THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.

AT THEIR OFFICE. Corner of Prince William and Church Streets. off ORA SHEE SAINT JOHN, N. B. ... SHEET SAIN TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. affords an excellent medium for advertising

For the Christian Visitor. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

NO. FIVE. MR. EDITOR-I perceive from the last Visitor that your correspondent, "A Member," wishes me to take hold of this subject. Concurring, as I do, in the importance of disseminating such information, which, if acted upon, is calculated to improve communities, socially, morally, and politically, therefore, I do not hesitate to invite the attention of all who can read, while I state the peculiarities of the "St. John Permanent Buildng Society and Investment Fund." These are well set forth in the Prospectus of the Society, and are as follows, viz: To provide a fund from which the owners of real estate may obtain loans on the security of their property. 2nd. To ena-ble every one who can save his dollars to invest them periodically, in a common fund, from which they are loaned, and thus converted into productive capital at once. 3rd. The formation of a general fund, consisting of the accumulated savngs of an indefinite number of investors and depositors, all having one object in view, i. e., the creation of wealth. Whilst the mutual interest of all are individually promoted, each class can secure advantages which are peculiar to this so-ciety. Members can subscribe for one or more shares, of the ultimate value of \$200, and by paying \$1 per share for one hundred and twenty months, they are entitled to receive \$200 for each share at maturity. This is interest on each monthly investment of nine and three-eighths per cent. The payment of \$100, in one sum, will entitle the member to receive \$200, on the expiration of one hundred and twenty months from date of payment. From the common fund thus created we are making advances all the time to members who were desirons of having houses of their own, or who were desirous of clearing off mortgages or other incumbrances, for which they were paying high rates of interest: some as high as twenty one per cent. per annum. For every \$100 advanced for one year the member repays in twelve monthly payments of \$106.56, but if the same is loaned for two years, the amount to be repaid is \$113.04, by twenty-four monthly payments of \$4.71—and, if loaned for three years three years interest is added to the amount loaned, and the monthly payment reduced. This course of procedure is observed until the tenth year, when the repayments are extended to one hundred and twenty months, and the monthly payment to \$1.42. The rate of interest paid by payment. In the adoption of this system lays the secret of the society's success. This system neficial influence on the social comforts of many bers, which is very apparent to the managers of this society. It is worthy of remark that invest-

therto received on deposit is \$24; the highest amount received is \$600, and, in the aggregate, to \$1.324. On \$20 and upwards we pay six per cent. per annum, subject to thirty days notice for withdrawal; on sums under \$20 we pay five per cent. per annum, subject to call without notice: in both cases interest is payable from the day on which the deposit is made until the day on which it is withdrawn. The common fund, from which our loans are made, is greatly accelerated by this branch of the Society's operations. There are other peculiarities of this Society which well deserve attention, which I will reserve for another

ing members receive a higher rate of interest

than can be realized from any other legitimate and safe mode of investment. The mortgages

held by the society cover \$9,005.48-all repayable by easy monthly instalments, which barely exceeds the average rent charge by fifty per cent.

The next leading feature of this institution is

that of a Saving's Bank. As the Society begins

to be better understood, the deposit branch has considerably increased. The lowest amount hi-

letter; and now remain, dear sir, very respectfully THE SECRETARY. Office of the St. John Permanent milding Society and Investment Fund, September 21st, 1863.

"I AM THY GOD."

Here is a flower, in the paradise of Holy Writ, hat knows no winter. It is a tree of life, yielding to the heaven-bound pilgrim new life, strength, and courage, under all the difficulties that he in his path. It is the Bible's sun, that knows no going down, but shines eternity around, and from which emanate all those blessed rays of light which give joy and peace to the christian's heart. It is the spring, whence flows all the "exceeding great and precious promises;" and the foundation on which rest all his hopes. It contains all the other promises; gives value and virtue to them all, for without the "I am thy God," every promise of the Word would be worthless. Take from the Bible "I am thy God," and what would all its other promises be to the mind of the tried and down-trodden christian? for it is supposed in the promise, that there are those risen up against him, to work, if possible, his ruin; and that his heart has begun to fail him, but the Jeeval steps in between them and him, saving to him, "Be not dismayed, I am thy God." Ah! if God be for him, who can do him real or enduring harm? Let the "heathen rage," let "hand join in hand" to work his overthrow, but what in the issue has he to fear, while the Jehovah of Hosts says unto him, "I am thy God, be not dis-

Ah! it was "I am thy God," that protected Daniel in the lion's den, that saved the three children in the furnace of fire, that brought Joseph from out his prison-house to reign second in power and glory in Egypt. It was this, also, that made a way in the Red Sea, that brought drink from he rock and bread from heaven; and it is "I am thy God" that is the safeguard and shield of the Christian, in midst of all dangers, he being ept by the power of God."
What an exalted being is the christian!

what an examed being is the constant; senson his refuge! The Son of God the vine, and he the branch; the Head, and he a member of the body; the Eye, le of it! What

lies their refuge" think of this, as they conchristian, who fears not to maintain and speak the truth—let them meet, all of them meet, oft-times meet, to scheme, contrive, and consult to cast him down, but let them know, they have the Jehovah of Hosts to overcome before they can effect their wicked purpose.

The God who reigns on high,
And thunders when be please.
That rides upon the stormy sky,
And manages the sees.

Christian Distor

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

New Series, Vol. I., No. 39.

That "awful God" is the christian's protector, his shield, and defence, and his eye sees his enemies, his ear hears all their counselling against him, and his "arm is bared," and his "arrow set upon his bow," and "saying and doing" is one thing with him.

Thrust, then, ye powers of darkness-sons of falsehood and malice-thrust at the man of truth, that he may finally fall; but ye cannot effect his ruin, cannot take his name from out of the Book of Life"-cannot separate him from the love of God and of Christ; while Jehovah of Hosts says to him, "I AM THY GOD, be not dismayed; I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee, by the right hand of my righteousness."- Examiner.

From the British Messenger. WHAT IS DOING IN LONDON.

The Midnight movement has been recently very active, and has been crowned with a fresh blessing. As a matter of fact and history, this kind of effort, of which some Christians stood in doubt, and against which also the shafts of ridicule were directed by men claiming literary and philosophic superiority, is now an admitted and great success. Since it was first initiated (in January, 1860-one of the glorious fruits of the religious life then being generally diffused), it has saved from destruction about 1000 young persons. It is impossible for any one attending the meeting not to perceive how many there are who are of an outcast class, and who yet are not hardened, and are eager for escape; and who by this Christ-like movement are inspired with hope, and are provided with a shelter and a harbour, of which they had in their wretchedness utterly

Not being able to be personally present at a ecent meeting at St. James' Hall, Mr. John Stabb. one of the promoters, has favored me with the following communication, which will be interesting to many readers.

The meeting on Friday evening last was very successful. 175 unfortunates were present, hardly any one of whom had attended any previous meeting. This shows the importance of continuing them. Addresses were delivered by two elergymen-Rev. Messrs. Manners and Davis, and by J. N. Blackwood, Esq. Many were deeply impressed. The pleasing feature of the movement is this, that so many of the young led astray are rescued - showing the desirableness of going after the stray sheep in the spirit of him who came to seek and to save the lost. "We test a half per cent. per annum. The only advantage to the society is that of the monthly mode of remeetings who never go into homes. It would be impossible for me in a short sketch to give you of investing their savings monthly has a most beunder kind and religious instruction. It is a continuation of the Acts of the Apostles. Each individual case would make a book, in which God's love and power would shine forth. During the last ten weeks four meetings have been held, and about sixty young persons have been rescued."

and Children has for its president the Earl of Shaftesbury, and its vice-presidents are Lord H. Cholmondeley, Canon Champueys, and Captain Trotter. It was established ten years ago. operations commenced by a very humble effort, first to rescue one and then others. In its first years means of doing good were very limited being only £250; but in ten years it has rise gradually to be the largest society of the kind in the kingdom, with an income of £7277." A peculiar feature of this society is (to quote further from a recent "Special Appeal") that its means have "been made up chiefly of donations, and it has never yet asked for annual subscriptions. This is regarded as "a principle which necessi tates a begging attitude, and a spirit of dependence on God's help, as well as on the aid of his people, and the benevolent public generally."

Another special aim of this excellent society is to seek the salvation of those who socially have been rescued from destruction. The society's homes at the present time have 1441 inmates. During its ten years' of existence 3441 persons have been admitted, of whom 1574 have been placed in situations, 557 have been restored to their friends, 37 have been sent out as emigrants, six have married direct from the homes, 454 have been placed in other institutions or otherwise assisted, while the remainder "left unsatisfactorily." The homes are constantly under evangelical influ ence, and the matrons as a rule are each worthy of that name "mother." by which each inmat is accustomed to address her. From what the writer has seen of one home, at Hampstead (des cribed in a former paper), he can truly say that many souls have been truly brought under the saving influence of God's Word and Spirit. Every home is a happy family, and many now usefully engaged as servants, or restored to their friends, look back on these places, in which they found not only shelter and -comfort, but Christ himself, with inexpressible gratitude and affection. The case of one young person thus sheltered and thus saved, has been brought afresh before the writer's thoughts, first by a letter from herself-a servant in a Christian family-marked by deep humility, and lively gratitude to God, and making reference to the home, where she had received spiritual benefit. One grief only remained to this rescued one, that her father had not acknowledged her letters, and had not forgiven her. Now her cup overflows, because his heart has relented towards her. An affecting letter was recently received from him by the Chris tian minister to whose door, two years since, his wandering child came, trembling and almost despairing of relief and rescue from that misery of mind and conscience which had led ber to renounce vice, even in the face of starvation, on the streets of the metropolis.

It is very painful to find that institutions such

as the two now described, are crippled from want of means. "There is a dark side to our picture," says the committee of the Rescue Society During the past four years the society was obli-During the past four years the society was obliged to send away 2632 applicants from want of funds. If we add, by computation, an approximate number for former years, 6000 have been from the same cause denied admission. To give a description of their despair as they turn away from our doors is impossible. * At this very time the society's coffers are empty." The Duchess of — wrote to the secretary that after a sermon preached on behalf of the society, some of her servants had organized a penny a week subscription list; others gave a half-penny, or a farthing. In the first year £20 13s. 2d., and last year £40 9s. 10d. were collected from the servants of the duchess' establishment. Many poor girls, orphaus and others, in peril, but still safe, girls, orphans and others, in peril, but still safe, are cared for by the society, in five distinct homes, specially. As to others, and their claim on country sympathy, the closing words of the "Appeal" may well awaken a sense of responsibility and prompt to gifts of love: "London is the great

receiver of those who cannot endure to remain ings are good enough for their ordinary food, but woollen is a high living, while feathers and in the place; therefore Great Britain is responsiture are a banquet and a royal luxury to them.

of worship whatever, and many are living in the skill can repair its cunning desolations, utmost degradation both of body and soul. There And so it comes to pass, often, that are three parishes, each with a population of 30,-000, to one Episcopal church: 11 parishes with tion of over 600,000, with only one clergyman to more than 6000 souls. Other religious comtinctly recognized than by the Bishop of London. But the extent of spiritual destitution is still truly alarming. "Living agency—men and women who, by personal intercourse with those multheir immortal souls—is the first and most proent | chief done! of Dr. Tait, the most prominent place is given to missionary clergy, Scripture readers, and mission women. To provide a sum sufficient for the permanent endowment and salaries of these labourers, for the erection of residences for the minition with £2000, the Marquis of Westminster proof against them. gives £10,000, and other large sums are rapidly flowing in. The executive committee has been aymen; and full confidence is expressed. "that, have in view." The writer feels bound to state, ble and insidious little enemies. -H. W. Beecher that the Church Diocesan Mission, previously established by the Bishop of London, is as a whole worked by a "living agency" of the right kind, and that many a moral wilderness is beginning to blossom and bud as the result. Not long since, at public meeting, a clergyman from the very heart of one of the most degraded districts in the east of London, who was one of the speakers, gave in Nonconformists in London, including Presbytetists, have lately displayed unexampled energy in multiplying the means of the religious and moral enlightenment of the metropolis—and that the ministry of the word, both in and out of the Establishment, is largely blessed in the salvation of souls—there is abundant reason to thank God

"Districts," says the twenty-eighth annual re-port of the City Mission, "in which some three or four out of every five families were at first accessible, have now every family ready to welcome visitation; and the districts occupied by the society require now at least half as many more missionaries as they did, in order that those willing to receive a monthly visit may enjoy the advantage." Besides this, new classes of the population are continually found to be accessible. There is an "immense increase" of visitation to workshops and factories, and to other places where the artizan population is congregated for purposes of trade. Formerly the visits were chiefly made to women and children, now "the visitation of men" is rapidly increasing. The missionary too, as he becomes known and respec-ted, gains access to a higher class. A remarkable, novel, and not fruitless field of labour is found in the public-houses. Nine missionaries are thus employed, and most interesting reports as to their trials from mockery and abuse, the triumphs of the truth in love, reaching both the conscience and the heart, and ending in conversion, have al-ready been published. Workhouse visitation has also wonderfully increased, comprising nearly the whole of the forty-six unions of the metropolis. Here is the entry of a city missionary in the visiting book of one of them:—"Meetings this year held in this workhouse 1085; average attendance 70. Deaths in the house during the year 461, of which I suppose there were not ten who were not visited by me; 27 adults died in one week in the house." The working classes of London have wonderfully improved in feeling as to religious instruction. Formerly an open-ai now, while frequently, and especially by the city missionaries, the worst spots are selected for the services, rarely are they interrupted. On one occasion, during a disturbance, two Roman Catholics offered to the missionary their garden to stand in as a protection. A missionary in the neighbourhood of Victoria Park says: "Independent of my in-door meetings, I generally conduct three weekly open-air services, and on the Lord's day especially, I have had large congregations listen-ing attentively to the Word of God, but on no occasion have I been in any way interrupted. Frequently have I received the thanks of men whom I have never seen before. The Word of God will not return to him void; and surely when we witness such a degree of willingness to listen to that Word, we may reasonably hope that good is being thereby accomplished."

and take courage. The increase of London po-

pulation, however, from 1851 to 1861 was 451,-

650 persons—larger than the entire population

of the largest town in the United Kingdom, and

exceeding the increase of the preceding ten years. Besides this there is a far larger field of labour

While the faithful housekeeper watches in the living-rooms against dirt and insect foes, the insiliving-rooms against dirt and insect foes, the insidious enemy has silently retreated to these remoter camps where broom and brush seldom come. There they rear their undisturbed families. They nest in corners. They brood in old garments. They make cities of refuge of rolls of cloth. These children of the moth wake to raven and fatten upon juiceless thread. Dust and sweep.

ble for the lost in London, and every effort to The old man dozes below, and dreams his battles reclaim them should be well supported by all over again, while the silent moth up-stairs is eating Christians, in addition to any local efforts of a his feathers, piercing his hat, and wasting the similar character." During the last 60 years the population of dream, their honors fade away, and their glory is London has trebled itself. It is now near 3,000,- consumed. For when, on some anniversary day, 000, with an annual increase of about 44,000. the garments are brought forth, the feathers fall Of this vast population multitudes are living in to powder, the coat is cut up with a sharper tool utter neglect of the worship of God and their than the sword, and the whole suit is perished eternal welfare. In many of the large parishes away forever. Sharp is the needle, but sharper more than one-half of the people attend no place the invisible tooth of the moth; and no needle-

And so it comes to pass, often, that enemies, individually weak, are more dangerous on that account. We can watch against a thief; scarcely between 20,000 and 30,000; 14 from 15,000 to against the miller. We suspect the sounding ele-20,000; and 54 with from 10,000 to 15,000. In ments. Sun and air are our friends against mould 28 large parishes there is an aggregate popula- and must. But these soft-winged motes, that hover between daylight and dark, that bring forth without wafts, that rear their broods by their munities are at work in these districts; and the Bible-women and city missionaries are also active, and build burrows by the very masonry of their and by none are their "valuable efforts" more dis- teeth—these are most fatal to our hidden possessions. How many carpets are cut and seissored that still look fairly to the eye, and reveal no mischief! How many apparellings of reserved rooms hang in all their folds with seeming soundness, titudes, may rouse them to some concern about that need but to be shaken to show all the mis-

want." Hitherto this has not been thoroughly | Could there, then, have been selected a figure and practically realized; and often when churches more pertinent, more striking in its analogies, have been built, the people have not been dealt than this? Could anything more clearly show to with by an effective agency of evangelical, ear- us the power of sins of neglect; of sins of indonest, self-denying men. Now, in the new scheme lence and of unuse; of sins of a soft and gentle presence, that in themselves are not very harmful, but that are the breeders of others that are; of silent mischiefs, or the unused faculties or rooms of the soul, that are not ventilated, and are not searched with the broom or the brush? Men do sters, district and missionary churches (the latter | well to watch and fight against obvious and at £2000 each), as well as of school buildings; sounding sins. They are numerous. They are and finally for "grauts in aid of endowments" armed and are desperate. They swarm the ways requiring a capital sum of £3000 for every £100 of life. Not one vice, not one crime, not one of stipend—it is proposed to raise the sum of temptation, and not one sin of which the Word £100,000 per annum, for the next ten years. of God warns us, is to be lightly esteemed. They The Bishop of London has headed the subscripare to be watched, and, in armour, we are to be

But these are not our only dangers. Tens of thousands of men perish, not by the lion-like chosen out of a board of 100 gentlemen, chiefly stroke of temptation, but by the insidious bite of the hidden serpent; not with roar and strength, by the blessing of God, means will not be want- but with subtle poison. More men are mothing in this wealthy Christian community to ena- eaten than lion-eaten in life. And it behoves us, ble them to accomplish the great purpose they at times, to give heed to these dangers of invisi-

A VISIT TO THE AUBURN PRISON.

FOR THE BOYS. this article is directed specially to them. It is not because they are worse than the girls, but because the poor wretches whom I saw in the priof London, who was one of the speakers, gave in his own person, and in the facts stated by him, vivid illustration of the good that is being thus accomplished. When to this it is added, that Nonconformists in London, including Presbytetemperate and industrious as they are obliged to be now, might to-day have been respectable members of society, and the happy husbands and fathers and sons of those from whom they are now separated, some of them for years, some for ever. It was dreadful to hear the clang of the great iron doors, and the crash of the tremendous bolts that shut them out from the bright, busy world, and to know that they must toil in silence here day after day, and spend weary nights year after year, till they have paid the penalty of their crime. For to speak even a single word to a fel-

low convict is visited by severe punishment. While standing in the ante-room, before the guard was ready to conduct us over the prison, we saw a very sad sight. The prisoners, you must know, are not allowed to see their friends but once in-every three months, and some women were waiting in the hall to see relatives or friends from whom they had been so long separated. Presently there came a knock at the door, and a young man in the striped dress of a convict was admitted into the antercom. He took a seat on a bench, and immediately there came in a young girl, who ran up to him and kissed him. They sat down to talk, and the keeper immediately drew up his chair close to them, listening to every word, and never taking his eyes from them for a moment. This is necessary, because people from outside have sometimes brought in dresses by which convicts have escaped, or have quietly passed files into their hands by which they have sawed their way out. After a few minutes conversation, they were obliged to part, and the young man's place was taken by an old convict, and the young girl's by a woman and a baby.

But the guide was now ready for us, and the

heavy door being unlocked, we began our journey over the great prison; passing by the long rows of narrow stone cells, through the various workshops, into the immense dining-room, and

hrough the kitchen. "Will you show us a murderer?" said one of the children to the guide. "I must not point, he answered, "but look at the man on such row; he is a murderer, in for life; and there is another sweeping; and by the third window you will see a man wearing an iron collar." This is a heavy iron ring, which is fastened around the neck, and is so arranged that the man wearing it cannot lie down. It must be worn one night at least. It is a punishment for speaking. We saw several men with iron collars, and some with their heads pressed between iron bars, which they are obliged to wear while they work. There are punishments much more severe than these, and it is astonishing how long some of the convicts will endure them before they will give up and sub-mit to rules. One man remained forty days in a dark dungeon on a small allowance of bread and water each day before he would submit, and another a much longer time in total darkness, solitude, and idleness, with a ball and chain fastened to his leg. The gentleman who told me about this man, said he had visited the prison several times, when that door was still closed, and that man still there, and said he, "I don't know but he is there yet."

"YOUR GARMENTS ARE MOTH-EATEN."

In great dwellings there are many apartments.
There are long and dusty halls. There are closets and storing-rooms that are not often visited.

"In for life!" Think of a man still in the prime of life, looking forward to perhaps thirty, forty, or fifty years, silently working in the shop, wearily lying down in the lonely cell, living on prison fare, and never speaking a word except to his keeper on necessary business. Dead to the busy world without as completely as if he was

operates revolutions in our way of life, terminates an epoch of infancy or of youth, which was waiting to be closed, breaks up a wonted occupation, or a household, or style of living, and allows the formation of new ones more friendly to the growth of character.

Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

Che Christian Visitar is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR

Vol. XVI., No. 39

one of these poor wretches ever expected in his

merry boyhood, that he would spend years with-

in the gloomy walls of a prison. The first step was some slight offence, but it made the second

And remember this; there is another prison,

deeper, darker, gloomier than this, from which

there is no escape, and no release. The woes

there are such as no words can express, and there

is not even death to look forward to as an end of

the suffering Do you say, "How dreadful that

human souls should be doomed to such a place?"

knew the penalty for disobeying the laws of God;" but I rather point you to the dying Saviour,

lifted up on the cross, that "whoseever believeth

in him should not perish, but have eternal life."-

THE GOLD-MINES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Times has a long letter from its Vancou-

ver's Island correspondent containing a full des-

cription of the prospects of gold-mining in British

Columbia, founded on the actual results of the

present year up to the end of May, and giving an

account of the probable earnings and expenses

both of capitalists and labourers in the mining

districts. It refers more especially to the region

called Cariboo, and to parts of it which have

acquired the characteristic names of Richfield

and Richbar. We give some extracts showing

the wonderful results of mining labour in these

regions :- " A gentleman from Victoria, writing

from the spot on the 25th March, reports that

certain claims and Cameron's were all that were

at work at that time on William's Creek. Work

on all of them was prosecuted with much vigour.

Cameron's claim yielded \$3,000 in 24 hours.

Hard Curry's on Sunday week [we regret to

note this | yielded \$11,000 to three men's work,

washing for eight hours.' There were then

300 men on the Creek. This report was confir-

ozs, of gold washed from the Hard Curry claim

in 24 hours, and 55lb. of gold in one day. To

show the richness of the mine, the number of

buckets of pay dirt washed was counted. 'Each

bucketful yielded on the average \$12 37c. (£2

10s. 9d) per bucket.' The 'bucket' is a common

water-pail. In April the returns increased. Mr.

This is the substance of his statement:-From

the labour of two men 'drafting' for 24 hours

was produced. Next day they took out 301 ozs.

from Diller and Co.'s claim. The total yield of

this claim from February 28 to April 6 was

\$167,000. This enormous yield was obtained

from a "draft" only 40 feet long by 12 feet wide.'

imbedded in the gravel stratum as thick as peas

sown in a bed. 'Each share in this claim was

held at \$60,000' (or, £12,000), selling price.

From the Barker claim \$137,000 were taken

during the winter, although part of the time no

work was done, on account of the scarcity of

water otherst roun beir rins cann brenea do uze!

The Cameron claim increased its yield to from 80

to 100 ounces a-day. The 'pay dirt' in it is 17

feet below the surface. The necessity of a safe

escort, and its advantage to the commercial com-

munity, will be understood when I state that two

mining companies had £500 weight of gold in

their huts in the middle of April, lying useless

.... while the amount was being increased by

returns of 312 oz. taken in one day from one, and

£102 7 oz from another claim on another day

(the 10th and 14th respectively), 'Cameron's

claim was this time yielding from £20 to 30 a-day.

The returns from the Canadian claim are not

stated, the report being simply that it 'was doing

very well; a fact sufficiently established by this

statement. Canadian claim.—From November

12th to April 26th, a little over five months, this rich claim cleared \$133,260, which, divided be-

tween four shareholders, gives to each a neat

dividend of \$33,315. At the Government rate

of exchange this gross sum in American currency

would be £27,218 6s.; but divide the sum by

five to make allowance for cost of transit from

Cariboo to Victoria, and the value net would be

£26,652 to the four miners together, and £6,663

sterling to each of them for a little over five

The correspondent goes on to give further

statements to the same effect, adding confirma-

tory testimony from the local papers. He next

shows the success which has attended the out-

lay of capital. "Last year Mr. Cameron, the

first partner in the company which bears his name,

and which is realizing so largely in Cariboo,

when he left Victoria had just \$500 (£100). At

the end of the mining season he brought back

\$10,000 (£2,000), and left property in Cariboo

besides. He expects to bring down this year

\$10,000 (£20,000), and the prospects of his claim

fully justify his expectation. He is one of six

members (or partners), in the 'Cameron Com-

so good and productive a property on so little

money is, that he was a discoverer, and paid no-

thing for his mining claim, which the law secured

to him by virtue of his discovery. By having

his mine recorded in the gold commissioner's

office he acquired a title good and valid against

all intruders. His story is the history of nearly

all the Cariboo miners, however rich. Most of

them began with less than £100." There is,

however, a reverse to the medal in the many hard-

ships and casualties to which the miner is sub-

jected. Then it must be added that the cost of

travelling to, and living in, the mining districts is

extremely high. A miner may earn £2 a-day,

but he will have to pay £1 a-day for his board

and lodging; and other necessaries and comforts

of life, of which the correspondent gives details,

are proportionately expensive. The largest nug-

get as yet discovered weighs 17 ozs. 3 dwts., and has been bought by a Chinese merchant to send

to his own country. The correspondent declares that the colony is well adapted for agriculture.

Large quantities of grain and green crops have been put in, and the extent of land under culti-

vation covers many thousands of acres. He adds

that no one designing to emigrate to Cariboo

should go out this year. Arrival would be too

late for this season's mining. The Queen's birth-

day was celebrated in the colony with great

The death of a dear friend, wife, brother, sister, which

eemed nothing but privation, somewhat later assumes

the aspect of a guide or genius; for it commonly

The simple secret of his succeeding to

months' labor."

old is 'coarse,' in pellets and small nuogo

(in relays day and night) (78lb.-weight of gold Dec. 4.

Griffin arrived in Victoria on the 21st of April.

might answer, "It is their own fault.

American Messenger.

John Mullin's Boot and Shoe Factory, 18 SOUTH SIDE OF KING STREET, St. John, N. B.

-Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, of every description—Wholesale and Retail. Coustantly on handMens', Boys' and Youths' Wellington Boots. Also-made
to order at the shortest notice—Ladies' Double Soled Calf and Prunella Boots. A good assortment of Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, constantly on hand at july 2—v 18 King Street, St. John, N. B.

M. FRANCIS. BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY

New Boot and Shoe Factory. Lawrence's Brick Building, Head of King Street.
LARGE Assortment of Mens' and Boys' BOOTS and
SHOES on hand, to which the attention of Mechanics and Lumbermen are particularly requested. I whole of which is offered at the lowest prices for Cash.

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,

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 Dec 4.

J. CHALONER, Corner King and Germain Streets. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Brushes, Artists' Materials, Dye Stuffs. of Tonic Extract, Stove Varnish, Ammonia, and

Rosemary Liniment, Furniture Polish, Eye Ointment, Compound Syrup of Boneset, &c.
Prescriptions faithfully prepared. Leeches on hand

THOMAS M. REED. Apothecary and Druggist, Corner of North Market Wharf and Dock Street, Saint Dec. 4. John, N. B. WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Market Square, St. John, N. B. Prescriptions carefully prepared. Sea and Family Medicine Chests neatly fitted up.
N. B.—Keeps constantly for sale Medicines, Spices, Permed by Mr. Hardy, who arrived in Victoria on fumery, Surgeons' Instruments, Paints, Oils, and Colour Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Plain and Fancy Snuffs, &c. the 14th of April from the place. He saw 873 Country orders speedily and carefully executed. Dec. 4. J. F. SECORD.

Druggist,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pa-tent Medicines, &c. APOTHECABIES HALL, No. 23 King's Square, Saint John, N. B

T. B. BARKER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals. GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OHS, DYE STUFFS,

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DURLAND'S AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY C. FLOOD'S

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.

Henry Robertson,
Saint Johs, N. B.
Every description of the above class of Goods found at this establishment. Wholesale Orders executed with dispatch, and sold as low as any House in the trade. Dec 4. George A. Garrison,

COMMERCIAL AND FORWARDING AGENT. And Uustom House and Ship Broker, 129 Custom House Building, St. John, N. B. Also—NOTARY PUBLIC. All business entrusted to care will meet with prompt attention.

***Parties residing out of the City, desirous of Import

ing 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 with due attention.

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.

75 Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Dec 4. GEORGE DUVAL.

CANE CHAIR MANUFACTURER, orner of Richmond and Brussels Streets, St. John, N. B. Chairs Recaned and Repaired. CANE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR SALE, apr 167 UNION HOTEL, 112 Union Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B. 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 experienced Hosters in attendance.

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. 96, lately occupied by E. S. Flaglor, Esquire, where he hopes by unremitting attention to business, and

kindly attention to customers, to meet the wishes of all who may favor him with their patronage. Terms mode rate. Good Stabling, and a hostler in attendance. may 14.--vi Washington House. 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 "Washings"

ton House," in comfortable style, where he will be happy to receive Permanent or Transient BOARDERS, at reason-"NORTH AMERICAN HOUSE."

No. 7, King's Square, Saint John, N. B. Good Stabling and attentive Hostler. Dec 4. WAVERLEY HOUSE.

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the most reasonable terms.
THOMAS TRUEMAN. A. & T. GILMOUR. MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 10 King Street, St. John, N. B. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Dec. JAMES S. MAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR. 37 Germain Street, St. John, N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of Cloths, &c.

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Clothiers, and dealers in Gent's. Furnishing Goods, No. 25 King Street, St. John, N. B. Clothing made to order. Dec. 4. 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., Geut's. Furnishing Goods.

Gentlemen's Clothing made to order in the most Fashionable Style by hest Workmen, at the shortest notice. Dec. 4.