SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST JOHN, N. B., APRIL 8, 1899.

SERMON.

9

Wisdom, Knowledge : Where Shall These Be Found?

The School as the Representative of Knowledge; the Church as the **Repository of That Higher** Wisdom Which Comes From God.

Preached In Sackville Methodist Church. March 19th, By the Rev. B. C. Borden. D. D., Principal of Mount Allison - Ladies' College.

"Give me now wisdom and knowledge."-2 Chron., i., 10.

Solution is here asking the bes gifts that heaven has to bestow, and God in answer says: "Because thou hast asked this, wisdom and knowi-edge is granted unto thee, and I with give the rickes and wealth and honor." The greatter included the lesser. In asking for wisdom and knowledge rather than riches and honor Solomon won the applause of all who love an unselfish deed. His first thought, in this great crisis of his life, is that he may be divinely guided in the govern ment of his people. He is seeking the good of others rather than his own profit. In this motive is the wisdom that God approves. He wants knowledge that he may rule with wisdom. There is a broad distinction between the two terms. Cowper says:

Knowldge and wisdom, far from being one Have catures no connection; knowledg

Cwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men, Wisdom in minds attentive to their own. Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass The mere material with which wisdom The more material with which wisdom builds. Till supcodded and squared and fitted to its

Does but encumber whom it seems to en-

Knowledge is proud that he has dearned so much, Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

Tennyson says: "Knowledge come but wisdom lingers, and he bears the laden breast full of tail experience." Knowledge is gathered alt every We absorb it at all the five turn senses and drink it through the very pones of our skin, but wisdom comes more slowly. She tarries behind knowledge and is only fearned by the "sad experience" and "the laden breast." You may have a man educated until learning will exude from his very finger tips, and yet you may have a learned nobody. King James I. of England was known as the wis est fool in Europe. A man may acquire knowledge until like Bacon he may fill the topmost oriel of the tem-ple of fame, and yet like Bacon end a splendid career in disgrace and infamy.

mhers tell us

bribes, and you will, in the very nature of things, have inefficient and dishonest public officers, and you will have elections resolving themcent. The socialism that today declares that the land of this carth is the gift of God to all men, and asks what better right the child of the Astors has to standing room in this world than the child of the pauper, elves into the gatehring of campaign funds. Believe me, brothren, this is not the

Star - Angelia -

may when it has won the willing ear may when it has won the willing ear of the discentented masses and gov-erns the nation, lay violent hands up-on all private property. The Kalser of Germany will soon be in deach grips with the ever increasing socialistic section of his Reichstag. As sure as the world moves, more and more of the governing power, will with the dream of a disordered imagination, for the facts are almost as numerous as the voters of Canada, and the area from which they are gathered as wide as the dominion. Nor do I wish you to suppose for one moment that I am blaming one party note than another or have intended to be personal in anything I have said. This virus has years rest down apon the broad shoulflers of the democracy. If it is ignor-ant and vicious, what, men are askeaten its way too deeply into our na-tional life to be confined to any, one mg, can stand between the nations party. It was just the other day I and such chaos as was witnessed in the French Revolution? Was Tennyni he heard one of the party workers wax indignant because his opponent was son, with the inspiration of the seer, buying votes at the rate of \$10 per head. "How is it possible," he exthinking of socialism when dipping claimed, with a fine sweep of virtuous wrath, "to conduct a clean election when our fellows could only afford to offer \$4?" Alas, uhat the only choice "Slowly comes a hungry people, As a iton creeping nigher Glares at one that nods And winks behind a slowly dying nre." tetween the two parties should lie not in the purity of their motives, but in "What is the power which alone can selves into the gathering of campaign tame and train and educate these hun-

funds. What is the remedy? Bribery laws, as we have seen, are a dead letter so long as the public conscience is indif-ferent. I know of no other way than by the slow process of education. Once egain we shall have to invoke, the gry peoples, intil they shall learn to govern without hurting themselves The only answer I can and is in Solomon's prayer, for wisdom and knowledge, as we find them embodied in the church and the school. Let the knowledges of the schools and the di-vinely given wislom of the gaspel. choclmaster oatch the glant young This loss of political morality is the laws that must govern him as a part greatest danger that threatens Canof the great social organism; but ida, and it is equally the menage of above all let the church put off her all nations where popular government starch and theological hair-splitting. obtains. What shall become of the nations if this slumbering Eucaladus and with streaming eyes and fiaming heart get down woogside of the unshall shake off the guiding hand of the wieldy monster and guide him to the wise and either sell his strength to trusts and monopolies, or on the other Are there not problems within our hand, surrender his giant powers to the demagogue and the anarchist. I own fair dominion which should claim the thought of all earnrepeat it, the only safety of this or any other country lies in educating est souls? Is our young glant democracy the high minded, in-corruptible patrlot who has inand Christianizing its masses. We should telligent convictions and will live up

BEGIN WITH OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

If our temperance text books have If our temperance text books have done much to instruct the present generation in the great physiological laws which underlie the use of infoxi-cants, why may we not have given in cur public schools some good, sound economic and moral instruction, which shall teach the children the broad principles of government and brand in its proper terms the meanness and immorality of the act by which a man barters his franchise? Another menace to political morality

candidate the support of his congre-gation on condition that he should Another menace to political morality s found in a blind and unread onine adherence to party. All honor to the man who holds the public good above his political sympathies. Much is due in all countries where popular govern-ment obtains to the independent, voter. ed. This is the man who on critical occa-sions in the history of the United in principle is the deal by which a States has emerged from his retire-States has emerged from its country from ment to deliver his country from shame and dishonor. This was the "turncoat" who saved the United States from the disgrace of repudlat-ing its honest debts. This was the parish is bought with a post office, a city with a dock, a province with a railroad, or a manufacturer with a faing its nonest decis. This was the "mugwump" who a few years ago re-buked a republican administration that had grown morfbund, and who four years later scotched, the democratic free sliver heresy. There is hope for a people so long as a suffi-clent number of voters will, as occa-sion demands, shake themselves free cratic countries I AM NOT A PESSIMIST from the tyranny of party and vote according to their honest convictions. With 200 such "mugwumps" in every county of this dominion the balance of power could be held for purity and ence with which she guards her splen good government. With such a band of incorruptibles every administration guilty of dishonesty could in its turn sullty of disponesty could in its turn be dismissed, until our legislators should learn that it pays to be clean. Under such conditions it would not take many decades to teach our rep-resentatives the true significance of the recent pleblicite vote. I would not like to pronounce hastily upon the obligation of the government to bring in a prohibitory law in the face of the hostile majority in Quebec, but I do say that if the government had decid-ed to set the temperance people such an impossible task as that of posling a majority of all the voters on the shall she be fitted to bear her share of the "white man's burden"-And work another's profit a majority of all the voters on the Would that more of the wealthy lists, including the indifferent, the in-firm, the absent, and the dead, in common honesty the fact should have been stated before the campaign was en-tered upon. If I mistake not, the preonor to such men as Lord Strathcons sent administration or any that may and Wm. McDonald, who are making follow has not heard the last of the temperance question. There is, however, a more argent question before the people of this ountry today. We are ENJOYING A PROHIBITORY LAW ison institutions has sent down which in many respects is as efficient a piece of temperance legislation as to any national law is likely to be. Eternal vigilance is the price of this liberty. Some of you may not be aware that a petition is already filed in Dorchester calling for another Scott Act election. This notice should be a trumret call to the people of Westmoriand county to nice in defence of their homes. Before passing from this subhomes. Before passing from this sub-ject I want to call your attention to the significant fact that the returns from the plebiscite vote as well as from the previous Scott agt elections show that the French vote of this country was almost a unit in dayor of the liquor interest. Now it is far from ing at the time "Faith," said the laborer, "I never heard of his name," These benefactors of the race who have started these ever, widening streams of knowledge and wisdom will be numbered when kings and herces are forgotten. While I am here to advocate the in-terest of the schools we would me to stir up sectional or racial fee-ing, but it is only right that we should face the real question at issue. Shah we allow the province of Quebec to the ace for the moral progress the dominion; or, to come nearer fome, shall we allow the French of this county to saddle upon us for years to come a carrival of free rum? I have not time to dwell upon the subject, but this temperance issue is not so foreign to an educational ser-non as may at first sight appear. Do rot all these questions resolve them-selves into a supreme and imperative call for the educating and Christian-izing of the masses? Once again we shall have to repeat Solomon's prayer for wisdom and knowledge. The results we so earnestly pray for may come only with the "process of the suns" and "the long results of time." I do not look for the speedy suppres-sion of this evil any more than I exa lat tal WE ARE CONDUCTING CHRISTIAN rect the early cessation of this uni-versal, all-time pattle between right SCHOOLS. Give us men and women trained in and wrong. But I do feel that in the work of Christian education we are such schools to lead the thought of the age, and we shall have no fears training the elect' souls upon whom for the future of the masses. If we

are to be rolled the burdens of the future. Let us then give all proper sup-port to our universities and colleges where our politicians and statesmen are made, where the men who are to mould the thought of the future are setting their principles formed, these mountain tops that catch the first shit of every new sun and feed the reams that fertilize all the valleys. valleys. We can scarcely overestimate the im-portance to the world of the men and women who have enjoyed the breading and refining influence of a libenal education. These are the men who on the bench are administering justice, at the bar are expounding the principles of equity, in business circles are the leaders of intelligent enterprises, in parliament are the makers of beneficent laws, and who in the pulpifs of our land are proclaiming the gospel of fairness and good-will. Here are produced the women who are refining and sweetening and purifying and elevaling social taste. Who can estimate the influence upon these pro-vinces of the nearly 3,000 women who have gone out in the last forty-five years from our ladies' college to carry their higher ideals, their refined artistic taste, their well-trained musi-cal, powers, their broader mental grasp and earnest Christian lives into the homes of our land. The character of the next generation will depend upon the character of the homes made by this generation. This is why I urge you to

GIVE YOUR DAUGHTERS as good educational advantages as you can afford to give your sons. This is why I object to that kind of girls school which alms to give a "surface at the expense of solider attainments. While we believe in having young adies trained in all the graces and amenities of good society, we also crave for them that kind of an education which will make them intelli-gent citizens, and if need be, efficient bread winners. Above all, we covet for them those higher Christian graces which will dispose them to use their enlarged intellectual powers for the

good of others. I would say in addition, support your colleges, because they are endeavoring to give you an educated ministry. Although the pulpit of the country has many defects, although it may be furnished with an occasional man who is ignorant, and unworthy, it is my most profound conviction that there is no more beneficent force at work in our world today. With all its fattures the pulpit is pointing steadlly to Him whose life was a constant rbuke to political corruption and private injustice. It is the moral and spiritual teaching of the pulpit that furnishes the very soil in which the industrial prosperity of the age is root-What more important work can other and makes them shake hands ! across it in the interest of human ern literature? progress and in the name of Him who always sought the good of others? We need men of the highest talent

and that I am in no doubt as to the final jutcome. One of the most hope ful signs of the signs for the future of the U.S. lies in the sacred reverdid public school system, and in the way in which wealthy men are pour ing their millions every year into her colleges and universities. Edmund Burke predicted what the cycle through which the United States would run would be disintegration chaos and then a military dispotism. I have no such fears for the future of that great country so long as she cherishes as she does today her schools and universities, and keeps her ear open to the higher calls of duty. By such means, and by such means alone,

If your time is worth saving, then try Alabastine for the walls and cellings of your rooms. Wall paper is the refuge of vermin. Kalso-ines decay, and rub, and scale off-Church's labastine (never sold in bulk) hardens with age, and beco You can apply coat over coat—no washing down or sponging off is necessary. It is ready for use with cold water and an ordinary brush and it is easily applied. Hardware and paint dealers sell it. "It saves time." The Permanent Free, to anyone who will mention this paper, a 45-page book, "The Decorator's Aid." It give The Alabastine Co. (Limited) Paris, Ontario take care of the individuals the SHIP NEWS. uasses will take care of themselves. In view of this fact I would like in closing to say to the young people of this congregation, Get wisdom and Arrived. knowledge. Make the best of your-April :--Sch Mary B, 90, Ga'e, from Bos-ton, Cottle and Colwell, bal. Sch Milcred A Pope. Si, Irons, from Ma-hias D J Seely and Son, bal. Sch A (: bson, 96, Longmire, from Boston, selves physically, intellectually, and morally. Otherve the laws of health as you would the laws of God. The laws of health are the laws of God. Sen A (; bson, 96, Longmare, from Boston, J M (reiscoll bal, Sch Wm Jones, 264, McLean, from Port-kind, R C Elkin, bal, S h Hattle C, 181, Buck, from Perth Am-boy, P Tufts, coal.

Make the best of yourselves intellectually. Remember that the manhood and womanfood of Canada are worth more than its wheat fields and Klondikes

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey. Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

There are higher standards of sucess than wealth or social position or popular applause. For intellectual manhood there is no money value. A German philosopher pursuing his theme in rags, was asked why he did not do something to make money. "I have not time," he said, "to make money." Young men, are you reaching out eagerly after the best gifts? Are you training your intellectual powers until you shall be prepared to flash the lightnings and weigh the sun," or are you degrading these God given 'aculties to the swine trough of the prodigal?

Young woman, are you grasping the precious moments and making them contribute to your intellectual wealth until your life shall become refined benediction, or are be accomplished than that which leads the capitalist to one side of the golden rule and the laborer to the volities or the scattmental trach which volities or the seatimental tresh which goes to make up so much of our mod-

and, R C Elkin, bat.
⁴ Hattie C, 181, Buck, from Perth Amboy, *i*, ⁷ Tuffs, coad.
Sch Fr.-d A Higgins, 78, Ingalls, from New York, J W Smith, coal.
Sch Valdara, 99, Hatfield, from Portland, J E Moree oak.
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Sch Maran, Str. Centreville, 32, Graham, from Mei ghan, sch Sw W E Gladstone, 19, Insalls, from Grand Harbor; Beulkah, 80, Seety, from Mei ghan, sch Sw W E Gladstone, 19, Insalls, from Grand Harbor; Beulkah, 80, Seety, from Grand Harbor; Bulkah, 80, Seety, from Heith, Spectweid, 82, Black, from Audoco E Jelyn, 59, McDonough, from do; Glide, 80, Tufts, Go: Hinstier, 38, Crossby, from Salmon Margeneticlie: barge No 4, 420, McLeod, from Parnsboro; sch Sea Flower, 10, Thompsen, fr. of Shing.
April 5.-Str Bonavisis, 87, Patine, from Harback, F Tuffs, molasses.
Sch Ben Bolt, 90, Aufforson, from Eajardo, P R, Troop and Yor, m Masses.
Tug W H Murray, 49, Gallagher, from Estony, Joont Harback, Stroin Holdy and Son, Bal.
Constwise-Schs Klundyke, 78, Koff, from Port Greville; Magale, 51, Hinze, from Noel; Scatt e, 56, Taylor, from Economy Heeste G, 63, Upite, from Advosate Harbor; Jona, 32, Spicer, from Advosate Harbor; Harpove, from Musquark, Eliza Bell 20, Wadla, from Beaver Harbo; Eliza Bell 20, Wadla, from Beaver Harbo; Eliza Bell 20, Wadla, from Beaver Harbo; Shy and Olie, 52, Ghaspy, from Digby Teinys, 9, Johnson, from West Blas; Lida Gretta, 67, Elis, from Quaco. Above all, are you seeking this high er wisdom, this wisdom that "stand eth in the top of the high places,' and hest educational equipment to this wisdom that is "profitable to di-grapple intelligently with these great rect," this wisdom without which no the social and economic problems or the world. We shall no longer fear that the freedom of the future may be the freedom of the French recylution. which carries, as some. says, "the touch of liberty one in one hand and a human head in the other." This old gospel is still "the power of God unto salvation." This is heaven's own remedy. Brethren, if I did not believe in its efficacy with all my heart I should despair of the future of Canada and the world.



The Advance Wa thing Like the

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MANILA, Santa Cruz w hold on Lake fell into the espedition afte fighting, formis teresting and i

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are three classes of motives which may legitimately prompt men to acappetite, self-love and duty. Th unwise man follows appetite, and like the other fool, he passes an and is punished. The knowing man asks if it would be better for him in the end to indulge his appetite or refrain, and so is guilded by an intelligent self-love. The man who is truly wise wise in the Biblical sense of the term asks if it is right. In its highest sense isdom has the fear of the Lord as its beginning, Knowledge makes its plans for one world, wisdom for two. Knowledge might have made Solomon a skilful politician, but wisdom would have made him, had he followed it to his life's and, a far-seeing statesman. Moses turned his back upon honors of kingship, the treasures of Dgypt, and the pleasures of the royal court, because his neard was with his own people and he had respect unto wider vision and the higher good. Knowledge would have made him a successful Egyptian prime minister, but the higher wisdom that came to him from above made him the deliverer of Is-rael and the greatest law-giver of all time. In our own day the urgent need of both king and subject is found in the knowledge and wisdom for which Solomon so carnestly prayed. Where shall these be found? We propose

CONSIDERING THE SCHOOL as the representative of knowledge and the church as the repository of that higher wisdom which has the fear of the Lord as its beginning. . If our world is to be saved from the forces which threaten its destruction, from the economic and social evils which are gnawing at its heart, these are the twin powers which are to effect its regeneration. One of the phenomenal developments

of this century is found in the rise of the modern democracy. Kings no longer govern in civilized nations. William II. of Germany is an anomaly. His ideas of the divine right of kings belong to the time of the Stewarts, and yet he is learning every year to bow more and more to the sovereign people. All the world over the masses are waking up to a consciousness of their power. Carlyle compared the twenty-five millons of Frenchmen at their power. the time of the French Revolution to the glant Eugaladus, upon whom Mount Fina was cast by the angry gads, and whose struggles caused the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions for which Etna was noted. So today we see in the trades unions and labor strikes. in the discontent of the masses and the smouldering war of labor and capital, the convulsive movements of a giant who is but learning his power. The world will soon be face to face with such prot-lems as it has never had to meet be-fore. The power at the back of the United States congress which de-United States congress which de-states out of all incomes over \$4,000 may in the future demand the whole of such incomes. The power which took \$700,009 cut of Jay Gould's seventy millions may back, directly or indirectly, to, the when it gets its strength demand 10 venality of the electorate. Given per cen.t, 50 per cent., or even 100 per an electorate which will

tious candidates or from party funds, and goes to help the poor people in the winter of their need? It is further urged that even !1 the money is obfrinkd from government contractors who are overpaid for the work they do, the people get it back again. It is only taking the peop's's money to buy the people's support. a so and the Apart, from the immorality of using the dollar I am taxed to buy support for a party I do not believe in, there are most serious dangers in the ystem. There is, in the first place, the fatal demoralization of the individual voter, who barters his convictions, his self-respect and his very manhood. Secondly, there is an incur legislators. Men who have concientious scruples about the use of money for m

into the future he exclaims:

and impress upon him the economic

to them? I have learned on good au-

thority that it required something

like \$100,000 in the recent election con-

test to stimulate his patriotism. Bre-

thren, this is 100 painful a natter for

any but the most serious treatment

The results are too far reaching and

disastrous to be regarded lightly,

when the church itself gets smirched

with the universal taint. I am told

on the best authority that in an elec-

tion not long ago the pastor of a church in this province effered the

give a subscription to the church, ar-

guing that when \$10 per head was

given for votes the donation of \$50 to

their building fund would be an ex-

cellent investment. The congrega-

tion was bought with a subscription.

On a larger scale, but equally wrong

orable tariff. But some may say,

that is the difference, since the money

is obtained from wealthy and ambi-

and others?

all-conquering Christ.

THE PURCHASE OF VOTES acsitate to go into a vocation where they must descend to the methods of the practical politician if they would Thirdly, when you get men in win. public life who are willing to spend noney and do spend money to secure their election, it is only natural that they should seek means to recour themselves for their outlay. I do say that many of our representatives oday would take advantage of their possition for private gain, but I do say that the whole system of bribery lends itself to that kind of thing and encourages that kind of a man to enter public life. We catch echoes of the systèm in the complaint of the party heeler who said just the other day; "The party has done nothing for me. I will go over to the other side." The idea is growing that it is no longer the function of government to rule the country in the interest of the pubthe but rather that it exists for the purpose of doing something for indi-vidual members of the party in power. Thus it is that the barroom leafer who shouts the loudest and carries the votes is the man who commands high-est rewards. Thus it is that our public works are manipulated in the in-terest of the party rather than for the benefit of the public. Thus it is that we have in so many instances an in-efficient public service, which is tend-ig toward; the Tammany rule of New York, where every crime that can af-ford to pay finds protection and every public officer, and contractor has hand over to the party bose a certain persentage of the spoil. Thus it is neborious that all government works are carried on in the most expensive and inefficient manner. But for this inefficiency there are many public services which could be performed by sources which could be performed by government much better than they could by companies. If our railroads and telegraph knes were nationalized, and if in our cities the lighting and water supply and tram cars were under an honest and competent pub-lic control, what a tramendous econ-omy could be effected! The difficulty that all public works are so notorious-ly expensive, while this tremendous disadvantage may in its turn be traced take

men of Canada appreciated the imthe by the colleges of our land. All McGill the centre of light and leading for Canada. All honor to such a man as Chas. L. Allison, who by his time-ly benefactions has given these mari-time provinces some of their best trained minds, and in the Mount Althe latest ages a fragrant name. An American tourist was standing not lung since by the side of a great pile Long since by the side of a great pile of buildings, from whose walls for four hundred years the noblest men of England had been sent. "Who created these buildings?" he asked a shupid laborar. "William of Wick-ham." was the ready answer. But, said the traveller, I mean who was ing at the time. "Faith," said the

, while I am here to advocate the in-terest of the schools we would not overlook the fact that knowledge without the grace of God may make but a wise fool. We want the old-fashioned gospel, which is the power of God, the old grapel that has grip it it and lifts man We must beit in it and lifts men. We want both the church and the school. Let them go hand in hand. If you cannot have the public school in the church, and the public school in the church, and I see no way to accomplish that re-sult, with our present denominational divisions, you can at least have the union of the two in our higher edu-cational institutions. Here we base cur, strongest plea for your support of this elugational society, under whose auspices we are gathered today. In all the institutions suported by this society, scattered from Newfoundsociety, scattered from Newfound-land to British Columbia,

"If this solution fail The philared firmament is rollemices And the earth's base built on stubble."

BIRTHS.

CORNISH-At Chatham, N. B., on Monday, Agril 8rd, to Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Cornish, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BCURQUE-LEBIANC-On April the 44%, at Fox Creek, Westmoriand Co., by the Rev. Dosire Legere, Marie Elizabeth, eidest daughter of the late E. D. Bourque, to '. B. LeBianc of St. John, N. B.
 CARCCARVELL.-At 39 Sowell street, St. John, on Wednesday, April 5th, 1599, by Rev. A. L. Dewdney. Charles. R. Carr 'of Hui, fax. N. S., to Mary M. Carvell of Guispainsis. Kings Co., N. B.-(Hafitax, papers please copy.
 MeNICHOL-BURTON -At the residence of the brild's fauther, 36 Elm street, St. John, on Wednesday, April 5th, 1590, by Rev. Harvey H. Morton, M. A., Prederick, Wm. Mc.'shol of St. John, to Jamer, yourgest daughter of Wm. Burton of St. John, N. St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, April 6th, by Very Reverent Francis Partridge, D. D., Dean of Predericton, Dr. Stewart Skimper to Florence Murray, daughter of John Medmina.

Millan WHI: MAN-SNIDER. - At Trinky Ohurch, St. John, April 5th, by Very Rev. Francis Partrage, D. D., Deim of Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton, Louis Whitman, son of T. S. Whitman, Fac., of Apnepoils Reval, N. S., to Forence A., daughter of the lats George F. Shider of this city.

DEATHS.

DBATHS.
ASSINY.-Suddeniy, in this oity, on April avents leaving this children to meurn they.
Wery and loss
Werg and the loss and a the period of the state of the state street stills a 1, relicit of the last of the state of t

Sch Tay, Spragg, for Bridgeport. ch Ira D Sturgis, Kerrigan, Yerk

Cleared.

4h-S S Keemun, Horseburgh, for Glas

S Gulla, Stewart, for Liverpool. h Three Sisters. Price, for City

erd, f.o. Sch Valetta, McLean, for Oussett, Mass Sch H. M. Stanley, Flower, for South Nor

York. Sch Jollette. Fuwier, for Boston. Coastwise-Schs Ida M. Smith. for Quaco; F.res. Flower, Ray, for Margarctville; Ghde. Tutts, for Quaco; Evelyn, McDon-wigh, for do. Goldsa Ruls, Galder, for Wil-sch's Beach, A. P. Pasker, Outhouse, for Tiv-etton; Poephes, Ingessoll, for Grand Man-u: Hustler, Crosby, for Saknon Kiver; Margiret, Effizige, for Beaver Habe; Sea Flower, Thompson, for Musquash; barke No 4, McLeod, fur Parreburg, Aktred, Small, for Tiveton; Arzhe, Tmahan, for Belleveau's Cove; Linna and Edma, Hains, for Freepott; str Contraville, Graham, for Sandy Cove. April 5.-SS Cunaxa, Grady, for Newport, Non

AD II 3.-35 CUMAXA, Grady, for Newport, Mon Sch Sower, Fardia, for New York. Sch Ada G Showland, Milmtyre, for Pro-vidence. Coastwise-Sche Westfield, Cameron, for Alma; Olio, Glaipy, for St Sbephen; Lidda Gretta, Ells, for Quaco; Louisa, Hargrove, for Musquash; Harry Morris, McLean, for quaco; L'Edona, Sabean, for do: W E Glad-stone, Ingelis, for Grand Manan; Ohiethain, Tuftis, for Almia; Thejma, Milner, for Anna-polis; Myra B, Gale, for Campobello; Fannie Muly, Cheney, for Grand Harbor.

CANADIAN PORTS.

Arrived. At Yamouth, April 5, s s Beston, from Boston; s s Munticello, from Hallfax; schr Carrie Easlier, from New York; schr Congo, iam Halifax.

Cleared.

At Yarmouth, April 5, s s Boston, for Bos-ton; s s Latour, for Berrington; s s City of Monticello, for St John, s s Westport, for S; John; sch Whisper, for fishing.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived.

Art Barbados, April 3, bark Donglas, Lan-dry, from Bahla, and sid for Guantanamo-to done for New York.

Safled.

Fr.m Manchester, April 1, str Manchester Enterpris Couch frem St John, N B, via Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. At Boston, April 2, barktn Louvina, War-

rer, from Montevideo. At Vineyard Haven, Aprill 2, sch koss Mueller, McLican from Serth Amboy for

At New York, April 2, str Carac, Sproul, from Callao. At Boston, April 3, barkta Sunry South, McBride, from San Nichets. At Mobile, April 3, sch Sirocco, Reid, from

Havana. At Boston, April 3, back Skoda, Lee, from Port Ehzabeth; sch Fairzy, Sypher, from St John.

from FELladeiphia. Cleared. At New York, April 3, schs Goldhach. Gardner, for Port au Prince, Avalon, Wag-ner, for St John. At Boston, Airil 3, sch Arrie Bliss, för Hillsbore, sch Moama, Ox, for Portlend. At Pascagoula, April 3, sch John S Par-ker, Gesnerj Tof Havana. At Ric Jauelto, Mawch 7, Kings County. Saltes, for Newcestle; Pensia, Malcolm, for Barbados. At Pascagoula, April 3, sch Piohibitiod, Richards, for Funchal. Salled

le, April 2, bark Katie F. Prom. Port Gample, April 2, bark Kalle F. Toops Prownes, for Guayaquil. Pro 1 Havana, March 26, sch Sirocco. Reid, for Mobile-to Boad for St John. Prom. New York, April 2, schs Ruth Rob-inson. Thealt, for Bostni; Ruth Shaw, Whel-pley, for Providence; Louis Cobb, Beel, for inson. 7 pley, 70 Exstan.

Exstant Fram Europs Ayres, March 9, bark Sayre, Roberts, for Poster, 4th, ship Gaidera, Me-Quarle, for New York. From Cetu, Jan 11, bark Mary A Law, Hatfield, for Poston (has been reported Sid

Jan. 4). From Pernambueo, March 15, scn Onyx, Miller, for San Domingo and ew York.

a force of two shooters, under mostly belongin iugton regim low inlet about the city. Then a few wards the entry at the edge of the enemy scar the enemy Then a nu jumped into th for about a h ward and form landing of the ished about 5 The three tro alry, unmounte a dangerous i south of the c enemy's trench Meanwhile in was utter silen life. Gen. Law an inspection a ants an opport went on board and, accompan Press launch. dock, the who iously. When the glasses the stone buildings white clad sol withdrew, receil trenches throw plain north of The flotilla formation for cist any surpris boats supposed At surrise to sault comm south of the c inland, and wi shore, it mon Fourth cavalry the city, pour trenches. Sim trenches. Sim boats bovered irg the woods and driving th gablings cleared The whole br squade of two was carried on tier fashion, fro ing through bu the open. The cleared ly the eiderable resist nearing the cit Bay and Oe hour in the ho warm for occ eed in clearin Gen. Lawton try battalion iron bridge a border of the t of Filipinos w the stream and