The Family.

COME, BEAUTIFUL SPRING!

Come, beautiful Spring! thy garlands bring
Of leafage and flowers,
And sweet alternations of sunshine and showers;
Come, beautful Spring! thy choristers bring,
Their concert to swell
In pæns of joy over mountain and dell.

At thy coming the earth breaks forth into mirth,
And the wintry and sad
Dissolves into smiles, and all nature is glad.
From long silent nooks clear streamlets and brooks
Break loose from their chains,
Leaping down from the hills through pastures and plains.

As thy footsteps advance, there is life in thy glance
And love in thy smile.
Which brightens our hope, and sweetens our toil.
The lily of Lent, with its bead meekly bent,
And the snow-drop so white,
With the crocus in delicate clusters unite.

Along the green lanes, where solitude reigns,
The hedgerow is gay,
The primrose and violet their beauties display.
The winter-bound wheat springs up at thy feet,
To welcome thee near;
And the icicle melts because thou art here.

O beautiful Spring! by peasant and king,
In palace or cot,
Thou art welcome to all, whatever their lot,
The winter is past with its hurricane blast,
And snow-drifts and gloom;
And the time of the singing of birds is come.

Thy life-giving power unfolds the bright flower,
While children in throngs
Shout welcome in innocent laughter and songs.
O jubilant Spring! Thy praises we sing;
But rupture is awed,
For the glory of Spring is the goodness of God.

BENJAMIN GOUGH.

HOW ONE MAN STOPPED A MUTINY.

The other day I called on Commodore Daniel Ammen, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and asked him to tell me about the celebrated mutiny on board the California steamer, the Ocean Queen, in May, 1864. The event though of a recent date, has been literally sponged from the slate of the general memory, though still preserved among the records of the navy. A contingent of 200 men, most of them "roughs" who had served in the army and had volunteered for naval service on the Pacific coast, were shipped for their destination on board the Ocean Queen, in charge of Commodore Ammen and a subordinate officer. There were over a thousand other passengers, including many ladies and childrea. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, was among the cabin passengers.

The vessel itself was commanded by a fine old seaman, Captain Tinklepaugh. On the first day out the new recruits began to show dissatisfaction with their accommodations and food, and it was soon evident that, under the counsel of two or three desperate leaders, they were preparing to seize and rifle the steamer and the passengers. The captain proposed to run into one of the nearest ports and get rid of the conspirators, but this was resisted by Commodore Ammen, who had the turbulent men in charge. He quietly reasoned with them, and assured them that as he was responsible for their good conduct, he would see to their proper comfort, but that if they resorted to violence, they would be severely punished. He was so cool and kind as he made this statement, that they did not think him earnest, and proceeded with their plans. The chief, Kelley, was a young fellow, six feet four inches, very athletic and determined. When the first demonstration was made Commodore Ammen was in a distant part of the vessel, and on hearing the noise proceeded to the seat of contention. There he found Captain Tinklepaugh in the hands of Kelley, who was surrounded by the other mutineers, all evidently under his orders and ready to proceed to the worst extremities. The crisis had come, and Ammen, seeing that prompt action was necessary to save the steamer, and perhaps the lives of the female passengers, drew his revolver and shot Kelley dead on the spot. One of his immediate followers was killed at the same time. The effect on the others was instantaneous. They saw that the quiet man who had them in charge was resolved to enforce his authority, and they quailed. He then briefly addressed them, telling them of his determination, exhorted them to remember their duty and their flag, and was greeted with three hearty cheers; after which, under his advice, they went to their dinner. There was, of course, great consternation among the cabin passengers, but they were soon reassured by the calm demeanor of Commodore Ammen. His next step was to go straight among the remainder of the mutineers, and to call out the leaders and order them in irons. One or two attempted to resist, but when they saw that they would soon be made to follow their dead companions, who had by this time been sewed in canvas and cast overboard, they submitted. The whole affair occupied very little time; and the commander, crew and passengers were so impressed by the resolute courage of Commodore Ammen that they joined in a hearty commendation of his course. Justice Field himself addressed a strong letter to the department in earnest vindication of the wisdom and energy his action.

I do not pretend to tell the story as it fell from Commodore Ammen—so modest and so clear. His printed defense before the court-martial, which he demanded is a model of candor, and was followed by his unanimous acquittal. Had he been weak or impulsive, the scene would have ended in a grand tradegy, and perhaps hundreds of innocent persons would have perished. Men like Ammen, though beloved and honored in their own circle, and by the Government they bravely and unostentatiously serve, are rarely heard of in the great outside world, and it is simply justice that they should not be wholly lost sight of in the loud rush and conflict in these busy times.
—*Col. Forney.*

SCOLDING AT THE TABLE.

I do not wish to hold up my brother's family as a model, and you must not think me merely partial because I talk sometimes about it. I see more of it than of other families. I come and go in it as I please, having a sort of nondescript relation there. They do not consider me "company," and so are not on their good behaviour. At the same time I am not so intimately connected with them as to feel that I am talking about myself, when I am speaking about the way things are done there.

I like to be at their table. It is a good and cheery place. I do not pretend to say that it is never anything else, but I am pretty sure that their meals at either breakfast, dinner or supper, are unusually pleasant occasions.

I suspect, indeed my brother and his wife have said so, that they made it a direct object at which they aimed. It did not come of itself.

In some families the mealtime is the occasion for settling up the scores of the previous six hours. A boy has been delinquent, forgotten some errand; a girl has been careless, and the garment she was to look after lies just as mother left it in her room; a brother has been teasing his sister, and she has been "taking his things and breaking them." The mealtime brings the parties face to face, and gives a capital opportunity to make and answer accusations. So father hauls the boy over the coals, and mother the daughter. The faulty ones cannot escape but must sit and hear. Harry has his tale of wrong to tell as soon as father and mother have paused, and Carrie must take this opportunity of unfolding her grievance, and tell how "mean" Tom has been, while Tom stands on his defence, and tells what a scurvy trick Carrie played on him. And the mutual attacks and defences are not left to separate parties; the current sweeps in the whole circle Have you never seen how it works? Father finds fault, and, from the other end of the table, mother moves up a battalion in aid of the attack. Ida makes a flank movement, and opens with a volley, while small Charley, catching the enthusiasm of the moment, comes in on the rear, and so poor Tom is overwhelmned front and rear, and on either side. Scolding is contagious around a table. especially if you have fresh in mind an illustrative fact to set forth Tom's fault more strikingly.

Now all this does not especially add to Tom's enjoyment, or positively increase his appetite, and, indeed, I imagine does not materially assist the digestion of the group, After having had a season of general "pitching into" one another, the table usually grows silent, and the meal ends not with exuberant smiles or mirth. When this has been repeated for awhile, and has grown into a habit, the hour when the call summons the family to the table awakens the opposite of pleasurable emotions. Each son and daughter instinctively asks what music they will have to face and are sure that while it may be lively, the chances are many that it will not be full of the best harmony. They think of the possible scolding in close connection with the eating, like that poor little fellow who was so accustomed to being punished just before he went to bed, that, one night as the sleepy time came on, he said, "Mother I'm sleepy, please whip me and put me to bed." "Come to supper and get scolded," would be the idea awakened in many a child's mind at the supper call.

My brother and his wife tell me that this habit of seizing mealtime for fault finding is so natural and easy that they unconsciously found themselves falling into t. No day, or but few days could pass, in a family large as theirs, without something going wrong, something being done that needed to be reproved or corrected, and it seemed the very best time to bring it up, as all were together. So, before they were aware, each meal threatened to become a time of trouble. Reprover and reproved alike were made uncomfortable, and the enjoyment of the family gathering was destroyed. They determined to make an end of it. Now, however a child may have been delinquent, the fault is not brought up at mealtime by either father or mother, and so matter what the grievance is between the children, they are not permitted to exhibit it then or there.

John says that to have one's food do him good, the mind ought to be as comfortable as possible at the table and immediately after it; so he does not propose to spoil his digestion by getting into an ill-humor, nor make what his boys or girls have eaten unwholesome by either anger or sorrow. He says tl at he and his wife now keep their reproofs for some time between meals. They intend that every one, if possible, shall be in a good humor while eating.

I notice that they carefully enforce the idea The other evening, when Fanny seemed very full of some wrong that Tom had done to her—Tom is the one who is more apt than any one else, to get into trouble—and must let out her complaint, her father looked up quietly, as she began, and said "Fanny I guess we wont talk of that, now; some other time!" Then he asked some quuestion of one of the boys about his school, and soon the table was alive with pleasant talk.—*Christian Weekly.*

HOW CLOVER ENRICHES THE LAND.

"We are afraid of clover. We are afraid to raise it largely; afraid to feed it extensively, especially as a main food; and afraid to plow it under."

This is wrong, very wrong. We are constantly losing by not growing more clover. Clover, if we coutd only impress the fact on the general farmer, is a plant that draws from the atmosphere, and enriches the land; other plants do this; but clover more. It has to do with the vital and important element in manure, nitrogen, the very thing that is the rarest and the most difficult to obtain. It improves the soil by its roots alone, the crop used for other purposes; this, even if a seed crop is taken. How much more benefit then, if a whole crop is turned down containing so much nitrogen. And you have the manure without working for it; the plants works for itself and for you. We get its strength from a true source, the atmosphere, the great store house which gathers from all sources, but most from the negligent farmer. And you can make this plant grow for you almost anywhere. All i needs is a start. A little manure applied on the surface will do this; if plenty of seed is sown there will be a thick set. Then it needs but a chance with the atmosphere, and plaster will aid this greatly. There will, with warm showers and wind, be a growth almost surprising. It will be dense. finer stemmed, and of fair length, depending somewhat on the season.

Cut it when it begins to lodge which will be about the time when the blossoms appear, and there will be avoided all rot or mildew, consequent on long, coarse lodging, and the yield will surprise you—two and half or three tons; and such hay is not made from any other plant. And the second crop will be nearly or perhaps quite as good as the first; the past year it was better—a heavier yield on account of the showers.

Now we have known, that in a goodly number of acres, where from six to eight tons per acre were realized in two cuttings and a heavy aftergrowth for protection. And this hay, fine stemmed, and tender, with the fragrance of its stock and blossom unimpaired, rushing upon you as you open the hay, so green in winter, compared with fodder—and this put before the cattle, horses, sheep! Some will object to its use for the horse; but we have tested this thing and seen it tested so much, that we know whereof we speak. "But clover alone—that all the while?"

This is the thought that always presents itself; farmers are afraid to feed clover alone or largely. Horsemen are shy of it, which still further discourages. Besides, we have not carefully tested with good clover, and hay green and well cured; we feed the hard stuff generally, and that is worse than ripe timothy or straw. Who has given green clover a thorough test, cut in the full blush of fragrance, with all its substance available, including its health-giving influence—who has done this and noted the effect compared with other fodder, for sufficient time, say for months, or all winter? Very few indeed. Can any one who reads this bring to mind any case? There are those, however, and they never go back to the old dead feed again. They have learned to keep stock without grain; that expense is saved them. Now their stock is better, all things considered, than before; is stronger, nimbler, healthier, and there is more milk, and better growth of young stock. It is like keeping on pasture during the Winter—better in some respects—there is less water. Bowels are perfect, in summer often too free, reducing the animal, and during the Fall and Spring, no grain is fed, no fodder is cut; there is a full quantity of milk, and it is rich, making excellent cheese, and largely, but not so good in flavor for butter as is wished. This thing has been done as we know, is done, and will be done more abundantly. Why not now engage in it—at least test it fairly?

Begin by preparing your ground well; the better will be your crop; if made quite rich and deeply mellow, fit to grow any grain, there will be a correspouding yield, no loss, and little or no risk. This is the beauty of clover—you may rely upon it, unless you wish to raise seed; then you must understand your business, the details of which we have no time here to point out. But as a forage crop you are safe if you get the start, a good catch, and with plaster you will get a good yield, not less than four tons per acre from the two cuttings—there should always be two cuttings; indeed it is imperative to good success, as this will give you the hay, cut early in its green tender state, and leave the roots vigorous and pushing forward, with a continuation of the growth for the third crop, the aftermath, which remains untouched for protection and a start in the Spring, this growth affording large amount of fertilizing material for the next year's growth.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Educate them for it, Whom? Why your children; perhaps also the young converts in the churches. Educate them for what? Why, to be, as early as possible, active and efficient Christians; to feel that they have something to *do* in this world, *something to do for Christ.* Educate them to give, to love, to pray; teach them to be intelligent children. Teach them that they are brought into the world, or into the Church, as the case may be, not to be inefficient drones, to be pampered on the delicacies which they never earned; to be taken care of as infants only; to be dressed, or to be amused; but to live a high and noble life, to be something to the world, to be something for Christ, to stand up in their manhood and womanhood, grand specimens of workers for immortality.

ITS USE.—An excellent old woman showed an old nail as one of her greatest treasures, saying, "I prize it because it shuts out the world." She used it to fasten the latch of the door when she went alone to pray.

Dean Swift said: "It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into.

Obituary.

Mary, wife of Mr. James Shaffer, died at Lower Granville, August 8, 1871. Mrs. S., whose maiden name was Church, while yet a mere infant lost her father by death, after which she became the adopted child of Mr. William Clarke of Bridgetown at her marriage she removed to Lower Granville. In the year 1868, the village in which was her home, being then a part of the Annapolis circuit, she was awakened under a sermon by the writer, and soon after, having obtained a clear sense of pardon, she connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was characterized by great sweetness of disposition, but was at the same time remarkable for firmness of will, and unhesitating faithfulness in the performance of duty. She made her home attractive, for she looked well to the ways of her household, and was a most considerate hostess. Death came to her while yet in early womanhood and held to life by the care of her children still of tender age. Her disease (pulmonary consumption) induced unusual distress, and during her last hours, her sufferings were excruciating. But through Divine grace her afflictions were greatly sanctified to her spiritual health. When I came to the circuit I found her near her end, but sustained by an unfaltering trust in God her Saviour, and comforted by the tokens of his presence and favour. And thus sustained and comforted she passed through the agonies of dissolution and was not for God took her.

J. H.

Died at Granville, Feb. 12th 1872, Amanda wife of Mr. Major Remson. Mrs. Remson, whose maiden name was Gilliatt, was awakened to a sense of her spiritual need at an early age, under the ministry of the Rev. James Taylor. She sought and found the pardon of sin, and soon after connected herself with the Wesleyan church. She was quiet and undemonstrative, and the character of her religious life was trustful rather than joyous. But the blamelessness of her course was recognized by all, and her attendance at her class as well as at the more public means of grace, was regular and faithful. Pulmonary disease fastened its fatal hold upon her, but her constitution showed remarkable tenacity of life, and she was long induced to hope for recovery. Naturally timid she feared the coming of death, but at length Divine grace lifted her above all the fear, and she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

J. H.

Mrs Hannah Perry of N. E. Harbor, N. S., died April 17, 1872, in the 82nd year of her age. Forty years ago she made her peace with God. Twenty-seven years ago she joined the Methodist church, under the ministry of the Rev. J. McMurray. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, and ministered to the Rev. Mr. Mann in her own house in his dying moments.

She was a real Christian Her daily life confirmed the genuineness of the religion she professed. Her attachment to the services and ordinances of the sanctuary was proverbial, while her love for Christians of every name was highly commendable. She died as she lived. Her "life was hid with Christ in God."

W. W. LODGE.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for the Halifax District will be held (D. V.) at Wolfville, commencing on Tuesday, 18th of June, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The financial business of the session will be taken up on the following morning, at 10 o'clock, when the attendance of the Circuit Stewards is earnestly requested.

The Circuit accounts, with the schedules complete, will be transmitted to the Financial Secretary during the week preceding. All other documents to be in readiness at the opening of the session.

JOHN MCMURRAY,
Chairman.

Newport, N. S., May 6th, 1872.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton District will be held (D. V.) at Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at 9 a. m. All Circuit accounts and other documents to be ready for presentation at the first session.

Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, for the consideration of the subject of finance.

By order of the Chairman,
L. GAETZ, Fin. Sec.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Liverpool District will be held (D. V.) at Lunenburg, commencing Thursday, the 20th of June, at 9 o'clock, a. m. The financial business will be taken up on the following morning at the same hour, when Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to give their attendance.

S. W. SPRAGUE, Chairman.

P. R. May 9th.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Annual Session of the Sackville District Committee will commence (D. V.) at Point de Bute, at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, June 11th.

The Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance on Wednesday, 12th June, at 10 a. m., when the finances of the District will come under consideration.

Brethren are requested to forward Circuit schedules to Financial Secretary as per order of Conference, and to have reports, &c., ready for presentation on the first day of the session.

By order,
JOS. G. ANGWIN, Fin. Sec.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting for the St. John District will be held (D. V.) in St. John, on Tuesday, the 18th of June, at 9 o'clock a. m. All Circuit documents, &c., to be submitted at the opening of the session.

The Circuit Stewards of the District as members of this Committee are respectfully requested to be in attendance on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when the subject of finance will be taken into consideration.

HENRY POPE, JR.
Chairman.

St. John, N. B. April 23rd 1872. 3w.

GATES'
ACADIAN LINIMENT,
For inflammatory pains seated in any part of the body, Chilblains, Toothache, &c
Price 25 cents a bottle.

GATES'
EYE RELIEF,
For Soreness or Inflammation of the Eyes
Price 25 cents a bot le.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TRY OUR
Invigorating Syrup,
WHICH REGULATES THE BOWELS AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

The following certificates describe a few of the astonishing cures which have been made by the use of these remedies—

Mrs. Eliza Rhynard, of Annapolis county, in the Province of Nova Scotia, maketh oath and saith that a year ago last September her husband purchased a bottle of Dr. Caleb Gates' Eye Relief, for the purpose of applying it for the cure of sore eyes; and seeing on the label of the bottle that it was recommended for the cure of Piles also, with which she had for a long time been most painfully afflicted, and had applied to different doctors in her own neighborhood, and had tried various other remedies and found no permanent relief, tried it for the piles also, and in a very short time was perfectly cured of both complaints by the use of only one small bottle. She had also been subject to very frequent turns of fainting, sometimes as often as three or four times a day, and having by this time moved into the more immediate neighbourhood of Dr. Gates, she commenced taking his Life of Man Bitters and Syrup about the 1st of May last, and is most happy and thankful to say that through a kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Gates she has not had one of her former fainting turns since the month of June last past, and she has frequently taken the Bitters and Syrup for colds, etc., and has invariably found unfailing relief in the use of the above medicines.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 3rd day of February, 1872, before me.

JAMES WHEELOCK, J. P.

Berwick, Kings Co.

DR. GATES,—This is to certify that I had a severe fellon on the palm of my hand which drew up two of my fingers so that I could not straighten them. I used Gates's Ointment and Acadia Liniment which in a very short time restored them as straight as ever.

I also ran an old brroken awl into my hand about a quarter of an inch, which was very painful. I applied the Acadia Liniment and in a few minutes was relieved from all pain, and never suffered any inconvenience after from it.

I have used Gate's medicines and find them a good family medicine, one that no family should be without, it being all the medicine that I have used for the past two or three years.

H. E. JEFFERSON.

Sworn to before me at Berwick, this 4th day of January, 1872.

G. D. WOODWORTH. J. P.

For sale by dealers generally.
Parties ordering either of the above remedies, will address
CALEB GATES & CO.
MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO.

NELSON'S CELEBRATED
Cherokee Vermifuge.
CERTAIN DEATH TO
WORMS.

Pleasant to take.

WHENEVER a child is noticed to be growing habitually pale, complaining of violent pains in the stomach and abdomen has variable appetite and a dry cough, and is frequently led, by irritation, to carry the hands to the nose,—then try

Nelson's
Cherokee
Vermifuge,

for it is certain that the child has

WORMS.

Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge will certainly effect a cure, whether the person afflicted be infant *or adult*, as is proved by its universal success; which has been such as to warrant the offer to

Return the Money

in any case in which it should fail to prove effectual, when the symptoms have justified the administering of the

Vermifugo.

It is hereby certified that this preparation contains *no mercury*, and is an innocent medicine incapable of doing the least injury, even to the most tender infant if given strictly according to the directions enclosed with each bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. J. NELSON & CO.,
BRIDGEWATER, N.S.
Sold by all Druggists and respectable dealers in the Dominion.

—:o:—

CCCCCCC
COLLINS'
CHEST CURATIVE
FOR
CONSUMPTION COUGHS
COLDS CATARRH
CROUP
&c. &c. &c.

All should buy Collin's Chest Curative who need to try any medicine for Consumption, as it is before and beyond all others, the most effectual and the most pleasant medicine to take. If you Cough you will find it unfailing; coughs are cured by it (in large doses); Croup, after an emetic, yields to it; Catarrh disappears before it; and Bronchitis cannot retain its hold.

This most excellent medicine for kll diseases of the Chest and Thr at is guaranteed to be purely vegetable; no noxious minerals enter into its composition; and myriads have blessed the day when first they were induced to try the Lung medicine with eight C's.

C C C for C C C C C.

Prepared and sold by
W. J. NELSON & CO.,
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Sold by all Druggists and respectable dealers in the Dominion. Price $1.

—:o:—

Dyspeptics
LOOK OUT FOR COLLIN'S
CERTAIN CURE
PILLS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

No more dyspepsia for those who use them. Try one box and convince yourselves that they will cure Dyspepsia, Piles, Sick Headache, Liver complaint, Billiousness, Jaundice, etc, and all impurities arising from a disordered stomach.

Manufactured by W. J. NELSON & Co.,
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—:o:—

NELSON'S
Rising Sun Liniment
Will cure pain wherever it may exist. To be taken internally and externally.
Manufactured by W. J. NELSON & CO.,
Bridgewater, N. S.

—:o:—

COLLINS' CONSTITUTION HORSE BALLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Bots and Worms in Horses.
See directions on Box. Manufactured by
W. J. NELSON & CO
Bridgewater, N. S

Colonial Store,

186 & 190 ARGYLE STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
—:o:—
JORDAN & CO.

BEG to intimate that they have received the bulk of their Spring and Summer importations per steamers North American, Nestorian, Alexandria, and Caspian, as well as by the first-class ships Roseneath and Forest King. Having purchased our Stock early in January, before the serious advance on all kinds of Woollen and Cotton Goods, they are prepared to give their customers the benefit of their purchases.

DRESS GOODS!
A choice lot of all the latest styles now opened for inspection

Ladies' Jackets
In Silk, Cloth, and Velveteen. Fancy Cloakings in great variety—Light Gray, Dark, and Fancy Waterproofs, Tweeds.

Shawls, LACE SHAWLS, Sh w's.

House Furnishing Goods,
Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Table Linens, Window Muslins, Damasks Towels, Towellings, &c.

COTTONS—Our Stock of Gray, White, and Printed will be found unequalled for makes and quality. Gray from 5 cents upwards, and White from 8 cents.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Having leased the premises No. 190, we will keep always on hand a full stock of the above Goods, consisting of all the latest novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Braces Gloves, White and Fancy shirts, in great variety, Underclothing, &c., &c. Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doeskins, &c

Ready-made Clothing.
In all the most fashionable Styles. To this department we intend to give our particular attention, and will make it second to none in the city.

All the above large and varied stock we will offer at prices which defy competition and we may safely guarantee a saving of at least ten per cent.

Respectfully soliciting the favor of an inspection from all intending purchasers we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all and proving beyond doubt that Granville Street is not the place to purchase.

Bales New Brunswick Cotton Warp. NEW GOODS every steamer.

JORDAN & CO.
may 15. TERMS CASH.

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Life Insurance Company, of Maine.
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No Stock or Guarantee Capital drawing interest, but in lieu thereof
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ASSETTS JANUARY 1ST 1871	$5,295,233,27
Liabilities including Reserve	4,301,400.00
Divisible Surplus	993,833.88
DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1870,	394,570,88

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Provincial Wesleyan Almanac

JUNE, 1872.

New Moon, 5th day, 11h. 9 m., afternoon.
First Quarter, 14th day, 3h. 5m., morning.
Full Moon, 21st day, 2h 43m., morning.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 5h. 13m., morning.

D. of W.	Day of Wk.	SUN. Rises.	SUN. Sets.	MOON. Rises.	MOON. South.	MOON. Sets.	H. Tide at Halifax
1	Sa.	4 21	7 34	2 19	8 31	2 43	4 2
2	SU.	4 21	7 35	2 42	9 16	3 50	5 7
3	M.	4 20	7 36	3 5	10 1	4 57	6 0
4	Tu.	4 20	7 37	3 31	10 47	6 3	6 46
5	W.	4 20	7 37	4 3	11 35	7 7	7 29
6	Th.	4 19	7 38	4 40	A. 24	8 8	8 8
7	Fr.	4 19	7 39	5 23	1 14	9 5	8 43
8	Sa.	4 19	7 39	6 14	2 4	9 54	9 19
9	SU.	4 18	7 40	7 10	2 54	10 38	9 54
10	M.	4 18	7 41	8 11	3 43	11 15	10 30
11	Tu.	4 18	7 41	9 12	4 29	11 46	11 7
12	W.	4 18	7 42	10 15	5 13	morn.	11 48
13	Th	4 18	7 42	11 18	5 56	0 11	morn
14	Fr.	4 18	7 43	A 23	6 39	0 34	0 34
15	Sa.	4 18	7 43	1 30	7 24	0 55	1 29
16	SU.	4 18	7 43	2 39	8 9	1 18	2 32
17	M.	4 18	7 44	3 51	8 58	1 39	3 37
18	Tu.	4 18	7 44	5 8	9 52	2 5	4 37
19	W.	4 18	7 44	6 25	10 50	2 36	5 32
20	Th.	4 18	7 45	7 42	11 54	3 15	6 24
21	Fr.	4 18	7 45	8 50	morn.	4 6	7 14
22	Sa.	4 18	7 45	9 48	0 59	5 8	8 3
23	SU.	4 19	7 45	10 33	2 4	6 20	8 52
24	M.	4 19	7 45	11 9	3 6	7 39	9 44
25	Tu.	4 20	7 45	11 37	4 3	8 57	10 34
26	W.	4 20	7 45	morn.	4 55	10 13	11 28
27	Th.	4 21	7 45	0 2	5 44	11 26	A 21
28	Fr.	4 21	7 45	0 26	6 30	A 34	1 18
29	Sa.	4 22	7 45	0 47	7 15	1 43	2 19
30	SU.	4 22	7 45	1 11	8 0	2 49	3 24

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 11 minutes *later* than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes *later*, and at St. Johns Newfoundland 20 minutes *earlier*, than at Halifax.

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

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