mortals cannot gain,
But wondering stand upon the verge
In lost amaze—

The blye of glory tower,
Majestic and sublime,
Above the snow-capped peaks of earth,
The Alps of Time.

Four square the City stands,
The jasper walls that rise
Are garnished bright with precious stones
Of Paradise.

No storm cloud ever throws
Its shadows on that shore,
No lightnings flash along the sky,
Or thunders roar.

The air is pure and bright,
All is serene and calm,
Nought ever enters there that can
The holy bane.

But from the throne of God
There flows a crystal stream,
And heaven's pure light upon its clear
Bright waters beam.

And where that river flows,
The tree of life appears,
Yielding its monthly fruits throughout
Eternal years.

Beneath the shadowy bower,
Robed in immortal green,
Grew fairer flower than mortal eye
Had ever seen.

Death finds no victims there
To plow and drop and die,
For God's own hand wipes every tear
From sorrows' eye.

These night shall never come,
Nor heaven's long day be o'er;
God and the Lamb shall be their light
Forever more.

Throughout that wide domain
Joy beams in every eye,
While angel voices join in praise
To God most high.

There white-robed spirits bow
Before the great I AM
And worship him who pardoned them
Through Christ, the Lamb.

DO YOU LOVE CHRIST?

"Do you love Christ?—I ask not if you feel
The warm excitement of that pearly seat
Which follows on, while others lead the way
To make His cause the fashion of the day:
But do you love him when his path is rough;
Nor shrink to let your fellowship be seen?
Do you love Jesus, blind, and half, and maimed?
In prison succor him—nor feel ashamed
To own him, though his injured name may be
A mark for some dark slanderer's obloquy?
Do you love Jesus, in the aspersion's claim,
And bid the widow welcome in his name?
Say no;—'When saw we him?'—Each member
dear,

Poor and afflicted, wears his image here;
And if unvalued or unknown by them,
Where can thy union with the Body be?
And if thou art set to the body dead,
Where is thy life in Christ the living Head?
And if disrespected from the living Vine,
How canst thou dream that thou hast life divine?

Sweet is the unius tris believers feel:
Into one Spirit they have drunk—the seal
Of God is on their hearts—and thus they see
In each the features of one family!
If one is suffering—all the rest are sad;
If one is least honored—all are glad.
The grace of Jesus, which they all partake,
Flows out in mortal kindness for his sake;
He has left them for a while to wait,
And represent Him in their suffering state;
While he, through gloomiest, as yet alone,
Beats the whole church before the Father throned.

Variety.

Richness of Russia.

Few persons in this country have any just or definite idea of the immense wealth and resources of Russia. Even the extent and value of her fisheries are not properly estimated. It is stated that 500,000 individuals are employed about them, in the lower Volga and Northern Caspian. The sea coast fisheries in the Black Sea, Sea of Azoff, the Baltic, and White Sea, are great and productive. All her noble rivers everywhere abound with fish, and, owing to the numerous fairs in the Greek towns, the consumption of fish in Russia is very great. There are in the Russian empire 542,177,245 acres of land in forests. These are of immense value, and as communications are opened out throughout the country, they will become more valuable. There has been immense wastage in times past, but of late years the government has appointed special officers to look after them, to preserve them from unnecessary destruction. Russia is one of the best wooded countries in the world. The quantity of timber yearly consumed must be immense, when we recollect that nearly all the houses throughout the Russian empire are built of wood.

The number of horses in Russia exceeds by 7,000,000 the total number in France, Austria, Prussia, the United States and the United Kingdom together; about 14,000,000. The value of the whole must be great. Saddle horses sell from \$300 to 1000—silver rubles each; and with the exception of the number that run in the Eastern provinces, say 4,000,000—a peculiar, and hardy, and valuable breed, the Russian horses are of an excellent quality.—Their cavalry horses are equal to the English, and superior to any horses in Europe. The number in Russia, lessened to our view a force equal to 120,000,000 effective men. Taking them at half the average value (£250 lds.) of horses in the Old Kingdoms, or £16 ds. each, the total O.N.W. will be £354,750,000. exact total number of cattle in the Russian empire exceeds by near 6,000,000 the total number in France, Austria and Prussia (24,823,384,) and their value is also very great.—At half the average value of those in the United Kingdom, the amount of £7 each, will be £217,000,000.

Minerals of the most valuable and useful kinds abound in Russia. Salt is found in various places; but there is a district of country on her southern frontier, extending nearly a line parallel with the northern coast of the Sea of Aral and the Caspian, and to the north of the line mentioned, between both, where salt is found of the finest quality, in such abundance that it is sufficient to supply the world for millions of years! Immense beds of sulphur have lately been discovered about Saccmaro, on the banks of the Wolga; and vast gold fields, richer than those in California and Australia, have lately been discovered around the sources of the Lena. Silver is most abundant in Nartshinsk, on the Chinese boundary. There is good reason to believe that all Siberia abounds with the precious metals. Very large fields of gold have been found in different parts of Russia, especially in the iron districts. To the westward of the Ural mountains and the Don, in the government of Ekaterinburg, a vast field of the finest anthracite coal has been found and is now working to a great extent.—The gold produced in the Ural mountain is in 1851, £2,500,000. Sometimes it is much more, and nearly double. Besides gold and silver, Russia has a vast extent of iron mines, yielding that metal of the very finest quality. There are also large mines of platinum, copper, lead and zinc.

How to Put Off the Old Man.

A FACT.

By nature the Deacon loved Mammon; by grace he loved God. Between them there was continual war. Both fought—one like Michael, the other like the Devil. As there was long war between the house of David and the house of Saul, so there was long war in the earthly house of the Deacon.

As with God, so with the Deacon; a troop overcame him, but he overcome at last, as appears by the following circumstance:

In the same church with Deacon M. was a poor brother. This poor man had the misfortune to lose his cow. She died. To get him another, the good Deacon headed a subscription with five dollars, and paid it. This act disgusted Mammon. Mammon, with true *Loyalist* zeal, began to man and rave:

"Why this waste? charity begins at home; the more you give the more you may, let people learn to take care of themselves."

The Deacon was a Baptist; but he found that the papistical wiser did neither drown, wash away, or clean the old man. The tempest backed Mammon and putting a glass to the Deacon's eye, showed him, not the kingdoms and glories of this world, but the poor-house, wretchedness, poverty, and rage, and said, "All these things will your master give you in your old age as a reward of your charity."

To still these clamors, Deacon M. went to the deistic man, and told him he must give back the five dollars. The poor man returned it. This last roused the new man, and now nature and grace stood face to face.

To give, or not to give, that was the question. The Deacon, poised and balanced, and halting between two opinions. The Deacon spoke—"My brother, some men are troubled with their old women; I am troubled with my old man. I must part of my old man, as they Jews put off their new man—crucify him crucify him." Then unstrapping his pocket-book, he took out a ten dollar bill and gave the poor man—

"There," said the Deacon, "my poor old man; say another word, and I'll give him twenty dollars."—*Christians Paper.*

Mothers.

Nearly twenty times does the sacred historian of the book of Kings hand down the names of mothers, with the record of the good or evil deeds of their sons. Thus:—Josiah reigned thirty and one years in Jerusalem; and his mother's name was Jedidiah, and he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord.—His (Abdias') mother's name was Machah; and he walked in the sins of his father. See, also, 1 Kings xi. 26; xv. 2; xxii. 42; 2 Kings viii. 26; 20; xl.

We are not usually told what was the character of these mothers, nor how far it was due to their influence that their sons did good or evil; nor whether the introduction of their sons, in immediate connection with the good or evil, is sufficiently significant.

His mother's name was Jedidiah; and he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord.—One almost feels as if further information about her were superfluous. Blessed are these among women, as is thought at once suggested by the words:

On the other hand, what memorable notoriety is given to Machah! She may have been a good woman herself; yet, what volumes are in the handing of her name—only her name—down to posterity along with the misdeeds of her son! And it seems as if the father's bad example might have been more than counteracted, had she but duly exerted her maternal influence; for his mother's name was Machah; and he walked in all the sins of his father?

Christian mothers! watch well your every day life among your little ones.—Think of this being said of a *Bast soul*—Yes, he did evil all his life; he lived as he was taught at home; and his mother's name was—

Hard Rowing.

A better story than the following we have not found in the drawer for many a month. About thirty miles above Wilmington, North Carolina, lived three fellows named respectively, Burkam, Stone, and Gray, on the banks of the North East River. They came down to Wilmington in a small row-boat, and made fast to the wharf. They had a time of it in the city, but for fear they would stay 20 days before getting home, they procured a jug of whisky, and after dark, of a black night too, they embarked in a boat, expecting to reach home in the morning. They rowed away with all the energy that three half-sleepy fellows could muster, keeping up their spirits in the darkness by pouring the spirits down. At break of day they thought they must be near home, and, though through the dim grey of the morning a house on the river side, Stone said:—

"Well, Burkam, we've got to your place at last."

"If this is my house," said Burkam, "somebody has been putting up a lot of outhouses since I went away yesterday; but I'll go ashore and look about and see where we are, if you'll hold her to."

Barham disembarks, takes observations, and comes stumbling along back, and says:—

"Well, I'll be whiskered if we ain't at Wil-

mington here yet; and, what's more, the boat has been hitched to the wharf all night."

It was a fact, and the drunken dog had been rowing away for dear life without knowing it.

C-O-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The under-

mentioned have formed a Partnership under the firm of BURT & BRUNDAGE, and will transact Business as Commissioners, Merchants and Importers and Dealers in FLOUR, CORN MEAL, and PROVISIONS, at No. 12, North Market street.

JOHN BURT,
STEPHEN C. BRUNDAGE.

St. John, N. B., June 6, 1856.

BRUNSWICK.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM,

consisting of 60 acres, situated on the south side of the town of St. John, Kings County, and fronting on the Kennebecoway and Saco Rivers. About 60 acres are cleared, of which a large Barn, and two good frame Houses, all built within the last six years. There is also a fine Mill, a large Stream of Water, and ample land and convenient roads to any ordinary piece of machinery, with several other conveniences not detailed. If not disposed of by the 1st of October, it will be offered at Public Auction.

For particulars apply to the subscriber or to the person to whom the Railroad will pass through near the head of the lot.

DUNCAN McDARMIN,

St. John, N. B., June 6, 1856.

ST. JOHN.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No. 70 KING STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE OLD

JESUIT HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he has taken the store recently occupied by Mr. R. G. GOODRICH, in King Street, and offers for sale, at that establishment, a good assortment of English, American, and Domestic Hardware. His goods have all been personally selected, are fresh and new, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

R. H. BURTON,

May 23.

St. John, N. B., May 23, 1856.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING,

SUPER, MEDIUM, AND LOW PRICE,

AT GRANITE HALL, DOCK STREET,

(One door above the Old Stand.)

HATS AND CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING of the best quality,

SOFT SPONGES, CANVAS, GUMMERS,

POOKS, TWEEDS, and VESTINGS, always on

hand, and GARMENTS made to measure in the most fashionable style, at low prices.

Strangers coming to the city, and all others will find,

on presenting their tickets, a discount of

one-half.

THOS. R. JONES,

May 23.

St. John, N. B., May 23, 1856.

NEW SILVERSMITH AND JEWELRY

Establishment, No. 25 Germain Street.

(Signs of the Spoon and Fork.)

THOMAS D. GARD,

Silversmith and Jeweler,

He has a shop in Mr. Vernon's Building, No. 25 Germain-street, where he intends carrying on the SILVERSMITH and JEWELRY BUSINESS in all its departments, Soft Spoons, Forks, Wedding Bands, Gold Jewelry, Etc. etc. He will also keep a good assortment of English, American, and Domestic Hardware. His goods have all been personally selected, are fresh and new, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

R. H. BURTON,

May 23.

St. John, N. B., May 23, 1856.

NEW GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

THE subscriber, having made up his mind that he must have a shop, has accordingly done so, and has established himself in the old stand in King-street, opposite the Jesuit Hotel, and has a good stock of English, American, and Domestic Hardware. His goods have all been personally selected, are fresh and new, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

R. H. BURTON,

May 23.

St. John, N. B., May 23, 1856.

NEW INDIANTOWN HOUSE.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs

leaves to inform his friends and the public, that he has fitted up his house in a convenient and comfortable manner, and that it is now prepared to receive guests and to accommodate permanent and transient visitors.

He has a roomy parlor, a large dining room,

and a comfortable bedchamber; there is a

large kitchen, and a well-arranged scullery, and

a washroom.

He has a large back parlor, a large dining room,

and a well-arranged scullery, and

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