

WESLEYAN. ТНЕ

WESLEYAN' ALMANAC.

JULY, 1878.

First Quarter, 7 day, 4h, 6m, Morning-Full Moon, 14 day, 6h, 40m, Morning, Last Quarter, 22 day, 8h, 1m, Morning. New Moon, 29 day, 5h, 26m, Afternoon.

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THE TIDES.—The column of the Mool's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Corn-wallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and

walls, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport and Truro. High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-olis, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfound-land 20 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Char-ottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, hours 54 minutes LATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subthe time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub-stract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Substract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

ORATION AT HOPEWELL, N. B. BY REV. ROBERT WILSON.

The subject of the oration was " This Canada of Ours." and it was a highly finished and suggestive paper. We regret that want of space prevents us from giving it in full. The orator commenced as follows :----

"Patriotism or love of country, is one of the grandest and most ennobling sentiments that can find a place within the human breast. In all lands and ages, and in every stage of society it has been a principle deemed of the high- alike independent of the crown and the est possible importance to man as man, however situated, wherever found, and whatever the circumstances in which he was placed. The men who exerted the greatest influence while living, and whose memories are most lovingly remembered in the lands they called their own, were distinguished for their devoted and self-sacrificing efforts to promote the public weal. Around no names gathers so much of real glory as around those of Wallace, Bruce, Tell, Washington and others, who so bravely contended for their altars, hearths and homes. Their names have a charm. their words a power, and their deeds a glory, and long as worth can be appreciated or excellence admired, so long will they be had in glad and grateful remembrance by the good and noble of every land. "As a people we have much to be proud of, much to be thankful for, and much to lead us to be interested in this Canada of Ours. If the Italian loves to sing of his land of classic story; if the German proudly speaks of his glorious Fatherland; if the Frenchman believes to land to be the equal of his own beautiful France; if the lands of the Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock, are dearer to the hearts of the people hunting grounds are the noblest in the thereof than those whose skies are softer and whose breath is balmier; and if the American grows eloquent in his river, bay and lake, are the richest fishpraises of his own great country, we eries anywhere to be found. Our harhave no cause to be ashamed of our Ca- bors are spacious and well sheltered; nadian home. To neither a Bunker our rivers numerous, expansive and far-Hill nor a Balaclava, a Waterloo nor a reaching; and our railroads are bring-Sedan may we be able to point; of ing into familiar intercourse the inhab. neither a Nelson nor a Napoleon, a itants of the most distant localities. Washington nor a Clyde may we boast; Our flag floats in every sea, and our upon no gory battle fields can we take commerce is increasing and widely exour stand and fire the public patriotism tending. Our cities are thriving cenby glowing eulogiums of the heroic tres of wealth and influence; our people ones who fought and fell there; and to are intelligent, comfortable and happy, no on particular day or time can we and enjoy in the fullest degree freedom refer as possessed of great and over- of speech, liberty of the press, and a shadowing importance. But while we perfect equality in religious matters. In may be destitute of what other people any great emergency we could furnish attach so much importance to and from a volunteer force of four hundred thouwhich they derive so much inspiration ; sand men, while some sixty thousand while we have little of the glory won on more could be drawn from our commerthe ensanguined plain or in the deadly cial marine to man a fleet. And if in breach; and while we know compara- the spirit of a lofty patriotism we will tively nothing of the triumphs achiev. labor for the moral, social, and mateed by 'the cries, the groans, the dying rial advancement of our common counstrife,' we are not without reasons for try, this Canada of ours will soon behonest exultation. There are other come important and powerful-a credit

sults than the rifle and the sword, and the whistle of the locomotive a more agreeable sound than the stirring strains of military music. The church and the school-house, the reading froom and lec-

ture-hall are truer signs of progress than the iron-clad ship or needle-gun. The conversion of the dreary woodland into a fruitful field, and the building up of towns and cities in the once trackless wilds, are achivements of vastly greatly value than any won in war. And he that can read Canadian history with eyes unmoistened and with heart unthrilled, and can note the progress that has been made and the position attained without a feeling of pardon. able pride, deserves to go down to death unwept, unhonored and unsung.""

He then went on to speak of the history of Canada so rich in daring achiev. ments, of the vast extent of its territory, the fertile character of its soil, and the excellence of its climate, its vast undeveloped resources, its manufactures, its lumber trade, its agriculture and the character of the Canadian people in whose veins, he said, flows the blood of the Briton, Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman. He then dwelt on the character of the language to which we are heirs, and concluded as follows: "In our political institutions we may place the greatest confidence, and with our form of government we have every cason to be satisfied. The British constitution-and that is ours-contains all the great principles of good government, the independent supreme authority of law, and the inclienable The extreme Tory will not find the ab-

rights of a social, rational freedom. solute divine right of the individual monarch, but he will find the sacred irreversible sovereignty of right. The ultra Whig will find no metaphysical rights of man, but he will find the sacred unalienable rights of free action, subject only to those laws in the enactment of which he has a voice. With its hereditary monarchy; its judges people; its juries and its senatorail as

A choice selection was played by the band, after which the

REV. HOWARD SPRAGUE, A. M. was called upon, who spoke of the gratification he felt at being able to participate in the opening of this fine structure on this auspicious day, and to the pride with which Canadians should celebrate this our natal holiday. He urged upon the audience to cultivate a patriotic Canadian feeling, inseparably connected with affection for the mother country. He alluded to his visit to England, and of the many objects of interest he saw there. He gave illustrations of the splendid story of the British empire; of his visit to that magnificent Abbey where sleep neath the

marble, those who were inseparably connected with the story of England's glory. He described the monument of Pitt, who first claimed the Americans had the rights of British subjects, and raised England from the almost helpless position in which he found her, to be again the arbiter of the fate of Europe. Though a follower of Gladstone, rather than of Beaconsfield. he could not help but feel proud that England had now a leader who went to Berlin not to yield, but to claim for Britain the proud position of still being at the head of European affairs, and representing not only little England, but the mighty British empire, the representative of 250,000,000 souls. He expressed his pride at being a Briton, but was still prouder of being a Canadian, for if a man desired social, religious or political liberty, if he wants success in life, nowhere has he a better chance of success than in Canada. But

he never felt more pride in being a Canadian than when the war cloud lowered in the East. Canada offered her contingent proving that she was not, as had been charged against her, a source of weakness, but a bulwark, a strong integral portion of that mighty empire, whose domains extended in an almost

unbroken chain all over the inhabited world, whose white sails and red cross flags dot every sea, and on whose flag

CHILDREN'S CORNER. THE PET PIGEON.

When I was about nine years old my father and mother were living in a Southern city; and, as 1 had been very ill for a long time, I was taken from school and permitted to do as I liked. In one of my walks I met an old colored woman, who took quite a fancy to me, and once, when I was sick at home, she came to see me. bringing as a present a young pigeon. Its feathers had not grown enough to show its color, but it proved to be brown and white.

The first time he saw me asleep he seemed very much alarmed (so my mother told me), but he settled down on my shoulder and kept very quiet till I awoke. This he always did after that morning, sometimes waiting more than two hours. After amusing myself with him till it was time to get up, I used to give him a large basin of water, into which he would jump with great de light, and he would be making his toilet while 1 was making mine. When I went out for a walk I generally took him, either in my arms or perched on my hand; and thus I and my pet became known all over the neighborhood. and, when my little playmates invited me to visit them, an invitation was al ways sent for "Lillie and her pigeon.

He followed me everywhere. If was reading, he rested on my chair; if playing on the piano, he would listen attentively; indeed, he acquired such a taste for music, that the only time he ever seemed willing to leave me was to perch upon the foot of a gentleman who was singing very finely. I taught him a number of tricks, such as bringing me anything that he could carry, lying down very still till I told him to get up, and running over the piano keys to make music for himself."

During the two years that Pidgy and enjoyed so much together, he never fed from any hand but mine; and once, when I stayed from home over night, he would not eat at all, but pecked at my mother and sister so that they were quite provoked with him. On my return he flew to meet me with an an-

case, and command the possessor of the whip to give it up, and then the rogue should take to his heels with the whin and laugh at me.

So I told the boys that when men chose a judge to decide claims to property, they also choose a sheriff to at. tend the court and execute the judgment. "We must also have a sheriff." I looked around to the circle of boys who were all attending to the proceed. ings with eagerness. I saw a stout good-natured, plucky-looking lad, a size or two larger than the two combatants. I asked him if he would be sheriff.

"Yes sir, I'll be sheriff."

"Very good," said I. "Whatever I decide you must make 'em obey. If I say he must give up the whip, you must make him do it. Take it away from him if he won't. And if I say that he is to keep the whip, you must protect him, and not let the other boy take it away from him. You are not to do anything cruel, or ugly, or brutal. I choose you because you are a goodnatured looking boy, and I do not think that you would abuse your power. But you must make 'em obey."

By this time quite a crowd of boys had arrived on the scene, and clustered about. The sheriff's hands doubled themselves up into fists, and I could see his elbows moving as he edged himself forward, as if his dignity and authority required a little more room.

"Yes, sir; I'll do it;" said he. Then I asked for the story of the whip, and all the boys began to talk at once. Finally we settled it that it would be fair to let the boy who claimed the whip tell his story the first.

"It's my whip. I made it, and I lost it : and he stole it. Give it up to me." This last he said to the other boy, with a gesture that would no doubt have been a blow or a grab had not the sheriff been on hand.

Then, in answer to my inquiry, the other boy said :

"It is my whip, I found it, and it belongs to me."

JULY 20

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semblies: it is the most perfect form of government the world has ever seen. It teaches the great doctrine that law emanates from a higher source than the human will, and that at the same time. is entrusted toe very man the right to do all that is possible for his good, provided he infringes not upon the rights of others. Take either of these separately, and the influence would be ruinous, for the first would lead to vassalage and slavery, and the other to licentiousness and anarchy. But rights and privileges, duties and obligations, in opposition to despotism and anarchy, are alike and fully recognized in this unequalled Constitution. Beneath its benign and elevating influence we have reached our present proud position, and if we are true to ourselves and to each other, our career may be one of ever brightening

prospects and ever increasing greatness. "In conclusion, then, our country is vast, our soil prolific, and our climate the most healthful. The waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific lave our coast. Within our boundaries are the means of untold wealth ; our mineral resources are well nigh inexhaustible, and our forest productions are invaluable. Our world. Along our whole line of sea coast, around every island, in every victories than those of war; the axe to her own people, and a blessing to

the sun never sets. The proud autocrat of Russia well knew that England was no effete power, that the British lion would not any more tamely submit to indignation, than it did so years ago, than when-

> "Into the valley of death Rode the Six Hundred ; Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered Stormed at by shot and shell, Boldly they rode and well, Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell, Rode the Six Hundred." 'When can their glory fade ?"

Never : while England held such hearts as those, and we can say with our hearts of the Queen, when we pray that she may be ever, victorious, happy and glorious, long to reign over us, God save the Queen.

RAISINS. According to Sir William Gull, Queen

Victoria's physician, and, of course, eminent in his profession, it is better, in case of fatigue from overwork, to eat raisins than to resort to alcohol. In his testimony before the Lord's Commission in London, a few months ago, he affirmed "that instead of flying to alcohol, as many people do when exhausted, they might very well drink water, or that they might very well take food, and they would be very much better without the alcohol." He added. as to the form of food he himself resorts to : " In case of fatigue from overwork. I would say that if I am thus fatigued my food is very simple; I eat the raisins instead of drinking the wine. For thirty years I have had large experience twenty had gathered about. They lookin this practice. I have recommended it to my personal friends. It is a limited experience ; but I believe it is a very good and true experience." We commend this testimony in favor of raisins as better than wine to the thoughtful consideration of all those who are in the habit, with or without professional prescription, of resorting to " a little wine for the stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." And raisins, we believe, have never been known to intoxicate.

From the New York Tribune : " Mr Christian K. Ross has been appointed Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia, at a yearly salary of twenty five hundred dollars. 'I have spent all the money I had, and all the money I could get hold of, in my search,' said Mr. Ross, when asked how much his efforts to find his lost son had cost him. Mr. Ross says that, including the twenty thousand dollars given by the Citizens' Committee, nearly eighty thousand dollars have been expended in efforts to restore the lost child to his parents, and he does not propose to give up the search so

gry "coo," his feathers all ruffled up, as if trying to reprove me for my neg-I had him out on the porch one lect. day and, as I ran into the house for a few minutes, the door was blown to so that he could not follow me. A boy caught him up, and was seen running away with his prize. Every effort was made to find him, but I never saw my dear little pigeon again.

A COURT BETTER THAN A FIGHT.

One morning, on my walk down town, I was passing through that pleasant, quiet, old-fashioned quarter of the city of New York which used to be called the village of Greenwich, I saw before me on the sidewalk half a dozen boys surrounding two others, who stood up bravely toward each other, nearly in the fashion of two chickens expecting to fight, but not quite ready to begin. The smaller boy held one hand behind him, and in that hand was a whip. As I approached, the larger boy looked at me hesitatingly, and finally said :

"Say, mister, won't you make him give me my whip ?"

"'Taint his ; its mine." break of hostilities.

"Here," said I to myself, "is the old question which has interfered in quarrels for eighteen centuries. Is it possible to substitute a peaceful arbitrament for a free fight.

I looked around upon the crowd of journed. boys, for by this time some fifteen or ed at me curiously, as if wondering whether I would interfere, and what sort of a fist I should make of it in quelling the combat.

"Well." said I, addressing myself to the two boys in the center of the ring, " if you want to settle your question as boys generally do, you will have to fight it out yourselves; but if you want to settle it as men settle such cases, I will help you. But if you want me to settle it, you must in the first place pot-tempests in religion, and wars of agree to do just as I say. You must abide by my decision."

Each was evidently reluctant to agree. to this, fearing that the decision would be against him; but finally both promised.

I did not think that it would do to rest on the promise alone. It would be

Next we called for witnesses, and a boy in the crowd said, pointing to the other boy-

" It is his whip, sir. He made it, and his father gave him the lash. Rumney and some other boys were playing with it last night, and they threw it over the fence into this boy's area," pointing to the possessor of the whip.

"Yes, there's where I found it," said the latter, "in my father's area, and it belongs to me."

There were no witnesses to the contrary of this: so the facts were made plain.

I explained to the boys that a thing belonged to the person who made it, if he made it of his own materials, because it was produced by his time, skill and ingenuity. If he lost it, it did not cease to be his. If another found it he had a right to take possession of it, and keep it from everybody but the true owner, but as soon as the true owner appeared the finder must give it up.

"So my decision is," I concluded, turning to the possessor, "that you must give him the whip."

The boy clutched the whip a little Hereupon there was nearly an out- tighter and hesitated; first he looked at me, then he looked at the sheriff,

then at the whip; then, with the one eye on the sheriff, and, with the most comical expression on his face, he gave up the whip.

The boys laughed, and the court ad-

AN EVENTFUL NIGHT.

BY REV. G. W. FARMER.

A very few years in the travelling connection will suffice to stock the mind with a large, if not carefully selected, assortment of memories. These are rich experiences, blessed associations, and hallowed friendships; spiritual strugglings, mental wrestlings, and bodily achings ; storms in the weather, tea. ecclesiastical roses. The most vivid recollections are not always the most pleasant, or if they are, the pleasure grows out of the fact that they are recollections, and nothing more. Here follows a reminiscence to point the above observations :

yon are no long and wide. A from the space and The weste a window. four panes perature come in. of dog-da chamber t retire after rest in t duty done mankind. A distingu bed-fellow. him by t naturally place, He and had n contaminat language, p in innocent and mouth degrees. ing of the f three syllal mingling the tal sounds, i light was wi shut. Like]