Miscellaneous.

PETROLEUM

—WE BEG TO—

CAUTION

The trade and consumers against the use of any

ROCK, OR COAL OILS

Branded with a STAR, unless our name in full appears on each package. We have commenced proceedings against parties for the infringement of our

TRADE MARK:

"SILVER STAR"

(With a five pointed Star painted red on each package.)

And shall prosecute to the full extent of the law, all persons who sell or attempt to sell an Oil for illuminating purposes branded in imitation of our trade-mark.

—WE ARE ALSO PACKERS OF—

REFINED OIL

In patent tin cans, and are the only manufacturers in Canada.

Producing a very high grade of Refined Oil, we guarantee the same for gravity, fire-test and burning quality.

We Solicit a Trial

—ASK FOR—

"SILVER STAR"

Take no other; and see that our name is on each package. You will then have an oil that in every respect is equal to the best high test American.

J. L. ENGLEHART & CO.,

Producers, Refiners & Shippers,

Petrolia, Ontario, Canada.

jly12 3m

BUSINESS CARD.

THE

ENCORE	*Lancet.*— "Wholesome and pleasant"	WHISKY
ENCORE	*British Medical Journal.*— "A safe stimulant."	WHISKY
ENCORE	*Medical Times.*— "Very wholesome. May be safely used."	WHISKY
ENCORE	*Medical Press.* "Invaluable as an alcholic stimulant."	WHISKY
ENCORE	*Medical Record.*— "The purest of alcoholic stimulants."	WHISKY

EVERY GALLON GUARANTEED EQUALLY PURE.

Bottled specially for me at the Distillery, under the Inspection of Her Majesty's Excise.

JAMES DUFFY,

WINE MERCHANT,

—AND—

Importer of Pure Malt Whiskies,

PORTLAND BRIDGE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

(Established 1842.) may25

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Foreign Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY:
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
Encore Whisky;
Teaninich Highland Whisky
Talisker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Kinnahan's L. L. Whisky;
Aitkins's Edinburgh Ale;
Wennaker's Schiedam Geneva;
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS.—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zere de Frontera;
Ports,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils, Petrot; Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens, and Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBouverand, and DePolleny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A. Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,

Wine Merchant,

Portland Bridge.

nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

LANDING

Ex. "T. H. Armstrong, from Charente:"

150 OCTAVES Pale and Brown BRANDY;
20 qr. casks OLD MARTELL BRANDY;
100 cases quarts BRANDY Pale and Dark;
100 " Pints " " "
50 " ½ pints " " "
50 " Nice CLARET.

IN BONDED WAREHOUSE:
35 cases 3 STAR BRANDY;
50 " Geo. Roe & Co. 3 Star I WHISKEY;
70 qr casks HOLLAND GIN;
600 cases " " " "
300 " quarts BRANDY Pale and Dark;
200 " pints " " "
100 " ½pints " " "
100 " IRISH WHISKEY pints and quarts;
100 " Scotch WHISKEY pints and quarts;
50 " Rimehan's L. L. WHISKEY;
30 " Bagots Hutton & Co.'s B. WHISKEY;
10 " EYE JUPS, all kinds;
100 barrels Ale and Porter pints and quarts;
2 puncheons very fine Old Jamaica RUM;
50 octaves Tawny PORT WINE;
25 quarter casks " "
25 octaves Selected SHERRY;
15 quarter casks " "
10 " " Four Diamond PORT;
10 " " Superior SHERRY.

For sale low, by LEE & LOGAN,
y6 45 and 47 Dock Street.

New Liquor Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER thanking the public for the favors he has received for the last five years, wishes to inform them that he has rented the Store

No. 22, Sand's Building, Water St.

And has opened there with a large stock of Superior Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale low in Bond or Duty paid. These goods are his own importation, and purchasers can therefore rely on getting the best qualities at the lowest possible prices. He offers the following goods in store, in Bonded Warehouse 35, and to arrive:

40 Qr-Casks } Pale and Brown Brandies,
170 Cases, }
40 Qr-Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies, including the celebrated "Banagher Whiskey;"
100 Cases Whiskey;
20 Qr-Casks, } Geneva—J. H. Henk's and Blankenheym and Nolet;
12 Hhds., }
130 Cases }
25 Qr-Casks Port and Sherry Wines—some of a very superior quality;
20 Barrels Bass' Bottled Ale;
20 Barrels Canadian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
25 Cases "Red Heart" Rum;
Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jamaica and Demarara Rum, Encore Whiskey, Rose's Lime Cordial, &c.
10,000 Havana Cigars,
25,000 Domestic and German Cigars.

The business on Brussels street will be continued as usual, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. All kinds of goods sold at the lowest rates to responsible people, and all goods delivered free of charge. H. McCAFFERTY,

No. 22 Sand's Building, Water Street, and cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.

may 31 tf

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square.

OPENING an assortment of WATCHES, in Gold and Silver Cases, with latest improvements, of English, American and Swiss manufacture.

An assortment of CLOCKS, suitable for Library, Parlor and Dining Room; also Office Clocks.

German, French and American Ornamental Goods.

Ladies' and Gent's Jewelry, in Gold and Silver of the most fashionable designs, warranted as superior workmanship, manufactured on the premises, and warranted in quality, etc.

apr12 RICHARD THOMPSON.

Trunks and Satchels.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gents' TRUNKS and SATCHELS, at very low prices.
C. & E. EVERETT,
jan7 52 King street.

Hardware.

S. S. 'HIBERNIAN.'

Charcoal Tin Plates, Strip Tin, Steel, Iron Wire and Sheet Zinc.

100 BOXES CHARCOAL TIN PLATES, well assorted;
21 bdls IRON WIRE, well assorted;
5 casks SHEET ZINC, " "
½ ton STRIP TIN, " "
25 bdls. STEEL, " "

Now landing at I. C. Railway Station, per above steamer from Liverpool, and for sale by

George Carvill.
jly12 Nelson street.

TIN.

CHARCOAL.	COKE.
290 BOXES	115 BOXES
1 C. 10x14 and 14x20	10x14 and 14x20
1 X. 12x12 and 10x14	Ingot Tin.
D. C. 12½x17	Strip Tin.

In stock, and just Arrived by "Caspian."

For sale low by

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
jun15

JAMES McDADE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Copper & Galvanized Iron Cornicing

DORMER WINDOWS, WINDOW CAPS Flashing Couping, Gutters, Conductors, &c., Made to Order.

Cast-Iron Work

Of all Description, Including Railing, Cresting, Gutters, O G or Half-Round, furnished to Order. Orders promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Mill street, near Railway Crossing,

ST JOHN, N. B.
(apr25)

T. McAVITY & SONS,

DEALERS IN

Builders' Hardware,

PLUMBERS' GOODS,

Paints, Oils, Glass,

Lubricating Oils,

Leather and Rubber Belting,

Cutlery,

Blasting Powder and Steel.

13 KING STREET.

(jly19)

Racoon Fur Trimming,

A FRESH LOT JUST FINISHED

The Finest we Have Ever yet Shown

Black and Grey Trimmings,

ALL WIDTHS.

PRICES LOW.

D. MAGEE & CO.,

HAT AND FUR WAREHOUSE.
dec14 57 King street.

IN CASES

Rose's Lime Juice Cordial.

and

Rose' Prepared Lime Juice

PREPARED from the WEST INDIA LIME FRUIT —now so favorably known as supplying delicious wholesome beverages—highly medicinal and preserved without the *aid of spirits.*

Analytical reports on application. For sale by
THOMAS GILLESPIE,
nov30 106 Water street,
Agent for the Refinery.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

Landing for Subscribers:—

10 QR-CASKS CORK WHISKEY;
15 qr-casks Scotch "
10 " Irish "
2 hhds. Encore "

For sale by
mar29 THURGAR & RUSSELL.

Eggs and Butter.

5 Bbls. FRESH EGGS;
4 Tubs New Made BUTTER.

For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,
jun7 8 and 10 Dock Street.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE

Art Pottery Pictures,

(New Designs.)

DECALCOMANIA, (or Transfer Pictures) Flowers, Heads, Scroll and Carriage Ornaments.

T. H. HALL,
oct23 King street.

SUGAR. SUGAR.

Just received:

10 HHDS. WHITE REFINED SUGAR.
For sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
jy5 17 and 18 South wharf.

PRUNES. PRUNES.

Just Received:

10 HF-BBLS COOKING PRUNES;
10 cases " "
For sale low by
jy5 LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

June 30, 1879.

New & Cheap Goods at Mullin Bros.

WE have just received a very large Stock of Cloths in all the leading styles for Custom Trade. Excellent value and a good fit guaranteed.
MULLIN BROS.,
jy5 Dock street.

ONIONS. ONIONS.

To arrive per steamer:

40 Crates Onions.

For sale low by
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

Port and Sherry Wines.

Received ex Stm. "Nova Scotian," via Halifax:

23 qr. casks Port and Sherry Wines, some very choice.

For sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
je26 8 and 10 Dock St.

Whiskey. Whiskey.

Per ship "Henry" from Liverpool:

20 Qr.-Casks Wise's Cork MALT WHISKEY.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.
St. John, N. B., 3d July, '79. July5

OIL. OIL.

Now landing per sch. George Calhoun, from New York:—

10 CASES PREMIUM SAFETY OIL;
10 gallons each; 15 bbls. do.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
jun14 Victoria wharf,
Smyth street.

Clothing. Clothing.

Cheaper than ever at Mullin Bros.

CALL and see our stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. Every one says they are the best value in the City.

MULLIN BROS.,
jy5 Dock street.

Insurance.

North British & Mercantile Insurance

COMPANY

Of Edinburgh and London.

Established in 1809.

Office—Pugsley's Building, Prince William Street.

PRESIDENT

His Grace the Duke of Roxborough, K. T.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. C.
His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. C.
Sir John D. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. P. & K. S. F

Paid and Subscribed Capital,	$10,000,000
Gross Fire Surplus and Reserve Fund,	3,700,000
Net Assets and Life Annuities,	13,000,006

Fire Department.

THIS Company Insures against loss or damage by Fire—Dwellings, Household Furniture, Farm Property, Merchandise, Vessels on the Stocks or in Harbor, and other Insurance property on the most favorable terms. This Company also pays for damage done by Explosion of Gas taking place within the building insured.

Claims settled promptly without reference to the Head Office.

Life Department.

Ninety per cent. of the profits are allocated to those insured on the Participating Scale.

INDISPUTABILITY.

After a Policy has been five years in existence it shall be held to be indisputable, and free from Extra Premiums, even if the assured should remove to an unhealthy climate after that time.

For Rates and other information apply at the office, Armstrong's Building, Union street, between Germain street and Chipman's Hill.

HENRY JACK,
oct9 GENERAL AGENT.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

Ten Million Dollars.

Annual Income for 1877	$2,727,165
Cash Assets on 31st Dec. 1877	4,122,568
Deposited at Ottawa for the Protection of Dominion Policy Holders	151,100

THE Losses by the St. John Conflagration amounted to $732,769.89 all of which was paid in full, without discount, immediately on the adjustment of the claims.

Life Department.

The Life Fund amounts to 66.5 per cent. of the entire net premiums received on every policy in force.

1878 is the Queen Life Bonus year.

C. E. L. JARVIS,

GENERAL AGENT,

je14 118 Prince William street.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE

Capital, - - - - - - $10,000,000.

Financial Position.

Capital Paid Up,	$ 1,447,795
Reserved Funds,	6,136,678
Life Funds,	11,534,611
Total 31st Dec., 1877,	$18,790,214

Deposited with the Government at Ottawa, according to the Requirements of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, $200,000.

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE,
No. 7 Barnhill's Building,
Princess Street, St. John.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK sep24

The Liverpool and London

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Insures against loss or damage by fire, property of every description

At Lowest Current Rates.

LIFE INSURANCE

ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

No. 118 Prince Wm. street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.
(nov1)

CODFISH AND POLLOCK.

Landing and in Store:—

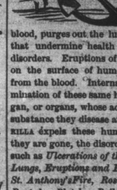
150 Cwt. Bright CODFISH;
100 " " POLLOCK.

For sale low.

BARBOUR BROS.,
aug2 11 South wharf, cor. Ward st.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some [internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys Lungs, Bruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhea arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
mar21

The DOUBLE HARPOON

HORSE HAY FORK!

The only Perfect HORSE HAY FORK Made.

Simple, Strong, Durable & Convenient.

Send for Circulars and Testimonials to

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square,
July17 SOLE AGENTS.

A Practical Exemplification of Modern Scepticism.

[Philadelphia Catholic Standard.]

One of the points on which modern scepticism especially prides itself is that it embodies the latest results attained by that constant progress in intellectual development which it assumes has been for ever going on. For, in accordance with *its* theory of evolution, mankind have ever been growing intellectually, and the degree of mental development in one age is only a preparation for a superior degree of development in the next.

Hence our sophists, who vaunt themselves as philosophers, imagine that the latest form of scepticism they have evolved, which embodies itself in complete indifference (pretended rather than real) to all supernatural verities, on the assumption that they are "unknowable," plumes itself on being necessarily the highest and most advanced point to which human thought has attained, because, as it imagines, it is the latest.

It is not necessary to point out that, if this were so, it would furnish no solid ground for this boast of *Agnosticism* (as the system which asserts that what is supernatural is unknowable, is termed) to rest on. That which is new is not by any means necessarily true, nor is the latest notion always the clearest and highest.

But passing this by, it is sufficient to say that, in priding themselves on their having made a recent discovery, those who deny the possibility of knowing God and supernatural verities show a most wonderful ignorance of history, or else a wonderful amount of impudence in falsifying what it indisputably records.

Instead of their notions being new, or the latest developments of human thought, they are simply reproductions of what has previously existed and was worked out into a formal system more than once in ages long past, and the practical effects of which we can trace not only in the history of nations now no longer existing, but also in one that still exists, unchangeable, unprogressive, petrified as it were in the form and condition into which this system of the unknowability of supernatural realities cast it more than two thousand years ago.

Theoretical *Agnosticism* was the prevailing form of unbelief—was the last form which the ancient pagan philosophy of Greece and Rome assumed; its last word in fact. After it had exhausted itself in vain attempts to solve the mysteries of the spiritual world without the light and guidance of divine revelation, it reached the conclusion that it was useless to speculate farther, because human speculation was incompetent to solve the mysteries of spiritual existence. It was more honest and more earnest however, than modern *Agnosticism*, for with all its impiety and all its pride, it yet did not descend to the folly of boasting of its own impotence, or of positively denying that things did not exist because it could not explain them.

But we pass this over, without further comment, to turn attention to another and still existing exemplification of Agnosticism, both theoretical and practical.

The lessons that may be deduced from this exemplification cannot be got over. They are the logical, practical results of the system during a period of more than twenty centuries, and worked out their results not upon a few individuals, but upon a nation numerically greater than Germany, France, England and the United States combined. We refer to China. Nearly three thousand years ago Confucius rose up among the Chinese, as Professor Huxley and Mr. Arnold have to-day in Europe, to preach the new gospel of Agnosticism. China had then the advantage of literary culture and many of the arts of civilization. Inventions, which we esteem comparatively modern, the Chinese had even then long possessed and employed. But in spite of them, according to the testimony of Mencius, a follower of Confucius, society had deteriorated; had "fallen into decay and right principles had disappeared;" "oppression generally prevailed; conspiracies were rife; rulers were assassinated by their trusted officials, and fathers were murdered by their sons." Confucius undertook the work of reformation. His ideas seemed to make no progress. He retired from public view and gave himself to the work of quietly instructing a few devoted disciples. But the seed he disseminated took root and spread, and soon after his death his ideas had a firm hold on the popular mind as well as on the more popular classes. His system was adopted by the Chinese. Under it they have lived to this day. It has formed and moulded them; and to it is due whatever is characteristic and distinctive in the Chinese character and Chinese civilization. The people of China, under the influence of the teachings of Confucius, became a nation of Secularists, and have remained so to this day.

And what are the leading ideas of Confucius? First, as regards God. He was an *Agnostic*. A personal divine existence, a Creator he neither denied nor affirmed, but spoke of it as it were "unknowable," if not a non-entity. Here is an extract from his writings:

"You find yourself in the midst of a stupendous yet most orderly piece of *mechanism*. That mechanism, *so far as we can tell*, is self originating and self-sustaining. Change there is, but no creation, all things from eternity existed and were subject to a reflux, in obedience to initial laws impressed upon them, how and why we know not, by some stern necessity. Guided by this principle, devote yourself no longer to the fruitless study of the theology; it brings and can bring with it no practical advantage. Seek not to explore the doctrine of final causes; rather, if you speculate at all, *confine your thoughts to the discussion of phenomena and the laws of phenomena.* Such alone are useful and legitimate subjects of inquiry. It is possible, indeed, that laws *may* be connected somehow with forms of spiritual agency; we cannot absolutely say that they are *not* Sacrifice *as if* your sacrifice were a reality; worship Shin as if Shin were really present. But meanwhile *your chief concern is with the visible and palpable universe*, and with the homely tasks of life."

After reading this who shall say that Professor Huxley and his followers if they migrated to China would not be recognized as consistent disciples of Confucius?

So, as regards a future state, Prof. Huxley and his Agnostic followers are simply repeating what Confucius said more than twenty-five hundred years ago. Both Confucius and Prof. Huxley refuse to look beyond this life for motives of conduct. They both insist that good and evil are to be recompensed by their natural results in this world.

In regard to all considerations of a future life each maintains a cold indifference. In reply to the question, "What becomes of a man when he has passed away from this life," Confucius says:

"While you do not know life, what can you know of death. Perhaps this present life may be your last, your sole possession.

meanwhile your chief concern is with the visible, palpable universe and with the homely tasks of life."

Confucius, it will be seen, like Mr. Huxley, does not positively deny the reality of a future life, he simply says, like his modern English follower, we "do not know that it is."

So, too, as regards sin, the ideas of modern Agnosticism are nothing more than a reproduction of those of Confucius. According to both, sin is not a fault in man himself, but only a result of defective education. Correct his surroundings, they say, and give him healthy teaching, and sin will disappear. Of course, then, there is no place for self-condemnation or contrition. Positive guilt cannot exist. Things are not just as we wish them here, it is true. But time and patience and better education will remedy all this, and bring about an actualization on earth of whatever is real in the dreams of men respecting a kingdom of heaven.

This Agnosticism, and our modern Huxleyites are simply trying to do for modern civilization what Confucius did for the civilization of China more than twenty-five hundred years ago; and with what results we see in the stationary fixedness and immovability, in the dreary commonplaceness, the low materialistic form and character which Chinese civilization has, and has remained, fixed in, from then until now. It has developed the practical, material side of human nature to its utmost, and in doing it has turned those whom it has moulded and formed into emotionless, human animal automata, who accept the hard facts of life as a matter of course, can do more work on less food than any other human animal, can live without any social equalizer and gilt, and accept with perfect indifference, ill health or sickness, life or death, but who made no progress, have no noble aspirations, no high enthusiasm, nothing that elevates or purifies or enlightens, or impels men to strive to be what men should be.

Agnosticism—the prevailing form of modern scepticism—may see, if it chooses to see, in the existing condition of China and the character of its people, unchanged for upwards of two thousand years, what it can do, and would do, for society in modern Europe and the United States, could it obtain complete ascendency.

Prof. Hart, in his work on "Composition and Rhetoric," quotes the following extracts from an English publication, which show the bad habit some writers have *got* into: "I *got* on horseback within ten minutes after I *got* your letter. When I *got* to Canterbury I *got* a chaise for town, but I *got* wet through before I *got* to Canterbury, and I have *got* such a cold as I shall not be able to *get* rid of in a hurry. I *got* to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I *got* shaved and dressed. I soon *got* into the secret of *getting* a memorial before the Board, but I could not *get* an answer then. However, I *got* intelligence from the messenger that I should most likely *get* an answer the next morning. As soon as I *got* back to my inn I *got* my supper and *got* to bed. It was not long before I *got* to sleep. When I *got* up in the morning I *got* my breakfast and then *got* myself dressed, that I my might *get* out in time to *get* an answer to my memorial. As soon as I *got* it I *got* into a chaise and *got* to Canterbury by 3, and about tea-time I *got* home. I *got* nothing more to say, and so adieu."

Ireland, alas! carries away many honours from Israelitish, but the greatest hero of them all—Major Stuart Smith—the immortal Stuart Smith, who spiked his guns coolly when surrounded by furious savages—was also an Irishman. His heroic act saved Lord Chelmsford's forces from annihilation. Major Stuart Smith was a north countryman, and his family is well known in Cavan, Armagh, and Down. I mention these facts because I see the English papers claim this hero, and I speak of his "English phlegm."—[Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The Blantyre Colliery explosion a fortnight ago was caused by criminal carelessness. In the hand of one of the miners killed by the explosion was found a tobacco pipe. Pipes were also found beside two more of the dead. The lamp of another miner who was killed was unlocked, and secreted in his clothes was a forged key for unlocking the Davy lamp. A tobacco box in the pocket of the fireman contained three lamp keys. In one of the men's jackets were found a pipe, six lucifer matches, and two brattice nails tied ingeniously together so as to form a key for unlocking a safety lamp, together with a key for the same purpose made out of an ordinary door key. Other forged keys, pipes and lucifer matches were found showing that the rules laid down for the safety of the miners were systematically evaded.

During the three months of April, May, and June the Customs receipts were $2,317,671 as against $5,022,583 in the corresponding period last year, being a decrease of $704,912, or during the year a net increase of $183,974 in Customs receipts. The importance of this approximation will be seen on public attention being called to the fact that Sir L. Tilley in his budget speech estimated that on account of anticipation of next year's revenue half a million of dollars must be allowed from the amount collected this year, and if this be done, then the Customs revenue of the past year as compared with that of the preceding year, instead of an increase of $183,974, shows an actual decrease of $316,036. This decline in the revenue shows no sign of abatement.—[Globe.

THE NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.—The Jeannette, which sailed recently from San Francisco on a voyage towards the North Pole, has been fitted up by James Gordon Bennett of the New York "Herald," whose enterprise as a promoter of discoveries is well known. She is to be provisioned for three years, so that she will be able to remain three winters in the ice if necessary. She carries with her 130 tons of coals and will have her bunkers replenished at Alaska. A large cache of coal and provisions will be made on the outskirts of the ice at St. Michaels, to serve as a reserve in case of the wreck of the vessel or for the use of the crew on their return voyage. Never before, says the San Francisco "Bulletin," have more elaborate preparations been made to render a Polar expedition successful. Every appliance, scientific or otherwise, whose utility has been suggested by the experience of former voyages will have its place on the "Jeannette." In the appointment of the officers and selection of the men quite as much care has been taken as in respect to the other preparations. Her commanding officer, Lieut. De-Long, United States Navy, has previously made one hard Arctic voyage, having gone up in 1873 in the Tigress in search of the Polaris. The chief executive officer and engineer have also made previous voyages to the frozen zone, and the ice-pilot, on whose skill very much depends the safe navigation of the vessel, is an old whaler who has spent years in the Polar regions. The crew are picked men, of whom several have accompanied one or more expeditions of exploration to the Arctic.

The Jeannette was built in England in 1862, the name under which she was launched being the Pandora. She was e specially constructed for service in the ice, whether as whaler or as exploring vessel. With this object in view she was built of English oak, and made as strong in her hull as possible. She is a bark-rigged steamer-yacht of 420 tons burthen, and furnished with an engine of 200-horse power. She has already been employed in one voyage of exploration. Six years ago Captain Young sailed in her from England for the Arctic, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the records believed to have been buried by Sir John Franklin's party, just before the death of the last surviving members of that unfortunate expedition. She started, however, too late in the season to take advantage of the break up of the ice, and being unable to proceed on her mission to England, Mr. Bennett took an earnest interest in that voyage, and the peculiar merits of the yacht coming under his observation, he selected her for the present voyage when he had finally determined to send an expedition to the Polar Seas. He purchased the vessel in England about a year ago, and, dropping the former title of Pandora rechristened her the Jeannette. During the time that she had been at Mare Island some important repairs and improvements have been made. Her hull has been very materially strengthened by bracing. In her hold has been placed three long double trusses with a stanchion in the centre and hanging knees, each beam being ten by twelve inches, the object being to give her the greatest possible power for resisting the crushing force of the ice. These trusses also having knees reaching from the deck to the keelson. In addition to the trusses she has also been strengthened by having seven wooden stakes of ceiling, each a foot in width by four inches in thickness, placed on either of her sides. She has been provided with two new boilers, built at the Navy Yard. On each side of the boilers are coal bunkers, the engine and fire-room being together without partition. Besides her ordinary machinery she carries an extra donkey pump, two auxiliary pumps, a distilling apparatus capable of distilling five hundred gallons of water a day, and a hoisting engine rigged on the spare deck, to be employed in warping. To keep out as far as possible the cold, the cabin and forecastle have been padded on the inside with several thicknesses of heavy felt, and the poop-deck has been covered with three thicknesses of stout canvass which has been painted over.

The Jeannette will carry one folding boat that can be used on runners as a sled as well as in the water as a boat. She will take eight tents, each six feet by nine; a suit of spare sails, small boats rigged with sails and boat covers. She is also provided with ice saws by which ice of ten or fifteen feet in thickness can be cut away. She will have a spare storm try-sail and awning to cover the space between the poop and the houses to be erected on her deck. It is constructed so as to roof over the deck during wintry storms. The vessel is also provided with two extra propellers, to be used in case of accident; also a complete outfit of machinists' tools and stock to repair any break that may occur in the engine. She has an entirely new set of sails, including rolling topsails that can be furled from the deck. She has a total of 6,858 square feet of canvass, when all is set. She has accomodations in the forecastle for thirty-six men, but as it will be occuped by only about half that number, all the remaining space will be utilized as store room for supplies and apparatus. The ship will be heated by stoves burning soft coal. Every one interested in Arctic exploration will wish her a safe voyage and abundant success.

ENGLAND'S NEW STEEL SHIPS OF WAR.—Three steel-clad ships are, it seems, at this moment building in the Government Yards at Portsmouth, Pembroke, and Chatham. What their cost will ultimately be when completed it is too early to make even a rough guess; but the two larger ones, to be named the Majestic and Colossus, are not likely, so far as we at present know of the expensive material of which they are to be composed, to be finished and fitted for sea for less than a million apiece. The least of the three, the Conqueror, whose lines have been laid down at Chatham, is to be some 2,000 tons less than her big sisters, but they are to be built on the model of the Inflexible turret-ship, and not of the old broadside pattern, which seems for some reason or other to have been abandoned for some time past. The Majestic and Colossus are to measure 9,100 tons, and will, therefore, be considerably smaller than the Inflexible; but as their armor will be of steel, there is no necessity for carrying so much of it. The Inflexible turret-ship carries twenty-four-inch armored plates on her turrets, while it is anticipated that the same amount of protection will be afforded to the Colossus and her sister by sixteen inches of steel. Moreover, steel will be employed in building the ships as well as in protecting them; and in this way it will be possible to construct them upon finer lines, while still remaining as strong as broader craft of iron. A greater speed will also result from this innovation; and the Majestic and Colossus, provided with engines of 8,000 horse-power, will doubtless realize a speed of sixteen miles an hour under favorable conditions. Like the Inflexible and the Ajax and Agamemnon, our new steel-clads are not to have their revolving turrets in a line with the ship, as in the case with the Thunderer and earlier vessels of this type; but the two structures will be placed diagonally across the deck, so that all the guns can be fired right ahead or dead astern. In the Thunderer this cannot be done, for one turret stands in the way of the other, if the object to be aimed at is ahead or astern, and the vessel is chasing must be thrown out of her course in order to bring the guns of both turrets to bear. In the new steel-clads the end-on fire will therefore be as destructive as the broadside fire, while the former method of fighting possesses the obvious advantage of exposing a smaller mark to the enemy.—[London Times.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool "Courier" says: "Certain Nonconformist ruling bodies are taking into serious consideration the increasing prevalence of what are termed 'High Church' practices in both Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. The practices referred to have existed for some time, and gentle remonstrance having been powerless to effect their cessation a more vigorous action on the part of those in authority is being taken by the strict Wesleyans to a reredos with a centre gilded compartment on which are a lamb and banner, as well as to a large stained-glass window over the reredos which represents the crucifixion, it being in fact a crucifix in colors. Here also the Church service, including absolution, is used, and the choristers occupy stalls on each side of the church. A strong tendency to æstheticism amongst the members of the Congregational chapel at North Shields is also under the consideration of those who rule in these cases."

A Mr. Trotter, of Blairgowrie, Scotland, is a collateral descendant of John Knox, but does not seem to be proud of the relationship. In a letter addressed to a member of the Knox Monument Committee he designates the Scottish reformer as "the monster who, if he did not actually with his own hands, at least by his teachings and malign example, assisted in the disgraceful destruction" of the religious houses in the North. "It has always been a pain to me," Mr. Trotter adds, "that I should have such a ruffian's blood in my veins. But, thank God, there is not the history of any one family from such an origin some members of whose descendants have not returned to their only true allegiance."

The mishap which befel a party from Boston in Philadelphia has caused much merriment in that city as well as in New York, where the unfortunates are quite well known. Among the round of entertainment provided for the visitors by their friends was an evening at the minstrels. The young relative who bought the tickets in the morning, asked the ticket-seller if there would be any "coarse jokes" or "improper allusions" during the performance. He simply asked, because "the Cliffords from Boss were coming." (The name is fictitious, but the story is true). He was informed that "hardly ever" was there anything out of the way at the abode of minstrels. The evening came; a large audience filled the house; the overture was played and one of the "end men" approached his first joke. Suddenly up rose the rest of the band, and, motioning excitedly to the "bones," murmured: "Hush, be careful; the Cliffords from Bostonare he-ah." At first the audience did not understand the joke, but when it was repeated, the annoyance of the party alluded to became so manifest that peals of laughter shook the house. At the third or fourth repetition, "the Cliffords" could stand it no longer, and indignantly left the hall.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A London bookseller has published in cheap form a pithy little sketch of Lord Beaconsfield, with bright accounts of his abuse of O'Connell, Peel and Hume. It has a motto from Artemus Ward, who is fast becoming a classic in England. The motto is: "He asked me what was my principles? 'I hain't got enny,' said I, 'not a prinsepul. Ime in the show bizness.'"—[N. Y. Tribune.

Writing to the "Times," a correspondent, signing himself "Ignoramus," remarks: "I am surprised that so little notice has been taken of the comparatively small results obtained by our much vaulted arms of precision. At Ginghilova the loss of the enemy has been estimated at from 500 to 1,000. Taking the higher number, and reckoning our own troops at 5,000, it took five men firing away for an hour and a half to kill one Zulu. Even at Rorke's Drift, in a twelve hours' combat, most of it at close quarters, 130 Englishmen slew 500 of the enemy, or about four apiece! What an amount of wild firing and enormous waste of ammunition does this suggest? The British soldier is a costly and valuable machine, and no pains should be spared to make him a cool and skilful marksman.

DEATH OF DANIEL O'CONNELL'S PARISH PRIEST.—We regret to announce the death of the oldest priest in the diocese of Kerry, the Rev. Patrick O'Connell, P. P., of Kilchrohane, West the parish in which O'Connell's residence, Derrynane Abbey, is situated. None of those who still survive of the many visitors to the Liberator in his mountain home can have forgotten "Father Pat," who was always a daily quest of his illustrious namesake. Under a rough and homely exterior, he concealed a deep piety and great zeal, and combined much shrewdness and common sense with a native simplicity which often amused his friends. The descendant of a highly respectable race of farmers in North Kerry, near historic Listnaw, Father O'Connell spent some years of his early life and profession in the College of Killarney. He was ordained in, we believe, 1821, by the Most Rev. Dr. Sugrue, and served in several parishes in North Kerry, the last being that of acting in the former capacity in his native parish, he gave his first lessons in Latin to a lad named David Moriarty, destined in after life to attain world-wide reputation as Bishop of Kerry—a fact which that eminent man never forgot, and he always retained an affectionate regard for his old teacher. In 1831 Father O'Donnell was named by the Most Rev. Dr. Egan as parish priest of Kilchrohane West.

For nearly thirty years he did the work of his parish—some thirteen English miles in length, and containing when he came to it 800 houses—unaided. This period included the trying times of the famine, and it was his boast that for all these years he never left his flock without Mass on Sunday or holiday, or allowed one of them, whom it was possible for him to reach alive, to die without the sacraments. Although he never took the pledge, from the time of Father Mathew, Father O'Connell was a total abstainer. Owing to increased age and infirmities, Father O'Connell had ceased to do duty for the last twelve years. He passed away, fortified by the rites of the Church, on the 30th of June, having nearly, if not fully, attained the patriarchal age of a century. May he rest in peace. Father O'Connell was interred in the churchyard of his parish church, at Catherdaniel, where he had for so many years ministered. Prior engagements prevented the attendance of the Most Rev. Bishop of Kerry, but a numerous gathering of priests and laity—including some Protestants—testified to the respect and affection in which Father O'Connell was held. The funeral procession passed through the grounds of Derrynane Abbey, and round the house in which Father O'Connell passed so many days.

BOSTON, MASS., July 30—Another body was found in the harbour to-day, supposed to be Samuel Farrell, a Cincinnati journalist, who was lost in the storm of the 16th; the remains are decomposed. Thus far 20 bodies have been recovered out of 23 known to have been lost in that storm.

An interesting valedictory service was held two weeks ago in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey, in connection with the departure of Sir Arthur Gordon to resume his duties as Governor of Fejjee. Upwards of a hundred personal friends were present, and the holy communion was administered by Dean Stanley, who delivered a touching and eloquent address. In the course of it he alluded to the reclamation of the colony from heathenism to Christianity, and with his accustomed catholicity mentioned the Wesleyan Church as the instrument of this great change. Lord Cardwell, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Beresford Hope were among the communicants. The Revs. Dr Arthur, M. A., Dr. Morley Punshon, Dr. Marmaduke C. Osborn, and the Rev. J. S. Moulton were present as representing the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Dry Goods

The Vice-Regal Visit!

The Newest Designs in

Millinery and Dress-Making

WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE

Commercial Palace

For the Vice-Regal Reception.

ALSO:

Novelties in Colors and Materials,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Orders should be given immediately, so as to prevent disappointment.

JAMES MANSON.

COMMERCIAL PALACE, King Street.
jly26

SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Latest Numbers.

MIGNON, Love at