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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

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FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS! PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867

an be imported.

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HAVING recently, and at considerable expense, fitted up the necessary machinery and appliances for the successful carrying on of the manufacture of VENE-TIAN BLINDS, parties in want of BLINDS of this description, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders for any style of VENETIAN BLINDS received at the Clock and Picture Frame Establishment of T. H. KEOHAN, 21 Germain street, or at the Manufactory, where patterns can be seen.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

roiety of its advance.

8 12,354 3 4 ness of the last four

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

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Il descriptions of property taken at fair rates, and Fire paid promptly, on reasonable proof of loss—without tee to the head Establishment. JAMES J. KAYE, Agent for New Brunswick,

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The above Stock will be sold ishment in this City.

Wholesale and retail buyers will please call and judge for themselves in regard to quality and prices.

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April 18.

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INDISPUTABILITY.

New Series, Vol. VII., No. 6. Whole No. 318.

RETIRING from BUSINESS.

Prince William Street,

Having fully determined to retire from the

Dry Goods Business.

Will be offered for Sale both in the

Wholesale and Retail

DEPARTMENT

MONDAY, Jan. 4th,

IMMENSE SACRIFICE

The Stock is Fresh and Seasonable.

The present Sale is worthy the attention of heads of

Families and others, as

Inducements will be given.

\$75,000

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Woollens, Linens, Cot-

tons, and Dress Goods.

A SUPERB STOCK OF

FLANNELS!

BLANKETS.

Fancy Goods, &c. &c.

N. B.—It only requires inspection to prove to in-tending purchasers that the FACTS are as stated.

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

No. 46 King Street.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1867.

of the flowing THE LARGEST will promite a life

in the Province.

CUSTOM TRADE

Received Direct from the BEST MANU-

FAUTORIES, avery large assortment of Goods expressly selected for the

Consisting of the Finest

Spring and Summer Trade

WEST OF ENGLAND AND SCOTCH

TWEEDS.

Of the Latest Patterns and Styles.

Black BROAD CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,

Of the Finest and Best Make.

FANCY COATINGS.

All GARMENTS

Cut in the Latest and Best Styles, and Good Fits

Warranted in every case or no sale.

Also, constantly on hand, a Choice Selection of

Made out of the best Custom Cloths, by the best

Workmen, and equal in Out, Quality,

Style and make to the best

CUSTOM TRADE.

A full assortment of Gents' Under-Clothing, in

White and Fancy Shirts, Ties, Cravats,

Scarfs, Braces, Gloves, Collars, Plain

and Striped Half-Hose, kept con-

stantly on hand.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. &c.

MILITARY CLOTHING AND OFFICERS

UNIFORMS made to Order, and Good

Fits Waranted.

A number of Military COATS on

hand, for sale low for Cash.

Everybody should call and examine before

purchasing elsewhere.

TLANNELS! FLANNELS! -- | bale Cheap Flan-

No. 46 KING STREET.

REMEMBER-

Coats.

CHARLES R. RAY

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

Ghristian

Hanging their garlands on laurel and pine. VICTORIA HOUSE, Robing the fields with an exquisite beauty, Bending the feathery sprays of the vine, Falling like down on the breast of the river, Crowning the maple trees over the way, Drifting along on the winds to the southward.

In the red susset the snow flakes are shining, Snow-drift on snow drift, and curl upon curl, Flashing back colors of exquisite brightness, Diamonds, and rosc-leaves, and mother of pearl. Sofily, the snow-wreaths droop over the hillside, Where in still slumbers the weary ones rest, Where by the pine tree my mother is sleeping,-Tenderly lay your white folds on her breast. Soon shall the spring time break over the moun-

Over its beauty no cold wind shall blow; Frost shall not breathe there to wither

Never again shall they hide in the snow; Eye hath not looked on that Spring in its beauty, Songs of the scraphs shall welcome its birth ; Come in the beauty and glow of the morning!

Baptismal Regeneration.

DEDICATED TO THE BISHOP. "And he said unto them, go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is paptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damued."—MARK XVI. 15, 16.

ogga , and al (Concluded.) But now to close, there are some who say, Ah I but baptism is in the text; where do you put that?" That shall be another point, and then

The baptism in the text is one evidently contised who did not believe; or, if there be such a supposition, it is very clearly laid down that his damued, baptised or not, unless he believes. The must hold my opinion and out with it-it seems rectly follows belief. I would not insist too much I think that baptism should follow believing. At any rate it effectually avoids the error we have

will admit there is very much ascribed in Scrip ture. Into that question I am not going; but do find some very remarkable passages in which baptism is spoken of very strongly. I find this:

"Arise, and be baptised, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord." I find as much as this elsewhere; I know that believer's baptism itself does not wash away sin, yet it is so the outward sign and emblem of it to the believer, that the thing visible may be described as the thing signified. Just as our Saviour said : " This is my body," when it was not his body, but bread; vet inasmuch as it represented his body, it was fair and right according to the usage of language to say, " Take, eat, this is my body." And so, inasmuch as baptism to the believer representeth the washing of sin-it may be called the washing of sin-not that it is so, but that it is to saved souls the outward symbol and representation of what is done by the power of the Holy Spirit, in

"What connection has this baptism with faith ! I think it has just this: baptism is the avowal of faith; the man was Christ's soldier, but now in baptism he puts on his regimentals. The man believed in Christ, but his faith remained between God and his own soul. In baptism he says to the baptiser, "I believe in Jesus Christ;" he says to the Church, "I unite with you as a believer in the common truths of Christianity;" he saith to the onlooker, "Whatever you may do, as for me, I will serve the Lord." It is the avowal of his

a testimony of his faith; he does in baptism tell the world he believes. "I am about," saith he, "to be buried in water. I believe that the Son "to be buried in water, I believe and suffering; of God was metaphorically baptised in suffering; To rise again out of the water sets forth to all men In Silk Mixtures and other ('loths, ustable for all that he believes in the resurrection of Christ. There is a showing forth in the Lord's Supper of Christ's death, and there is a showing forth in baptism of Christ's burial and resurrection. It is a type, a sign, a symbol, a mirror to the world; a looking glass in which religion is as it were reflected. We say to the onlooker, when he asks

what is the meaning of this ordinance, " We mean to set forth our faith that Christ was buried, and that he rose again from the dead, and we avow this death and resurrection to be the ground of

Again, baptism is also Faith's taking her pro

soul. In the Lord's Supper my faith is assisted by the outward and visible sign. In the bread and in the wine I see no superstitious mystery, I see nothing but bread and wine, but in that bread and wine I do see to my faith an assistant. Through the sign my faith sees the thing signified. So in baptism there is no mysterious efficacy in the baptistry or in the water. We attach no reverence to the one or to the other, but we do see in the water and in the baptism such an assistance as brings home to our faith most manifestly our being builed with Christ, and our rising again in the newness of life with him. Explain baptism thus, dear friends, and there is no fear of Popery rising out of it. Explain it thus, and we cannot suppose any soul will be led to trust to it; but it takes its proper place among the ordinauces of God's house. To lift it up in the other way and say that men are saved by it-ah! my friends, how much of mischief that one falsehood has done and may do, eternity alone will disclose. Would to God another George Fox would spring up in all his quaint simplicity and rude honesty to rebake the idal worship of this age; rail at their holy bricks and mortar, holy lecterns, holy altars, holy surplices, right reverend fathers, and know not what. These things are not holy ; God

last, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord." May the Lord bless this word for Christ's sake.

of the burial service is not usually read at executions, I have, for the sake of fairness, altered the passage upon page 318, although it strikes me that I might justly have retained it, since the Betbrie of the Church and not the practice of some of its ministers is that with which we must deal. The Rubric says, " The office ensuing is not to be used for any that die unbaptised, or excommunicate, or have laid violent hands upon themselves. The victim of our capital punishment is not by Rubric shut out from the privileges (?) of the Anglican burial service, unless his condemnation may be viewed as tantamount to excommunication, which I can hardly think to be the case, since many condemned persons receive the sacrament. have also altered an incorrect expression upon page 316, which has been pointed out to me by both friends and foes. May God grant that the controversy which this sermon has commenced may lead to the advancement of his truth and the enlightenment of many.]

rature. BY PROFESSOR J. DEMILL.

The Anglo-Saxons are our fathers, from the days of Alfred until row it is the same race that has copled England. The Anglo-Saxons have created two literatures, one before the conquest, and one

Our race reaped the rich result. All these men made the people what they were, developed their hidden excellencies, and gave them chance to

Digital 11.

In their life the people gained a feeling of patriotic love for England, and a consciousness of brotherhood. They grew attached to one another and assimilated by the pressure of common adversity, and acquired that common sympathy which arises out of common suffering. The recollections of the past lived among the people, local traditions survived the various changes of rulers, and the scouring of the white horse, which even now commemorates the victory of Alfred at Ethandun, in Berkshire, is but one of the many

All this formed them into a nation-the Anglo-Saxon people, and what were they? They were the English in the first period of their growth. In that growth they afterwards received many for reign influences of thought and feeling passed in upon them from Europe to quicken the growth and enlarge it, yet after all it remained essentially the same. The giant tree grew out of this sturdy parent stock.

When we consider the characteristics of Engish thought and feeling, we find certain ones which are peculiarly our own, and we call them Anglo-Saxon. It is not always safe to lay too much stress on what we call peculiarities of race; yet, bearing this in mind, we find certain elements in the English character of a distinctive order, and these we may without besitation refer to our Anglo-Saxon stock.

Such for instance is our domestic taste. A love or his fireside and a colin enjoyment of home listinguishes the Englishman above all other men. If his house is not splendid, it is at least comfortable. Comfort is a thing that scarcely exists on the continent. He has one word which to him is the pleasantest and dearest of all words home; and he has associated with it other words whose exact meaning cannot be easily translated. He has a song which other nations do not possess, a plain anadorned composition, yet one whose power over the English heart is unequalled. It is the some of " sweet home," and it is none the less English or Anglo Saxon, because it is the work of an American. He is the man who is fitted for empire, he colonizes the earth, peoples new worlds, forms new nations, because he first of all makes himself a home in his new country and cleaves fondly to it. The one who makes the nearest approach to this is his kinsman the German. But the Frenchman, and the Italian, and the Spaniard, fail and fail away.

This runs necessarily into all our literature. Cowper is almost exclusively domestic. Many others show the same tendency, though to a less extent, and among all no finer instance can be shows the yearning of the warm heart of Burns over the sweet picture of the domestic hearth.

Another thing is our admiration for the quality of endurance - patient stubborn fortitude. It is the quality of the race, and we emoble it in our literature. The Englishman is never tired of hearing of that great struggle at Waterloo in which the French came on like waves, and the British stood like a rock. He thrills as he hears how one egiment stood fixed to its place till it became anit ilated. To him it is greater than if it had charged ten times its number. This common feeling of his race, sublimated by his own vast genius, gave to Milton the tremendous conception of Satan in " Paradise Lost." For what is it that gives all its grandeur to that unequalled figure ? Not the madness of his ambition : not the fierceiess of his assault on the armies of heaven : not his personal prowess on the day of battle; but rather his attitude when all is lost, when instead of sinking he rises, confronts his eternal doom, fires all his followers with his own spirit, and de ties the Hell around bim.

Nor is this stubborn invincible resolution, common alike to the ethereal creation of the English poet, and the gross materialism of the English prize fighter. A word has been coined, which exists in to other language. " It is " pluck." It is the darling attribute of the Englishman. If a man has this, it is enough. He will forgive him all faults beside, and like charity it covers a uniti-

For the Christian Visitor.

Kev. I. E. BILL -Dear Bro .- Please publish in your excellent paperathe enclosed letter and card. The Sunday choul is a good place to take collections that in

terest the children in the great and good missionary

work. We are in great need of help just now. Yours truly, Louis Auger, Pastor.

THE ST. ANNE FRENCH MISSION. The following letter addressed to Mrs C. Leach, Jr., of Galesburg, Ill., by the faithful and selfdenying pastor at St. Anne, Rev. L. Auger, is for-

nished to us for publication : Dear Sister in the Lord - You asked me to publish in our loved Standard a summary of the work of the Lord among the French Catholics in the northern part of this State, and more especial-

ly in Sainte Anne and vicinity. Sainte Anne is sixty four miles south of Chi cago and twelve miles south-cast of Kankakce city, near the line of Kankakee and Iroquois coun ties. The Mission comprises a part of the two counties, or a field of twenty five miles long and about twelve wide, with a French population, I heard said, of from eight to nine hundred families. The field is divided into three points or places of worship, Kankakee, Sainte Anne, and Beaverville, ten miles south east of St. Anne. We have regular meeting and preaching, (always in French,) on Sunday morning at St. Anne, every other Sunday at 3 o'clock, p. m., at Beaverville, and occasionally at Kankakee. The members in Kankakee have joined Bro. Whitehead's church. The meetings during the week are held in families, notice being given on Sunday. Sixty five have been baptised nearly all by myself. Bro. Higby and Whitehead have immersed the others, and they were all Roman Catholics ten years ago. What a glorious work, dear sister. It fills my heart with joy and gratitude to my God. Several of our number have gone to the eternal glory : their parting words have preved that we work for the most glorious Saviour. I am more than ever encouraged to work, but I am penniless .-There I need help. On this point, many ask me, cannot your church support you? A few lines will answer this question. My members are all tleman, to the front stoop; and if he don't go poor; one owning forty acres of land, half paid quickly, Sun, kick him out." The party left, for, with six children to support, gives five dollars; swearing vengeance. Thus it went for two whole

Old Series, (Vol. XXII., No. 6. Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family.

lost souls. I have also old debts to pay now. All letters and contributions may be addressed to me at St. Anne, Kankakee Co., Ill., and shall be received with gratitude to God and obligations to the donors. This is not all ; we have more than fifteen thousand souls in this State among the French that we have to bring to the Lord.

THE OFFICE OF THE

CHRISTIAN VISITOR,

58 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. REV. I. E. BILL.

Address all Communications and Business

Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.

Che Christian Visitor

It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

Editor and Proprietor.

VALUE OF SOULS.

' For God so Loven the worup, that He gave His only begotten Non, that whosoever believeth in Him, should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John iii. 16.

Dear Brother or Sister : - About fifteen thousand of my people, the French Canadians, in this State, are still under the power of Rome, and yet without the knowledge of the great love of God. You know the value of that love. Will you please send to me \$1 or more, with prayer, to help me to give that blessed message to them. I have been here nine years, and already over sixty souls rejoice in the great salvation. The seat of our mission and my post office address are at Saunte Anne, Kankakee Co., Illinois, sixty four miles south of Chicago. Please do not put this aside, but think of those poor souls who are going to eternity without God and without hope .- Yours in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ,

LOUIS AUGER, Baptist Missionary. Refer to the Paster of your Church.

The Mariner's Friend Asociation.

In a recent conversation with Rev. Jas. Spencer. Seaman's Chaplain of this City, we were much pleased to learn that he feels increasingly encouraged in his self-denying labors. His meetings of late have been unusually promising.

At the recent anniversary of the association the Chaplain presented the following interesting re-

In presenting his Annual Report, your Chaplain egs to say that the congregations for religious mtruction have been comparatively large and atten-

Four, at least, have given evidence of true repentnce, and others have manifested deep anxiety for eace with God, searing to the good hope that they nave not sought in vain.

The addresses of your Chaplain, which have been imple in form, have invariably been listened to with tarked respect and attention, whether they have een in the saloon, the forecastle, or beside the sicked; and he is continually gaining in the belief that, proportion to the labor extended among seamen. here are as tavorable results as from any other field of Christian effort. Your Missionary has found additional causes for

trong trust in Gon, that he shall not labour in vain nor spend his strength for traught. In connection with the mission 25,000 pages of

racts have been distributed, 99 sermons preached, 50 visits made to ships, and prayer and conversaion had with 396 si k scamen. In conclusion, your Chaplam would say to those

who have sympathised with the sailor and aided in his Mission, our work is not in vain. Who can tell ever what buman minds those who have received the ruth may have influence! There is a mysterious influence for good in the Christian sailer. Who can race it? Like his Divine author, his way is on the sen. We give him a Bible or a Tract, or speak to in words of love and counsel as to the Way of Life. In a few days he is launc el upon the sea and we may see him no more. Yet, while there s a mystery about him, deep as the sea over which he sails, and while his course may be as changog as its tides, the Divine decia ation holds good, Cast thy bie id upon the waters and thou shall find t after many days." Whereupon, on motion of Chas. H. Fairweather, E.q., seconded by John McMorran, E.q., it was

Resolved, That this Committee is highly gratified dud increasing usefulness and hope in the Mission, nd beg to assure the Rev. Mr. Spencer of their apreciation of his services and of the importance of the ork in which he is engaged; and would ask for him he sympathy and co-operation of all who desire the noral and spiritual elevation of the sailor.

J. PRITCHARD, Chairman. C. H. FAIRWEATHER 1 JOHN MCMORRAN, JOHN MCGRATH, C. II. ESTABRIOKS. WM. McKAY, B. J. UNDERHILL, WM H STARR,

HUND PETERS, Secretary.

The Lost Pocket-Book.

Several years ago a gentleman residing in Cortlandt Street went out early one morning for a walk and to get the breeze from the river. When near Greenwich Street he saw a pocket-

book on the side-walk, and of course picked it up. No one was near of whom he could make enmiry, so he put it in his pocket, and on reaching home showed it to his wife, who, on examining the outside, said, "This belongs to some poor woman, who is a nice body, I know, by the way she has tied it up, so neat and so careful. What

is in it?" "I don't know," said he. "Well, then, let us see," said she, " whether it be a prize or not."

On opening it they found forty-five dollars in bills, and two quarters, neatly rolled up and tied

with a thread; also a thimble, a bodkin, and a pair of scissors. "There, did I not tell you it was a woman's pocket-book ?" " Now this must be advertised; the owner can call and describe every thing in it, and she must and shall get it." So an advertisement was put in the paper. The

next morning a lady called in considerable distress, having lost her pocket book. When asked to describe it, she gave a description as different that she was promptly told that this pocket-book was not hers. The next one could not describe hers, but see would know if she saw it, and didn't want any unless it was her own. She was shown an old one lying loose in the drawer, which, after looking at it all around, she returned with a smile. saying, "That is not mine." Soon another ' called and described this lost pocket-book to a dot; she could not say how much money was in it. When told she had not lost the pocketbook found and advertised she left. In the afternoon she called again with a gentleman and another lady, and made a formal demand for the waif, and was again refused. The gentleman then spoke up, announcing himself as a lawyer and counsel for the lady, and demanded the pocketbook with much fervor, and promising the fall exent of legal punishment if denied. The finder rang the bell, and his man Sam

came bowing into the room to see what was

Instead of directing him to hand round the wine which was the fashion in those days, he was ordered to " show that lawver who is not a gen-

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, (Commercial Bank Building.)

The first and only prizes for Cabinet Organs was awarded to A. Laurilliard.

READ THE JUDGES REPORT:

Mr. Laurilliard exhibits a fine toued large Cabinet Organ, with two banks of Keys, Eight Stops,

FIRST PRIZE.

Mr. L. also shows a Cabinet Organ in Rosewood Case, Double Reed, with Knee Stop and Automatic Swell, of great power and purity of tone, which is entitled to Honorable Mention.

Also, an Organ in Native Wood, and one in Black Wal-aut, without Stops.

FIRST PRIZE.

THE First Term of the Academic Year will commence—
Senior Male and Femile Departments, August 27th,
1868; Junior Male Department, July 28rd, 1868.

Male Department.

Rev. J. E. Hopper, B. A., Principal, Tutor Classics and
Ancient and Modern Literature.

Gronge E. Turrs, B. A., Tutor Mathematics and Natural
Science.

Common English, \$3.00; Higher English, \$5.50; Classics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents

sics, \$6.50; French, \$2.00 per term extra; Fuel, 50 cents per term.

The Boarding Es'ablishment is under the superintend ence of Mrs. J. P. A Phillips. Board, Light, Fuel, and Bed, \$120 per Academic year, payable quarterly in advance.

Female Department.

Miss Rosis A. Bentley, Graduate of Wolfville Seminarry, N. S. Preceptress, with competent Assistants.

The course of study embraces English, Mathematics, Classics, Modern Languages, Music and Drawing.

Tuition Fees:

Common English. \$4; Higher English, \$5; Classics, \$6; Modern Languages, \$2 per term extra; Music and Drawing, usual rates.

Suitable Boarding Houses are provided for young ladies in the town, at moderate rates.

Full information furnished on application to July 9.

A G. E. N. C. V

I Lombard-street, London, and Royal Insurance build ings, Liverpool.

Chairman of the London Board.—Samuel Baker, Esq.

Chairman in Liverpool.—Charles Turner, Esq.

The Royal Insurance Company is one of the largest

Offices in the kingdom.

At the Annual Meeting held in August 1859, the following nighly satisfactory results were shown:—

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of new Life Premiums received this year is by far the largest received in any similar period since the commencement of the business, and must far exceed the average of amount received by the most successful offices in the kingdom. The number of policies issued in the year was 832, the sum assured £387,752 6s. 8d., and the premium £12,854 3s. 4d. These figures show a very rapid extension of business during the last ten years. Thus:—

Years. No. of Folicies. Sums Assured. New Premiums. 1848 98 £48,764 17 0 £1,380 9 1 1850 190 95,650 9 11 2,627 4 7 1852 422 181,504 10 6 5,823 5 10 1854 408 161,848 13 4 4,694 16 0 1856 703 227,560 16 8 8,850 3 11 1858 832 387,752 6 8 12,354 3 4

nnum on the sums assured and averaged 80 per cent. upone premiums paid.

Princess-street.
Opposite Judge Ritchie's Building.

88 Prince William Street.

WE have been manufacturing very extensively during the winter, and are now prepared to meet our Wholesale and Retail customers with an assortment not to be surpassed. We now offer THREE HUNDRED and FIFTY CASES of the usual assortment, embracing all qualities and styles made.

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Serge, Kid, Goat, Calf, Pebled Calf and Grain, in Balmoral, Congress, Imitation Balmoral, Imitation Button and all the newest styles made.

Men's, Boys' and Youths Welling on BOOTS; Balmoral, Congress, Oxford Ties and Broguns, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, made of the best English, French and Domestic manufacture. The above Stock will be sold as low as any other estab-

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

THIS COMPANY Insures against loss or damage by Fire—Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property, Stores, Merchandise, Vessels on Stocks or in Harbour, and other Insurable Property, on the most favorable terms.

Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head Office.

r a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be indispitable and free from extra premiums, ever assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after

nels, Red; 1 bale cheap Flannels, White; 1 bale teap Flannels, Blue; 1 bale cheap Flannels, Grey; 1 bale teap Flannels, Fancy; 1 bale Grey, White and Blue A liberal discount made to CSaritable Societies.

W. G. LAWTON,

Dec. 10. Cor, King and Canterbury Street HAIR BRUSHES, Tooth Brushes, Natl Brushes, Flesh
Brushes.
Dec. 24.
Cor. King and Germain ste.

The Winter Snows.

Over the mountain the snow-wreaths are drifting,

Hiding the vessels far out in the bay.

Spring-time eternal dawn over the earth.

A Sermon delivered on Sunday morning, June 5, '64 BY THE BEV. C. H. SPURGEON.

we have done.

nected with faith. " He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved." It strikes me there is no supposition here, that anybody would be bapbaptism will be of no use to him, for he will be baptism of the text seems to me-my brethren, if you do differ from me I am sorry for it, but I to me that baptism is connected with, nay, diupon the order of the words, but for other reasons, been combating. A man who knows that he is saved by believing in Christ does not, when he is baptised, lift his baptism into a saving ordinance. In fact, he is the very best protester against that mistake, because he holds that he has no right to he baptised until he is saved. He bears a testimony against baptismal regeneration in his being laptised as professedly an already regenerate person. Brethren, the baptism here meant is a baptism connected with faith, and to this baptism !

the man who believes in Christ.

Next, we think baptism is also to the believer

per place. It is, or should be, one of her first acts of obedience. Reason looks at baptism, and says, "Perhaps there is nothing in it; it cannot do me any good." "Grue," says Faith, "and therefore will I observe it. If it did me some good, my selfishness would make me do it, but inasmuch as to my sense, there is no good in it, since I am bidden by my Lord thus to fulfil all righteousness, it is my first public declaration that a thing which looks to be unreasonable and seems to be unprofitable being commanded by God, is law, is law to me. If my Master had told me to pick up six stones and lay them in a row, I would do it, without demanding of him, ' What good will it do ?' Cui bono ? is no fit question for soldiers of Jesus. master and servant. So when God tells me to do with Saxon heroism, as it stands personified in

is holy; his truth is holy; holiness belongs not to the carnal and the material, but to the spiritual. O that a trumpet tongue would cry out against the superstition of the age. I cannot as George Fox did, give up baptism and the Lord's Supper, but I would infinitely sooner do it, counting it the smaller mistake of the two, than perpetrate and assist in perpetrating the uplifting of baptism and the Lord's Supper out of their proper place. O my beloved friends, the comrades of my struggles and witnessings, cling to the salvation of faith, and abhor the salvation of priests. If I am not mistaken, the day will come when we shall have to fight for a simple spiritual religion far more than we do now. We have been cultivating friendship with those who are unscriptural in creed, or else dishonest; who either believe baptismal regeneration, or profess that they do, and swear before God that they do when they do not. The time is come when there shall be no more truce or parley between God's servants and time-servers. The time is come when those who follow God must follow God, and those who try to trim and dress themselves and find out a way which is pleasing to the flesh and gentle to the carnal desires, must go their way. A great win-nowing time is coming to God's saints, and we shall be clearer one of these days than we now are from union with those who are upholding Popery, under the pretence of teaching Protestantsm. We shall be clear, I say, of those who teach salvation by baptism, instead of salvation by the blood of our blessed Master, Jesus Christ, O may the Lord gird up your loios. Believe me, it is no given than the "Cotter's Saturday Night," which trifle. It may be that on this ground Armagedion shall be fought. Here shall come the great

battle between Christ and his saints on the one hard, and the world, and forms, and ceremonies, on the other; If we are overcome here, there my be years of blood and persecution, and tossing to and fro between darkness and light; but if we are brave and bold, and flinch not here, but stand to God's truth, the future of England may be bright and glorious. WO for a truly reformed Church in England, and a godly race to maintain it! The world's future depends on it under God, for in proportion as truth is marred at home, truth is maimed abroad. Out of any system which teaches salvation by baptism must spring infidelity, an infidelity which the base church already seems willing to nourish and loster beneath her wing. God save this favored land from the broad of her own established religion. Brethren stand fast in the liberty wherew th Christ has made you free, and be not afraid of any sudden fear nor calamity when it cometh, for he who trusted to the Lord, mercy shall compass him about, and he who is faithful to God and Christ shall hear it said at the

[Nors.-Having been informed that the whole

Read Portion John-1 chap. Saxon and Norman Periods of English Lite-

The common method of teaching history too often leads us to look upon the Anglo-Saxon period as something with which we have no con-nection. It is—"First William the Norman, then William his son," according to the old memorial lines. The school boy is often told to skip the preliminary chapter about the Saxons. English history by many is considered nothing until, like some families, "it comes in with the Conqueror." And yet it is all English history. William wrought a great revolution and created a dynasty; he did not destroy or create a nation. The great English people go back beyond his time. The Saxon period is separated from the Norman by The very simplicity and apparent uselessness of no impassible chasm. It is all one pathway over the ordinance should make the believer say, which our English fathers passed, meeting with Therefore I do it because it becomes the better many afflictions, often downcast, and crushed to test to me of my obedience to my Master." the earth, but always rising again and pressing When you tell your servant to do something, and on. All theirs is ours, whether before the conhe cannot comprehend it, if he turns round and quest or after. We are interested in the Bretsays, " Please, sir, what for ?" you are quite clear | walders, in the Heptarchy, in Alfred, Edward, that he hardly understands the relation between and Athelstan. We feel a common sympathy

a thing, if I say, "What for ?" I cannot have taken the place Faith ought to occupy, which is the persons of Edwin, and Morear, and Herèward.

I that of simple obedience to whatever the Lord hath said. Baptism is commanded and Faith obeys because it is commanded, and thus takes her proper place.

Once more, baptism is a refreshment to Faith. While we are made up of body and soul as we whall need some means by which the body shall sometimes be atirred up to co-work with the