THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co., t. west Winistruce han AT THEIR OFFICE, a winnell' all Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :-- Cash in Advance. Fifty Copies to one Address,.....\$1 50

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

For the Christian Visitor. WINTER.

Amid the frigid regions of the North The frost king reigns with undisputed sway; The ice-bergs huge and tall, grim sentry keep, That none shall with *impunity* explore The mysteries of those rigid, drear domains. Too late, Britannia's titled son *this* sad Truth learned, who with his gallant band essaye Through northern seas to force their way-They sought for fame-but only found a grave, Far from their Island home. But now from his own icy fettered realms Stern winter comes, his forehead " wrapped i

an iclouds, and my ing and or ot His beard made white with "other snows than

those Of age "—his sceptre in his grasp; His dread approach is heralded by storms Of blinding sleet, and noisy, rattling hail; Upon the furious Northern blast he rides With gloomy desolation in his track— His frosty breath congcals to marble—streams And waters wide, where late the steamer like "A thing of life," sped through the yielding r many years, dieSvawFredericto Sometimes in softened mood he clothes the earth In vestal robes of spotless hue-and decks With silvery tassels, trees and shrubs Which 'neath their lovely burdens bend. But the old wintry monarch, gray and grim, Is but a *subject* of the *King* of kings— His word to obey-'tis He who giveth "Snow the wool"-like ashes scattereth " Hoary frost "-and " we like morsels" cast. "Where is the man so vainly bold, That dares defy His piercing cold?" Canning, Feb. 19, 1863. LIZZIE.

For the Christian Visitor. NATURE OF TRUE REPENTANCE. ren. They both \$ 90% and makin, and their

As to whether the soul becomes partaker of faith or repentance first, is a question which, I think, is not of so much importance as many attach to it. They are both the effects of God's regenerating grace, but it is not possible to conceive an interval of time between the existence of ceive an interval of time between the existence of one in the soul without the other. As for an im-penitent believer, or an unbelieving penitent, the terms are alike absurd. On the one hand it is certain that without being convicted of the evil of sin, there cannot be a true faith in Christ, for our Lord himself has declared that "the whole need Lord himself has declared that the whole are sick." On the other hand, it is alike certain that sin is not truly hated until we get a knowledge of the forgive-hated until we get a knowledge of the forgiveness of God. This is the kind of repentance we all need. "There is not a just man upon earth that doeth good and sinneth not." The law of God is founded in the perfections of His being, and is a transcript of His image. It requires us to "love the Lord our God with all the heart, soul, and mind. This is the first and the great commandment. And the second is like unto it. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." If there are any who have kept these commandments per-fectly they have no need of repentance. But with the this School. Will you not kindly so represent wicked "God is angry every day." If the ungodly the matter, that it shall be distinctly understood turn not he will whet his sword, he hath bent his bow that the School must cease to exist, unless we reand made ready his arrows. God has prepared for the impenitent the instrument of death. The Apostle hath said "The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men." " The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent. Because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath or-dained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men in that he hath raised him from the dead." Reader, have you repented ? If so, in your case "old things have passed away and all things have become new;" you have been "brought out of darkness into marvellous light;" "you walk not after the fashion of the world, but after Christ; you look not to the things that are seen and are temporal, but to the things that are not seen and are eternal." B. Carleton, Feb. 19, 1863. 16 A perings If brachild on For the Christian Visitor.

Christian Dizitor. "Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13. New Series, | Vol. I., No. 9.

Reader, do not suppose that you are doing the will of the Lord by simply admitting that your soul was bought with a price. I tell you, that body of thine is also a sharer in the Omnipotent purchase, and every temporal blessing with which. God has cheered thee, is valuable because of its being secured to thee by the same divine means: and whatever thy mind may be with reference to thy prosperity, it can be said of it as it is of thy-self, "Not your own, it is bought with a price." Honor the Lord with thy substance, if thou dost expect to honor him by prayer and other acts of devotion, for this is an accompaniment of salva-tion. There is also the way in which God has promised to honor those who thus honor him .---So shall thy barns be filled with plenty." Prov. iii. 10. Would'st thou not put thy pound out on interest if it would gain another? Honor the Lord with thy substance and the promised inter-est is, "Thy barns shall be filled with plenty." That interest is sure, dear reader, because, "He is faithful that promised."

> For the Christian Visitor. OUR FOREIGN MISSION.

MR. EDITOR - The following Letter from Bro. Crawley shews how needful it is that additional means should be furnished for sustaining the Female School in Henthada. A remittance of \$50 sent since the Meeting of Convention, and \$25 recently, for this object, will afford some aid. It is manifest, however, that in order to the continued efficiency and extensive usefulness of this highly important institution, which has already been signally blessed, a large increase of funds is indispensable. Donations will be very gratefully received.

Yours in gospel bonds, men and CHARLES TUPPER, Secretary. Aylesford, Jan. 22, 1863.

Henthada, Oct. 80, 1862. MY DEAR DR. TUPPER-I have not heard from ou, since answering your last, enclosing a draft or £80 stg.

I herewith forward my annual account with your Board, and hope it may prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Instead of making out a separate account for each of the churches who support a native preach-

the full amount of the share. These shares may be paid up in one payment, viz: \$48.50 constitutes a paid up share. In either case the member will be entitled to \$52.20. If to be paid up in two years, by a deposit of \$2, and \$2 monthly, these make up the \$50; the payment of \$47 on entering will constitute a paid up share, but in either case the member will be entitled to \$55, at maturity. And if this stock is to be paid up in four years, by a deposit of \$2, and \$1 monthly per share, the payment of \$44, in one payment, will constitute a paid up share, but in either case the member will be entitled to \$60, at maturity. The object of the Board in the introduction of this stock is to obviate an objection, some times made, to the stock that requires ten years to mature, and meet the views and convenience of a very numerous class of our citizens who are in the habit of depositing their savings in the Savings' that adorned the head have been broken off, deep Bank the could be a saving the saving of the saving sav Bank, thus enabling them to become members for one, two, or four years, receiving the same peculiar benefits in proportion to their respec-tive investments as are received by the holders investments as are received by the holders of the original \$200 stock. At the termination of the periods named, the stock may be withdrawn or it may be converted into fixed stock; upon this fixed stock a semi-annual pro-rato divilend will be paid, thus securing to all stock-holders equal benefits. Some may enquire what the probable amount or rate of interest will be derived from this particular stock. In reply, I would say that if one dollar paid regularly for one hundred and twenty months, gives the member two hundred dollars, the rate of interest being nine

and three-eights per cent., computed monthly, the same calculation that applies to the stock that matures in ten years will apply to the stock that matures in one, two, or four years : this remark applies equally to all capitalised or fixed stock.

Now with regard to the case of twenty one members who are assumed to have got an advance of five shares each, i. e., \$1,000. Each of these members will return \$14.20 to the common fund of the Society on the first Tuesday in each and every month, for one hundred and twenty months. The aggregate of these monthly repayments amount to \$298.20: from this, one share is advanced first month; this advanced share adds \$2.84 to the monthly income, consequently we have \$301,04 as the second month's returns; this with the \$98.20 left over the first month's advance, gives \$399.24; this enables us to advance another share, which will increase the third month's returns to \$303.88, the balance of \$199. 24 from the second month's operation added to this gives \$503.12, from which we advance two shares, this increases the fourth month's returns 309.56, to which we add \$103.12, left over after the third month's advances: these added together give us \$412.68, from which we advance two more shares, consequently the fifth month's returns are increased to \$315.24. What I have stated will, I trust, sufficiently show the produc-tive nature of the operations, and the way in which they are conducted. I will now state the aggregate of each of the ten years' business, during which the twenty one members have been hquidating their indebtedness to the Society. By the first year's operations nineteen shares, of \$200 each, were advanced. The second year was commenced with a monthly return of \$352,16, during the year twenty-three shares were advanced. The third year was commenced with a return of \$417.48 first month : during the year twenty-seven shares were advanced. The first month of the fourth year \$494.16 were returned : during the year thirty-one shares were advanced. The fifth year was commenced with a monthly return of \$582.20: during the year thirty-seven shares were advanced. The sixth year was com-menced with a monthly return of \$684.44: during the year forty-four shares were advanced. The seventh year commenced with \$809.40. as the first month's return : during which fifty-three shares were advanced. The first month of the eighth year returned \$950.92, and advanced sixtytwo shares. The first month of the ninth year returned \$1136, and seventy-four shares were advanced. The first month of the tenth year \$1346.16 were returned. The returns of the 120th month were \$1573.36. The advances during this year were on eighty-eight shares. The total number of shares advanced were 458, of the value of \$91,600. Now if we deduct the amount paid by the twenty-one members, from the aggregate of these advances, i. e., \$35,784 from \$91,600 we have a clear gain of \$55,816, all arising out of loans amounting to \$21,000. Before closing this, I fear already too long letter, I may state that the \$55,816 is equal to loaning 279 shares at once, and these would give a monthly return of \$792.36 to begin new operations with. These facts and figures are earnestly recommended to our monied men, in the hope that some of them will lend their assistance to the Board to clear off an accumulation of applications, either as depositors or purchasers of paid-up shares. The Board respectfully invite a closer inspection by capitalists and public men generally. With sincere respect and good wishes for the extension of the Visitor, I remain, Rev. and dear sir, very truly yours, .

from the rock on which it rests its lion-like breast to the top of the head, is fifty-five feet nine inches; while that massive head measures around the forchead eighty-eight feet seven inches! Like all others of its species found in Egypt, it is in a recumbent or crouching posture, and stretches its enormous paws fifty feet in front of its capacious breast. This unwieldy monster, except the paws, is a monolith of one piece, chiselled from the native

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

part. The imposing head was originally adorned with a covering much resembling a wig, the flew-ing hair of which can still be seen projecting from each side. Time, the driving sands of the desert, and the hand of violence, have left their wasting influences on this noble piece of art. The nose

offered, and sepulchral rites performed. It is supposed that this is the remaining one of a pair of Sphinxes, that once stood as guardian deities, gracing the entrance to a magnificent avenue leading to the pyramids, and the great cemetery in which they stood. Pliny says this great Sphinx was a local deity, and treated with divine honors, not only by the priests, but by strangers who visited the spot. The drifting sands of the desert

A GRAVE OLD PREACHER.

CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets, SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

Old Series, Vol. XVI., No. 9.

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

THE OFFICE OF THE

The Christian Visitor Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence, RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

PUBLIC GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School, established by the Legislature, has three Departments, Senior Classical, Junior Classical, and English. These departments embrace all the Branches, that come under the names of English Mathematical and Classical. And it may be added, that Pupils, who go through the mouler content of this School are all provided to an the regular course of this School, are well prepared to en ter College, or to go to the Study of Law, Medicine, or any necessary employment.

Pupils, confined to the English Department, pay \$6 per quarter; those in gither of the Classical Departments, pay \$8 per quarter.

\$8 per quarter. Applications for the admission of Pupils to this School, will be gladly received by Dr. James Paterson, Principal Master, Mr. Manning, Master of the English Department, or Dec. 4.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Corner of Dorchester and Carleton Streets, St. John, N. E J. W. HARTT, A. M., PRINCIPAL

THIS Seminary consists of separate Male and Fema Departments, under the Management and Instruction of the Principal and several efficient Assistant Teachers. N. B.-Tuition Fees and Board moderate, and payable juarterly, in advance. Dec. 4. quarterly, in advance.

MRS. HUNT'S

School for Young Ladies. THE Course of Education in this Seminary comprises all the branches necessary for a thorough and accom-physical Education. In the several departments the most mpotent Teachers employed. Board and Instruction in English and French, \$160 pe

Daily Pupils, under ten years, \$6 per term.

ever ten years, \$5 per term. Extra Branches, Drawing, Painting, and Music. usual Dec. 4.

Payment, in all cases, in advance.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Corner of King and Carmarthen Streets. SAMUEL D. MILLER, Principal.

SAMULED D' MILDER, Frincipal. IN connection with the above Establishment, there is a superior Female School, taught by Mrs. Miller, in which there are advantages not usually to be found in Female Schools. Particular attention paid to the morals and habits of the Young Ladies in attandance – parents are requested to call and judge for themselves. These Schools are so well known, that any eulogium would be out of place. December 4. them they plunged wildly overboard and were drowned. Others climbed over and held on to the ropes as long as they could. They got exhausted, and dropped off, singly and in pairs, and

> W. WEDDERBURN, Attorney and Barrister at Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER &C.,

Dec. 4. 18 Princess Street, St. John, N. B. C. N. SKINNER,

Barrister and Attorney at Law, &c. Dec. 4. Saint John, N. B.

C. W. STOCKTON, Attorney and Barrister, Notary Public &c. Dec. 4. Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

G. H. BEARDSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Next Door to the Post Offic, St. John, N. B. Dec 4.

DAVID S. KERR, Attorney and Barrister at Law, No. 64 Prince William Street, Saint John, New Brunswick,

she was burned at sea :---The day was very warm, and I was sitting on leck forward. This was about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon; all was quiet. I suddenly saw

were lost.

work well.

rock of the limestone ledge of which it forms a

leaning the deck. We used the pumps as best we could -- We took turns working. I worked a few minutes,

Several years since, some scientific gentlemen,

naking explorations here, had the sand and ruboish cleared away that for centuries had been accumulating over it, and beneath which it was nearly buried. It was found to rest upon a smooth, rocky platform, an altar standing between its front paws. On this platform were scattered about fragments of altars, lions, tablets, and other sculptures, clearly indicating that here had been a sanctuary, to which funeral processions were accustomed to come, where sacrifices had been

have again destroyed every vestige of these laborious excavations. The lone divinity has been re-entombed, and now stands with only his head and shoulders above the ground, like a lone guardian of these sepulchral regions. The Greeks of insubordinate, but appeared to obey orders and ancient days evidently had access to this divinity of the tombs, for when the excavations alluded to were made, a Greek poetic inscription was found cut upon one of the paws. But while this Sphinx has Egyptian records on his tablets, names of kings on his altars, and carved lessons in Greek on his paws, has he no homilies for us? That Sphinx is

There is something solemn and impressive in

smoke issuing from the deck, about midships, and near the smoke stack. I watched it a mo-

ment, when, becoming convinced there was a fire, cried out. Just at this moment others saw the smoke too, and we all rushed toward the pumps or brakes, forward, which were chiefly used for

when, seeing it would do no good, I went for-

ward. All then began to crowd forward, and had

no life-preservers, for they were in the boats be-

hind, and no one could ogo through the fire after

them. In about five minutes from the time I saw

the smoke the flames burst through the decks.

It seemed as if the means for extinguishing a fire

had been neglected, for the pumps would not work. The flames kept coming forward every mo-ment, and all pressed still closer to the bows.

Ropes were now attached to the vessel and thrown

over the sides, to hold on to. Some were so

frightened that the moment the fire came near

There were ten boats on board-enough to save

every soul on board-but only three of them

could be got at. Two of these, loaded chiefly

with the crew, got safely to the shore. The other

sailed away for Manzanilla and has not been heard

from. The men that got into the boats leaped

overboard, and were picked up. The officers

seemed to do very well, and the men were not

I secured a rope, and determined to stay aboard

to the last moment, and then swim for the shore.

I am a very good swimmer. I had stripped my-self of all but my shirt. I had about my waist

a belt with some money ; but a large sum which

While thus standing at the bows, grasping my

rope, a little girl, a lovely child about eight years

of age, came up to me and asked me to save her.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT SEA.

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR FROM THE GOLDEN

Mr. A. Bates, a steerage passenger on board

the California steamer Golden Gate, furnishes to

a San Francisco, paper the following interesting

narrative of the scene on board that vessel when

GATE.

THEM THAT HONOR ME I WILL HONOR."

no old and bernorb 1(Sam. ii. 30. and lo O WE DEL DE BY REV. B. FRANKLIN BATTRAY. TE na soviaist To eloria stari a on ile (Concluded.)

Who, without astonishment, can observe the reckless daring of some of the professed follow-ers of the great sanctifier of the Sabbath. Tempted and allured by the attractions of the world, by its pleasures and perhaps also by its profits, they ap-pear to realize not the true import of my text. "They that honor me I will honor." Hence they are frequently found on enchanted ground. Some surveying their estates, if not with their natural, yet with their mental eye. Others perhaps, with unconverted associates, squandering precious and holy hours in driving through our streets or to distant neighborhoods to visit friends "doing their own pleasure on God's holy day, not esteeming it a delight, the holy of the Lord." Others again, repair to the sanctnary in a thoughtless irreverent frame of mind, more ready to offer the sacrifice of fools than to worship the

to offer the sacrifice of fools than to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness. The preaching of the glorious gospel makes no more impression on their hearts than spring's refreshing showers have made for successive years upon the moun-tain's thunder smitten summit! The benediction is pronounced, and away to some haunt of pleasure or circle of gaiety they bend their steps and indulge in genial levity of conversation until night wraps her dark curtain around the world; they then lie down upon their beds with all the fearful consequences of a viobeds with all the fearful consequences of a vio-lated Sabbath and a dishonored God hanging over their heads, and following them like uneasy spectres through the subsequent week. Reader, do you wish peace of mind and the smiles of thy

presented in account! The School can be burely sustained, i. e. prevented from breaking up, if we sion, must be refused, with \$200 a year we might support a few indigent students, but would still need books, maps, apparatus, &c., &c. It will be necessary for me to learn as soon as

possible, whether or not we may depend upon the ceive funds from the Provinces. The American Baptist Missionary Union cannot give us a rupee for this object. Shall the school be given up? Four of its members have already been converted. Shall from twenty to thirty young people cease to enjoy the healthy, elevating influence of a Christian education?

Mrs. Crawley joins me in kindest regard to yourself and Mrs. Tupper. Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR R. R. CRAWLEY.

The Baptist Foreign Missionary Brand of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in account with Arthur K. R. Crawley, for the year ending September 30th, 1862.

DR. contrate vision	W DSI	7 M. 4 13 M.	1
To support of native preacher Ko Eing for 9 months (from Granville St. Ch. Halifax.) To Lamp for Do., presented by two little girls		10	0
connected with Sabbath School of Gran-, ville Street Church		0	00
Do., for 2½ months of 1861-'62, Moung Long, for 9 months Moung Yan Gin, for 12 mos., from the	. 37 . 136	0 9	00
Brussels St. Juvenile Miss. Society Moung Wike, for 9 months Ko Baw, (temporary.)	.132	6 0 0	000
Moung Tha Dway, (Student,)		0 0	02
Books, paper, &c Donation towards Mr. C's. loss by fire,	-	4	0
Balance due Sept. 20th. 1862,	. 124	5 2	10
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CR. By Three Bills on London, viz., £62 10s. £20, £40 lus., sold for	.1200	8	0
School Fund.	Ur kito Virsled	ilea Del	
To building School House, Teacher's Salary, 71% months Clothing and food for poor students States, books, paper, &c	. 41	0840	00000
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On hand, Sept. 30, 1861 Rec'd. by Mrs. Crawley, from Miss Bent and other ladies of Amherst.		14 0	0
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Henthada Oct 30th 1862	CRAWI	EY	175

Henthada, Oct. 30th, 1862.

For the Christian Visitor. Office of the St. John Permanent Building Society and Investment Fund.

over their heads, and following them like uneasy spectres through the subsequent week. Reader, do you wish peace of mind and the smiles of thy Lord to go with thee? "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy." "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase." Prov. iii. 9. If our worship consists merely in words, and the observance of certain ceremonies, however united in the practice of those ceremonies and rites we may be, we do not honor God. He re-quires deeds as well as words. He can be hon-ored with pence as well as with prayers, and a doftar is more acceptable to God when laid upon his altar in sincerity, than that petition which is

THE SECRETARY. From the New York Examiner, Jan. 8, 1862. MY VISIT TO THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. BY REV. D. A. RANDALL.

My visit to the great Pyramid of Cheops ended, I turned to visit a few other interesting objects in its immediate vicinity. One of these was the colossal Sphinx, of which I had often read, but of which I had formed a very imperfect concep-tion. Come with me, then, and look at this great monster. The Sphinx has a prominent place in Grecian, as well as in Egyptian mythology; but the Grecian Sphinx, as we are informed, ended her existence in a strange and tragical manner; so we are not to look for her resurrection in these Lybian sands.

Lybian sands. This is an Egyptian Sphinx, with disposition and qualities quite different from the Grecian. Of these singular statues the Egyptians had many, generally standing as sontinels along the magnifi-cent avenues that led to their temples. They were the head and shoulders of a man upon the body of a hon, supposed to represent the union of intellect and strength. They were of all sizes, from that of a small animal to the mighty colos-sus that now stands before us. Let us approach, and examine it. and examine it.

hose time-worn features; marred and scarred as they are by the lapse of forty centuries, we gaze upon them with strange interest. Come and sit down here on these drifting sands, beneath which he lies nearly buried, and let them talk to us:

"Once I was a deity. The crown of honor was on my head; a majestic temple opened for me its sculptured portals; the emblems of worship were at my feet; the smoke of burning in-cense enveloped me in fragrant clouds; oblations and sacrifices were laid upon mine altars, and costly libations were poured out to me by adoring multitudes. Alas, how changed! My temple has fullen into ruins about me. My allars have been broken and desecrated by ruthless hands, and I have been powerless to repel or punish the sacrilegious act. The patrons of my shrines have perished around me. I saw them borne to yonder great monumental piles, and I could administer no consolation, nor cheer the dying hour with a single ray of hope. I saw the gigantic tombs where they had hid themselves plundered before my eyes, and I could lift no hand to smite the heartless invaders of the realms of death ! I have been the derision of the conqueror, the scoff of the plunderer; sacrilegious hands have smitten me; the storms of heaven have plowed deep furrows upon my face. I am fast yielding to decay, and the ruin that has fallen upon my companions and predecessors, is settling down upon me. The winds of heaven are sounding my requiem ; the sands of the desert are weaving over me a tombel I am no divinity! I, too, must perish! I have not saved others; I cannot save myself!" the same aver

Venerable relic of the past, thou hast been taught lessons few have ever learned! Thou hast been taught to know thyself-thine own weakness, insignificance, mortality-and thou art humbled. But is that all? Tell us, then, ancient chronicler, as thou hast seen the mighty tide of centuries sweeping by, hast thou no treasured wisdom for us children, who come and sit at thy feet? What words of warning and instruction hast thon ? Where shall man look for deliverance, for light and life? In what divinity can he

trust? "Children of a day, what sights I have seen! What sounds I have heard? What lessons I have learned! I saw this land in its strength, and pride, and glory; but I saw, too, all her gods humbled, confounded, and overthrown. I saw the workings of that invisible hand that was stretched out in almighty power for the redemp-tion of His people! I saw yonder majestic river rolling through those fertile plains in ghastly tor-rents of blood! I saw those fearful flashes of lightning, heard those astounding peals of thunder, and felt the power of that fierce storm of hail that smote man and beast ! I beard the wailings that smole man and beast ! I heard the wailings that came up from cottage and courtly palace on that awful night when the angel of death un-sheathed his sword, and walked in terror through the land ! Our gods were stripped of their divine honors; our magicians confounded; our priests put to confusion! I heard, from the imperial palace of yonder ruined city, the confession these palace of yonder runned city, the contession these wonders and judgments extorted. It was the triumph of the King of kings; the exaltation of the Lord of lords! Yes, the Lord he is God. He dwells not in reptiles, birds, or beasts. He is not in the hissing serpent, the sacred ibis, the royal bull, nor yet in sculptured stone—alas, how these things have perished around me ! He fills these things have perished around me? He hils heaven above you with glory; the earth is full of his wisdom. He is more enduring than the Sphinx, greater than the pyramids, sublimer than the mountains, infinite in glory, power, and majesty !"

His sermon was ended. Farewell, venerable Mentor; well hast thou spoken. Long may we remember and be impressed by the instructive lessons that have fallen from thy mute yet elo-

Her name was Addie Manchester, and her fathe lives in San Francisco. She said :

"O, mister, can you swim ?" I told her I could. She begged me so hard to

I had in my trunks was lost.

save her that I determined to try to do so any-how. I told her I would try to save her if she would do just as I told her. She said-"I will do just as you tell me. Save me, do, lease-I don't want to be drowned."

I showed her how to act-to get on my back and grasp me tightly, but that she must not choke me. She promised to do just as I told her. She was quite cool. Just as the fire got up to us, the ressel struck the bar. I got over, taking Addie with me. She held on to me tight, as I told her to do, I struck for the beach, not far off. The breakers ran very high. I got past the first one in safety with my burden. I got past the second one also. After I passed the third, I found that Addie was gone. I turned round and saw her going down behind me. A man on a plank, who was passing, grasped her by the hair and pulled her on his plank. I saw she was safer than with me, so I continued on, and was dragged on the beach, I lay on the beach insensible for about half an hour. When I came to, I saw Addie. She was lively.

I dug a hole in the sand to keep warm in. We buried the dead each in a separate grave, which we scraped out with our hands and pieces of board.

Next morning we travelied inland. About five miles off we reached a spring; here we rested. Some of our party then started across the mountains to reach Manzanilla ; others, including myself, were to remain until assistance reached us. We had nothing to eat. That afternoon, and after our friends had left us, the St. Louis came along and took us aboard.

THE WIND'S MUSIC.

We extend a silken thread in the crevice of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it, and poor Paganini must go somewhere else for honor, for lo! the wind is performing on a single string! It tries almost everything upon earth, to see if there is music in it; it persuades a tone out of the great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home asleep ; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a great tree, till every leaf thrills with the note in it, and wind up the river that runs at its base, for a sort of murmuring accompaniment. And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, and goes up, perhaps, to the stars, that love music most and sing it first. Then how fondly it haunts old houses; moaning under the eaves, singing in the halls; opening old doors without fingers, and sighing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearth.

main will adore the solid of the PARAGRAPHS FROM "BROADCAST."

BY REV. NEHENIAH ADAMS, D. D. The silent influence of a pious home is illustra ted by the Prodigal Son. Had that home been repulsive to him, or had his father been a stern. forbidding man, that recovering thought about home would not have visited him. Take conrage, parents of prodigals, if you were faithful with God and your family altars. Persevere, parents, in family religion. It may be like the fabulous song of the sea in the shell, to the ear of a child when far from home and from God.

There is a great power in a friendly visit, a sin-gle call, at the right time, under certain circumstances, and with benevolent motives. Gifts and alms are well, but your presence is the greatest attention. A call, well devised and properly made, sometimes has influence for life. "When

British North America. SAMUEL J. SCOVIL, Barrister and Attorney at Law. Agent at Saint John for the Saint Stephen Bank. Office No. 5 Water Street, Market Square. addition

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