At Longleat is a spot called Heaven's Gate, them that be left. where Bishop Ken composed the morning hymn.
Marianne Farningham, the sweet singer of the
London Christian World thus sings like a lark at heaven's gate.

O fair is the morning light As it kisses the working world, When the darkness flees with the passing pight, And the flowers are all unfurled.

O sweet is the morning hymn Which the glad earth gaily sings; For the birds pour forth, when the stars

Their praise to the King of kings.

O tresh is the morning air That comes from the hills away. Bringing a thought of a Father's care, As we kneel in the light to pray.

So fair are the eastern skies, So glad is the morning light, That we think, as we watch them with wistful last time I saw her.

eves. Of the land where is no more night.

We think of the waking time, Of the day that shall ne'er grow dim, And how glad we shall be in the summer clim-Singing our morning bymn!

It is there that our dear ones teast. It is there where the sad are blessed; They walked through the night to the brightening east.

And have entered the holy rest.

And now, when the hour is late. We watch for the dawning bright, We shall pass some morning through heaven's

Into the land of light.

JOHN TREGENOWETH: HIS MARK. BY THE REV. MARK GUY PEARCE,

AUTHOR OF " MISTER HORN AND HIS FRIENDS. CHAPTER I

Zacchy Pendray, in the Church at S. Osyth's. So stands the sentence in my dairy. But without further explanation, it will lead to no

less than three mistakes. To begin with-" old Uncle John " was not very old; nor had he moreover a single nephew or niece in the world. The perfectly white hair that fell in rich silvery locks to his shoulders, gave him the first part of his title; while custom in that Western Cornwall gave to him the second part—old men of the working classes are remently known as "Uncle."

This "little Mary" was by no means little,

but a tall comely Cornish maiden of three-andtwenty summers; with hair of glossy blackness and deep b ue eyes, and a face that might have been called beautiful, only that there was such frankness, such simplicity, such tender, anxious love that one seemed to look in at the soul without staying to think what the soul was like.

Then again, though they were married at are tired of doing nothing. Church, Uncle John was a Primitive Methodist. ings and afternoons, up in the dark (it is never too dark for him), behind the great Royal along, but after two days' hard walking they Arms that have been there since the days of found themselves at exactly the same spot of the Loire, then painfully lift himself on his good Queen Anne; and the parson at S. Osyth's from which they started. has been a rare friend to him On Sunday

It was on the evening of this marriage day that the old man and I sat together listening to the music of the bells coming softly and sweetly across the water. He found it rather a relief to have some one to chat with, and I was disposed to tell. Already I had picked up pencils; reads a chapter of D'Aubigne, to see if is that in animals the perception is of the indibits of it from one and another, and patched them together as well as I could; and one or two incidents I had heard from bimself, but only just enough to make me eager to hear the rest. Several times I had tried and failed

finished meshes lying coiled beside him, his face that nature should draw nature. And so we have only to remember that many of our turned upwards to the light, the long silver hair flowing over his shoulders, whilst he and had tried to lead up to the story of his life; say-writing is unfortunately not his forte. starting some new tonic, or Zacchy would come creeping in at the little gate with talk of the

At other times as I past the old Church I had stayed and listened, marvelling at the rare power and skill with which he could sway the tones, and force them into exquisite harmony, -and had felt my way up the old ricketty staircase, and stood beside him at the organ. But at such times he had no ear, no thought for anything but the music.

But this evening the coast was clear. Betty had gone to see " the little maid " settled at her new home. Uncle John had thought o going too, but Betty had settled that by decidedly but not unkindly expressing an opinion that "men-folks were always best out o' the way;" to which as a general principle on a wedding-day Zacchy might perhaps have ventured to take exception had any one but Betty said it. So early on that summer's evening we sat together, without any fear of disturbance. The gentle sea-breeze swept about us deliciously cool and balmy, and laden with the tragrance of abundant flowers, while over all tell blessing on that happy day.

Uncle John's thoughts were rather disposed

CHAPTER II.

THE LITTLE MAID

a'most. But 'tis wonderful how I be able to we did it not."-Old Merry. get along! It do seem to me as if when one thing be took away something else be sure to come in its place. Eyes are things that you would think it wisht\* sure 'nough to be with-

there's your ears and your finger-tips do come fered him four chickens in payment. Louis to be uncommon good friends. I've heard wanted the fowls, and took them and put them folks say that you don't know the worth of your in the yard. mercies till they are gone. That is true enough, but so is this-that then you know the worth o

'Tis no good denying that it be a trifle hard metimes when there's nothing 'pon my mind. One thing in particular has been making me wish all day that I could look out once more just for five minutes. A foolish thing, I dare say you'll think for an old chap like me, but there-we all of us have got a well o' tears in us somewhere, if you only sink deep enough down. The sound o' those blessed belle a ringin' in my ears, and Betty and all of them saying how pretty she looked-it a most make me teel a bone o' the old man in me a bit rebellin.' And to think she be gone-though 'tis but a matter of four mile off. My little maid Mary-ah, there I go again! Little maid! Why, I could feel her shadow fall over me when she'd be standin' by my side three years agone, and I know she's as fine a girl as there be in the West Country; but I can never come to think of her as any other than she was the

' How old was she then?" I asked, as the old man paused in his story.

She was five year, Sir-five that very night

Everything else is half like a dream compared with the way I can remember that. I was working to the mine by night that week, and had to start just after supper. The little maid had been sitting on my knee, and I can mind her great frighted eyes as she heard

the rain pattering against the window, and the storm roaring around the house, and how she put her arms around me and said, "Father, then," said he, lowering his voice and take me with you, 'tis so dark. Jesus loves blushing, "I wast to be honest."-Child's little children, and if I go he must take care of Paper. you too, Father."

(To be continued.)

DOING NOTHING IS DOING ILL." James, what are you doing ?- " Nothing,

sir." "Who's that boy with you?"-" Charley, sir." "Well, never let me catch either of you do-

ing it again." Now that is rather an absurd dialouge, but I This day (August 14th, 1871) old Uncle dare say you have heard many like it. There makes him leap for joy. As it is probable he John Tregenoweth's little Mary was married to is no such thing as doing nothing, for, as the has dreams in which are reproduced the im text says, doing that is doing ill. It would not, therefore, be a difficult thing able that when waking he may follow imagin

to prove that a do-nothing is a ne'er-do-well, ary scenes, which the memorative faculty, or and, as James and Charley evidently belonged to that order, they got a well-merited reproof. I shall endeavor to show you in this brief discourse that there are two classes of do-nothings, and that both are ill-doers.

1. Active do-nothings. That is, those who have the appearance of always doing something and, when all is over, steal back into the kenbut in reality doing nothing. We read a long nell, and sometimes even wriggle his head letter, crossed and re-crossed, and after we back in his collar. A dog which once saw his have come to "yours affectionately," we say, A very nice letter, but nothing in it." We hear a gentleman give an address of

say, "Wonderful man! he spoke for an hour and said nothing." We hear people complain about being very

A party of travellers started on a journey to simulate a quarrel with another dog outside organ in the little loft at S. Osyth's, that they called the gallery, sitting there Sunday mornand they broke twigs of brush wood, and blazed to that result. The story of the dog, which,

nights he takes his place in the singing seat at old, and when he was asked one day, "Where of despair, turned his head away and floated dle and clarionet, and a great company of zealdle and clarionet, and a great company of zealous singers, he leads the choir there—and a
heartier or better hit of singing it would be a
mention or better hit of singing it would be a
mention or better hit of singing it would be a heartier or better bit of singing it would be a just the same thing." The fact was, his life hard matter to find than that which rings within had been a failure. He had always been busy, those four plain white-washed walls. They but had done nothing; had always been jog- in much more wonderful stories of the cunning

which he started. There are some people who are always going to do something. "I mean to be a regular dabster at painting," says a boy. And he tions to the ever-changing circumstances of folds his arms, and chuckles over the idea. He their life are only second to the variations of surrounds himself with paper, brushes, and operations of intellectual life. The difference he will throw any light upon his subject; makes vidual and particular good or evil, and that elaborate preparations, but never really begins. the operations that lead to the wonderful varie-He seems to think the painting will do itself. ty of the acts which so much resemble men He grows ill at ease with his easel, and does are without reflex consciousness, whereas the not stick to his easel halt so wel! as the colour- human mind perceives the good and evil. in the ing sticks to him. He thinks the "lines have abstract at least, implicitly, and is capable of I had often come upon him sitting in the I had often come upon him sitting in the door-way, his fingers busied in net-making, the cides that nature should draw him to paint, ra-wish to realize in some sense the state of beasts

his ambition dies away. "I mean to be an author," says another; "I mean to be an author," says another; and he begins to write an essay on "Things in about the door-way. And sitting with them, I he does his subject, and soon decides that es-Aad you have perhaps determined a great masy times to do something grand—something sensitive operations which in us minister to our making, and when the necessary amount is secreeping in at the little gate with that shall make your inture biggs and perhaps you have bustled about a great deal over it; but if you look back upon the past, it is possible you may see after all you have done nothing. If this is the case never do

it again. 2. Passive do-nothings. That is, those who have the appearance of doing nothing, but in reality do something.

John had got into a scrape-appearances were against him, and he saw the school-master giving him a dressing; Edward sat there, and spoke a word. He might have screened his out he did nothing.

Yes, boys, you are right; he was a mean. cowardly rascal. He was a passive do-nothing. passive do-nothing does evil.

a playfellow is in trouble, and he does not say to wander into the past, and by putting a be does not staunch his wound. And when he tory studies, no decided leaning towards chem- yard manures. Hence, we repeat, save question here and there I managed to get the is blamed, he says. "Really, I have done noth-

have done something. We judge people as much by what they do their children are as well adapted to one em-How long have I been blind, Siri — (the old not, as by what they do, and when at last the ployment as another, and that they only need

THE FOUR CHICKENS.

Two farmers, whom we shall call Matthey out, but it do come to be natural-like, and six and Louis, lived in a pretty little country vil- when they should be driving the plane in the milk to the least impurity in the atmosphere, days out o' the seven you forget that ever you had any, specially if you've got plenty else to think about as I always had. Then had as money was very scarce in the country, physicians, when they should be guiding a lothink about, as I always had. Then, besides, and still more so in his ewn house, he was us-\* Wisht: A Cornish word for bad, unhappy, able to pay a farthing of the debt. But as he unfortunate. It is supposed to linger from the old belief in witcheraft, and their power of evil-wishing. Wisht: A Cornian word for page, animappy, unfortunate. It is supposed to linger from the old belief in witcheraft, and their power of evil-wishing. neighbor's work should go for nothing, he of room or shop.

the house, and hearing the cackling of the hens odds are against h.m. One of the earliest and he loved so dearly, ran to the barn, hunted in most anxious inquiries of parents should be di-

the hay mow and soon tound the eggs. "Ha, ha!" said he to himself, "here are some nice fresh eggs. How glad my mother will be to have them to cook when she returns! But perhaps," said he, after thinking a moment, I had better return them to neighbor Louis. The chickens are his, and the eggs belong to him of course. I learned in the Sunday-school that we must return anything we find to the owner, when we know whose it is. Well, I won't wait till father and mother come home, but I'll go now and carry over the eggs."

So saying he placed the eggs in a basket. the door was open, "I have brought you the over to a good carpenter to learn the trade. eggs your hens have laid in our barn." "And who sent you?" said Louis.

" No one," replied Philip. "What! you brought back those eggs without any one bidding you?" "Yes, certainly; neither my father nor my nother are at home: I only do what has been

taught me." "And why did you not wait till they came " Recause " said the little boy. " I thought

that perhaps when you missed your hens you might think ill of my dear parents; and

ANECDOTES OF DOGS. A WRITER in the London Quarterly Review adduces many pretty instances of affection, sagacity, and cunning in dogs. A dog deserted by his master will take some cast off garment, and lie on it for days; the sight of the cleaning of guns preparatory to the 12th of August fills him with rapturous anticipations of sport; the taking up a hat or stick pressions made on his memory, so it is probhope, or tear may depict on the imagination He is said to distinguish at a glance a tramp of swell-mob's man from a gentlemen, even in the most soiled attire. He will steal away uninvite a serviceable companion to assist him, master drop a gold coin on the floor is said to have picked it up, and to have sat the whole day with it in his mouth, refusing to eat any make a speech, and when he has concluded, we thing till his master returned, for fear he should drop the treasure. A poodle puppy, unable to resist temptation, stole a pizeon out of a pie, and, to avoid detection, filled up the from a writing table. A dog has been known e., real deliberation or the intention of the act. With this exception, there is nothing here, or

believed, with David, that it was good to make ging on, but came back to the same place from and affection of animals, that is at all inconsistent with the theory we lay down. The combinations of direct perception, feeling, me morative and estimative power, and the adap most complicated acts, which in themselves seem to require a long train of thought, may

> intellect, but would have been sufficient for our WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR

> > BOYSP

who have not the power of consciousness, but

friend, and saved his character and his back, adapted should be brought to an end at once. upon it by an exhausted or failing soil. The sooner the better for both parents and Every farmer whose fuel for his dwelling is with but one exception. When it was so with but one exception. When it was children. The Journal says: 'It is impossible wood, should have a place to store his ashes taken with cholera apparently in its worst

mistaken idea, common to many parents, that

It is a wise provision of Providence that nearly every boy born into the world has some peculiar distinctive capability, some aptness But they soon found their way to their old for a particular calling or pursuit; and if he is baunts, and laid their eggs. Matthew's little driven into channels contrary to his instinct and son Philip, about seven years old, was alone in tastes, he is in antagonism with nature, and the rected to the discovery of the leanings of their children; and if they find that their boy who they earnestly desire shall adorn the bar or pulpit, is persistently engaged in constructing toy ships, and wading in every puddle of water to test their sailing qualities; if he reads books of voyages, and when in a seaport, steals away to the wharves to visit ships and talk with sailors, it is certain he was born for the sea. Fit him out in a sailor's rig, put him in the best possible position for sising to the honorable position of ship-master, and you have discharged your duty. If on the other hand he is logical, keen, fond of argument, let him enter the law and ran to his neighbor's door at which he if he is fond of whitling, planing, sawing, conknocked. "Here," he cried, almost before structing and neglecting his studies, turn him

ENGLISH PRONOUNCIATION

[Some idea of the difficulty encountered by for-eigners in acquiring the English language may be obtained by a careful perusal of the following 'poem," quoted from a London publication.]

Peasant Arcadian, Guiding the plough, Coarse are your garments, Your aspect is rough.

Peasant imprudent, I hear you've a cough; Do you feel sure You're clad warm enough?

Bibulous peasant Your voice it is rough You're not a disciple Ot temperate Gough.

Home to your cottage You hear the winds sough. Even the birdies Sing boarse on the bough.

Home to your cottage, And bend o'er the trough Kneading the loaves Ot digestible dough

Though the bread's heavy, Unsweetened, and tough, Well sharpened teeth Will go easily through.

Before strongly desiring anything, we perceived on a poaching expedition, perhaps should examine what happiness he has who

The farm.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SELECTED FOR ZION'S HERALD. KERGING APPLES - Calvin Pitcher, of Relfast, kept some 1,200 bushels of apple through tired sometimes, and find on inquiry that they bole with a bit of damp inky sponge taken the winter and spring, and has just marketed the last of them all from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. He explained to the Age his mode of keeping every orchardist. His theory is, that the early rotting and decay of apples is due to a great extent to a vegetable miasma in the air, which cripled legs and leap into the water, and when I knew a man who was nearly eighty years a stick was stretched out to him, gave a look under certain conditions. The effect of the miasma is first seen in a minute speck; somethe same apple. His remedy is a daily airing of the celler or place where the apples are stored, arranging so as to have albrisk circulation till the stagnant air is expelled, and its place occupied by pure, healthy air. He exhibited to us a number of apples which were bruised when gathered, and they were as sound and as crisp as when they tell from the tree, and it seemed a mystery how they could have been thus preserved. He attributes the made by the use of these remediespotato rot to the same miasma. In hot, fog- CLEMENTS, ANNAPOLIS Co., Dec. 28, 1859. gy, rainy weather, when the air is still, the vegetable miasma infects it, and if no brisk circulation is restored, the effect of this miasma is soon seen in minute spots upon the leaves. which spread rapidly and destroy the stock and its tuber. This is analogous to the theory of late medical authorities, which ascribe the the advice of my friends, as a last resort,

SAVE YOUR ASHES.

is in a certain sense the normal state of beasts, regard to the ashes produced from the wood cured-an insignificant quantity produced duranimal nature, and are all that is given to ing the year—the balance is thrown out into

some slough or mud hole, without a thought of the wastefulness of such a proceeding. This is very poor farm management, and should be reformed wherever it prevails. Ashes are especially valuable for decayed meadows, and but effected a perfect cure. During the time The following from the Journal of Chemistry | when properly applied, will obviate the neces- my wife was taking your medicine we took a s the most practical article that has come to sity of breaking up, and reseeding, when, as little child whose mother had just died with our notice of late. It is full of good sound sometimes happens, such a process is not de- consumption. When the little one was left sensible advice, from beginning to end. Every sirable, it fertility can be restored without it. motherless it was 12 months old and weighed was about to address himself to the work of parent should peruse it carefully, and heed its Ashes are also the favorite food of corn and only 15 lbs., being but short of a living 115 GRANVILLE STREET. giving him a dressing; Edward sat there, and admonitions. The folly of trying to induce the various root crops, and will supply the value to boys to follow a pursuit for which they have no rious wants of them when and where the barninclination, and to which they are in no wise yard fails to meet the tertilizing demands made adapted should be brought to an end at once, upon it by an exhausted or failing soil

like a charm, quieting i's nerves and giving health and vigor to its whole system. We now prepared to show a well-asset

Yes, boys, you are right; he was a mean, cowardly rascal. He was a passive do-nothing. Let me give you a few instances in which a passive do-nothing does evil.

The Journal says: It is impossible to make a chemist, or an engineer, or a naturalist of a boy, if he has no special taste or aptraction and spassive do-nothing does evil.

The Journal says: It is impossible to store his ashes for use on the farm, and not cast them forth a list of a boy, if he has no special taste or aptraction and fancy Dress Goods, need to be got rid off in the readiest manner possible. This, to some, may be deemed a trivial passive do-nothing.

The Journal says: It is impossible to store his ashes for use on the farm, and not cast them forth form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to be got rid off in the readiest manner possible. This, to some, may be deemed a trivial passive do-nothing.

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The Journal says: It is impossible to make a chemist, or an engineer, or a natural for use on the farm, and not cast them forth form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to the streets or elsewhere, as though a nuish form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to the streets or elsewhere, as though a nuish form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to the streets or elsewhere, as though a nuish form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to the streets or elsewhere, as though a nuish form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to the streets or elsewhere, as though a nuish form, passing little els: than bl od, we got to the streets or dering at its side, and he does not put it out; for parents who have boys just entering upon matter, but really it is not so, as those who very much afflicted with sick headache and A nice assortment of Ladie's UMBRG. manhood to come to us desiring counsel in repursue a different policy can testify by what

manhood to come to us desiring counsel in repursue a different policy can testify by what a word of cheer to him; a lad is drowning, and gard to placing them in a chemical laboratory, may termed a happy experience. Thirty or must have terminated in consumption. A Wares, &c he does not jump in to save him; a horse is that they may "learn the trade," as to their torty bushels of ashes applied to an acre of few bottles of your No. 2. Bitters and No. I starting off without its driver, and he does not eyes the business seems renumerative. They land will equal in productive power an equivatry to stop it; a man has been run over, and have no special genius, no training in preparaing." No, but this is the evil; he ought to have them made into chemists. There is a least possible cost for fertilizing agencies.

COAL OIL LAMPS INJURIOUS TO MILK .man began, in answer to my question)—Well, great reckoning day comes, do-nothings will be opportunities to learn regarding this pursuit or judged by the same standard. "Inasmuch as that, to become proficients and rise to eminence. More than half the sad failures so some complaints about it, the cause of which commonly observed are due to being forced he for a time was unable to discover, but finally without it. into the wrong road in early life. Young men traced it to the tumes of a coal oil lamp, used are torced into pulpits, when they should be in lighting the milk room. It shows (it such a following the plough; forced into courts of law word is proper) the extreme sensitive ness of

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Money in large or small sums withdrawable at short notice. This society presents The following certificates describe a few a thoroughly safe and profitable medium for the in of the astonishing cures which have been vestment of capital, and is a thoroughly safe substitute for the Savings Banks.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with deceased lungs, loss of voice. &c., for two vears and a half, that I could not speak above a whisper; was thought consumptive by my friends, as I coughed and raised a good deal; I employed three regular physicians at prevalence of cholera and other epidemic discommenced using Mr. Caleb Gates' Bitters eases to a miasma arising from foul, putrid deand Ointment, which restored me in a short time to good bealth again.

MARY L. POTTER. Sworn at Wilmot, this 11th day) of April, 1867, before me INGLES PHINNEY, J P.

Gentlemen .- I have much pleasure in sendconsumed in their dwellings. In many cases ing you this testimony for the encouragement for whom nature supplies that concatenation of ashes are saved only for the purpose of soap of yourselves and for the benefit of suffering

humanity.
In April of 1870 my wife was most distressingly afflicted with severe pain through

WILLIAM H. BROWN Sworn to before me this 5th day of April, G. B. REED. J. P.

Dear Sir :- Last winter I was so troubled by a severe cough that I feared consumption would ensue. I failed to obtain relief from any source, until I tried your medicipe. I now state on my oath, that one bottle gave me relief. I continually keep it for the use of my family, and would not think of being

Yours most respectfully. GEORGE ARENBURG. me one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county Lunenburg. JAMES D. SELEG. J. P.

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

the Port of Cornwallis.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, MIDDLETON ANNAPOLIS CO.

THE TIDES .- The column of the Moon's South ing gives the time of high water at Parrebore, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport

> High water at Picton 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. John's Newfoundland 20 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY .- Add 12 hour to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum enbtract the time of rising.

Provincial Weslevan Almanac

AUGUST, 1873.

First Quarter, 1st day, 10h. 15m., morning

Full Moon 8th day, 9h 38m., morning.

Last Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 27m., morning.

New Moon, 22nd day, 9h. 16m. afternoon

First Quarter, 30th day, 11h. 34m. afternoon.

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

Molasses, Sugar, Tea, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at lowest market rates, in bond or duty paid, in lots to suit-Puns Tierces and Barrels choice early crop Cion fuegos MOLASSES. Hhds. and Bbls. Choice Vacuum Pan SUGAR. Arso.

Half Chests Southong TEA.
Boxes Scaled and No. 1 HERRINGS,
NAVY CANVAS—assorted No. 1 to 6. JOSEPH S. BELCHER,

FOR SALE AT THE Prince Albert MOULDING FACTORY.

DOORS. 1 OOO KILN DRIED PANEL DOORS Keeps on hand following dimensions, viz., 7x3, 6 ft, 10x2, 10, 6, 8x2, 8, 5. 6x2, 6.

WINDOWS 1000 WINDOW FPAMES AND SASHES. 12 lights each, viz, 7x9, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14. Other

SHOP FRONTS And Window Shades, inside and out, made to

One million feet kiin drird Mouldings, variou Also, constantly on hand-FLOORING.

1 1-2 M groeved and tongued spruce, and plain ointed 1 in. Flooring well seasoned. LININGS AND SHELVINGS Grooved and tongued Pine add spruce Lining Also, Shelving and other Dressed Material. PLAINING, MATCHING, MOULDING TIMBER JIG and CIRCULAR SAWING, done as

TURNING. Orders attended with promptness and despate, Constantly on hand-"
Newal Posts.

LUMBER. Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber; Pitch Pir imber and 3 in Plank. Also—Birch, Oak, as the hard woods. SHINGLES

Sawed and Split Pine and Cedar Shingles, CLAPROARDS PICKETS LATES and JUNE Posts. ALSO -SHIP AND BOAT KNEES. All of which the Subscriber offers for sale, low for cash, at Prince Albert Steam Mill, Victoria harf, 'oot of Victoria Street (commonly knews at Bates' Lane), near the Gas Works.

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for a Circular, or enclose 25 cents for their One Hundred Page Pamphlet, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers and estimates showing the cost of ad-vertising, also many useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the experiences of men who are known as Successful Advertisers. This firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Advertis ng Agency.

41 Park Row, N. Y., and are possessed of unequalled facilities for secur-ing the insertion of advertisements in all Newspa pers and Periodicals at low rates.

Probincial Weslevan.

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with neutness and despatch