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ADIATO RIGHT TE be done by them. Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, gives that they Bull mant make set about the neces-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising

> For the Christian Visitor. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Mr. Epiror-In accordance with an intimation in my last letter, I will now make a few extracts from the minutes of a large and influential meeting of the friends and members of the Liverpool Co-operative Society, held in St. George's Hall on the evening of Monday, 16th day of February last. Mr. George Melly, one of the principal speakers, said it was with feelings of profound respect for the few working men who originated this Society twelve years ago; and who had carried on its business until it had culminated in the noble building in Camden Street, in which the business of the Society would henceforth be carried on. He believed this was the first time the ried on. He believed this was the first time the people had met in St. George's Hall to congratulate themselves on their own success, and well did they deserve the great advertisement which this meeting would give them. If we look on what has been done by the promoters of this association, during the past twelve years, we find the ample justification of the saying that "union is strength." No laws made by our Legislators can make people provident, industrious or moral; we must all stand in the strength of our own manhood. Great movements had been originated by the wealthier classes to regenerate and improve the condition of the poorer classes; to raise them in the social scale, complete success has not attended the most philanthropic reforms; but this reform, inaugurated by the people themselves, and which has been, and can be successfully carried out by every individual at his own fireside, as facts will show. Twelve years ago thirty-four individuals united together to hire a room in Button Street for the sale of soap, candles and a few other articles in the grocery line; with a capital of £60—their cash receipts during the first year were £317—their profits were £5 per cent. on the capital; and 1s. 4d. in the pound on purchases. This shows a saving of £11 13s. 4d. per cent. on their weekly purchases. Five years passed away, and the 34 had increased to 400 members, with a capital of £1,380—the receipts over the counter during the year had risen to £4,129—five years more passed away, and in 1862 the members had increased to 3800, with a capital close on £9000—while the receipts over the counter touched £50,000. Ladies and gentlemen, with that new store of yours in one's eye, it requires no prophetic gaze to enable one to see how the business of the Society is to pro-gress. Mr. Melly entered largely into the statis-tics of these Societies, showing how men were taught through them a better knowledge of political economy, and a truer appreciation of the shares in which capital and labour should divide the profits arising from a common enterprise. In making a brief allusion to the cotton famine, and of trial. I have not exhausted this interesting subject, but fear I run some risk of exhausting your spare space. Having to leave the city for a few weeks, I would respectfully invite the intelligent Secretary of the Building Society to supply your readers and the public with the doings of that Society, and how its operations are calculated to benefit investing and borrowing members. I know he has written often and intel-

GEOLOGICAL TEACHINGS,

For the Christian Visitor.

Fossils, and what they are good for.

A fossil is a body buried in the earth by an atural causes. The word "fossil" is from the Latin, and means "something dug up." As generally used, it is restricted to the remains of animals and plants found imbedded in the rocks of our globe. These remains are not rare; any one living in the vicinity of a coal mine can easily collect an abundance of fossil-plants from the shale brought up from the mine. Whole beds of rock are found completely filled with them at the Joggins and Pictou mines, for instance, in Nova Scotia; at Sydney, Cape Breton; and at Bathurst, Newcastle, and Lancaster, New Brunswick. Fossil shells, corals, and other animals, may be found in the greatest profusion in the rocks at Windsor, Nictaux, Bear River, Stewiacke, Arasaig, and nu-merous other places in Nova Scotia, and at Restiouche, near Gagetown, and elsewhere in New Brunswick. All over the globe, the remains of clants and animals are found in the bedded or

ng up of themselves whole beds of rock.

Now it would be as difficult a thing to tell you xactly what fossils are good for, as it would be

mands a different interpretation of the Mosaic account of creation than that generally received.

The earth was once in a melted, liquid state. It has gradually cooled down until a crust of solid rock, about a hundred miles thick, has formed all the case which I have just been consumptions.

low tide, extending all along the shore. Farmers in Cornwallis and elsewhere, who use this mud as a fertilizer, know that it is divided into layers, and that it is often very easy to determine how much was deposited by a certain tide.

What becomes of the remains of plants and animals which may be brought down by rivers and swept into the sea, as well as of those which live in the sea, such as fish, shells, corals, &c.? Their remains accumulating on the sea bottom, become buried in the beds there forming, and are

Now it is a thing satisfactorily proved, that ever since there has been water on the surface of the globe, beds of mineral matter have been accumulating, which by pressure, or other agencies, have hardened into rock. These beds contain the remains of many of the plants and animals which

lived during the time they were deposited.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the animals and plants now living have not been living ever since the creation, that there was a time when none of them existed, and when the earth was peopled by a set of animals and plants entirely different; and, not only this, but that ever since the beginning of life on earth, sets of animals and plants have lived successively one after the other for long periods of time, each set dying away, suddenly, at the end of each pe-riod, while a new and entirely different set was created to take its place. The number of these sets is now ascertained to be about sixty; the length of time each lived was without doubt many thousands of years.

If it be true, as it really is, that ever since life has existed on earth, extensive and thick beds of mineral matter have been deposited, each holding imbedded in it the remains of the beings living at the time when it was formed, could it but be determined in what order the different beds of rock were formed, it could be easily made out what was the order, in which the various sets of animals and plants followed one another. Now this can be done, and, for a great part of the earth's surface, it has already been done. Where we have a number of beds of rock, say three, lying one upon another thus:

Jan Line	1983 PH	度 4的技术中部 (是)自由1.2
Oaks,	C.	Quadrupeds and man,
Pines,) 14 B 0.0	Reptiles,
Ferns,	• •	risb.

We can be sure that the lowest one, A, was formed before B, the one immediately above, and so on, c being the latest formed.

Suppose now that each of these beds, or series while the highest plants are Pines, for instance, and that the remains of Oaks, and of the higher rative stores had been the most valuable and quadrupeds, and, near the upper part of Man, ocuring, and had borne good fruit in this day cur in the bed c, what can be learned? Why, this much older? We can not answer that question. because we do not know just how long it took for one of the beds to be deposited; but it may fairly be inferred that a layer of mineral matter ligently already. I venture to assert that it is a of many hundreds of square miles in extent and hard task to undertake to enlighten or educate the public mind, but my motto is persevere, persevere, persevere, persevere.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

A Member.

A Member.

A Member.

I are the dimensions of the series of strata we find in the earth's crust), must have been a long while in forming, and, judging from the rapidity with which they are deposited nowa-days, many thousands of years.

But how do you know but that some of the animals we find in bed a might not have lived while bed B was forming, and that these beds always occur in the same order, wherever they

We go to some other place, and there we find a bed containing fossils like those in bed a, and immediately above it is another bed with fossils like those in bed c. In another place we find a bed like A, with another like B above it. Wherever we may go, all over the world, though one of the beds may from some reason or other be wanting, we always find them in the same relative position, and always with fossils of the same general character. We never find bed A above c, or bed s below A, and fossils found in bed s are not found in bed A, and so on. Hav-ing then studied these great beds of rock all over the world, wherever they occur, for, at any given time, wherever there is sea, rock-strata are accumulating, we are prepared to show, that, for a period of many thousands of years the highest animals on earth were Fishes, and the highest plants were Ferns; that at the end of this period all these animals and plants died out, and a new set was created, of which the highest were Repup of themselves whole beds of rock.

low it would be as difficult a thing to tell you try what fossils are good for, as it would be splain to you the use of some formula in erical Trigonometry, so I shall not attempt to nything more than to give you a very gene. do anything more than to give you a very gene-ral idea of their use, and of the part they play in after a most careful examination, until we come to the deciphering of the stony Record.

In the first place, I must ask you to take for canted a few things, which, startling as some of hem may be, I can assure you are capable of being most satisfactorily proved.

The highest part of the upper bed, where his bones occur buried with numerous works of art, it is conclusively proved that man did not exist until the close of the third period. What else can we learn? We have observed that in the lowest bed Fish were the highest animals, in the next Rep-tiles, and in the next the higher animals, and doubt, that the earth is many millions of years tiles, and in the next the higher animals, and bold, instead of some 6,000, as is generally believed. This does not in any way affect our belief in the Bible, though it nevertheless de-Fish came first, then Reptiles, and then, the most highly organized, Man. The same is true of plants, for Ferns came first, Pines which stand above them, next, and Oaks, which stand highest

imestones, &c., were formed by the action of rater: they are called stratified rocks.

Every one knows that rivers and streams are of animals so highly organized as reptiles, and their plants are of a low order, ferns, clubmosses, and the like. Reptiles and birds, and some inferior quadrupeds, are found in the Secondary rocks, with plants of a higher type, but the age and, which rivers are ever bearing down, and mud, which rivers are ever bearing down, and pouring into the ocean? It is no trifling amount, as you may easily satisfy yourself. It is well known that the mineral matter which is thus cast into the sea settles there, forming thick beds of great extent. Every one who has ever been in the Basin of Minas must have noticed how very muddy the water is; the red mud with which the water is charged is derived from the wearing down of the red sandstone cliffs on the shore. This mud is deposited in beds, visible at

Toldres fastisithe information sound words." 20 Fine the sound words." 20 Fine the 1913.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

Age of Man. Tertiary Age. 2,000 feet Age of Mammals. Age. Palæozoic or Primary age. 60,000. } Age of Fish.

vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hissets contained in all probability as great a variety of species as are now living, whence it follows that the number of extinct species is probably sixty times as great as the living. The fossil animals now have a selvent and the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisselves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into as many minor groups. Each of these selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the study of the rocks them-vided into a selves, we may decipher the world's ancient hisself the selves are selves. The selves is a selves in the living. Thus the number of living species in one of the orders of shells (Brachiopoda), is only about

in the fossil state is over 1,300. After a certain number of these sets had lived, the surface of the earth was disturbed by the upheaval of mountain chains, for all mountains have not been formed at the same time, some oldest mountains on this continent; others have been thrown up at a more recent data. Thus the minor divisions of the earth's strata, containing different sets of fossils, and which the geologist calls periods, are grouped together under larger heads, under the name of epochs, an epoch, comprising all those periods formed between the times of two great mountain-upheavals. Thus the Chalk rocks were formed between the times of two great mountain upheavals, and they consist of some eleven or more periods. Each of these periods has a name; but I will not complicate matters by giving them. This diagram shows how, just be-fore the lowest period of the chalk rocks was formed, and immediately after the deposition of the newest, or uppermost, mountain-chains were thrown up:-

Upheaval of certain mountain-chains. Cretaceous Epoch Epoca of the Chalk.

Let me give you a supposed section of the straified rocks, showing the order in which the different sets of strata deposited during the epochs, follow each other. It should be read from below from Canada: but Mr. Imper bas

Age of Man	Recent.	Remains of man, and of a mals and plants now livi Works of art.
Tertiary Age	Pliocene.	Principally beds of loose reterials, with an abundant of fossils, more nearly lithose now living than those of the preceding ag Many valuable metals, &c.
	Miocene.	
	Eccene.	
Secondary Age.	Chalk	Like the Jurassic, for its en mous marine and land repti Limestones.
	Jurassic.	Noted for its enormous re
	New red sand stone.	Reptiles begin to show the selves. Salt, Gypsum, Oc per, Mercury, and Silver.
-prome cira	Permian.	Animals and plants, reservabling those of Carboniferon
unmit wait	Carboniferous	Great abundance of plan
Palæozoic }	Stok A alak	
partial Park out	Devonian.	
removered as	Silurian.	
· 第346第二十	Azoic.	Without Animals or Plants.

cast, and are entirely different from those of every other period, they lend us the most important aid in the identification of the period to which any given fossiliferous strata may belong.

Suppose that you should go to some land never before visited by the geologist, and should there find a number of beds of rock full of shells, plants, and other fossils. Bring them home and put them in the hands of a geologist, and he will be able to tell you, though he may never have seen a representative of one of the species before, just to what epoch the beds belong, and perhaps, even to what period. Thus, you see, that in tracing out the rock-strata of a country, the fossils play a most important part, a fragment of a leaf, or of a shell, often settling a question, which might otherwise have baffled the labor of years. On the last diagram I have shown a few of the characteristic minerals of certain epochs. Gold. for instance belongs exclusively to the lower beds of the Silurian epoch, or to such modern gravels or sands, &c., which have been formed by the wearing down of these rocks. It is not to be found in the rocks of any other epoch, and it is, rocks of Nova Scotia that afford gold, and these form a sort of belt, occupying the Atlantic coast of the Province, being quite narrow at its north-eastern end, broadening much toward the western extremity of the province. In the northern parts of the province, these rocks, wherever they occur, are almost always overlaid by beds of Devonian and Carboniferous age, the latter occupying extensive tracts. Now it would be just as useless to look for gold, in Nova Scotia, in any other than lower Silurian rocks, as it would be to

To guide one in the search for minerals, maps fined to those of the carboniferous epoch. Now, I know a man who was talking of searching for coal in the states of the lower silurian of Nova geology could pronounce barren of the sought for mineral. We see then the importance of geological surveys, mapping out the districts occupied by certain rocks. This would be a task of immense difficulty, were it not for the fossils, for the rock-beds are so buried by earth and covered by forests that it would be impossible accurately to trace them out; but by the aid of fossils they may easily be recognized anywhere.

It seems, I doubt not, to those who know nothing of geology, a frivolous thing to spend.

time in collecting and studying the remains of animals and plants which are found so abundantly in the rocks. So it would seem, to one who knew nothing of literature, to a savage, for instance, a foolish thing for the child to spend time in studying the crooked letters of the alphabet. A single fossil is a trivial thing, so is a single letter; but, from the careful study of the many, there may be derived truth as palpable, as from During each of these ages a number of sets of the study of the combinations of the alphabet, nimals and plants, of entirely different species, that form the visible expressions of the ideas of lived one after the other, about sixty in all, as great men. Fossils are like hieroglyphics, from above said. Thus all the stratified rocks are di-

sixty times as great as the living. The fossil ani- Humboldt, and D'Orbigny, and Agassiz, Sir mals now known far exceed in number those now Chas. Lyell, and Sir Roderick Murchison, and a host of others, have expended in this study, when they have enabled us to look so far back into the 60, while the number of species known to exist earth's history that the short period of man's existence on earth dwindles down to but yesterday; when the records of revolutions of enormous extent have been deciphered; when they have enabled us to watch the growth of continents; and have explained to us how mountains having been upheaved during early geological were made; when they have told us of the creatimes, like the Laurentian hills, which are the tion and extinction of thousands upon thousands tion and extinction of thousands upon thousands of beings, ages long gone by; when they have enabled us to trace out God's plan in creation; to recognize the plan upon which animals were constructed; and to watch the successive introduction upon earth of animals of higher and higher type, until, at last, when God had com-pletely fitted the earth for him, He introduced man upon it to be its lord possessor?

If it be worth the while of the antiquarian to

e over the hieroglyphics which roughen some Egyptian monument, or toil over the burnt papyri of Herculaneum, in the hope of adding something to our knowledge of man's history, discovering, perchance, the account of some cruel war; is the time ill spent, though it be not moneybringing, that the geologist gives to the decipher-ing from nature's hieroglyphics of some record of the peaceful reign of Jehovah, and of some of his

plans and purposes?

The study of nature is, rightly considered, the study of God's works, and His works should be studied as one would the works of an eminent artist, viewing them as the visible expression of the conceptions of a great mind. This world is a great scroll, written all over, within and with-in, with the thoughts of the Eternal. Shall we who would attempt their reading be ever assailed by that vexing question "cui bono?"

Soul is more valuable than body. By-and-by men will be ready to concede that soul-property, which we may carry away with us to the Spirit world, is more valuable than body-property; for but to his body; soul-wealth may never be diminished, its union with man's soul is eternal; but worldly riches, though they tarry through life, always "take to themselves wings and fly away"

when death comes.

MR. SPURGWON ON MARRIAGE. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon performed the marriage ceremony between Mr. Charles Blackshaw and Miss Hannah Edwards at Heneage-street Chapel, Birmingham, on Tuesday morning. Although the weather was wet, the chapel was crowded by persons who were anxious to be witnesses of the interesting ceremony, and to hear what Mr. Spurgeon had to say about marriage. Before commencing the ceremony Mr. Spurgeon observed that, although marriage was a civil contract, it was the most solemn engagement which human beings could make, and it was, therefore, right that it should never be entered into without an invocation of the blessing of God. Marriage was instituted at the time of man's perfection in Eden, and was, therefore, consistent with the utmost purity of life and the greatest piety and per fection of character. The miracle wrought by Christ at the marriage feast was full of meaning. He turned the water into wine; and a happy marriage turned the water of life into wine. prayer was then offered and the marriage ceremony was performed, Mr. Spurgeon observing, as the ring was placed upon the finger of the bride, that the ring was an ancient and most fitting emblem of love. The gold of which it was made was emblematic of purity, and its form was significant of endless love. At the conclusion of the ceremony, he said he should venture to say a few words for the benefit of the young people in the congregation who might, one of these days, be married themselves. Holy Scripture was a book so full and complete that it never left out anything that was necessary to make a perfect Christian. For instance as Christians entered upon the relationships of masters and servants, there was advice given to them in those capacities; and of course, useless to look in them for it. Yet I since men and women would become husbands have seen men gold-prospecting in Devonian and and wives, the Holy Ghost, speaking through the Carboniferons rocks. It is only the lower Silurian Apostle Paul and the Apostle Peter, had given excellent advice for the guidance of persons in these relationships. First, he said to husbands. in Ephesians, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the Church and gave himselffor it." Love was the point in which husbands were most likely to fail; and, therefore, love was the duty that was especially insisted upon with respect to them. It was not often that the wife failed in love. She might in obedience, but not often in love; and hence it was the husband who ush for codfish in a fresh-water lake; but ever since the first discovery of gold in that Province, rocks of a Carboniferous and Devonian age, have been most carefully and fruitlessly examined for the precious metal. the Church." He loved it to cleanse it and purify it-to make it holy and without blemish; and it melted mass.

All rocks were formed in two ways—by fire or water. All massive rocks, such as the granites, imestones, &c., were formed from from a liquid state. Those rocks are about 60,000 feet in thickness timestones, &c., were formed by the action of vater: they are called stratified rocks.

Every one knows that rivers and stranged and stratified rocks.

The primary rocks are noted for their abundant remains of fish, while they contains a considering is and best geological map of Nova Scotia, while that of Dr. Robb is the best of New Brunswick. On the former map the sections of the countries of the countries of the countries of which is called the Primary, or Pal-covering in irregular masses, without being in beds [strata], have cooled down to their present form from a liquid state. Those rocks immesses, &c., were formed by the action of vater: they are called stratified rocks.

Every one knows that rivers and stranged one. The stratified rocks are noted for their abundant remains of fish, while they contain the stratified rocks is almost entirely confined to those of the carbonifarous area.

Was in the same way that husbands should love was that and best geological map of Nova Scotia, while that of Dr. Robb is the best of New Brunswick. On the former map the sections of the countries of its object. That that of Dr. Robb is the best of New Brunswick. On the former map the sections of the countries of the countries of the rocks of the lower silurian age are quite accurately shown for Nova Scotia, and one in the primary rocks are about 60,000 feet in thickness of its object. That and best geological map of Nova Scotia, while that of Dr. Robb is the best of New Brunswick. On the former map the sections of the countries of its object. That and best geological map of Nova Scotia, while that of Dr. Robb is the best of New Brunswick.

On the former map the sections of the countries of the rocks of the lower silurian age are quite accurately shown for Nova Scotia, and one in the lower silurian age are quite accurate was in the same way that husbands should love in sin, but to cleanse her from it—not to lead her you home." ed it and cherished it. We read indeed of one demoniac who cut his own flesh with knives. A man must be very nearly a demoniac who will ill-treat his own wife. He must be very far fallen low the genuine coal-bearing rocks. Thousands of dollars, in time and money, have been wasted in mining operations in rocks which any tyro in first marriage was a lesson of love to us. The geology could pronounce barren of the sought for woman was taken out of the man, but not from

to the duties of wives, Peter was very explicit upon this subject in the third chapter of his first epistle. "Likewise, ye wives, be in subjection to your husbands; that if any obey not the Word, they also may without the Word be won by the conversation of the wives; while they behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear, whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair and of wearing of gold or of putting on of apparel. But let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price." Upon special occasions a goodly woman might lawfully put on her adornments as well as other women; but upon ordinary occasions it would be better for her to wear nothing but the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit." Ornaments were valued for their cost, and "a meek and quiet spirit" was "of great price in the sight of God." Those foolish women who were pleased with having an evil report to spread, had nothing of such price as a meek and quiet spirit. "For after this manner in the old time the holy women, also, who trusted in God, adorned themselves, being in subjection unto their own husbands, even as Sarah obeyed Abraham calling him lord." That word "lord" was the only good word in the sentence spoken by Sarah; and the one good word was noticed, as Christ always noticed what was good in his creatures. In the same way a hus-hand ought to notice what was good in his wife. Should he see something to blame in her, or be suspicious of anything deserving blame, he had better be silent, unless he could mend it. Mr. Spurgeon said that if he ended the marriage ceremony there, it might be said that it was like the Church Service beginning with "dearly beloved" and ending with "amazement," which he feared many marriages did. He should conclude it with a hymn, in which every one might join; for the occasion was one of rejoicing, and he was glad that the bride did not indulge in the silly whim of crying, as if she were at a funeral. A hymn was then sung; after which Mr. Spurgeon pronounced a blessing on the newly-wedded couple, and prayed that their joys might be like the grapes of Eshcol-so many that less than two

THE DOOR OF HEAVEN.

could not carry them.

It was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was lost. It was long ago, and almost every one has forgotten it, except the few who had friends on it, and they are almost all gone. The Tyro was a small boat, and the passengers were few and poor, so it has passed from the public mind. All the day the bright sun had shone down on the peaceful lake, and everything seemed safe and secure. The passengers had no thought of danger as the night came on.

he asked, Mamma! isn't that the door of hea

"Yes, my boy," said the mothers "heaven' doors are all scound us "Well, that is the one that I want to go in at. because it is the prettiest;" and the child prayed

It was never known how, whether the pilot fell asleep at his post, or the lights went out, but when midnight came, there was a crash, a shiver, and cries of terror. The steamer had come into

where are you?" and his mother's arms held him fast, even while they sank together into the dark

anght something floating and held fast to it. "Jamie! Jamie" she said, "hold me very tight."

"Mamma, are you going to heaven? I don't like this way—I'm afraid." "Never fear, child, God will meet you;" and

"Mamma! mamma! where are you?" cried Jamie, but there came no answer. No one noticed the child affoat, for every one sought to save his own life, and the day was born, ran its race, and

there again was the glorious golden gate of heaven, and Jamie thought it was wider open than the night before, and as soon as he could crawl off from the bale to the land, he began to run as fast as he could, straight toward the west. Jamie's feet tottered. He was too weak to un, so he walked straight on, a long, long way, until the west began to grow dim in his sight.

and he tried to stay him. "Little boy, where are you going?" he asked.

"I can't stop now," said Jamie; "I'm afraid shall be too late."

"Whose house, boy Paw to student I've and

lisped, "Mamma said God would come to meet me;" and then he fell asleep. When he awoke

Jamie's last thought was of heaven, and his first question was, "Did I get there? Did He meet me?" And a little girl standing by the bed answered,

not yet fully conscious of his present state; "then we'll go home together."

forgot the western door for which he had striven of manhood. The very son of love to us. The den, and crimson glory of the sunset, without the man, but not from hearing again, in his mind, the words of his mo-

that were not common to each. With reference

Vol. XVI., No. 38.

A little boy kneeled down to say his evening prayers, and as he looked out and saw the western sky all aglow with the glory of the going day,

his prayer and went to sleep.

collision with a schooner and was sinking.

The little boy awoke. He cried, "Mamma,

They came to the surface, and the mother

with all her strength the mother lifted the child upon the floating bale, then dropped it, and went home through the flood-gates below.

was dying again, when Jamie floated on shore. The little fellow was hungry, very hungry, but

Jamie saw a man coming toward him, but he did not stop. The man noticed that the child's clothes were wet, that he had been in the water,

"Too late! where are you going that way? there is no house there," the man cried after him, for Jamie did not stop an instant. The view in "Yes there is," said Jamie, "and I'm afraid the doors will be shut." Today

"Why, God's beautiful house, to be sure. Don't you know it! It is heaven. See! it grows dark;" and Jamie made one more effort, and fell to the ground, fainting with hunger.

The man lifted him up in his arms, and Jamie

he found himself in a strange place, with strangers about him. gers about him.

"Come, my darling, you must eat some of this," said a soft voice, and the light of the candle was carefully chaded from Jamie's eyes.

Yes, little boy. Father met you and brought "God's your father too, is He?" asked Jamie,

Jamie recovered, and grew to manhood—grew to a good and glorious manhood, and, to the time when his Redeemer called him home, Jamie never

of Prince William and Church Streets.

Bin instinction detions. God, Rebulsboffo de bis by by Hofbet.

ritestruccieff abne itotikiche is doing it now. Letters to the Editor Box 194 Str John, N. B. and the potentates of the earth are being filled w Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family
It furnishes its seaders with the statest in tellinguary
Religious AND Security in the Country of the Pamily

THOMAS M. REED. Apothecary and Druggist, Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock Street, Saint Dec. 4.

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Country orders speedily and carefully executed. Dec. 4.

J. F. SECORD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pa-tent Medicines, &c.

Dec. 4. No. 28 King's Square, Saint John, N. B.
T. B. BARKER,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Drugs,

GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., Saint John, N. B Dec. 4. J. CHALONER, Corner King and Germain Streets.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Brushes,
Artists' Materials, Dye Stuffs.
Proprietor of Tonic Extract, Stove Varnish, Ammonia, and
Rosemary Liniment, Furniture Polish, Eye Ointment,
Compound Syrup of Boneset, &c.

Prescriptions faithfully prepared. Leeches on hand.

DURLAND'S AMBROTYPE T SEETS AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY Dec. 4. Foster's Corner, King St., St. John, N. B. C. FLOOD'S/ .newed at

Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, No. 42 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.
Photographs in every style and variety. Glass Pictures
executed and copied in the highest style of the art.

Photographers, 16 King Street, St. John, N. B. George A. Garrison,

And Custom House and Ship Broker, 129 Custom House Building, St. John, N. B.
Also NOTARY PUBLIC. All business entrusted to his Also—NOTARY PUBLIC. All business entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention and stall algorithms as a Parties residing out of the City desirous of Importing Goods from England or the United States, can have them forwarded to their places of business, either in this Province, Nova Scotia, or P. E. Island, by consigning the same to G. A. G. with the Invoice. Strangers arriving in

the City, wanting information, will meet Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, and Watch Materials, English, American, French and German Fancy Goods, Toys, Fancy Bird Cages, &c. Also, Ambrotype and Photographic Stock and Materials.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Dec 4.

GEORGE DUVAL,

orner of Richmond and Brussels Streets, St. John, N. B Chairs Recaned and Repaired. 28 CANE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR SALE in april 161 Henry Robertson, das all boat

No. 8 St. Stephen's Building, King Square, Saint John, N. B. Every description of the above class of Goods found at his establishment. Wholesale Orders executed with dis-batch, and sold as low as any House in the trade. Dec 4.

Morton's Hotel, Union Street. THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the House on Union Street. No. 86, lately occupied by F. S. Flagor, haquire, where he hopes by unremitting attention to business, and kindly attention to castomers, to meet the wishes of all who may favor him with their patropage. Terms moderate. Good Stabling, and a hostler in attendance.

may 14 . vi a namboow s'man GEORGE MORTON! Washington House onote aid bus THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently fitted up the hotel on Water Street, EASTPORT, known as Washington House," in comfortable style, where he will be happy to receive Permaneut or Transient BOARDERS, at reason-

Aug. 13, 1863 v3m of vilet an ini Proprietor. " NORTH AMERICAN HOUSE," of both No. 7, King's Square, Saint John, N. B. E. W. FLAGLOR, Proprietor, Good Stabling and attentive Hostler. Dec 4.

WAVERLEY HOUSE. No. 78 King Street, Samt John, N. B. JOHN GUTHRIE, Proprietor. REVERE HOUSE. ermanent and Transfeut Boarders accommodated unor the most reasonable terms.
THOMAS TRUEMAN,
21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

UNION HOTEL, 112 Union Street, DEST. TOHN, NOB. at I THIS HOTEL being centrally located neatly furnished, and thoroughly conducted is highly appreciated by the Travelling Public. Charge 85 cents per day.

Extensive Stabling attached, and experi ers in attendance.

JAMES S. MAY. to of davig at Tal MERCHANT TALLOR. Always on hand a good assortment of Cloths, &c.

Wholesale and Retail Clothier and Draper, 86 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description.

Importer of Staple Dry Goods
Particular attention given to Custom Work.

North American Clothing Store. No. 19 North Side King Street, St. John, N. B. R. HUNTER, Proprietor. Constantly on hand, a Large and Splendid Assortment of Clothing, Cloths, Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

""Garments made to order in the most fashionable style, by the best workmen, at the shortest notice."

Dec. 4.

N SECTED WOOLLEN HALLSE'S 1998 AND

Clothiers, and dealers in Gent's. Furnishing Goods,
No. 25 King Street, St. John, N. B.
Clothing made to order.

SAMUEL WILSON Sears' Brick Building, No. 23 King Street, St. John, N. B.
Always on hand a large and splendid assortment of Clothing, Cloths, &c., Gent's. Furnishing Goods.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order in the most Fashonable Style by the best Workmen, at the shortest notice.

Dec. 4.

A. & T. GILMOUR, remain a cap of end out to revers and once Muschant Pations.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

M. FRANCIS,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY

No. 40 Prince William Street.

Dec 4.

New Boot and Shoe Factory. Lawrence's Brick Building, Head of King Street.

A LARGE Assortment of Mens' and Boys' BOUTS and SHOES on hand, to which the attention of Mechanics and Lumbermen are particularly requested. The whole of which is offered at the lowest prices for Cash. Custom Work attended to with neatness and despatch, july 16—v

C. D. Everett & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF HATS AND CAPS

No. 15, North side King Street, St., John, N. B.

Also Agents for Singer's Sewing Machine. Dec 4.

CALHOUN & STARRATT, and sale of Fi (Successor to D. H. Hall.)

Manufacturers, importers and dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Also, Hats, Caps, and Furs, Wholesale and Retail.

41 King street, St. John, N. B.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps made to order at short notice.

Dec 4.

John Mullin's Boot and Shoe Factory, 18 SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET, St. John, N. B. B. Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, of every description—Wholesale and Retail. Constantly on hand—Mens', Boys' and Touths' Wellington Boots. Also—made to order at the shortest notice—Ladies' Double Soled Calfo and Prunella Boots. A good assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, constantly on hand at july 2—v 18 Kine Street, St. John, N. B.