affords an excellent medium for advertising.

patterns can be seen.

The Subscribers have always on hand—Doors, Sasuss, &c., and which, from their facilities, they can make to order with the utmost despatch and upon the most reas ma-

Our personal attention is given to every variety of Car-pentering, House Building and General Jobbing, and mo-perate charges made.

A. CHRISTIE & CO.,
April 4.

Dooley's Building, Waterloo St.

M. FRANCIS & SONS. New Brunswick Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 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 BOUTS; Balmoral,
Congress, Oxford Ties and Brogans, suitable for Spring
and Summer wear, made of the best English, French and
Domestic manufacture.

Omestic manufacture.

The above Stock will be sold as low as any other estab

The above Stock will be sold as low as any other establishment in this City.

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

The Goods recommended in this establishment can be relied on—strict orders being given to the salesmen not to misrepresent goods. Terms CASH.

April 18.

M. FRANCIS & SONS.

FIRST PRIZE CABINET ORGANS PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION, Oct. 13, 1867. The first and only prizes for Cabiner Oligans was awarded to A. Laustillard.
READ THE JUDGES REPORT:

Mr. LAURILLIARD exh bits a fine toned 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 Walout, without Stops. FIRST PRIZE. These Instruments are equal in every respect to the best American makers, and will be sold at 10 per cent. less than

can be importedd.

Every instrument fully warranted. An inspection respectfully solicited.
PIANU WAREKOOM—Sheffield House, No. 5, Market Square.

Oct. 17.)
A. LAURILLIARD. PHOTOGRAPHS!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Right on the Corner King and Germain Streets. M. MARSTERS thanks the public for their very liberal patronage in the past, and begs to say that having just thoroughly Renovated, Enlarged and Improved his Establishment, and increased his lacilities for producing First Class Work, he is determined to merit a largely in-

creased patronage.

He has now the finest rooms and best skylights in the City, and is enabled, by long experience and practic, to proomse his patrons a style of work that is not surpassed anywhere, with perfect confidence.

Notwithstanding the present low prices, he will use only the Best Materials, having made ample arrangements to

All kinds of work furnished at short notice.

All kinds of work furnished at short notice.

Miniature, Magascopic and Stereoscopic in Photograph,
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N. B.—Having in possession the Negatives of his predecessor, Mr. J. N. Durland, copies can be furnished.

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J. D. MARSTERS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

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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

LIFE DEPARTMENT. er cent. of the Profits are allocated to those the Participating Scale. INDISPUTABILITY.

After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be held to be indisputable and free from extra premiums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after hat time.

For Rates and other information apply at the Office of the Company, on the corner of Princess and Canterbury HENRY JACK.

VALPEY & BROTHER MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS and SHOES, of every description,

FIRST GOLD MEDAL MASON& HAMLIN,

DMUND E. KENNAY, Pianoforte Maker,

A large stock in the analysis of the ubove stock has been personally selected by the Subscriber, and being a Pianoforte maker himself, he can warrant every instrument with confidence.

Pianofortes and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired, (Established 21 years.)

No. 120 Germain St , St. John, N. B LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY! Fund paid up and invested £3,212,343 5s. 1d. stg

emiums received in Fire Risks, 1864, 2743,674 stg.
sses paid in Fire Risks, 1864, 520,459 "
sses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 235,248 "
sses paid in Life Risks, in 1864, 143,197 "
addition to the above large paid up capital, the Sharecraft of the Company are personally responsible for all
these issued.

LED WARD ALLISON,
AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
(Commercial Bank Building.)

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MODERATE PREMIUMS.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses. LOSS AND DANAGE BY

EXPLOSION OF GAS MADE GOOD. LIFE BONUSES

RESOLUTION OF DIRECTORS, 1867, crease further the Proportion of Profits ROFITS DIVIDED EVERY FIVE YEARS,

CAPITAL. TWO MILLIONS Sterling,

(TEN MILLIONS DOLLARS), And Large Reserve Fund.

ANNUAL INCOME, nearly \$800,000 Sterling. Deposited at Ottawa in Dominion Securities, \$150,000 AGENT FOR YNW BRUNSWICK.

JAMES J. KAYE, Savings Bank Building St. John, N. B., April 2, 1869.



TRIAL OF JOHN A. MUNROE FOR MUR-

DER OF SARAH MARGARET VAIL.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE

His Honor said : Gentlemen of the Jury, John

A. Munroe, the prisoner at the bar, stands before

thought," did the said Margaret Vail kill and

murder. Although no question arises in regard

to this point in the case, it may be proper for me

to explain to you the meaning of the term " ma-

lice." In law there are two kinds of malice,

" express" and " implied." Express malice is

where a person vindictively kills another; implied

malice is where a man kills another without any

reasonable motive. And before entering upon the

evidence in this trial I have two observations to

make, -one in regard to myself, the other in re-

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

New Series, Whole No. 364.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1869.

at Black River were also identified by Mrs. Olive, you charged with the murder of Sarah Margaret Vail. The indictment is in the usual form; it charges that the prisoner, with " malice afore-

ference to the Attorney General. It has been stated in the speech of the prisoner's counsel that I was not justified in adjourning the Court and summoning a new jury. The law requires that under ordinary circumstances the Sheriff shall summon twenty one jurymen, and of the twenty one summoned at the present Court I believe only fourteen attended. The law also authorises the Judge to require the attendance of more jurymen if he shall deem it necessary; and the law further allows the prisoner to challenge twelve jurymen peremptorily. Under these circumstances, I deemed it necessary to have a further number of jurors summoned, and for the purpose of doing so Loonsidered it necessary to adjourn the Court for six days. And I may remark that I cannot see in what manner the defence of the prisoner has been prejudiced by this delay, or why it should be considered as injurious to his interests that forty eight additional jurors of the intelligence and respectability of the County should be summoned, so that the number from whom he could select to try this issue of life and death should be as large as possible.

In regard to the other point on which I have an observation to make, the Attorney General has appealed to me to say whether he as prosecuting officer has acted unfairly towards the prisoner. Gentlemen, this is a most important case. The remains of a woman and child were found in a lonely place, under circumstances which seemed to show that a murder had been committed; the affair was shrouded in mystery, and in the interests of justice it was necessary that all possible evidence which might throw light upon it should be

brought forward. And I must say that in the discharge of his office as prosecuting officer in this trial, the Attorney General has acted fairly, and I cannot see that he has gone beyond what his duty required in obtaining evidence and producing witnesses on behalf of the Crown. Coming to the cause itself. The difference between direct and circumstantial evidence was then instances cited. He would not say that circumfrequently is. Where there is nothing but circumstantial evidence, as in this case, the Jury should be unusually careful; but were it necessary that there should be direct and positive and absolute testimony that a crime had been committed, in order to a conviction, nine-tenths of the criminals would escape. In every case of murder the corpus delicti, or death of every person must be proved. A case of this nature came before him at Carleton County lately. There four men were arraigned on a charge of murdering a man, but it was not proved that that man was dead, so the parties were discharged. The burthen of proving the commission of the deed with which he is charged rests upon the Crown, as it does in every similar case. The jury must find if Sarah Margaret Vail is dead, how she came to her death, and if foully, by whom. His Honor then took up the evidence commenting upon it at length, beginning with Mrs. Lordly, that on a certain day a woman calling herself Mrs. Clark came to her house. She had a child with her, and a trunk which she showed to Mr. John J. Munroe, who cut a piece off the slat of the trunk and examined it, and then the Judge referred to the discrepancies between Mrs. Lordly's evidence and that of Mr. Munroe. It was for the Jury to find which was correct. It does not follow that every witness who swears to what is not true does so wilfully. All are liable to mistakes, and Mrs. Lordly and Mr. Munroe both appear to have been considerably excited at the time. If the jury find that the testimony of Mrs. Lordly in this respect was wilfully wrong, then they would be justified in doubting the correctness of the whole of her testimony. It is evident, however, that there was a black trunk be longing to Mrs. Clark at Lordly's, and that it had a smaller one inside of it. This Worden testified to. Following up the history of the trunk, he found that it was taken from Lordly's to Lake's, and from there, on a Monday morning, it was taken to the American boat, and checked by somebody for Boston. It was never claimed by any one, and after lying in the warehouse in Boston was brought back to St. John on the 29th October, in charge of Mr. Hall, mate of the steamer New York, delivered to Captain Chisholm, and by him to Coroner Earle, Captain Chisholm testified to the various articles which the trunk contained. Mrs. Lordly swore to the blue dress found in the trunk and other articles of clothing as those which she saw in the possession of Mrs. Clark, when at her house. She also swore that a child's dress found in the trunk was similar in color to one that the child wore at her house, but it had no ruffles on it. Then it will be remembered that Mrs. Crear described two dresses owned by the child, made from the same material, one with ruffles and one without, and a dress with ruffles on it was found in the trunk, so that this will reconcile Mrs. Lordly's testimony. Two pink tires were alse sworn to, as being in the possession of the child at Mrs. Lordly's. A pink tire faded was found with the remains, and another was found in the trunk. Mrs. Lordly testified that there were white spots an the blue dress which Mrs. Clark had at her house. The jury saw the dress found in the trunks. They will be able to decide whether it is the same described by Mrs. Lordly. Then coming to Mrs. Lake's testimony, she farther testified to its being in the woman's possession at her house. If it was not it, it was one

just like it. Mrs. Crear also swore positively to

the dress as one that she bought for her sister and which Miss Dykeman made. Miss Dykeman

tern. Some of the fragments of embroidery found piece of lead found with the other articles was as having been drawn by her for her sister. Mrs. piece she had beat out, and pinned upon her Crear, being shown the embroidery found with sister's child. The piece of bandage shown her the remains, also swore that it was work done by and in which the lead was, was not the same her sister Sarah Margaret at her house, and that cloth that she had made the bandage of. The she procured the material for her. She also stated McLaren girl testified that the child of Miss Vail that pattern was drawn by another sister, Mrs. were a bandage with something hard it it : Mary Olive. Mrs. Crear, on her cross-examination, said Black swore that Mrs. Clark's child had something that the embroidered skirt shown by Mr. Thom- hard in a bandage around it when at Lake's, and son, was not made in this country, and was en- Powers testifies that he found a bandage with lead tirely different from that of her sister. There were in it on the grounds at Black River. All these other articles found in the trunk. The photographs are facts that will enable the jury to find whether and other things found were sworn to by Mrs. Crear the remains found were those of Miss Vail, the and others, as having been in the possession of mother of this child. This concludes two points Sarah Margaret Vail. It will be for the jury to in the chain of evidence. Then if the jury find find whether the testimony in reference to these that the remains were those of Miss Vail, how did are sufficient to justify the jury in deciding that she come to her death ! His Honor must state to the woman who passed herself as Mrs. Clark was the jury that there is nothing in the skeleton not Sarah Margaret Vail. It was his opinion that produced to show that it was that of a woman, the evidence was conclusive on this point, apart but all the clothing found there being female altogether from the prisoner's own statement. A clothing, and there being no man's clothing, the great deal has been said in reference to this statement and the conduct of Mr. Marshall. If any peace officer or magistrate had elicited this statement by queries, etc., his Honor said he would certainly exclude it; but we have the statements | swear to the hair. He did not attach much value of Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Jones that he was cautioned not to make any statement. There is a direct contradiction in the testimony of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Munroe, senior, and Mr. Potts, in reference to the conversation between them. The same remarks that he made use of in reference to the difference between Mrs. Lordly and Mr. Munroe would apply in regard to this case. It was for the jury to reconcile the statements, if they could, and if they could not, to give credence after weighing the matter, to the one who is entitled to it. If Mr. Marshall acted in the manner described, he did very wrong. He has had much experience, and should know better; an officer has no right whatever to hold any confidential communication with his prisoner. Munroe's own statement was then taken up, and showed to further corroborate the proofs furnished by the clothing found in the trunks that the woman called Mrs. Clark was Sarah Margaret Vail. He stated that the woman's name was not of the dentists, in reference to the tooth of the Clark, but the "Vail girl," as stated to one witness, from Carleton, with whom he had so much trouble. It does not appear that there is any other girl named Vail in Carleton, and the presumption is that the girl in question was Sarah Margaret Vail. The jury must find whether this

be so, or not. If they find that Mrs. Clark was not Sarah Margaret Vail, the prisoner must be acquitted. If they do find that they were the same parties, then it will be for them to find whether the remains found at Black River are those of this Miss Vail. If not, then the prisoner must be acquitted, because the corpus delicti has not been proven, and Miss Vail may yet be alive. Miss Campbell testified to having colored a white stantial evidence was better than positive; but it met Miss Vail wearing a hat answering to this frequently is. Where there is nothing but circum-description. Mrs. Lordly swears to "Mrs. Clark" having on a black straw hat, so do Mrs. Lake, and Mary Black. Mrs. Crear swears to having got the hat trimmed with Miss Campbell for her sister after her father's death, and identified the remains of hat and trimming found at Black River as belonging to the hat which she had fitted by Miss Campbell. There is nothing remarkable in a Collins's, the house to which Munroe stated the woman wearing a black straw hat, they are com-mon articles of apparel, and although all the mile from Bunker's to the place where the rewitnesses agree that Miss Vail wore such a hat, it mains were found. All this is shown on a plan,

does not go far towards identification, although it which the jury may have for examination and is a fact of some weight among the mass of other | guidance. Young Bunker's testimony, and that evidence accumulated in the case. Then there is of Collins were read, together with that of those the dark grey whitney cloth sacque, which Mrs. Crear testified her sister wore, having bought the material, and which Mrs. Dykeman made for her, and the acknowledgment of Mrs. Dykeman that number of other witnesses living on the Quaco she did make such a sacque. Mrs. Lordly stated | road, as well as the Black River road, are to the that Mrs. Clark wore a dark sacque at her house, same effect, that no strange woman and child had and a fragment of the sacque found being shown | been in the neighborhood in October or Novemher, said it was the sleeve of the sacque Mrs. Clark had at her place. Mrs. Olive also spoke of lieve the evidence of these parties to be true, we her sister wearing a sacque, and recognized the find that the prisoner drove to this road with the similarity of the tragments found at Black River. | woman, that he and she returned on a subsequent His Honor here stated that there was evidence of | day, when Muoroe coming to Bunker's without truthfulness in the testimony of the witnesses, for the woman, stated that the parties she was going to some articles they would not bear oath, while to see were at home, and they would drive her in in reference to others they were positive. If they for the boat on Monday morning. We find that were determined to swear falsely they could swear the woman did not go to Collins's, or any other to the whole as well as part. Mary Black swore that Mrs. Clark wore a grey whitney cloth sacque on the morning she left Lake's hotel, and portions | which had been sworn to by Jones, Marshall, and of such sacque having been found with the remains at Black river; this is a circumstance which may enable the jury to decide if the body found was that of Sarah Margaret Vail. Mrs. Lake's taken. His Honor differed from this ground. It testimony was read at length, and the various was for the jury to believe whatever portions they articles of clothing which she saw detailed. "She pleased. Stories are frequently composed of both had no night dress that I saw." It does not ap- truth and falsehood, and the one must be sifted pear that any night dress was found in the trunk. She describes that the child wore a brown coburg she had white cotton stockings, but afterwards bought grey woollen stockings with white tops, ance to those bought by the girl when at her house. While at Mrs. Lake's she also hought a woollen sontag, and remains found being produced, Mary Black said it was the same. She had a baby's sontag, which Mrs. Clark sewed strings to while at Mrs. Lake's. A little sontag with strings was found with the remains, and the jury may examine this and find for themselves if the strings

shewn to Mrs. Crear, and she recognized it as the circumstances are such as to lead to the inference that the remains are those of a woman. In regard to the hair, the sisters of Miss Vail were positive in their evidence, but no other witnesses would to this testimony. There is nothing uncommon about the hair, and it is difficult to swear to hair after it has been exposed to the atmosphere for a year or so. It is possible that the sisters, becoming satisfied that their sister was dead, were more positive in swearing to the bair than they under other circumstances would have been. However, these are questions for the jury's consideration. The testimony of Mrs. Crear appeared to agree very correctly with the teeth in the skull found. She stated that a tooth had been pulled out by Dr. Harding, and on reference to the skull it was found that there was an aperture, as well as a partially decayed tooth which she had seen her sister often pick with a pin. Turning to the evidence of Dr. Christie, it is found that he discovered a bullet hole in the skull, and marks of lead upon splinters of skull which he found. Dr. Bayard, if he did not confirm the testimony of Dr. Christie, did not contradict it. The testimony child, if not identical, agreed that it was less than a year old. The hole in the skull was made by a pistol bullet, fired by whom the jury must find. A number of witnesses agree that the remains were partially covered with brush. This brush was produced in Court, with the stumps cut off the trees by Mr. Douglas. The jury could see whether they fitted. This is evidence which will enable the jury to consider whether the woman came to her death naturally or by violence. It is a circumstance from which they will have to draw their own conclusions. It has been proved that the woman was shot, and that the remains were covered by moss and brush. Supposing, then, that the woman was shot, by was last seen in the co prisoner. Worden's testimony was read in proof of this. He had driven the prisoner and the woman to a point on the Black River road, which he afterwards pointed out to Dr. Earle, and this was almost opposite the place where the remains

Glislan Disilor.

were found. Dr. Earle afterwards ordered an accurate survey of the distances, and it was found that it was 132 chains and 26 links, or nearly a mile and three quarters from Bunker's door to living with the latter. No person such as Mrs. Clark or Miss Vail had been at their house in October or November, '68. The testimonies of a ber, or at any time in 1868. Supposing we behouse in the neighborhood. Taken in connection with these facts we have Munroe's own statement, Dr. Earle. [These statements were all read.] It has been said by Mr. Thomson that if any portion of this statement be taken, the whole must be the habits we helped to fashion.

from the other. Did Miss Vail go to Collins's ! Did she go to any other house in the neighbordress on the morning it left her house; and the remains of a child's brown dress were found at the grounds. When the girl came to Mrs. Lake's These are important questions for consideration. Munroe, when he returned to Bunker's on the last day, was sweating, although the distance which These Mrs. Lake stated she had on the morning he had to travel was only three-quarters of a mile, she left her place. Turning to Mr. March's evidence, it is stated that he found on the grounds a Munroe is inconsistent and improbable, although piece of a grey woollen stocking, with white top, it does not appear that there was anything in his and this being shown to Mrs. Lake, she stated it appearance or actions that would indicate guilt. was of the same material and similar in appear. The statement of the witness, Hicks, was so extraordinary that His Honor said he would read it in full. This testimony was given in a most peculiar way, and it depends as much upon the looks and actions of a witness when on the stand whether credence is to be given to his statements as upon the language he makes use of. When a witness tells a truthful story, he does it in an open, straightforward way. This witness, the jury will were sewed on, or are likely to have been attached observe, was positive about nothing. The testito it when it was bought. This His Honor mony of Howard was read, and His Honor said stated was about all the evidence in relation to clothing, although Mrs. Lake's testimony was very positive in identifying portions of the child's thing in this. It is for the jury to find whether dress. In the evidence of Mary Black there is some contradiction. She stated before the Coroner it was not on a Monday that he saw the Vail girl that the trunk taken to Lake's was vellow. She at the steamboat wharf, but on the Thursday

stated that she afterwards thought of it, and remembered that it was black. This girl also swore that a man called to see Mrs. Clark on Friday morning; she was positive of this because it was the day on which she had most work to do. The clerk of the Barker House makes affidavit that had time to bid her good-bye. Price's evidence would not swear to any particular dress; she would not swear to the sacque. There was nothing unnatural in this witness refusing any positive statement. Another article taken out of the trunk brought from Boston was a child's white hat. The only evidence in reference to this is that of Jane McLaren, the little girl who lived

hat. The only evidence in reference to this is that of Jane McLaren, the little girl who lived with Miss Vail after the child was born. She identified this hat when shown her. An embroidered petticoat, and drawers were also produced from the trunk. In reference to these we have the from the trunk. In reference to these we have the from the trunk. In reference to these we have the from the trunk. In reference to these we have the from the trunk. In reference to these we have the from the trunk. On the trunk of lead in it was referred to. Mrs. CE BROS.

The trunk brought that the trunk at varia, and the trunk at variation at variation at variation

evidence of Mrs. Olive, who identified the skirt as one owned by her sister, the pattern for which she had pressed from a skirt of her own. She produced the skirt from which she drew the pat
of lead in it was referred to. Mrs. QE BROS.

that her sister's child had umbild—2,000 Card
that she had beat out a leade, ass'd; Collodions, it up in a piece of unbleak OBINSON BROS.,
produced the skirt from which she drew the pat
it around the child 1 King St., Barlow's Corner.

MASTERS & FERGUSON,
Dec. 9

Dec. 9

BUTTER, BUTTER,—Just received—17 firkins choi
it up in a piece of unbleak OBINSON BROS.,
it around the child 1 King St., Barlow's Corner.

Dec. 9

Dec. 9

MASTERS & FERGUSON,
Dec. 9

MASTERS & FERGUSON,
Dec. 9

Old Series, Vol. XXII., No. 52. adopted as his own language, also the definitions of a reasonable doubt, as given by an eminent English Judge. It is such a doubt as would influence a man in the transaction of his daily business. The jury must not be influenced by any imaginary doubt, but make up their own minds and draw their own inferences from the facts stated before the Court. If the statements leave

A Friendly Talk with Parents.

no reasonable degree of doubt on the mind of the

Jury that the prisoner is guilty, they must so

find; but they must not convict him on probabili-

ties or suppositions. I, said His Honor, have

done my duty in this matter. I give it into your

hands to do your duty according to your oaths.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER. "His mother made him a little coat." good mother who made the little mantle was Hannah, honored among women. The lad who wore it was Samuel, who grew from a beautiful childhood into the holy prophet and the honest udge. Hannah consecrated him to God from infancy, and placed him in the temple. Every year she " made him a little coat," and took it up

to Shiloh when she went to offer her annual

sacrifice.

I will answer for it that the garment which this sensible mother wove for her darling boy was a sober and becoming one. She did not make the child a doll to be overloaded with finery. Samuel was too sacred a being for such profanation, and so are all our children. I know of thousands of parents who have received from God a child, and then they turn the young immortal into a dress-maker's doll! As if God had not made the little creature beautiful enough, they nust overload it with upholsterings of silks and laces, and then torture its graceful freedom with the tongs and screws of arbitrary fashion. I tell you that this over-dressing of the body strikes through into the heart. It poisons the mind with affections and most unchildlike greed of admiration and vain glory. How can a stop be ever put to the crop of fops and fashiouists, if children are to be trained into foppery and coxcombry from their cradles? How can our children be taught self-denial, frugality, and spiritual-mindedness, while their graceful forms are smothered under the artificial trapping of pride and extravagance? I am quite sure that when the sensible Hebrew mother "made a little coat" for her lovely boy, she remembered that he was "lent unto the Lord' and not to the " lust of the eve and the pride of

But there is another meaning which I wish to give to this " little coat." In the Bible, dress is an emblem of character. Christianity is spoken of as a raiment; we are exhorted to " put on Christ," to be "clothed with humility," and to keep our garments unspotted from the world. Nor is it a mere pun-a playing with sacred dress and signifies the disposition of the mind and its tendency to good or evil. The habit of

doing right is the essence of godliness. Now, we parents not only clothe our little ones; we also provide, in no small degree, the habits of their souls. We help to clothe them in garments of light and loveliness, or else in garments of sin and sorrow and shame. We make for them coats which no moth can cousumecoats which they shall be wearing after we have mouldered into dust! Our children put on the example we set, and wear it. Not only what we say, but what we do, will be repeated in their opinions and their conduct. Our character streams into our children. It enters through their eyes and through their ears every moment. How quick they are to copy us! No photographic plate is more sensitive to the images which lodge there. Our irritations irritate them. Our dissimulations make them tricky and deceitful. If a boy is handled barshly, and jerked into obedience, he will likely turn out a sulky, obstinate creature; he will be just what our impatient rudeness makes him. If malicious tattle sour our conversation at the table, our children's "teeth will be set on edge." If we talk only "money, money, money," they will be greedy for sharp bargains. If we talk "horses," and "base ball," and race courses, etc., they will be on fire with a rage for sporting. If we give our boys a dollar for the toy shop or the place of amusement, and only a dime for the contribution box, we shall teach them that selfindulgence is of ten times more importance than charity. If we live for the world, they will die of the world, and be lost for ever! The mind garments which we weave they will wear. Long after we are dead, our children will be clothed in

Mr. A-has always thought it genteel and hospitable to offer wine at his table. His sons have learned to love it. They take something stronger, and quite too much of it! How does the father like the coat which he made for his

Brother B -- has insisted that the theatre is " not so bad a place as the ministers would make out." So he went occasionally, and took his sons and daughters. They grew fond of it, and of the seductive nudities which disgrace the American stage. His boys have been "set on fire of hell;" they have been led by the theatre to the saloon, and to the fashionable brothel! How does Brother B- like the coat his boys are wearing?

Mrs. C claims that the ball room is a good place to learn graceful manners. So she sent her daughters. They have learned everything the modern ball room teaches-everything, (not excepting the indecent "round dances.") Her daughters waltz and dress superbly. But, as she looks at them from her dying bed, how will she approve the moral apparel in which she clothed them? I rather think that "the ornament of setation Nov. 4 neek and quiet spirit" will look betterthe costly paraphernalia of the balls received

My fellow Head of North Wharf.

Head of North Wharf.

Head of North Wharf.

Hab. BOSTON.—Wood's Hair Tonic; Constantine's reian Scap Haza's Agnolia Balm; Shaker Anotis Browns thaker Valeian; Neuropathic Drops; hrof various inds.

J. CHALONER. Cor. Ling and Germain Streets.

JLBS, TULIF BULBS .- An addition J. CHALONER, Cor. King and Germain Street Cor. King and Germain Streets.

—Per Steamer—Fire Irons, Extra Keys ory Sledge Handles, Door Springs, Sand at Choppers, Dust Pans, Razor Strops, pe's Wrenches, Socket Firmer Chisels, es, Oil Slips, Shovels, Malleable Castings, Ickory Team Hames, Pad Screws, Rain C. G. BERRYMAN, Barlow's Corner, 5 King Street.

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REV. I. E. BILL. Editor and Proprietor.

Address all Communications and Busines Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. P.

The Christian Bisitor

Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence

A MINISTER WANTED.

Thriftyville wants a minister. They are looking far and near to find one; but they want the "right man." Thriftyville is not none of your old, effete, worn out places. It is a place grown up quickly on Rapid River, in the beautiful valley of Eureka. It is a very important place, standing directly over the centre of the earth. It has a growing population, and boasts of "circle of very intelligent people." Moreover, it seems to be " the centre of a great moral influence," and now it wants a minister second to none. They want to get the society out of debt, to repair the house to gather in the young, to draw full houses, and to make the concern every way prosperous and respectable, and easy to support.

Now for the qualifications desired. They are so few and simple, that "the right man" probably stands at your elbow.

ITEM-He must be a man mature in intellect, and ripe in experience; and yet so young that all the young people will rush after him. ITEM-He must have power to awaken and

arouse the Church; and yet must let them be quiet and look on, while he does all that is done ITEM-He must be strong and original in the pulpit, and bring none but beaten oil there; and

yet be at leisure to receive any call, any interruption, be prepared for every occasion, and like the town pump, never sucking for water or giving ITEM -- He must have health so that his body

never wearies, his nerves never quiver, a real specimen of muscular Christianity, - and yet a hard, severe thinker, a close reasoner, and a most diligent student, getting his books from any ITEM-He must be poor in this world's goods,

to show that money is not his object, and so that he can sympathize with the poor, and so that he can't help feeling human and dependant; and yet his family must be the most hospitable and entertain more company than any other in town: his children must be second to none in education and training; he must be respectably dressed; he must give away more, and more cheerfully, than any man in the place, not even excepting Squire Rich himself: and his family must all be models, in all respects for the community.

ITEM-He must be able to live in a glass house. always acting in public, coming in contact with all sorts of men and prejudices, so original that all will respect and fear him; and yet never odd, eccentric, morose, repulsive, or aweing in manner. He should have the lofty attributes of an angel. with the sympathies, the gentleness and softness ITEM-The minister must be sound in doctrine.

able to lay his hand on the naked foundations of truth, to fortily and defend the hill of Zion ; and yet must never preach the old fashioned doctrines. They are not spicy. They are not taking. They will never "draw" a full house. ITEM-It is rather desirable that he should be

a pious man, and one who loves his Master; and yet, as this article, piety, has not acquired great value in Thriftyville, it would be well for him not to make that article too obtrusive. ITEM-His wife must be the model of all mo-

dels. She must be young and handsome, but not indiscreet or vain. She must be worthy of the admiration of all the people, and yet think she is the humblest of them all. She must watch and disciptine, and prune and lead, and make her husband the embodiment of all excellence, but she must never be aware of her power, lest she become overbearing. She must be the model of a lady, have a fair face and white hands, though compelled to do all the work of the family. She must be ready to meet everybody with a smile, take her hands from the flour at any moment. wear a checked apron, and still be dressed like a lady. Her face must never be otherwise than cheerful; her head must do its aching in secret. and she must give none occasion to call her extravagant, or to call her mean. She must be able to alter the same dress four times, and fitting it to a small child each time. She will be expected to be the very life of the Dorcas Society, the very brekbone of the Maternel Association. the warm leader of the Female Prayer Meeting. the head and mover of the Reading Circle, and the Visitor General of the poor. She will be expected to be at the prayer meetings, and, let how many soever brethren be present, be looked to set the tune for each hymn. As she receives no salary, of course ber qualifications are not so important, though the above are essential.

Such, in few words, is the man they want for Thriftyville. If they can light on him they will pay him five hundred dollars annually, and not let it run behind unreasonably. This is not, to be sure, half what their clerks receive; but they think that the minister, if he only be the "right" man, can "manage" to live on it. Who is ready ! N. B .- All applications must put an extra postage stamp on the letter, or it will receive no

HOSPITALIAY IN THE HOUSE OF GOD. Every church that would prosper must show proper attention to strangers. It should be seen that they are promply and courteously provided with seats, and made to feel that they have a cordial welcome there. Kind looks should greet them as they come, and follow them as they go. Should they come again, let them meet with the same reception. And should they become constant worshippers there, let them be sought out and visited, not merely by the pastor, but by members of the church and society. Whether rich or poor they should not be overlooked or neglected that have claims. Yashionable Feathers for Autumn and they are they should not be overlooked or neglected. The have claims. Yashionable Feathers for Autumn and they come Feathers so much worm this season.

mation Coque Feathers, so much worn this season.

MAGEE BROS. Nov. 4

M INK FURS.—We have just dressed a fresh lot of Mink
Skins, and are now again prepared to receive orders
for Ladies Furs, to be manufactured from this beautiful
description of Skin.

C. & E. EVERETT.

Hatters & Furriers I MMENSE SALE OF DRESS GOUDS.—For one week only, commencing Monday, 8th November. JAMES HORSFALL will ofter the whole of his stock of Dress Goods at a Great Reduction. The goods are nearly all new, imported this season, and consist of French Merinoes, French Repps, Drougetts, Epingles, Tartans, Silk and Wool Tweeds, Plain Winceys, Figured and Fancy Winceys

OX YOKES.—A few first rate quality Yokes, with bows, etc., complete. Yokes, with bows, etc., complete.

C. G. BERRYMAN,

Dec. 2

Barlow's Corner, 5 King St.

TARRETTS PATENT MEAT CHOPPER.—A recent invention. The best yet. No housekeeper can do without it. It changes work to play, and makes the grave feel gay. Call and see it at C. G. BERRYMAN'S,

Dec. 2

Barlow's Corner, 5 King Street. HALONER'S WORM LOZENGES .-- An eff

article, neatly put up, a new style of Box has been adopted. This Worm Medicine is recommended by one to another, which is as good a test as could be desire Directions with each box. Retail 20c. Dec. 2 Cor. King and Germain Streets.

WILSON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Warranted purely vegetable. A safe and reliable family physic. Just received by THOMAS M. REED, Nov. 18 Head of North Wharf.

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—Just received—A further supply of Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges, a cure for costiveness, piles, headache, dizziness, billousness, etc. For sale by ris. SHAD. For sale by C. M. BOSTWICK. Head North Wharf.