## WESLEYAN THE

## JUNE 24, 1876

"WESLEYAN' ALMANAC JUNE, 1876.

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Full Moon, 6 day, 8h, 23m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 14 day, 11h, 6m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 6h, 2m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 28 day, 11h, 6m, Morning.

3	Day of Week.	SUN Rises Sets		MOON.			HTde	Hal'x
K				Rises Souths Sets.		E	H	
1	Thursday	4 22	7 33	2 40	8 10	I 21		24
ż	Friday	4 21	7 34	3 45	8 52	1 40	3	32
ŝ	Saturday	4 21	7 85	4 53		1 58	4	37
i	SUNDAY	4 21	7 35	6 1	10 24	2 19	5	30
5		4 20	7 36	7 6	11 12	2 47	6	17
6	Tuesday	4 20	7 37	8 7	m'rn	3 18	7	2
1	Wednday	4 19	7 38	9 2	0 3	3 59	7	42
3	Thursday		7 38	9 49	0 54	4 46	8	19
3	Friday	4 19	7 39	10 26	1 46	5 43	8	53
5	Saturday	4 19	7 40	10 58	2 35	6 44		29
i	SUNDAY	4 19	7 40	11 22	3 23	7 48	10	5
2	Monday	4 18	7 41	11 42	4 8	. 8 54		41
3	Tuesday	4 18	7 41	m'rn	4 51	10 0		19
4	Wednday	4 18	7 42	0 1	5 34	11 7	Α.	5
5	Thursday	4 18	7 42	0 18	6 16	A.14		54
;	Friday	4 18	7 42	0 36	6 59	1 22		48
7	Saturday	4 18	7 43	0 57	7 46	2 35		49
3	SUNDAY	4 18	7 43	1 21	8 37	3 53		55
51	Monday	4 19	7 44	1 54	9 34	5 14		56
0	Tuesday .	4 19	7 44	2 37	10 36	6 35		52
i	Wednday	4 19	7 44	3 35	11 43	7 51		46
2	Thursday	4 19	7 44	4 49	A. 52	8 55		41
3	Friday	4 19	7 44	6 10	1 56	9 42		35
1	Saturday	4 20	7 44	7 34	2 56	10 18		27
5	SUNDAY	4 20	7 44	8 55	3 50	10 45	10	
1	Monday	4 20	7 44	10 10	4 38	11 6		11
	Tuesday	4 21	7 45	11 21	5 24	11 27	m'ı	
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	Thursday	4 22	7 45	1 39	6 51	m'rn	0	
	Friday	4 22	7 44	2 46	7 35	0 3	1	42

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

High water at Pictou and Jape Tormentine, 2 hrs and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annap-blis, St. John, N.B., and Pertland, Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfeund-land 20 minutes EARLER than at Halifax. At Char-tottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes 14 Halfax. iottetown, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes ATER. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 0 mtnutes LATER.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum sub stract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.-Substract the ime of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning

THE MT. ALLISON INSTITUTIONS

ORATION BY T. B. FLINT, ESQ., ON THE TENDENCIES OF THE AGE, ETC., ETC.

The tendencies of an age can only be discovered by a careful and studious comparison of the various influences exerting their pressure upon it. To the analysis of these influences the highest faculties of man have been exerted, and by their aid the whole field of physical and intellectual inquiry has been surveyed, the records of history sifted and the actions and motives of men measured and compared. System has been adduced from disorder, chance and mystery reconciled to law, and numerous facts of the most diverse character linked together in harmonious relation. There may never alight on this earth the master genius able to grasp all these details and to combine them into a proportionate statement of the true progress and present position of humanity, but we can well comprehend that if such a statement were prepared by a man competent to deal with such a lofty subject, it would represent as in a picture the whole developmont of civilization, and would disclose to our enraptured vision not only the place of its progress but clear and definite views of its various stages of growth. It would exhibit, side by side, each in its due prominence and beauty, the history and errors of the past and the hopes and the undertakings of the present, the former without malice or exaggeration and the latter in all their beautiful yet truthful colors Among the many valuable lessons with which such a full representation would naturally impress the patriotic mind, one would. I think stand out quite prominently, although as yet its full significance is not as fullyappreciated as it will be in days to come. This lesson is that the character and stability of a State must depend upon the ideas of which it is the exponent, and that national development results in

deep, but rising tumultuous, hardly pausidg for a reply. Each interest, however accomplishes something towards leaving its mark upon the age. The business man rasping after wealth, the poet and artist using over lofty land beautiful images ad attempting to animate them, with life ad color; the preacher expounding, the atesman absorbed in diplomacy on all urces of power. Each is working out s own ideas, but all are working for huanity. By the enterprise of one, indusy is promoted and comforts received, by e accomplishments of another life is addened and ornamented, asylums of edom afforded for security from oppresn, and the horizon of knowledge is conantly enlarged.

The progress of the age is the result of these forces of thought, motion and acon, but the channels through which they erate on the conscience of the state are various as the pursuits of humanity. They are also as mysterious in their operation as any of natures' wonder-working

mysteries. The springs of national action to which systems of government, philosophy and even religion are obedient, so secret and silent in the manifestations of their vast power that frequently while all mankind have been astonished if not terrified at results, the causes underlying them have entirely escaped attention. At different eras the church, the army, the nobles or the merchants have exercised a controlling influence on Government and affairs, an influence widely recognized and well understood; but in the age of liberal extension of education, through the aid of the pulpit, the school and a free press acting continuously on the whole force of personal intelligence, we possess in the varied culture and sentiment of every class of mind a social and political distinction of power throughout the state never before witnessed. public opinion, each citizen is a part of the sovereignty, and weilds as well as obeys the sceptre of authority. This may be to many an unconscious, but it is not the less a real and substantial, possession. To indicate their power ought to impress upon them a larger degree of responsibility for its exercise, the knowledge of which cannot fail to be of great value to them and to society. The average man is, unhappily, too busily engaged in the transaction of his private affairs to think continuously or exhaustively on any political or philosophical subject. His ships, farms, mines, railroads, and factories occupy vastly more of his attention than abtruse questions of political economy or expediency. He is not prepared to forsake the exciting fields of commercial adventure to indulge in the balancing of adverse theories or in purely intellectual speculations. He may honestly and impulsively grasp general potions of public affairs, and understand them sufficiently to promote freedom and check extravagance. But the public thought needed requires something more than merely that. The public thought, which should decide even on ordinary financial problems, must first occupy itself with abstractions before it applies its deductions to facts. These deductions must, in the very nature of the case, be first proved to the satisfaction of a very small proportion of the whole body politic-to the satisfaction of those, the nature of whose pursuits and duties has a tendency to strengthen the intellect; of those who have not merely the ability or inclination, but the leisure, to undertake deep and careful research into general principles, and who are not liable to be disturbed by interest, narrowness or passion. All new and great ideas first reach those higher in intellectual qualities than their fellow men, and through their reflecting power the surrounding darkness becomes gradually dispersed, and at length all men see 'clearly, where before they groped blindly in difficulty, doubt and fear. Active men yield, without knowing it, to those of knowledge, theory and abstraction, adopting their opinions, and, in spite of themselves and their own pride of opinion, looking up to such men for instruction and guidance. Measures of all kinds require to be testted by standards widely admitted as authoritive, and men in voting upon great principles ought to be swayed by reasoning which will endure severe logical and historical criticism. The weight of opinions so formed, and the influence of any class of men presenting them and advocating them to the world, must always exert a powerful and extensive impression upon social, intellectual and political life. To the formation of these opinions every educated man, whatever his profession or occupation, very largely contributes. The editor, the historian, the preacher, the physician, the teacher, and the student in every department of mental labour, carries with him in the political world an influence co-extensive with the intelligence he brings to bear on public matters, and

but all these voices blend into the mighty legal profession must necessarily occupy volume of civilization. Deep calling unto deep, but rising tunultuous, hardly paus-in dignity nor usefulness to any one of those just named. From its intimate connection with all the other classes in the state, its knowledge of business and men its historical and constitutional learning, and its close connection with the legisla. tive and judicial departments of the state, it is calculated, if true to its traditions, to occupy its sphere with great benefit to the world. Its preparation is long and laborious for the proper discharge of its duties, and its practice demands close application, moral courage, and fertility of mental resources. Wherever man is civilized the legal element comprises an ambitious, laborious and cultivated class of men, devoted to the mastery of a mysterious science, whose pursuit yields to their reputation, social position and wide influence

The technicalities are tedious, and subtle distinctions are scattered through numberless volumes and illustrated by cases endless in variety, but their aim is to discover principle, the application of which to the conflicts of men, to the authority of magistrate and to the claims of government, will ensure the safety and happiness of civil society. Such speculations can certainly have no tendency to warp the mind or contract its powors. It is true there have been days when metaphysical distinctions and potent quibbles perplexed mankind, but the aim and spirit of their investigations were pure and exalted. These details have been received from long lives of illustrious men from Coke to Storey, attention steadily directed towards their simplification. In their practical application to human concerns they have steadly tended towards simplicity as far as consistent with order and strength, and in the direction of liberality as far as consistent with justice. In the abstract teachings of the jurist, the origin, nature and strength The state has become the creature of of moral obligations are considered and the duties of men in every relation of life, expatiated upon; while in practice the business affairs of men are regulated by equitable rules, conflicting rights are handed over to fair arbiters for adjustment, and the tortuous wrong-doer and criminal are brought before stern tribunals, while protecting their rights vindicate justice and punish their offences. Yet the legal profession finds itself frequently assailed, while those who create or distribute the substantial commodities of life, or administer to the gratification of intellectual tastes find themselves held up in comparison as objects of distinguished praise or regard. For this false position on the part of the bar the ignorance or prejudice of men are not, however, solely to blame. It is true that the books, papers and technicalities of the lawyer are to most men an unknown world, and like all unknown worlds, are supposed to be peopled by strange and monstrous creations. But to those who investigate intelligently, and discriminate carefully between the follies and passions of men as seen in court, and the magnificent system of jurisprudence by which their differences are reconciled, the discussions of lawyers and the decisions from the bench, contain much wisdom and display the results of a world of labour. Still, much of the transactions of courts touch the passions of men without arousing their sympathising comprehension. Even to the learned and intelligent observer, when his own interests are at stake. legal proceedings may be interesting or admirable, as they illustrate the skill of those to whom he has committed his cause. Still, like the most hasty or thoughtless, he is speedily prepared to denounce the whole system of jurisprudence and its professors as a failure, when smarting under the bitter mortification and annoyance of defest. The distrust of ignorance and the bitterness of culture have frequently combined to denounce that which for a thousand years has been a bulwark of society, and still represents the truest spirit of constitutional liberty. The failings of the bar have been numerous enough to justify much criticism. its own interests; it has claimed veneration often for objects unworthy of such getful of the necessities of the hour, and has sometimes relied on tradition and prerendered both objects of contempt. Still, in the sphere of legislation the profession functions. A system of wise and just laws should form the corner-stone of Government, otherwise the nation is in a state of anarchy. These laws should be the result of educated opinion growing with national growth and adapted to ever varying national wants. They must develop slowly, never overstepping actual exigencies nor blocking up the way of reform. visionary dreamers have equally and signally failed to preserve good Government where the basis of public opinion is un-

we have seen the uncouth barbarians and oppressive feudal system gradually shaped into the splendid monument of human freedom. The British Constitution, while preserving the elements of power and upholding the ancient majesty of feudal doctrine, yet loses none of the traditions of liberty, and continually interposes a broad shield between liberty and license.

The age demands continuous reforms and prevents this code from ever being completed. In a healthy state of public mind there must be those with wisdom to overturn ancient abuses and those with courage to restrain arbitrary privileges, and there will be found bold and enthusiastic spirits to denounce mistakes in Government, as well as calm and cautious organizers to indicate how abuses are to be remedied without bringing greater evils in their stead.

Government. the energy of all classes is to uphold their decrees. Every man works called upon for exercise. Each class in the state should be influentially represent. ed in the legislature. No legislaure can be safely entrusted to any particular class. but at every crisis in affairs all parties have required the services of men both within and outside of Parliament, to assist in watching legislation and guarding the outposts of the constitution. Laws or principles will no more adapt themselves. than abuses will reform themselves, and both past follies and proposed reforms, must be subjected to careful study before the remedy is applied, Measures are framed by men with all the infirmities of humanity, and must represent, to a large degree, the imperfections of the human mind. The aim of all laws is, or ought to be, to secure justice. Applying themselves to the complicated chain of human affairs, laws are to provide checks and guards against the Government in all its dealings with the governed; to cherish and toster all liberal and enlightened institutions; to protect, without hampering, the interests of trade and commerce in all their ramifications; to raise and expend judiciously the vast revenues derived from a thousand sources, leaving no room for peculation or extravagance, and no opportunity to be used as the tool of any class, but rather to champion all classes interested in the State. The Legislature is often a theatre for demagogues who, drifting into the popular current, strive to wrest it into the instrument of their petty purof equity and truth.

opportunities to the artful and unscrupu- craft. Innocent and harmless citizens lous, furnish still greater to the honest | whose age, if not whose sex. should have but enthusiastic vissionary. In an old country the foundations of the state are solidly secured in the antiquity and dignity of its establishment. In a new the of deluded or perjured witnesses, and zo only check is the enlightenment, the maturity of judgment and the sound sense of the people. Older nations behold in their monarchy, nobility and the habits of the people, the influence of age. Ancestral pride and hereditary reverence there combine to check the too rapid progress of change. The stream of progress moves too slowly to destroy the constitutional bulwarks, while it may, to a large extent, overcome their impurities. In our country we have old forms filled with youthful vigor, like old bottles filled with new wine. Untrammelled by a slavish respect for old names. or ancient lineage on account of their antiquity-live but for our own sense of what is right-but for our temperament to prefer what is safe to what is newmight have been driven by partizan fury into most hazardous experiments. The fluctuations of public opinion have been numerous and sometimes violent, but there has been in the aggregate an enormous development of liberal ideas. There have always been conservative influence of great value acting upon public extravagance, correcting false notions and cautiously pointing to safe, if not true, paths of reform. The legal element has had its share in this. This element brings before the mind men trained to view every question as having two sides ; men who have been led to study municipal questions It has often used its power selfishly for with a sagacity strengthened by exercise, but as a rule embittered by passion ; men who having acquired habits of public dissentiments, it has turned to the past for- cussion, look upon legislation as a deep and the last silenced by the assailant of science to be studied with unprejudiced judgment, and as one of the sources of cedent, oblivious of changes which have the intellectual and moral progress of the race. Their influence upon legislation is that of learned, judicious, and patriotic has, and always will exercise important guardians of popular rights, ready to defend them from conspiracy and tyranny, their position and eloquence can indicate freedom and sustain authority, can unmask corruption. and relieve society from its abuse, and their learning and genius enable them to illustrate and exemplify the past and to assist men in carrying into practice those doctrines of human rights which underly the destiny of nations. No more commanding post of duty can be commit-The laborate codes of antiquity and of ted as a sacred trust to any class of mena post in which success is granted only to learning, integrity and energy, and the

opinion, and consistency of conduct. Such is the sphere and such is the tendency of those whose ideas and the influence of whose character continue to fix in public statutes the principles which are at the basis of national progress, and whose imperishable monument is found in the blessings of freedom, good government, and prosperity as far as those blessings can be the result of legislation.

That laws should be wisely administered is of equal importance with the purity and caution which should preside over their creation. Labour demands protection against fraud-security that its savings shall be appropriated to its own use. Every instinct of society demands an uncompromising justice as the antidote to crime and disorder, and the foundation of political happiness. Thus the object of law is to secure, and the whole resources In all true reforms under our system of of the State are under the strongest bonds

by day and rests safely at night under their all-protecting guardianship. No privilege is secure unless guaranteed by it, and until its arm fails no violence of power or conspiracy from any source can successfully assault the humblest who cry to it for protection. The great object of the legal profession, and of the present structure of the judicial system of the State, is to educate a body of men whose business it is to represent the legal rights of individuals, and to take care of and protect them. Unprofessional persons cannot do this for themselves, because they neither know their rights, nor how they are to be guarded. It has been well said that the chief business of the lawyer is not to try causes, but so to advise clients, and so manage their business that trials may be unnecessary. Then, how. ever. a controversy occurs, " Audi alteram partem" is the only true maxim. One to be carried into practice by means of an educated and independent bar. Courts and juries as well as popular sympathy are often carried away by strong sympathy with a man or a cause. Upon able and intrepid counsel alone does his only hope for justice rest. Knowing as they do the value of the prejudices of the hour, their integrity and energy can always be relied upon. If one wish for illustrations let us turn to history and we find them in abundance. Among others we remember that dark tragedy in the history of New England, when in 1692 no counsel were poses, rather than guide it into the path found to defend, nor trained judges to preside, in the trials of the unfortunate Its popular, cast while yielding great | persons charged with the crime of witch-

the legal ideal set pressive capable o results. The or attention hearty ch NOTE. tion is n want of FT.

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State may determine. The national problems of the future are to be settled by the wisdom and virtue of the people, and public safety in a free Government will depend, not so much on the character or ability, however eminent, of the men who fill cabinet or other important offices, but in the integrity and intelligence of the men who conduct the enterprises of the time, who pay the national taxes and do the national voting. The duty of leaders of public thought, who will then form a large class, will be as it now is, to look forward to the consequences of public action, to watch eagerly for the insidious approach of dangers to the State to suggest in season methods for their detection, and to be fearless and honest in sounding the trumpet call of warning in the public ear. Their voice will not be unheeded. The honest will do right, the love of freedom, the sympathies of hu-

such achievements as the aggregate of the

mental and moral forces predominant in a

man nature, which at a touch make the world kin, need never be appealed to in vain when the character of the appellant and the cause he represents are a guarran. tee for his sincerity. Men, as a rule, inquire eagerly for the right way, and if among the noisy and discordant answers there be and stamped with trath and sincerity, they will cheerfully follow in the path thus in dicated, and if necessary defend it with their lives.

All the elements of humanity are con. tinually pressing forward for utterance. each with its word of scorn, of hope, of sympathy or doubt, its stirring battle the calmness and purity of motive with

law were adhered to, no cross-examination appeal to an impartial and learned bench were allowed. Ignorance and fanatacism triumphed on the same soil where eighty years later jurisprudence achieved one of her most glorious victories-when, amid the fiercest passions of an incipient revolution, Adams and Quincy defended the soldiers who fired at the Boston mob in 1770. The history of Scotland bet ween 1667 and

demanded the tenderest protection, were

judically murdered-because no forms of

1687, were then briefly sketched, when the legal profession was expelled from Edinburgh for raising its voice against the intolerant persecutions of the people by a bigoted and cruel faction. Then, indeed, did an iron disposition settle down upon a fated land-a land pillaged by lawless marauders-depleted by the exertions of a dissolute nobility, and priest-ridden by a cruel ecclesiastical tyranny.

Like Dècesè, before the French Assembly, the object of their suspicion might well exclaim. "I have sought every where for judges, and found none but accusers." One of the tests of our civilization is that the rights of every man to be tried and to have his cause tried according to law, be every where and at all times conceded. The law should be impersonal, impartial, and ever ready to interpose its authority. The lawyer is part of a system, and in his sphere as much a guardian of the law as the judge. No trial is worthy the name unless he is there, and where courts are overthrown, life. liberty, and property are unsafe. The voice of the bar is the first heard in denunciation of arbitrary power human freedom.

Facts and illustrations are sufficient and abundant, and that partiality of the public to which the most erudite or dignified are happy to bow is sufficiently marked to render it an easy task to indicate the right of the legal profession to an honourable place among the useful occupations of life and to show that its growth and development are essential to and promote good government. Enough has been brought forward to inspire its members here with a profound sense of their responsibility to their Alma Mater, their State and society, as ministers at the altar of the sanctuary of justice. The failings of the legal profession are the failings of humanity, but its excellence and glory consist in its representing abstract strivhonor of which is derived only from up- ing to subject lawless passion under the shout, or its timid cry of surprise or fear, which he discusses them. In this view the healthy—but with this as a pre-requisite rightness of character, honesty of authority of equity and reason. Where the basis of public opinion is un-