POOR COPY

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1880

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter,	1st.,	at 8.28. a.m.
New Moon,	9th.,	" 1.52. a.m.
First Quarter,	17th.,	" 6.00. a.m.
Full Moon,	24th.,	" 2.15. a.m.
Last Quarter.	31st.,	" 6.29. p.m.

		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon.		High Water at Miramichi*	
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Rises.	h.	m.
1	Sat.	4 54	7 0	1 14	a m	11	25
2	Sun	4 52	7 2	1 43		12	16
3	Mo	4 50	7 4	2 6		1	04
4	Tus.	4 47	7 6	2 23		1	49
5	Wd.	4 46	7 7	2 51		2	33
6	Th.	4 45	7 8	3 14		3	17
7	Fri.	4 44	7 9	3 38		4	01
8	Sat.	4 43	7 10	4 6		4	46
9	Sun	4 41	7 12	Sets p.m		5	33
10	Mo.	4 39	7 13	8 50		6	21
11	Tus	4 38	7 14	9 40		7	00
12	Wd.	4 37	7 15	10 25		7	35
13	Th.	4 36	7 16	11 1		8	25
14	Fri.	4 35	7 17	11 35		9	13
15	Sat.	4 34	7 18	11 55		10	01
16	Sun	4 33	7 19	0 3		10	49
17	Mo.	4 33	7 19	0 28		11	32
18	Tu	4 32	7 20	0 50		12	39
19	Wd.	4 32	7 20	1 14		1	25
20	Th.	4 31	7 21	1 38		2	13
21	Fri.	4 31	7 22	2 2		3	05
22	Sat.	4 30	7 23	2 35		4	01
23	Sun	4 28	7 25	3 13		5	01
24	Mo.	4 27	7 27	Rises.		6	05
25	Tu.	4 25	7 29	9 45		6	54
26	Wd	4 24	7 30	10 34		7	43
27	Th.	4 23	7 31	11 14		8	46
28	Fri.	4 23	7 31	11 43		9	43
29	Sat.	4 22	7 32	P.M.		10	35
30	Sun	4 22	7 33	0 10		11	24
31	Mo.	4 21	7 34	0 34		11	47

* The High Water Table is made up from a point off Bay des Vents Island. The approximate time for high water at Miramichi Bar would be about 15 minutes earlier than the above, and at Chatham, about twenty minutes later.

The time given is that of the *morning* tides only.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

PERSONAL:—J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P. and Hon. Senator Muirhead left Ottawa on Tuesday and are expected to reach home this morning.

Messrs Adams, Hutchison and David son have returned home from Fredericton.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS begun this week will be reported in next week's ADVANCE.

M. C. CLARK, DENTIST, is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the profession. He has a new filling adapted for front teeth, much superior to anything ever offered to the profession before, at half the cost of gold.

SCANDAL:—The *Advocate* states that Newcastle is given to scandal. This is a new charge. It also mixes up the name of its "junior" with the matter, but does not say whether that person has scandalized the town or the town has scandalized him. In any case, it would be better, we think, if such matters were not referred to in the papers.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS:—The Semi-annual examinations in District No. 1 Chatham will take place as follows:

Advance—Miss Williston's Department on Thursday (today) 29 inst.

High School Mr. Roberts', on Friday (tomorrow) 30 inst.

A class will be formed at Miss Alexander's—Primary—on Monday May 3rd. Permits may be procured from the Secretary—Mr. Thos. Crimmen.

SHIP-CHANDLERY:—Mr. J. O'Malley who has been so well known for several years on the Miramichi in connection with the Ship-Chandlery business, has opened a well stocked store in that trade on Water Street in Mr. D. T. Johnstone's building. His firm is styled Gunn & O'Malley, his partner being one of the best known Ship Chandlers of Quebec. We have no doubt that the new firm will enjoy the same success that has always attended Mr. O'Malley's personal efforts in business here.

The Ice, the Steamers and Mills

The ice moved from Derby on Friday last: on Saturday morning it started at Newcastle and on Saturday night there was clear water between Chatham and Newcastle.

The *New Era* was launched on Friday night, but remained in the shore ice opposite Newcastle until Tuesday morning.

The *Andover* made her first trip to Chatham yesterday and, after taking in freight, left for Indiastown.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Call to run the *New Era* and *Andover* alternate Sundays on the Ferry route between Newcastle and Chatham, this season, thus affording a service every day in the week in the same manner as the boats running directly across the river do.

The *Derby* was the first steamer ready for work this season, and her owner John C. Miller, Esq. visited Newcastle with her on Tuesday afternoon.

Some of the steam Saw Mills are to start work today.

We observe that Mr. Morrison was running his small mill on Saturday last.

The Water Mill has been running ever since last Tuesday.

The Kerr Mill had steam up on Monday and appeared to be sawing.

St. George's Day at Chatham.

PROFESSOR EASTTY AT ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

The Feast of St. George this year brought a most agreeable treat to the students of St. Michael's College. In the morning, as usual, they attended Mass at 7 o'clock, which was celebrated by the Rev. T. J. Bannon, Rector of the Cathedral. In the evening they enjoyed a most intellectual Soiree in the recreation hall of the College, listening to the dramatic and comic readings of Professor Eastty, interspersed with instrumental music by Professor Harrington and his pupils of the College, and all concluding with the singing in full chorus of the National Anthem.

Bishop Rogers had been at Belledune attending the Requiem Service for one of the young clergymen of his diocese, a native of that place—the Rev. William Curry, Subdeacon—who died recently while pursuing his theological studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. On returning, His Lordship stepped off the train at Bathurst, in order to celebrate Mass on the 23d, in the Chapel of the Convent there; because it was on the Feast of St. George 1834, when all the English-speaking literary world were celebrating the ter-centenary of the birth of Shakespeare, that the frame of that educational and literary institution was erected by the Catholic congregation of Bathurst, as their share in the Shakespearean celebration.

The forenoon of St. George's Day being thus passed with the Sisters and Pupils of the Convent at Bathurst, the Bishop returned to Chatham in time to assist at the Soiree in St. Michael's College, at which the Rev. Fathers Bannon and McDonald were present, as were also the Christian Brothers who direct the studies in the said College.

The Soiree was in every way a perfect success.

The pupils wished to express their appreciation of it by presenting, on the morrow, to Mr. Eastty, the following address, together with a substantial money accompaniment raised by them as a proof of their sincerity.

To this address and testimonial, which he said, took him by surprise, the Professor made a very happy extempore reply well adapted to the circumstances which elicited it, and to his youthful but interesting audience.

ADDRESS

OF THE PUPILS OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, CHATHAM, N. B., TO MR. W. E. EASTTY, PROFESSOR OF DRAMATIC READINGS, ELOCUTION, &C.

Dear Sir.—We, the pupils of Saint Michael's College, with the approbation and kind sympathy of our excellent Rev. Brother Director, and our most worthy Professors, beg to renew to you in this form, the expression of our thanks for the intense enjoyment and instruction afforded us by your Readings in our midst on the night of the National Patron Feast of "Merry England." St. George's Day is also the anniversary of both the birth and death of the immortal "Bard of Avon," and it was by a happy coincidence that on that night an accomplished disciple and countryman of Shakespeare showed us in his "Readings" how "to hold the mirror up to nature," to enable us the better to admire and imitate virtue, to detest and shun vice, which in the words of the great English dramatist himself "should be the end and aim of playing," or Public Readings such as yours.

Accept then, Dear Sir, our warm thanks for the most delightful and instructive Soiree which your Readings in our College Hall enabled us to enjoy on St. George's night,—and our best wishes for yourself that, both in your professional career of instructing and giving innocent amusement to others, as well as in all your personal and private relations of life, you may enjoy every blessing and success.—*Com.*

St Michael's College,
Chatham, N. B., April 24, 1880.

Serious Fire.

On Monday morning last while Rev. H. A. Doucet, the Priest attending the R. C. Missions of Bay du Vin, Kouchibouguac and Escuminac, was saying Mass at St. Margaret's he was alarmed by the cry of fire! As he was in the first part of the Mass he ceased immediately and on going out discovered that the flames were bursting out about the kitchen chimney of the Presbytery, while smoke was being forced through at different points in the roof. As no adequate assistance was at hand nothing could be done and the reverened gentleman and his aged mother were obliged to see both the Presbytery and the barn adjoining burn to the ground, involving, also, the loss of much furniture and other property. The adjacent church had, also a very narrow escape. It took fire several times, but, providentially, was preserved.

The buildings consumed were built a few years ago, when the Rev. T. J. Bannon, now of Chatham, attended the above missions. The effort to build them taxed the energy of the Priest and the means of the congregation, who deserve credit for their zeal and taste in completing so neat a residence for their Pastor. The disappointment which this heavy loss must now cause them merits the practical sympathy of all their neighbors. It is hoped that with renewed courage on their part they will soon redeem the loss they have sustained and that their estimable Pastor, Rev. Mr. Doucet, whose amiability and gentle zeal are so universally appreciated throughout his Mission will be again possessed of a new residence on the site of that burned. We have not learned definitely whether there was any insurance on the buildings, but believe there was none. His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, started for St. Margaret's on Tuesday morning to visit the Rev. Father Doucet and his household.

Methodist Educational Society.

On Thursday evening last a meeting in connection with the Methodist Educational Society was held in the Methodist Church, Chatham, commencing at eight o'clock, for the purpose of hearing an address by Dr. Inch, President of the Methodist College of Sackville, on behalf of the Society. The Rev. Mr. Teed presided, and the Rev. Dr. Jardine and the Rev. A. F. McBain also addressed the meeting during the evening.

A Hymn having been sung, the Rev. Mr. McBain engaged in prayer.

The Rev. Mr. Teed said it was customary at the Anniversary of a society to read the annual report, but this not having come to hand, he would read the Constitution of the Society. The Rev. gentlemen then read the constitution at length, from which it appeared that the object of the Society was to aid the denominational schools, as well as to promote the higher education in connection with the Methodist Church. A subscription of $2 per annum constituted a member of the Society, the officers of which were a Secretary an Treasurer, and an Advisory Board, one of whom must be a member of the general Conference, and was appointed by that body. The funds were also aided by sermons preached in the Churches of the different circuits. The Rev. gentleman concluded by saying he would now call upon Dr. Inch, President of the College at Sackville, who was conversant with the working of the Society from its first organization.

Dr. Inch on rising spoke of the pleasure which his visit to Chatham had afforded him, but said that it was mingled with sadness on account of the death of his friend, the Rev. Joseph Hart a few weeks ago in St. John, who had been appointed at the last conference to visit this District on behalf of the Society. The object of the Society was to endeavor to develop the educational policy of the Methodist Church. No Christian Church now, ventured to advocate ignorance as an aid to religious zeal, Education was now generally diffused through all classes, and the question was not the importance of education or the desirability of extending it. There were, nevertheless, differences between those who advocated a purely secular education, and those who held that education ought to be combined with religious and moral training, but he contended if it would be absurd to confine the cultivation of the different intellectual powers to different periods, that it was still more absurd to separate religious and moral from intellectual training. The Educational Society, therefore, based its appeal for aid on the grounds that religion was at the foundation, and bound together all the intellectual faculties. That the formation of a religious character ought to go hand in hand with education, and that it was the duty of the church to educate its members. He contended there was no inconsistency in this; as Methodists, they were in favour of non-Sectarian primary education, as a matter of expediency, and because they thought it could be supplemented by home influences. But the case was very different when the young man left the home circle and came in contact in college and elsewhere, with the spirit of doubt and the teachings of modern infidel philosophy. He was aware that many were opposed to denominational colleges on the ground of being uneconomical, and dividing the resources available for education, but he urged they were indispensable as preparing for Christianity. He contended that four fifths of the colleges on this continent were under denominational control, that of the remaining fifth, one half emanated from denominations, and the other half, if successful, recognized religious teaching. The disciples of infidelity never had a university. Of the 50,000 students in the colleges of this continent, 30,000 were denominational, and the half of these would never have existed as such, but for church relations. He denied that denominational colleges incubated narrowness and bigotry, and urged their great service to the churches to which they belonged. After referring to Dalhousie College and University Education in the Lower Provinces, he adverted more particularly to Mount Allison college, which was affiliated to the University of Halifax on its establishment, and rested its claims on the reputation of the young men who had gone out from it into the various walks of life; for it was not a fair inference that because the college was small, it was inefficient. He spoke in this connection of the relative advantages of small and large colleges, contending that some of the ablest men had been trained in small colleges, instancing Daniel Webster. As to the finances, they were in want of a college fund. By the Constitution of the Society they had seen that a part of the funds of the Society were to be appropriated to liquidating the debt. Four years previous to the last Annual Conference, the Society incurred a debt of $4000, as young men were pressing forward and grants were made in hopes that their funds would increase, but they were disappointed and they were now $3000 in debt, and the grants were cut off, in consequence of which, the Mount Allison College had not received a cent. They could not work without resources; this college was brought into competition with others in this Province and Nova Scotia, which had superior monetary inducements, but the Mount Allison College had no scholarships or bursaries, and few prizes, and the only aid offered to students was the small amount from the funds of the Society. They appealed for aid, therefore, and he was sure the day was coming when they would be lifted up and like liberality, so freely bestowed on such institutions in the United States, would be extended to them. Their appeals had, indeed, been listened to, but no large sums had been left them. Still it was from the aggregate of small amounts, that large sums were obtained; let them then with pure motives aid these enterprises of the church.

Another hymn having been sung.

The Rev. Dr. Jardine addressed the meeting, saying it afforded him much pleasure to say a few words on a subject, which as a Minister of the Gospel, he felt was especially interesting. He expressed the pleasure he had felt in meeting Dr. Inch and coincided with his remarks on education, and particularly in regard to universities. He would like to say something on the subject, but on account of the late hour, he would simply pass to something else. He presumed the object of the Methodist Educational Society was to assist men in training for the ministry. In order to see its importance, he would enquire what conditions were requisite to success in a gospel minister. He briefly enumerated these as first, personal piety without which a man could not be an effective worker. Presuming that natural ability and good moral character were to be taken for granted, the next condition was the good mental training to be had in colleges. The day had gone by for ignorant ministers; they had to work on the minds and hearts of others, and must have a knowledge of human science and literature obtained at college. It used to be a prevalent idea that time and labor spent in preparation for the Ministry were thrown away, but now education was universal, and hence the necessity of an educated ministry, who as teachers ought to be of higher attainments than those taught, in order to command attention. This education of the Ministry was needed on account of the peculiar tendency of modern thought. The views of Darwin, Tindal and Huxley were allowed to be advocated in university halls, while they were forbidden to speak of Christianity, and it was a shame that such institutions should be supported in a Christian land, and was a reflection on our laws. He had not, indeed, a very high opinion of our legislative wisdom, and he thought it was of great importance that Christian colleges should be more liberally supported. In regard to the scientific theories which were being spread abroad, he believed there was really no antagonism between science and true religion, although there were hundreds going about saying religion was a fiction. On these grounds, therefore, the importance of an educated Christian Ministry could not be over estimated, and he thought those present would see the necessity of responding to the appeal made, and he had no doubt the result would be satisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. McBain on being called upon, expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting Dr. Inch, and though he would like to make some remarks, he thought the hour was too late. He believed that the Christian Church was the educator of the world and imparted a spiritual life that otherwise it would know not. He also thought that, in as much as we had both purely secular colleges, and those in which Christianity was acknowledged, that they might help one another. He believed that the existence of other denominational and also State colleges would have a mutual beneficial influence on each other. Men passing through college met the fellow students of their youthful days, and they graduated together. Those intended for the Ministry entered afterwards upon a further course, to train the mind to think, and study Church History and the dead languages with reference to their bearing on the Scriptures. It had been said, that this knowledge was unnecessary, because there were so many commentaries in existence; this was true in part, but it was necessary for the minister to enquire into things for himself. They ought to pay liberally to support theological institutions, and he trusted that the response on this occasion would be equal to the necessities of the case.

A collection having been taken up, the meeting was brought to a close with a benediction.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan's Case.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week Mr. Snowball brought up the case of Timothy Sullivan of Chatham, whose son was mate of the ship "Alexander Yeats," and who died at Mauritius. According to the *Globe*, Mr. Snowball stated that young Sullivan left some money, about £49 stg. After correspondence between his father, who was quite an old man, and the London Board of Trade, the money was sent to the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, to be sent to the father. In carrying on the correspondence, however, the old man, who could not write, called himself Tim Sullivan, which was easily construed into Jim Sullivan. The Board of Trade at London sent the money out to James Sullivan, and the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa paid it to one James Sullivan of Douglastown, who falsely represented himself to be the father of the deceased mate. There had been much correspondence since, but the London Board referred the old man back to the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, but the Department disclaimed responsibility and gave the rightful owner was kept out of the money which he sorely needed. Mr. Snowball's idea was that as the case was a really pitiful one, if the Department would interest itself it might get the English Board out of the surplus which it always has on hand, to duplicate the amount. At any rate, he thought if the Minister of Marine and Fisheries would take up the case justice and right would triumph, a compliment which Minister Pope acknowledged by promising to do all that he could to secure the man justice, and he admitted that the case was a very hard one.

Bathurst Notes.

27th APRIL, 1880.

READINGS.—Mr. Eastty's readings on Monday and Tuesday evenings last came fully up to the expectations of the many who had been looking forward to the pleasure of hearing a really good reader. He was greeted each evening by a large and intelligent audience whom he held at times perfectly spellbound by his rendering of such pieces as "The Bells," "King Robert of Sicily" and "The Raven," while again they would be provoked to peals of laughter by his humorous scenes and impersonations from Dickens and other authors. His announcement that he would return during the summer was received with applause and he will then no doubt meet with crowded house.

PERSONAL.—Dr. H. V. Williston left here last night bound for Denver City, Colorado. During his stay in Bathurst, he won for himself many warm friends and he leaves carrying with him their united good wishes for a happy and prosperous future.

OUR M. P. P's, returned home on Sunday morning last.

THE HARBOUR is clear of ice and our weather quite spring-like. Unless we have heavy rains, it is feared a considerable quantity of lumber will be hung up on the streams. D.

The "Advocate" on Contracts.

The following debate took place in the House of Assembly on Tuesday of last week.

Mr Willis asked when the Government expected the reports of the session of 1878.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said Mr. Smith had been promising all along to furnish them. Mr. Smith had not done right in the matter. He should have fulfilled his contract, and furnished the reports for which he had been paid. If there was any means of compelling him to fulfil his contract, the Government would try to secure the fulfilment of his engagements.

Mr. Willis said the Government were responsible inasmuch as they should not have paid for the report before its reception.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said he was free to confess that the Government might have done wrong in the matter, but Mr. Smith made representations of so plausible a character, and promised so fairly, that the Government advanced the money.—Newcastle *Advocate*.

The above does not appear in any of the reports of Legislative proceedings published in any paper, save the *Advocate*, and we have good reason to believe that Mr. Fraser would not use the words attributed to him. Mr. Smith completed his contract with Government in 1878. He was induced to exceed the work called for in his contract to the extent of more than double its volume, and had Government instructions which, at least permitted him to complete a portion of the work in his own time. The work has taken longer than he anticipated, but Mr. Smith being engaged on it a portion of almost every day, can well afford to look upon the *Advocate's* attempts to prejudice him in in the matter, with contempt. Mr. Smith has broken no contract, and neither the Attorney General nor the Surveyor General can show that he has. If Mr. Fraser stated that Mr. Smith made "plausible representations" etc. in order to get money from the Government, he did not speak truthfully. Ever since the Surveyor General played false and broke his pledged word and honor with Mr. Smith respecting the Dominion Election of 1878, we have heard of this broken contract business, and we are only sorry that Mr. Fraser should find it necessary to assist his unreliable colleague and the *Advocate* in carrying out their little spite. He has got into fine company at last.

The Church at Campbellton.

THE NEW EDIFICE—OPENING SERVICES BY THE RECTOR AND RURAL DEAN.

On Sunday 18th inst. the new Church at Campbellton, which was been in course of construction during the last 18 months, was opened for the use of Public Worship. The building thus far completed is intended to be the Nave of the Church when finished by the addition of Chancel &c. Its dimensions are 23 by 54 ft. with a porch at the South side. The side walls are 10 feet high, and are pierced with 8 lancet windows filled with stained glass manufactured by J. C. Spence of Montreal. There are also neat East and West windows of gothic pattern. The roof is open timbered and the raiters and trusses are grained in imitation of oak. The walls and roof between the rafters are plastered and will ultimately be painted a suitable colour. The building is furnished with neat and comfortable open seats, free and unappropriated. There is a temporary platform at the East end on which is placed the altar which is elevated by 3 steps of 8 inches each above the floog of the nave. Upon the front step there is a neat lectern and prayer desk. The building outside is finished with vertical boarding and battens and painted a suitable colour.

The site of the building is one of the most desirable and convenient in the locality, and the congregation have been most happy in securing it for its sacred use.

At the opening services on Sunday last, the Rector, the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet was assisted by the Rev. D. Forsyth the, Rector of Chatham, Rural Dean, who previous to the morning prayers, read the Bishop's License for the use of the building for Divine Services and administration of the Sacraments, until opportunity was afforded for its being consecrated by the Bishop. Morning prayer was then said by the Rector, the Lessons being read by the Rector of Chatham. The Ante-communion was then said by the latter, who also delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion and which was listened to with great attention by the large congregation assembled, including many from the adjoining Parish of Dalhousie. The text was Deut. 12th. Chapter, verses 5. 6. 7., "But unto the place which the Lord your God shall choose out of all your tribes to put His name there, even unto His holy habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt come; And thither ye shall bring your burnt offerings, and your sacrifices, and your tribes, and heave offerings off your hand, and your vows, and your free will offerings and the firstlings of your herds and of your flocks; And there ye shall eat before the Lord your God, and ye shall rejoice in all that ye put your hand unto, ye and your households, wherein the Lord thy God hath blessed thee."

The preacher having referred to the circumstances which led to the appointment by God of a settled place where He was to be worshiped by the chosen people, proceeded to dwell upon the fact that the Almighty had always been pleased to set apart certain places which were to be sacred to the purpose of public worship and to which He required that all His people should resort to render to Him a due and proper worship. Accordingly, the Church had always been careful to set apart from all profane and secular uses, by formal consecration, the buildings wherein Divine Services were to be held and the Sacraments and ordinances of religion administered. To such sacred uses the building in which they were now assembled was henceforth to be devoted. When opportunity served, it would be formally consecrated by the Bishop. The service used would set forth that it was to be recognized and used as the proper place for God's people to meet together for public worship and the due administration of all rites and Sacraments of the Church. There they should bring their vows in Baptism, Confirmation and Holy Matrimony. There they should eat before the Lord on the reception of the Holy Communion. There they should bring their liberal and free-will offerings to present them before the Lord in His own Sanctuary and as a worshipful return for His blessings. It was to be none other than the House of God. It was to be regarded as the place where He had set his name. The preacher congratulated the congregation that when duly set apart for its sacred uses the building was to be in the proper and true sense the House of God. It was to be wholly His. There were to be no pews sold or rented to raise the revenue which should be provided for by the free-will offerings of those who came to worship. No one would have rights or priviliges above another. Freely and without restriction the rich and poor might then meet together for the common worship of the Lord of all. The possession of such a House of God was a blessing for which they could not be too thankful. For this and all other blessings which God was continually bestowing, the preacher recommended them to faithfully attend to the instruction contained in the text, continuing as they had so well begun, to assemble themselves regularly in the holy habitation which, with such laudable zeal and energy, they had built for God's honor and glory, using it for the due celebration of all religious rites and Sacraments, and not only offering within its sacred walls the sacrifice of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving with their lips, but also the sacrifice of their abundant substantial free-will offerings. Thus in the blessings to be so secured they would with their households rejoice in all that they put their hands unto wherein the Lord their God would bless them.

The Rev. Speaker concluded with an invocation of the Divine blessing upon the happy solemnities of the auspicious day. He prayed that many souls would henceforth enjoy much blessed communion with God in the Tabernacle now set apart for its sacred use, and that thus they might realise happy foretastes of more glorious communions in the building of God, Eternal in the Heavens.

The Holy Communion was then administered, the Rural Dean being celebrant and the Sacred Feast was devoutly participated in by a goodly number.

At half-past 2 o'clock, a second service was held at which a still larger congregation completely filled the building. Evening prayer was said by the Rector and the Lessons were read by the Rural Dean, who also preached from the Text, Psalm 138, 2 verse. "I will worship towards Thy Holy Temple and praise Thy Name, because of Thy loving kindness and truth; for thou hast magnified Thy Name and Thy word above all things."

The preacher having explained the cause which led to the pious determination of the Psalmist as expressed in the Text, observed that the passage was an acknowledgment of one of those special manifestations of Divine blessings with which, in addition His ordinary bounty God frequently favours His people. There were seasons in the lives of all who observed God's dealings aright, when like the Psalmist they must feel called upon to make a special acknowledgment of the Divine faithfulness and truth. Such a time, said the preacher, might the present be considered, when by the good blessing of Heaven upon the faithful exertions of a few, they were permitted to meet together to worship in the House which had been built for the glory and honour of Almighty God. Without His blessing their exertion could not have been crowned with such signal success. The Text, therefore, expressed the becoming determination, carrying out which, they might appear before God acceptably upon this auspicious occasion. Concluding that such was their pious intent viz: to make due acknowledgment of God's assistance by worshipping in His Holy Temple, the preacher, proceeded to show how they might most acceptably perform the duty of worship by their faithful use of the inimitable forms of the Church's Liturgy, in joining in the responses, employing reverent and becoming postures, attending regularly at the worship of God in His House, and bringing substantial free will offerings from the goods He had committed to their stewardship, to which latter duties he had referred more particularly at the morning service.

The Sermon was listened to with great attention by the large congregation. Suitable selections from Hymns, A. and M. were sung at both Services. The offerings which were in aid of the Building Fund amounted to $16,25.

The people of Campbellton and their earnest Rector, are to be congratulated upon the success which has crowned their endeavours to have a building wherein the Services of the Church may be properly conducted, and the evidences are that a bright day has dawned upon our Zion this community.

After the second service at Campbellton the Rector in company with the Rural Dean, drove to Dalhousie where evening service was held in the Parish Church. Prayers were said by the Rector and the sermon was delivered by the Rural Dean.

The Envelope system is a great success in this parish.

The Intercolonial.

The Toronto *Globe's* summary of the Intercolonial item debate in supply contains the following:—

Mr. Anglin criticized the statistics of the Minister of Railways, and showed that the business of the Intercolonial Railway had decreased during the time the National Policy had been in force. He had formerly drawn attention to the fact that many accidents had taken place on the Intercolonial. Accidents would happen on all roads, but he believed that on no road in America, making pretensions to be a first-class line, had so many accidents happened as on the Intercolonial during the last few months.

After some further discussion—

Mr. Snowball directed attention to the exorbitant rates of freight charged from Ontario to the Provinces. The rate on flour had been raised from 65 cents to $1.05 per barrel. When the people complained of the injustice they were told that it was the fault of the Grand Trunk Railway. The rates charged on flour were made in view of 50 cents per barrel duty, so that the people of the Maritime Provinces were burdened to the extent of 40 cents on the 900,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of flour used annually by them. This did no good to anybody except the railway companies, and the Government got very little of it. The farmers of Ontario were not benefitted, for they had last fall been selling their flour fifteen cents per barrel less than in New York. He called for a return on this subject, showing where the blame lay, but it had not yet come down. He thought, however, though he could not set forth the exact figures, that this was a subject demanding the attention of the Ministry. He referred to the closing of the shops at Moncton, and thought it strange that so many men had been discharged and forced to seek work outside the country, when there were so many locomotives in the shops waiting for repairs. With regard to car wheels breaking, it was generally admitted that car wheels must break; but under the late management they had not broken when on the road, and public confidence in the road had not been shaken.

Sir Charles Tupper said the rates were largely in the hands of the Grand Trunk Railway. Whenever any rate seemed to be high, the Government represented the fact to the Grand Trunk Railway, and if possible secured a reduction.

The Way to Pay a Deficit.

Rev. R. M. Edwards, Rector of Kingsclear writes as follows to the *Church Guardian*:—

SIRS,—As a Missionary in the Diocese of Fredericton, I have been anxious about our D. C. S. deficit of $5,298. What shall we do? The clergy can ill afford to have their stipends reduced. It is ruinous to cut off our poorer parishes, because our people, finding that the Church has left them, *will leave the Church* for dissent. Then, when our finances have improved so that we can reestablish the Mission, our Missionary will find the people gone, and hostile to the Church which cared so little for them. I have people in the upper part of my parish who were thus neglected for years. They are now Baptists or Methodists, and it is harder to get them back to the fold than to win those who were never Churchmen. We have a commission to preach the gospel to every creature, and we are faithless to our trust if we do not do it so far as we are able. The fairest and easiest way to remove our debt is for each communicant to contribute his mite. I have been examining our list of communicants in our last D. C. S. report. The list for St. Martin's is blurred, but I have called it 55. There are, in round numbers, 4,428 communicants. If they will pay $1.20 each we shall have $5,313.60, which is $15.60 above our deficit. *Surely we can raise this amount.* A communicant who would not give $1.20 under such circumstances must care but little for his Church. I would suggest that each communicant forward the N. B. editor *at least* $1.00, and that the amount be credited to them. To initiate the movement I will subscribe $5.00, conditionally that the entire sum, $5,298, be subscribed before our next Synod meeting in July. Let no one plead poverty; we can do this if we will but try. "Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Prov. iii. 9, 10.

The above plan recommends itself. It, however, occurs to us that in cases of families not rich in this world's goods, but which embrace several communicants, $1.00 each might be considered beyond their means. They should not, therefore, be debarred from participating in the work proposed, but might jointly make up $1.00 or more.

Persons who avail themselves of all their privileges as members of the Church of England, are, doubtless, the most likely to respond to such a proposition as the above, but as they may not do so to a sufficiently general extent, and as many adherents of the Church are ready to assist in the proposed work, it would be well to let it be understood that the invitation is extended beyond the Communion-roll.

The *Guardian* has opened an account at the Bank of Montreal, Moncton, in the name of the "Home Missions Deficiency Fund." Any sums forwarded, for the purpose, to the address of the New Brunswick Editor, Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath, Moncton, will be placed to the credit of this fund, or remittances may be forwarded, we presume, direct to the Bank to be similarly placed. There is no good reason why the deficiency should not be made up if the *Guardian* and the friends of the Church give the matter practical attention. Every person who feels called upon to subscribe should not wait for some one else to act, but at once do his or her part. It is not difficult to enclose a bank note in a registered letter or obtain a post office order and mail it. The end to be accomplished calls for special effort and though it will not tax individuals heavily the work, when done, will be a great one.

Bogus and Counterfeit.

There is no genuine Hop Bitters made or sold in Canada, except by Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., of Toronto, Ont., nor can there be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the name, Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, injurious stuff made by others or elsewhere. Hop Bitters is the purest and best *medicine* made.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending April 17th and 24th respectively, contain the following articles: Hamerton's "Life of Turner," *Edinburgh*; Charles Waterton, *London Quarterly*; Sham Admiration in Literature, and Days in the Woods, *Nineteenth Century*: The Marbles of Ægina, *Fortnightly*: Among French Friends in Burgundy, *Fraser*; The British Peerage, *Temple Bar*; The Civil Code of the Jews, and Chinese Progress and Russian Diplomacy in Central Asia, *Pall Mall*; Hindoo Powers of Memory, *Athenæum*; A Tidal Problem, *Nature*; with instalments of "Adam and Eve," "The Crookit Meg," and "Verena Fontaine's Rebellion," and the usual amount of poetry.

As a NEW VOLUME begun with the number for April, this is a good time to subscribe.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, including the extra numbers of the latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

MARRIED.

At the Mitchell House, Newcastle, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. James C. Brown, of Newcastle, to Grace, youngest daughter of Benjamin Mountain, Esq., of Blackville.

At Indiantown, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. T. G. Johnstone, Mr. Peter Stewart, to Miss Elizabeth Dunn, both of Nelson.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following vessels are reported for Miramichi:

Bark Argo, Knudsen, at Bristol, March 18.
Bark, Baltic Wulsberg.
Bk. Carin, Schmidt, sailed from London, March 27
Bk. Christian, Christiansen, at Liverpool, April 1st.
Bk. Frederikshald, Stang, sailed from London, March 31st.
Bk. Hecla, Persson, sailed from Havre, March 24.
Bk. Jardine Brothers, Heyburn, sailed from, Liverpool, April 5.
Bk Mary Ann, Walstrom at Greenock, April 7.
Bk. Mercur, Olsen, at Liverpool.
Bk. Rubens, Knudsen, sailed from London March 27th., passed Deal, March 28.
Bk. Rofer Solveig, sailed from Havre, Feb 9.
Bk. Mette Margrethe, ——Sailed from London, April 5.
Bk. Hector, Petersen, sailed from Havre, March 24.
Bk. Lammergeier, Whiteside, Belfast. April. 1.
Bk. Albertine, —— sailed from Honfleur, March 26.
Bark Pontecoro, Petersen, cleared from London, 7th April.
Bark Skinfaxe, Neilson, cleared, London, do. do.
Ship A. & E. Lovett, Ferris, cleared Belfast 5th April.
Bark Ocean Traveller, Whiteford, do., Belfast, 5th April.
Bk. Kong Oscar, Jansen, do., Glasgow, 7th April.
Bk. Mary Ann, Walerius, do. Glasgow, 7th April.
Bk. James Kenway, McDonald, do. 8th April.
Bk. Winona, Gordon, cleared Liverpool 5th.
Bark Ebenezer, —— do., Gravensend do. April 7th.
Bk. Kong Severre, Hoff do.; do. do.
Bk. Gustaff, Roer do., do., do. April 7th.
Bk. Vikingen, Backe, do., Tonsberg, 24th Mch.
Bk. Helvetia, Sevenson; do., do. do.
Bk. Falcon, Cram, do. do. 27th do.
Bk. Oxo, Dahl, do., do., 7th April.
Bk. Star Rodder, Hansen, Granton, April 3.
Bk. Wm. Gordon, Gordon Liverpool, April, 3.
Bk. Belia Gaditana, Brobeck, from Granton, Apl. 12.
Bk. Sigblahl, Petterson, from Limerick Apl. 14.
Bk. Elise, Wright, from Newport, do. 14.
Bk. Leona, Conlan, from Dublin, do. do.
Bk. Annetta, —— from Galway, do. 13.
Bk. Colonist, Iverson, from Kissale do. 12th.
Bk. Gimso, Gjernsen, do. do. do.
Bk. Constantia, Knudsen, from Havre do. 13.
Bk. Habor, Nidsen, from Honfleur, do. 11.

FOR CARAQUET.

Bark, Henrietta, Ball, cleared Liverpool, April 8th for Caraquet, N. B.

New Advertisements.

We beg to announce that we employ one of the best Artificial Fly Makers of the Province and are prepared to fill orders for

TROUT & SALMON FLIES,

to the satisfaction of anglers.

Flies Made to Order;

either from description or, if of standard pattern, if ordered by name. An excellent and well assorted stock made during the past winter, now on hand.

The proprietor's personal attention is given to filling angler's orders

Any Style of Fly not in Stock, made and sent by mail,

within three days of receipt of order.

Ext