II. What are the elements which go to make a good name? In the first place, a man's name is subdivided just as his life is, and he has a name relative to the department in which he is acting. Thus, one man has a good name as an artificer, another has a good name as a companion, another has a good name as a parent, and another has a good name as a citizen, according to the spheres they occupy. But in each particular sphere, what forms a good name is that character and conduct which shall represent the highest moral idea that belongs to that sphere. Men always praise up, not down. It is for the thing in each aphere which excels, which aspires and looks toward superiority that men esteem you. It is, in other words, the highest moral element, in every department of life, that men honor you for.

Now, when your life is consolidated, as it were, and your character resulting from your conduct in all these spheres, is formed, so that it produces a uniform and constant impression upon the minds of your fellow-men, then the whole of your fife is represented in your name. It represents the good you have in your business relations, in your social relations, in your household relations, and in your civil relations, each forming a separate element, and all, like so many words in one sentence, reading you as good and just and true But whatever men may excuse in themselves

of weakness and dereliction, they always judge their fellow-men by the highest moral standard which belongs to their times. And so men will judge you. They will judge you by the degree in which your love exerts a real living moral influence upon them. The materials themselves which build up a man's name must be those which build up a real good nature. You cannot build a structure and have it long unknown what materials constitute it. If you build it of poor materials, time and use will certainly reveal the habits antagonistic to his higher nature, do you weakness of them. Still less can a man build a character of poor materials, and not have it quickly appear. For pretenses are but for a moment; they can serve but for a little time. In a long run, nothing of a man's life acts except that which is true. If the thing in you is good, truth will bring it forth; and if it is bad, truth will bring it forth. Aithough you may deceive yourself in this regard, your nature will speak out. As a general rule, all men report themselves upon their fellows he has unremittingly pursued that object, till he at what they really are. Usually a man's reputation is what he is.

The materials, then, which go to make a man's character, or his name, must be good materials, such as are fit to build a man withal for the functions and duties of this life, and for eternal life, to which this life is but a door, or stepping stone. And these materials must not be like the furniture of our shut up parlors. For as men some- He cannot wash it off with soap, nor scour it off times have in their houses a room well furnished. which they never use except on state occasions, when they entertain their friends with stiffness and formality, and sumptuousness—as they have ordinary rooms, and ordinary furniture, and an ordinary table for common use, and an elegant room, magnificent furniture, and a rich table for special use; so men have certain imaginary and heroic virtues which they keep in the romancechamber, and in which they like now and then to dress themselves up. But after all, it is those ing was in the Army of the Potomac, near Stonearticles with which our living-room is furnished. man's Station, on the evening of April 3d, and that go to make the impressions of men about in the Massachusetts twenty-second regiment. A bear upon our inflamed imaginations; but the long mess-table, was the "upper room," One things that fall out day by day, and that show real chair, and several real boxes, chests, etc., the average of our thoughts and feelings. The furnished seats for twenty or more of soldiers. things that we use, that go with us in all the variations of ordinary life—these are the materials meeting in charge. With no ado about agreeing which are operative in the production not only of on the tune and "pitching" it, some one began our character, but of the shadow of it, which men the service, where hymn was called for, by strik-

have, and which constitues our name. And the materials which go to make a man must not only be those which are used, and used every day, but they must have endured so long, and have been put to so many tests, that men have no doubt of their reality and truth. Then it is, when men have been tried, and been found to be not wanting, but constant to themselves. and to their ideas of rectitude, that they have established for themselves that name which the inspired monarch declared to be better than great riches—the faith among men that you are a true man; the faith among men that know you best -that know your bosom, that know your nature, that know your life, that know your business—the faith among such men, founded upon such reality in you, that you are a true man and almost all joined, singing but one verse true when untempted, and truer when you are This was followed by a prayer, short and fervent, tempted; that you are staunch in the calm, and Then came an exhortation from a weather-worn staunch in the storm; that you are good for ordinary use, and good for extraordinary use; that the elements of truth and purity and love are in you, and hold you together, and shape your life. such a faith, among such men, is better for you

than great riches. This is the very point that this world, and this age, and this day and this city, and you, need to Jesus. He did not use five sentences, but it was have made. I think there is no doubt that a all testimony. Then came a prayer for loved ones man having succeeded is thought to be a great at home, the family, the Church, the Sabbath deal better off if he has succeeded with a good name; but there is, especially among those that are not largely endowed with moral feeling, or that have been educated to be deficient in moral discrimination, an impression that a man may very materially barter his moral qualities and character for a certain external and civil success, and thoughts went home also, how could we help the be the better for it. There is a thought that it tear? is good for one who does not succeed in life to And then, as if some of them in the chances have a spotless name; but there is a feeling that of battle might miss the earthly home, a verse there is an adulterated morality which is better was sung beginningthan gold in its pure state. It is supposed that if a man does not go to extremes, if he does not touch devil or angel, he may find between them a convenient medium by which he may make his life more successful than by any other means. It is to touch this false and mischievous notion that we are taught in the proverb under consideration that a good reputation based upon the reality of things is better for a man than great riches.

Was sung beginning—

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood."

Next followed a practical talk about following Christ in the army. The good ideas were truly, bluntly put, and full of the love of the Lord Jesus. Then a stanza went swelling up among the pines again:

"Come we that love the Lord."

An exportation was now addressed to any

things, is better for a man than great riches.

If there be any intelligible meaning to this preverb, according to the ordinary language of men, it is that a good reputation will make a man happier than great riches. God has made all motives to turn on the element of happiness. There is not a faculty which, acting right, does not act toward happiness. No man that acts can dissociate himself from this fact. All through life we seek enjoyment. If not low sensuous entoyment the first person singular. It was a short, broken prayer, probably by the brother who, they said, had lately learned to pray, and in that

my duty to preside over not a few that were very

rich, though they never thought themselves to be

so-for it is one of the traits of the insanity of

riches that the further a man goes from poverty,

the nearer he thinks he is coming toward it. I

have known those who made themselves rich in

such a manner as to forfeit the confidence of men

in such a manner that the revulsions of men

were justly excited toward them; I have known

those that had great possessions, of whom nobo-

dy spoke kindly, and whose names were synony-

mous for all that was repulsive—I have known

such men, and with scarcely an exception, nay,

without a single exception, I have known them

to be miserable men. Their lines of latitude were misery, and their lines of longitude were misery. From pole to pole, from the equator

either way, and round and round the orb of their

being, there was anything but satisfaction. I

think the most miserable men I have ever seen

were rich men, and nothing else-men that had

burned up everything in them that was good, in

order to make wealth. They had generosity

when they began, but generosity is a spendthrift.

It helps men with the right hand and the left

hand. Generosity in a man who is determined to

get money, is like a gaping seam in the side of a

ship, and must be corked up. Magnanimity is soon inconvenient to those who are determined

to get money, and so it is cut down, as a tree is

cut down by the roots. Large tastes, besides

being expensive, consumes time by diverting the

attention from money-making pursuits; and it is

a maxim among men determined to be rich, that

well enough for some, a real business man must

When a man's heart has become hard as gra-

nite, do you suppose moss will grow on it?

When a man has spent forty years in forming

suppose he will go back and cultivate that na-

ture? When a man has sacrificed his opportu-

nities for learning, for research, for the intercourse

of his mind with things full of pleasures of

in him that is high and noble, when he has pro-

is borne down by cares and anxieties and harass-

ments, do you suppose he will change his whole

course, and seek to recover these things which he

Often and often have I seen men sacrifice their

character—or rather, their reputation; for no man ever loses his character.—That sticks to him.

with emery-often and often have I seen men sa-

crifice their reputation in the pursuit of wealth,

who, when they had acquired it, were disappoint-

ed. It did not yield them the satisfaction which

A MODEL PRAYER MEETING.

MESSES. EDITORS:-This model prayer meet-

A stranger minister, fresh from home, had the

" Nearer, my God, to Thee."

Then the minister prayed, and before he could

find his passage for reading, they started off

"My days are gliding swiftly by,"

singing two stanzas. Then was read the account

healed him, and how he followed the Master

how poor our estate is by nature, sitting by the

good and God's glory, till we call on Jesus.

"I love to steal awhile away,"

"Jesus, lover of my soul."

soldier of the Cross and the Government.

next filled the tent and died away on the hill-

side and among the pines in which the regiment

Here one rose simply to testify that he loved

Jesus. He did not use five sentences, but it was

school, and prayer meeting; and so still were all, that you would have supposed the praying man to be alone in the tent. The voice trembled somewhat, and if we wiped away a tear or two

when we said amen, we were not ashamed to be

seen doing it, for some others did so. Our

Now one kneels down on the clay floor and

Then somebody began to sing-

has so charming a location.

Stoneman's Station, April 8, 1863.

they expected it would.

ing up the words:

has sacrificed? It is hardly probable that

not allow himself to be turned aside by them.

Constitution of the second of

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1863.

Old Series, Vol. XVI., No. 20

that if a man in making his money has lost his ing enemy. good reputation, he has put himself past the power of enjoyment. I know it is so. I have Now the hour was almost gone, and so folseen the proof of it; I have not felt it, but I have lowed the doxologyseen it. In the course of my ministry, it has been

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow." and the benediction.

We thought it worth a trip to the Army of the Potomac to learn from the soldiers how to have a good prayer meeting. No one was called on to pray or speak, and no hymn was given out; no one said he had nothing to say, and then talked ong enough to prove it; no one excused his inability to "edify;" no one waited to be called on; no time was lost by delay, and the entire meeting was less than an hour.

We shall always remember that prayer meeting in the Massachusetts Twenty second. Beston Recorder. .

BUSINESS INTEGRITY.

Some forty years ago two men whom we wil call Yield & Firm, in the first fullness of maturity, entered into a business co-partnership. Their place of business was within a mile of the City Hall, and they began with fair prospects of success. The year went round and left a margin. Another fled away and left increasing confidence. large stock of goods had just been laid in, and doors were open for the spring traffic. The stock in hand measured joint credit and personal resources; yet they felt no fear. One night there was an alarm of fire. It touched the warehouse of Yield & Firm, and the ravening flame swept on through story after story, until nothing was left but a few heaps of damaged goods, and a ance: for at that day it was not as common as now, and there was no visible relief in the dis-

although fine things and things refining may be They met the next morning, and canvassed the prospects. The heavy loss was figured up, and valued. Things were, indeed, in a melancholy state, and each asked of the other: "What shall we do?"

> "We must compromise," said Yield. "It is atterly impossible for us to pay these debts. We have families to maintain, and, if creditors will not share the loss, we can do nothing." "But these are honest debts," replied Firm,

thought, when he has sacrificed the use of his we have had value for them, and they ought to moral faculties, when he has sacrificed everything e paid. It will be hard, it is true; but beposed to himself the getting of wealth as the one great object of his life, and when for forty years tween hard and ought there should be no ques-

"But it is utterly impossible." "True, it appears so; but we must trust to the

patience of creditors and the providence of God." r you would have less faith in them, whatever

you repose in providence." "Yet providence may controul creditors as well as the future of our business. We must think this over. What we ought to do is plain enough. It is to pay what we owe, and to pay it in full, just as speedily as we have power to do so. The question to be settled now is one of

They separated and met again, when Yield be gan: " Well, Firm, what do you think new of paving off these liabilities?"

The task does not grow lighter by thinking over it; but I have made up my mind-to pay

"And I have made up mine to compromise, or do nothing." Thus the wills were resolved-Yield departing

that go to make the impressions of men about in the Massachusetts twenty-second regiment. A Firm remaining. Several days he busied himself us: not what we are under the heat of instructions. Sibley tent, warmed by an army cooking stove. tion, under the influence of views brought to lighted by three candles, and furnished with a but God, no visible resources, apparently a wreck; yet holding fast to the purpose he had

One morning a Quaker came in .- "Friend Firm. I see thee has been burned out. What is thee going to do? Compromise?" "I have not tried that. I am going to pay my

debts, dollar for dollar, if it be possible." Thrice the Quaker dropped carelessly in each time repeated his former question in some direct or indirect way, adding hints as to the difficulty of his task, and the ease a compromise would bring. At last he said-"Then thee will not

compromise?" " No : I cannot do that." "How much does thee need to meet the more pressing claims?"

of the blind beggar, Bartimeus, and how Jesus The reply was given, and the Quaker said : afterward. A few words were spoken, showing Draw on me as thou shalt need." wayside of life, and how blind we are to our own

Thus the light dawned after days of darkness Firm drew upon the Quaker as his needs demand ed, and, one after another, paid the claims held against him. Steadily and patiently he prosecuted his business, everything prospering in his hands, and making easy the task from which Yield so irresolutely shrank. Years after he spoke of the sharpness of the trial and the providential prosperity that crowned his decision. "I had a light heart and an easy conscience over it. and ever since I have gone up hill like an en-

From an individual instance we may not draw general law: but the incident may remind us that there is a Providence to be trusted,—a Providence in whose hands are the heavy clouds, the beggared resources, or the crowding men who intimidate us from the straight path of Christian duty. What was given in this case may be a mercy-repeated, if not in form, yet in substance, to others of like integrity. The upright walk safely. We do not forget that it is no small misfortune to lose one's earthly possessions; it is, however, a more fearful calamity to lose one's integrity, for this is a loss which is seldom regained.

We call this a tough story, because we fear few will believe it, or, if believing, they will not act upon its great lesson. You must follow your own will, dear reader. But if you will not, at the outset, believe a pious integrity the best poli-cy, you will, in the end, believe an infidel dishonesty a bad policy, full of mischief, pain, and plague, even for the life that now is.—N. Y. Obs.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER PARENTAGE. BY J. S. C. ABBOTT.

George III. of England, was the father of four-teen children. In the latter part of his life he was insane, and his oldest son, subsequently George IV. reigned and was prince regent. the death of his father, the son, a miserable profligate, ascended the throne. He married much

marches and obscure paths exposes us to the lurk- succeded to the crown. He was a blunt sailor who, never expecting to ascend the throne had spent most of his life on shipboard, forming his character in that rude school. William IV. reigned but a few years, and also died childless. The crown then by regular descent should have passed to the brow of the third brother. He was a fine young man, very amiable, retiring in habits, and scholarly, of scientific tastes, and strongly attached to domestic quiet. Moreover he was quite republican in his notions, so much so as seriously to displease his kingly father. The family of George III. was so large, and the necessary expenses of royalty so enormous, that he could not give all his children large incomes. Edward received the title of the duke of Kent. When a soung man, receiving his education, his economical father kept him, as he then thought "very close;" and he was often mortified by his inability to sustain that style of living which he deemed essential to his rank.

Many of the young nobles, who were his associates, far surpassed him in the elegance of their apartments, the splendor of their equipage, and in all the appliances of princely living. At times they assumed airs of ostentatious patronage, which cut him keenly. No man feels so acutely aristocratic pride as he born in the ranks of aristocracy, who is the victim of that pride. These influences probably aided in giving a republican tone to his character. The friends of reform, glad to avail themselves of an illustrious leader, rallied around the young duke of Kent, and thus he found himself actually at the head of the opposition to his father's government. The embarrassments of this situation, and the economical black, charred warehouse. There was no insurhabits he was compelled to form, added to his natural disposition to seek a secluded life. At a public dinner he uttered the following noble sentiments:

"I am a friend of civil and religious liberty all the world over. I am an enemy to all religious the few parcels that had escaped the fire were tests. I am a supporter of a general system of education. All men are my brethren, and I hold that power is only delegated for the good of the people. These principles are not popular now, that is, they do not conduct to place or office. All the members of the royal family do not hold the same principles. For this I do not blame them; but we claim, for ourselves, the right of thinking and acting as we think best, and we proclaim ourselves members of his majesty's oval opposition."

Edward married Victoria Maria Louisa, daugh-Leopold, who had married the lamented Charlotte, only child of George IV. The ancestral line of this princess ran far back into the dark "Easily said; but you know little of creditors, ages. But though there was this priceless blood in the veins, the good old duke found it difficul to maintain the dignity of his station, from the very limited revenue of his dukedom. The young princess Victoria Maria brought her spouse beauty of person and loveliness of character, though a slender dowry.

The life of this princess had been sadly romantic. When but sixteen years of age, she was married to a rich old debauchee, the Prince of Leinengen, then forty-four years old. He soon became tired of his child bride, and she became as wretched as a timid, affectionate woman could be made by neglect and brutality. With hounds and wine and debauched companionship he spent his days. No redeeming traits softened the dark shades of his character.

Victoria Maria thus passed several years of unmitigated misery. But these afflictions subdued and sanctified her spirit. "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." She became exceedingly patient, gentle, and childlike-never answering back. Her sweet disposition and winning manners secured the love of all except her uncongenial spouse. After fifteen years of this martyrdom, the wretched prince was deposited in the grave. She was thus left, at the age of thirty-one a beautiful widow, and childless. The Duke of Kent chanced to meet her. Their congenial natures immediately blended, resulting in the strongest attachment. In two years after the death of her husband, Victoria Maria became Duchess of Kent. By marrying out of Germany she forfeited the annuity settled upon her of \$20, 000 a year, and thus she went almost penniless to her spouse.

With her unambitious husband she retired to a modest home, in which with the ample competence of \$30,000 a year, which would not enable them to assume any princely splendor, she found all the happiness which can be found in this world, where some thorn is planted in every pillow. In about a year after their marriage, on the 24th of May, 1819, their happiness was greatly increased by the birth of Alexandria Victoria, the present Victoria, Queen of England. Immediately upon her birth she was recognized as the undoubted heiress to the throne of England. It is a little remarkable that when she was born, though George III. had left six sons, and most of them were still living, not one had a living child. Charlotte, the daughter and only child of George IV. had died two years before. William was childless. Consequently the crown would pass from George, through William to Edward, her father, and thence to Victoria, his

oldest child. Of course, this added greatly to her public importance and to the consideration with which her father began to be regarded. But in two years after her birth, the Duke of Kent, a good man, fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus, and Victoria was again a widow, weeping the bitterest tears of anguish, and her daughter an orphan. There was then but one intervening link in the chain which connected her with the throne, and that was her uncle William. The eyes of all England were turned to Victoria. The aristocratic party were glad that Edward was dead, for his republican proclivities were well known, and they dreaded to see the sceptre in his hands. Great solicitude was manifested to discover the childish development of the princess, and the influences of education which were brought to bear upon

her. But she had truly a noble mother—a warm-Her mind, her heart, and her physical frame were threshing machines. alike regarded.

In the year 1839, when Victoria was eleven st. Stephen, May 4, 1868. years of age, George IV. died. William IV. now alone interposed between her and the throne.

Sporting Upon A GR She consequently became still more conspicuous,

country, and you must so act as never to bring that office and rank into disgrace or disrespect." Such was the birth and parentage of Queen Victoria.—Ledger.

A BACKWOODS SERMON.

The Rev. J. H. Aaughey, in his "Iron Fur ace"-a narrative of his experience and sufferngs in rebeldom—gives the following report of a ermon which was delivered by an unlettered reacher in Mississippi:-My brethering and sistern: l air a ignorant

man, follered the plow all my life, and never rubbed agin any college. As I said before, I'm ignorant; and I thank God for it. (Brother Jones responds: "Parson, yer ort to be very thankful, fur yer very ignorant.") Well, I'm agin all high larnt fellers what preaches grammar and greek fur a thousand dollars a year. They preaches fur the money and they gits it, and that's all they git. They've got so high-larnt they contradicts Scripter, what plainly tells us that the sun rises and sets. They says it don't, but that the yearth whirls round like clay to the seal. What ud come of the water in the wells ef it did? Woden't it all spill out and leave em dry, whar'd we be? I may say to them as the sarpent said unto David, "Much larning hath made thee mad." When I preaches, I never takes a tex till I git inter the pulpit; then I preaches a plain sarment medertates, but what is given to me in that same hour, that I sez. Now I'm a gwine ter open the Bible, and the first virse I sees I'm gwine to take

what even women can understand. I never preit for a tex (suiting the action to the word, he opened the Bible and commenced reading and spelling together), "Man is f-e-a-r-f-u-l-l-v-feerfully — and w-o-n-d-e-r-f-u-l-l-y — wonderfully m-a-d-e-mad"—(pronounced mad). Well, it's a quar tex, but I said I's a gwine to preach from it, and I'm a gwine to do it. In the fust place, I'll divide my sarment into three heads. Fust and foremost. I show that a man will git mad; second, that sometimes he'll git fearfully mad; and thirdly and lastly, when thar's lots of things to vex and pester him, he'll git fearfully and wonderfully mad. And in the application I'll show you that good men sometimes gits mad, for the Possel David hisslf who wrote the tex got mad and called all men liars and cussed his enemies, wishen'em to go down quick into hell; and Noah, he got tite, and cussed his nigger boy Ham, just like some drunken masters now cusses his niggers. But Noah and David repented, and ter of the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and sister of all on us what gits mad must repent or the devil will git us.

FLAX.

cultivation of flax, and questions are asked as to the price of a scutching mill, and where same can be obtained, also as to probable market for the sale of flax.

I have made enquiries into these matters, and would say for the information of those concerned, that whilst at the present time it will doubtless pay to grow a small quantity of flax for domestic use, we may reasonably expect a ready market, if a sufficient quantity of the flax is grown to make it worth the while of buyers to gather it.

The demand for flax is becoming very great, and remunerating prices will now be obtained for it, and thus the having a ready market will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the cultivation heretofore of

the flax cron The seed is valuable for stock, and can always readily be sold at a good price. The farmer's account on this crop, exclusive of interest on land would ave-

8 tons of straw at \$8. His expenses would be Two bushels of clean seed at \$1.50......\$3 Pulling, stocking, and tying.....

Messrs. Rowan and Son's scutching machine, manu factured at Belfast, Ireland, is as good as can be procured. It costs in Ireland about twenty-five pounds stg., and could be imported to this country for about \$180, including cost, freight and duty. These mills are in use in Canada, and give complete satisfaction. Should the demand for them be considerable, they would probably be manufactured here, and so become cheaper. A steam engine or driving power of a threshing machine of two to four horse power, is sufficient to work the machine. The cost of the motive power, whether horse or steam, would be not over \$300 to \$400, and the entire capital requisite to establish a machine in operation would probably not exceed

The machine is portable, and can be taken for use from place to place, making available the motive power already established for other purposes. If machine is made stationary, in such-case a building would be requisite, in addition to the cost of the machine and motive power.

The importation of such machines is worthy the attention of local agricultural societies.

An hundred acres of flax would be sufficient to keep a single machine employed a great part of the year, but a much less quantity would pay for the introduction of a machine into a neighborhood.

I have already briefly referred to the cultivation of the flax crop in the last annual report of the Board of Agriculture, and I am gratified to learn that the short suggestions therein contained, have met with favour-

The Provincial Board of Agriculture have offered wo premiums of \$20 and \$10, for the first and second largest quantity of scutched flax raised by individuals. A circular concerning same will be forthwith issued to the several agricultural societies in this Province. In order that opportunities and conveniences for preparing flax for market may be given to our people,

we may hope through public and private enterprise, that Retteries will be established in convenient localihearted, sensible, matronly, Christian woman, ties, and Rowan's scutchers become as common as

JAS. G. STEVENS, Sec. P. B. A.

SPORTING UPON A GRAND SCALE .- "Everybody," says the Journal de la Vienne, "knows that from time immemorial there have been no wolves in Engtoward happiness. No man that acts can dissociate himself from this fact. All through life we seek elijoyment. If not low, sensuous enjoyment, then ritellectual enjoyment the moral feelings—the enjoyment of the enjoyment of the importance of the enjoyment of the higher faculties. And I suppose the truth to be as broad as this; that if you give a man wealth without a good name, he cannot out of that wealth create for himself the satisfaction of enjoyment; but that if you desprise a man of wealth, and give him agood name, he can, notwithstanding his poverry, create for himself that satisfaction.

Now I believe this to be strictly true. Think

The first is our Captain. Following him by side

Tokken prayer, probably by the brother who, they said, had lately learned to pray, and in that tent. We have all heard such prayers, and none determination never to be shackled by a wife. State considerations rendered it necessary that he bid determination never to be shackled by a wife. State considerations rendered it necessary that he bid wife as the treated his wife so that the determination never to be shackled by a wife. State considerations rendered it necessary that he bid wife as the treated his wife so their queen. Many anecdotes are related of or childhood which attest to her vivacity, to her their queen. Many anecdotes are related of the childhood which attest to her vivacity, to her their queen. Many anecdotes are related of the bid beautiful in their queen. Many anecdotes are related of the childhood which attest to her vivacity, to her their queen. Many anecdotes, and to the suit beautiful in their queen. Many anecdotes are related of the brought here are the determination never to be shackled by a wife. State considerations rendered it necessary that he belowing child, who at any day might become the tent. We hen their queen. Many anecdotes, are leaved for the propose charlette. Such as the late of the determination never to be shackled by a wife. State considerations rendered it necessary that he belowing the

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REVERE HOUSE. Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated upon the most reasonable terms. THOMAS TRUEMAN, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Dec. 4. HOTEL NOTICE. THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the favors extended to him white pro-prietor of the New Brunswick Union Hotel, begatte inform them that he has removed to No. 96, South side Union st., three doors east of Jones's corner, which he has fitted up with a view to the comfort of transient and permanent Boarders.

A new barn has been built on the premises, at which a trusty and obliging Groom will be in constant attendance Dec 4. E. S. FLAGLOR.

BALDWIN'S EXPRESS. Running on the E. and N. A. Railway, Carrying Her Majesty's Mails from Saint John to Shediac,

Connecting at Saint John with Expresses to the United States, Canada and Fredericton, and at Shediac with Steamers and Stages for Richibucto, Miramichi, and Prince Edward Island. Goods sold, and Notes, Drafts and Bills collected.

Office in Saint John—98 Prince Wm. Street. Dec. 4. H. W. BALDWIN. TURNER'S AMERICAN EXPRESS, 96 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dec. 4. D. W. Turner, Preprietor. GEORGE NIXON. 66 King Street.

Importer and dealer in Paper Hangings and Window Glass.
Dec. 4. Glass cut to order. Glass cut to order. J. & A. McMILLAN,

Booksellers, Publishers, Printers, Binders, and Paper Rulers,

78 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

WOOLLEN HALL. JAMES M'NICHOL & SON,

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

Clothing made to order,

SAMUEL WILSON. Tailor and Clothier

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 Fash-ionable Style by the best Workmen, at the shortest notice.

A. & T. GILMOUR.

MERCHANT TAILORS: No. 10 King Street, St. John, N. B. Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

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

J. E. WHITTEKIR. 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. 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.

M. FRANCIS. BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. No. 48 Prince William Street.

CALHOUN & STARRATT.

Manufacturers, importers and dealers in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Also, Hats, Caps, and Furs, Wholesale and Retail. Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps made to order at short.

G. F. THOMPSON, 57 Dock Street, Saint John, N. B. Importer and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, Manutacturer of Stained Glass for Churches, Side THOMAS M. REED.

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

WILLIAM O. SMITH. Druggist, Market Square, St. John, N. B. Prescriptions carefully prepared. Sea and Family Medi-cine Chests neatly fitted up. N.B.—Keeps constantly for sale Medicines, Spices, Per-

fumery, Surgeons' Instruments, Paints, Qils, and Colours, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Plain and Fancy Snuffs, &c. Country orders speedily and carefully executed. Dec. 4.

J. F. SECORD Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c.

APOTHECARIES HALLS Dec. 4. No. 23 King's Square, Saint John, N. B. T. B. BARKER.

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Drugs. Meadicines and Chemicals, GLASSWARE, PAINTS, OHS, DYE STOFFS, beids got

Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery &c., ted lo nos edit J. CHALONER, bon at his sename and

Corner King and Germain Streets of contract 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.
Dec. 4. C. FLOOD'S O See Business

Photograph and Ambrotype Rooms, and level 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. December 4.

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