
pressive
capable of
reanlts.
The or
attention, and greeted with frequent and
hearty cheers, later portion of the ora-
Nore, The latter
tion is not at all fully reported awing to
tion is not at all fully reported awing to
mant of time mant of time.
BEREAN NOTBS.
B. C. 1015.] Lesson I. Dayip's Chater Home Readnves. Morday-The Lesson. 1 Chron 28.11 .10.
Tossday-Nathan to David. 2. Sam. WEDNEsDD 1 -The Place of the Temple.
1 Chron. 21.18 .30 . Thursdix-The Builder of the Temple.
C Chron. 22 . 1.16 .
.
Friday-The Materiale for the Temple.
1 Chron. 29.9 The
Prayer and Sacrifice
 SoxDar-The Happy State of the Goa-
IF. Psa. 91.1-16.
Toprc - Ministry to God Divinely Ap.
pointed. GoDEX TEXT:-Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perteet
heart and with a willing mind. 1 Chron
28. 9 . Docrpise :-God a soerecign. Pap. 103
$19 ; 145.1 ; 1$ Tim. 6.14, 15.
 1. The privces or 1srasL-The oad-
ing men of the nation, consisting of the
classes immediately mentioned. Princes classes immediately mentioned. Princes
of the tribes-Civil officers, ona in each tribe. They were, ex oficicio, juembers of
the Sanhedrin. Seee chap. 27. 16.22 for
 ed of twelve divisions or coursse of
24,000 each, making a total of 286,000 men. Joab was general-in-chief. Each
courss, bere called a company, had its cocrse, bere called a company, had its
CAPTAIN, or general ; and the several
courses were on duty by turns one month







 mored from place to place during the time
of wanderings. The nation aning be.
come permanents estalished it was fit.
 Percraneneicy better than a tent of curtains.
So Davi proposed to build a temple and,
when forbidden to build, be prepinco ABrip ysiritr (chap, 9.2 .) materials for
Solomoris use.

 date. Darid was of necessity a trarrior
kiig. His great task was to extend and
cond consolidate the empire. It was fitting that
the temple of the relicio the temple of the religion of eqeee bionla
be built by a man of peace. Solowox

 VENM, 1873 ; PARIS 1867.

Wiscomply. Solomon's appointed service $w$
to reign and to buta refused to do either.
 22.9, 10. My soon-Such is the enear re.
lation into which God promised to bring lation into which God promised to bring
him . Tet it was rather in the way of providence, protection, and g pididance, than
of the spititual grace given to ecifldrew of of the spiritual grace givern to chilidere
God under the Gospel. Gal 4 God under the Gospel. Gal. 4. 4.7.
7. Fomivzi-Soe 2 Sam. 7. 13. only during his own life, but on into the spiritual kingdom of the Messiah. It HE
EE Conerant-God's promises are condi. BE constant-Gods promises are condi.
tional ; Solomen must be obedient if he wooid keep God's blessing. How many againot him! How many lose an eternal
rown! Men must $o$ obey and porsevere in
obedience obedience.
8. Now, THEREPORE-This was said to the whole assembly. As they were the
representatives of the nation, it was as if repres IsRaEL were present. They constitu. ted the congreantion, a body gathered
only on great occasions. Thus David's charge to them was in the siant of the nation with its eyes upon them, and in
the presence or orr God who was there to hear. What now does he charge them?
This, namely, to KEEP ALL THE com. MaNDMENTS, of God which they knew;
and then and then, to ssex por them ALL that
they might be sare they knew them all. David himself bad made a mistage in not
thus seeking before trying to remore the
ark. We need, therefore, to diligently Wrks. need, therefore, to diligently
study God's word. Possess fHis candTheir personal salvation depended on
therr faithful service; and, beside this, therr faithful service ; and, beside this?
only by obedience would they continue as a nation. Wicked nations are always,
soon or late, destroyed. When the lead-
ing soon or late, destroyed. When the lead.
ing men and rulers are wicked, the nation
is very likely to sink rapidly into corrup. 9. Thoo, SoLomon-The airect charge to the young king in presence of all his
nobles. MY sos-the father's heart is speaking. Krow-Acknowledge with
submissive and loving heart. God or THy Eather-Not any false god, but
Jebyah. The God whom THY FATHER tried, served, proved, and found true and
faithful, protecting and blessing in obe.
dience. and punisting in sin yet long.
suffering. and forgiving in penitence. The suffering, and forgiving in penitence. The
Psalus are full of his experiences with
God. PErFECT-Sincere and unwarering
in affection. WILIING-The whole sool
bent on doing his will. God should be thus served, becanse it is the only true
and honest service, and he by his know.
ledge of ALL HEABTs will know how hon. est it is. Searcherrono howhot or
feeling can be hid from him. imagras. TIoNs-Tbe saades of our thoughts-our
ideas are not yet so shaped that we are
a ware of them. IF THOC SEEK-Enforcing the charge to $\mathbf{~ K N o w ~ a n d ~ s E R T E - b y ~ p r a y - ~}$
er, inquiry for his will, and consecration
to his service. ForND-As thy God, thy father, thy protector, thy guide, thy
Saviour. Fossazz Hin-By forgetting
to seek him, neglect to do his will, depart.
ing into sin, and ruling otherwise than he has appointed. CAsf THEE orp-Reject
thee from his favor forever. Sin forfeits thee from his favor forever. Sin forfeits
all God's promises, and incurs his abding wrath.
10. BE strowa, that is, in fulfilling 10. BE sTROSG, that is, in futiling
God's appointment to BuILD A Hove for
the reception of the ark. David then the reeeption of the ark. David then
went on to thbitit the PATTERX of the
temple giver him by God, to present his own contribation, and to ask the people to
give of their substance, which was follow.
ed by the public anointing of Solomon, ed by the put
chap. 29.22. Lesons. 1. This charge was given to
youñ man on only about eighteen yea
of age. He was full of vijor, Young man or only about eighten year
of age He was fall of vigor, with magni
ficent proapects and God wanted his ser
vice. He has some service for ever
He yce. He han some service for erer
joung persan; some sperce in which he
may honor him if will only seek him
2. The true course for the young is stated way honor him, if he will only seek him
2. The true oousse for the young is stated
in the Golden Tert. It should be witten
nnt apon every young heart.
 thodist Paper published in the
Maritime Provinees. $\$ 2$ PERANNUM, IN ADVA
 Us an ADVERTLSMM MEDHUM IT HAS NO EQUM

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All Wesleyan Ministers are Agents. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

## UNMERTTED HOMAGE.

Of all our popular idols there is none which is more generaly wo Palent.
than that known by the name of
To different minds the word has differTo different minds the word has differ ent meanings; but among the ordinary mual, sidea of smartneess in public address Volubility, aptness of illustration, o argument; the fcility, in short, of ot
tering readily oneis thoughts, whatere nay be their nature-this, in its ordi nary acceptation is talent. Before
the unthinking, admiring cerom, pours the unthinking, admiring croma, pound undreds are resting, and out of this, hundreals are res are making nast capital icensed so to do by the recu aforeasid. To our mind this applasse, this wor ship, is all, or to a considerable extent, ed, is so common that it really deserve but little notice, certainly does not merit exceptional respect. We maa In the streets, the shops; at the bench, the plough, the anvil, aud the wheelbarrow, may be heard men who can,
with great readiness, communicate their opinions to a listener. Women are the most talented of any. In the profess Edus, talent abounds. That is natural Education gives the power of ready ex-
pression, unless the student have some anconquerable, mental or vocal defect. There is nothing here, therefore, wort
worshipping. Nothing on which to o means extraordin rily scarce, talent as thus understood, is but an element
of character, important of course, to all public men, but not deserving of being gifts. We say nothing just now of tal.
lent, as we ourselves understand its meanirg. In calling things by their
proper names, we reserve the designaproper names, we reserve the mesigna-
tion of talent for something more ele-
vated, more spiritual we would say, than is of the multituie.
essions are now afflicted, is the pressure upon their ranks for admission of men
who have been encouraged by misguidopinion to leave positions in which
hey had been succeeding, for higher

700 in all, and learing, after dropping hundreds of names for removals and
deaths, about 860. In almost every indeaths, about 860 . In almost every in in excese of the anticipation; those for 3 handsome. All the Funds were well suslained. Several laymen were in atten. dance contributing, as the Miscoellaneoum Resolytions for to the the coundels and sug gestions of the occasion. Some nine o ten of these Repelutions involving very important questions; and affordin
exts for serious thought and spirited exts for serious thought and spirite discussion, were passed during the
seession. Two candidates were before the District. Two probationers-Rev W. J. Johnson and A, H. Claytonceased to hold connection wint

Benerous W Hearts, with second ver open for worthy claims of bener lence, discovered that the minister a Margaret's Bay Rev. James Scott, had of the fishery along the shores. $\mathbf{M r}$ Heartz challenged the District to mee his own liberal donation. In less time than it takes to mite it, Mr. Seott found himself in possession of $\$ 105 \mathrm{t}$ applement his salary. Anything more performed in the enterprizes of love Religion may be selfish and a sham elsewhere; the observer of Thursday the Halifax District.

Incongruity.-Here is an approac which we cannot well understand. eligious, Sabbath-school paper, send numbers from the United States to the British Provinces, specially marked
(which always means-" please say ood word for us"); yet, when we ope hese suppliant sheets they are seen to contain spread-eagle paragraphs upo the Battle of Bunker Hill, " the victor ies gained by our fathers over the Brit

ish," \&c., \&c. Of course it is alway soothing to a reader to learn that his andred bave been beautifully whippe thing aew to find such information used ing the paper which takes pains to en ighten its religious readers upon thi subject. Is it not about time that the | discarded from our children's and their |
| :--- |
| teacher's publications? |

Extracts
the board of trustres ALLISON INSTITUTIONS, Ordered to be published. by Rev. Mr. Pa it. Lathern, 1. That this Board has heard with ver


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be obtained from neirferubseriptions, an
rhe $\$ 16,746$ of their aneettled subscrip
the tions, in orider to bring the Fund up to
"indiopencibly necoesary 880 . 000 " " indiopensibly nocosesary 880,000 ."
In order that this end should be renched

## would need to be obtained from new sub-

y carcless visitors, and the Austria Commission had their gallery closed until
railings around the works of art railings around the works of art were
ereeted. It has since been found reeted. It has since been found that but
two pictures were damaged, and in neithe case could the mishap be charged apon
visitors, as the injuries were discorerd have occurred during transportation. Ho ticultural Hill, in which the display a the opening was not large, is being rapidly
filled. The latest arrival is a fine filled. The latest arrival is a fine seloc-
tion of tree ferts from Australia. The English rhododendrons are now in full bloom, and present a magnificent appear
ance, although tihey show evidence of th
long vogage disagreeing with them long vogage dibagreeing with them. ful flowers may be seen at the present time n Llewellyn, Orange, N. Y. Between the British Government and the T. A. B. foun-
tain, a Canadian lumber merchant has tain, a Canadian lumber merchant hae
erected a house built of rough lumber, just as it comes from the yard. The
roof is made of huge unbarked tim bers, each twenty.four inches in diameter and the sides are composed of boards piled Oorm a wan a laot thick. Inside monster section of a pine tree is exhibited
The big Krupp cannon has at length reached the grounde, and is bbeing placed in Machinery Hall. The pumps annexed to that building are now at work, produc ing a Iminature Niagara for three hourn
daily. The Brewers' Building is rapilly approaching completion. A curions sec dbetween Agricultural and Horticulturia Halls. The cars are built something after the Swiss cottage pattern. APAKEBE brongzs
ve have already alluded to, as one of the nost remarkable portions of the genera display. The grotesquenesss of Japanes ffect. There are oups and sances of quered wood, as light as corks, with reds, blues and yellows, protected b the famous Japan varnish, which wi withstand the hottest water. Perfectio of joiner work, unique ornamentation, an exquisite selection of colors are especiall noticeable in the cabinets, some of whic range in price from $\$ 125$ to $\$ 1000$ in the modelling and the preliminarie to the casting of the bronzes that the peculiar genius and perseverance of the
Japanese are disclosed. The models ar made in wax; and in that material every
thing down to the smallest feather of thing down to the smallest feather of
bird's wing or the hair of a spider, is ela bird's wing or the hair of a spider, is ela
borated with scrupulous care. The wa model is then painted all over ing of finest sand, held together by a fire with exceeding care, so as to fill every tin nterstice. So with the following ccats which may number hundreds, until some.
times six months are consumed in the work of painting a cumulative mold thre or four inches thick. When the latter is rendered sufficiently strong, the wax model inside is melted and removed. The bron completed in a single casting. The mold is subsequently removed with care only
second to that employed in its construc tion, leaving the bronze without a
or a flaw. From this process emerged the magni entrance of the Japanese section.
at the en
It represents a ressel elevated upon worm sea rocks, inhabited by a dragon and su:
mounted by an eagle and flanked by flocks
of birds. The price was $\$ 4,500$, and it was
XEWSIS BRIEX
NOVA SCOTIA．


TFI耳 WH 耳


ANECDOTE OF JOHN JACOB
" Do you eve
quired $\mathbf{M r}$. K .
"I do not trust, strangers, sir," wa the reply" "unlesg they farnish me with atisfactory city reference.
"Then," said Mr. K., "the skins I have selected must suffice this time, and paying for the same he departed In the afternoon of the same day, just before the sailing of the New Bedfor packet, the young trader returned for
his lot of furs. Throwing the whole pack on his tack, he left the store, but he had not proceeded a dozen yards him come back.
"Sir," said Mr. A., " you can have quire, provided they are to be found in my store.'
"But," stammered Mr. K., " but, my
dear sir, I can give you no city refer dear sir, $I$ can give you no
ences-I am a stranger here."
"I ask no recommendation," respond ready furnished by yourself. The man who is not above his business need never
hesitate to apply to John Jacob Asto for credit."
Thus commenced a trade between two
merchants which was continued to merchants which was continued to the
mutual satisfaction and advantage o both for a long term of years. Mr. K
is now one of the most eminent capital

## $\xrightarrow[\text { GERMAN wives. }]{ }$

The culinary art forms a part of the
education of a woman in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic,
takes pride in seeing his daughters good girl, on leaving school, which she does through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with
a country gentleman, or in a large fa-
mily where she remains one or two the post of servant, or doing the work
of one. This is looked upon as an ap-
prenticeship to domestic economy. She
differs from a servant, however, in thi

## of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as house

## conditions, into the kitcben of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel

## good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants em ployed ia it, and assists personally i

## Miss, and is treated by the family with defference and consideration. Man

 daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, how a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was trained in thi
way. Consequently the women in Ger
many are perfect models of economy. many are perfect models of economy. mother was once showing her little girl,
about five years old, a picture represent. about five years old, a picture represent-
ing Jesus holding an infant in his arms,

## whi

$\qquad$ what I would have done with your if I hat
been there." would'nt be pushed to Jesus," said little Carrie, with beautiful and touching
earnestness; ; I'd go to him without puak

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whe
men
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WING IN
SCHOOLS
BY AMANDA B HARRIS.
There was a time a few years ag men, our good, old-fadhioned mothers who were brought up to sew by hand began to fear that the sewing machine would drive the needle almost out o ment that girls were not being taught the worth of this shining little servan and companion of their sex, and to pre
dict that there would soon be no more hand-made garmente, no more "overodge," and "hemming and whipping
and overcasting and felling, nof even and over-casting and felling, nor "even since the
quicker. How would all suich have rejoiced one of the pabe seen that exhibition o other day, pabre schools in Boston the and thoroughly made by little hands an careuiutry for general inspection! Hundreds of partial mothers, bright domesticlooking women went to we long been interested in bringing the thing about In the throng were many men, who seemed to take as much plea. sure in looking at the garments, as it they were works of art, and who talked cheerfully about the shirt buttons of the future, and seemed to rejoice a much as any
There have been some feeble at tompts for years to introduce sewing one teacher has persisted from her firs connection with them in instructing he pupils how to make their own garments and in some of the lower classes, wher there were no studies it bas been al lowed. The subject has been befor the authorities repeatedly, and has al ways met with more or less opposition
but recently sewing has been introduced but recently sewing has boen introduced
into three classes in all the schools. To into three classes in all the schools. To
one, the Winthrop, school, having about one thousand girls eonnected with it was given permission to try the experi-
ment all the way up through its several grades. The plan has now been tried devoted herself to it, rendering as many
hours of service as the other teachers. The work is cut out, if desired, by th
older pupils, who also do the basting although children may bring the gar ments aiready cat if the parents prefer:
but in no case is one ever allowed to $g$ out of the building until it is finished.
every stitch is done there by the child herself, under the oversight of the teach.
er or older scholar. Every kind of sew or older scholar. Every kind of plain
sone, the object being to teach the girls how to cut, put together and
finish their own clothes.

## of the building, each girl at her desk is

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ were in general, underwear, sacques,
aprons, dusting caps, nightgowns and skirts, some of them prettily tucked and
trimmed ; now and then there was a
boy's shirt among the short, the kind of useful garments ing. Every stitch had been set by the
pupils themselves, even to the "rolling
and whippin"" worked button-holes. Each article wa
prety labelled with the name and age, and at
tached to a sheet of card-board, and these sheets, of uniform size, were to be
secured in a volume and sent to the -as commendable and promising a tribution from.those who are to be the
future wives, mothers and house-keeper Christian Union

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MAR KETING.

There are a few hints respecting the selectiou of articles in market, particu-
larly meats, fish and poultry may be of service to some of our readers.
In
color
bite fat and the and
White fat, and the suet firm and white
If the fat is yellow, den't buy the mea
you may be sure it is stay
you may be sure it is stale, and no no
plausible a susuranee from the butcher
should be accepted Ox beef in the b
lighter colored, the fat white and benes
smaller, but the meat is not as sweet or smailer, but the meat is not as sw
as juicy and not as economical. nd white. If too large it winined, firm in palatable and unhealthy.
In selecting mutton seek small bones short legs, plump, fine grained monest,
and be sure that the lean is dark colored
not light colored and not light colored and bright, red like
beee. The fat should be white and
clear. When in what is generally lear. When in what is generally und
derstood as prime condition, it is too fat for oommon mortals, "dafily food"
and not at all ceonomicial; and to per. fectly satisfy an epieure, it must bo bepp.
till too tender for an uncultuated tapt Lamb should be small, light red and fat. If not too warma weather, it ought
to be kept a fow days before cooking It to be kept a for days before cooking. It
is stringy and indisgestible if cooked to
soon atter killing. Neither lamb soon atter kiling. Neither lamb nor
veal should be taken from spit or oven
till the grary that drops from it while
cooking is white.

$$
{ }^{c o o k}
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In good renison the fat will be clear,
bright and thick. If the cleft of the
bright and thick. If the cleft of the
haunch be smooth and close, it is young;
if close and rough, it is old. By ran if close and rough, it is ola. By run, ning a sharp, narrow knife into the
shoulder or haunch, one can easily leare of its state by the smell.
Great care must be taken in selecting
pork. If illed or diseased, no meat is nore injurious to the health. The lean must be inely grained, and both fat and
lean very white. The rind slould be
smooth and cool to the touch. If clame my, be sure the pork is stale, and reject
The skin of fowls aud
The skin of fowls aud turkeys ought the breast is broad and full fleshed. E. mine ifd the legs are smooth, toes sapt If, these signs are not found, the pooltry
is too old or stale. The same rules ap. ply equally to geese or ducks. When and full of hairs, all poultry may be proo. nounced too old for comfort.
When found necessary to keep meat
or poultry longer than was expected, or poultry longer than was expected, it It can bo washod off easily when recommended to prevent meat from tainting, and some assert that "when greenish they can be made as sweet and
fresh as ever by sprinkling with powder. ed charcoal an hour before cooking. It
may be that the charcoal can make meat
or gone so far as to discolor it, we do not believe it can ever be brought back to a
healthy state and certainly should not advise the experiment. A greenish
tinge is a sure indication of decar, but that charcoal, either in lump or powdered, will arrest as well as prevent this
change, is doubtlcss true. In hot weather, it is always advisable to keep a jar
of charcoal in the store closet, ready for of charcoal in
us if needed.
No one article of food requires so
much attention and judgment in the selection as fish; because nothing else, unless it be pork, is so injurious, often
fatally so, if stale or out of season.
The eyes should be bright, not sulk. The eyes should be bright, not sunk.
en ; the gills a clear reed, not dark color;
the body stiff, and flesh firm, not flabby and slimy. Chloride of lime, it is said
will restore stale fish to a tolerably good
condition. but we would not recommend any compromise. "Better is a
dinner of herbs," and good bread and
tuter than a stale fish renovated, and aste may be restored in a measure, but A good turbot is full feshed, thick,
and the underside a yellowish white or
cream color. If it has a bluish tint, and soft and thin, it is not good.
Salmon and cod are known, when per-
Sact, by a small head, thick shoulders, and sma!l tail. The scales of the
salmon should be bright and the flesi
red. It is perfect only when dressed as Cod should have white, clear flesh, and
grow even whiter after boiking, and be
firm and sweet, easily separated in large Herring, mackarel and whitings, are
quite unfit to eat unless newly caught. Lobsters, prawns and shrimps should
be very stiff atter they are boiled, and
the tails turn far inward. When they relas, and grow ofoft and watery, they
are not in a fit condition for eating, and preof of then at anl stale, is sumbitness. If bought
alise, judge of their exccllence by their weight and sprightliness. The male lobster is the best, unless
wanted for sauces or soups; then the female is usually chosen for the coral
Oysters are not good unless they close
firmly on the to firmly on the knife when being opened themselves open in the least, they show
be rejected. be rejected.
Lobsters and crabs can be found in
market at almost ali seasons of the earij
bit but they are in the best co



| Dr. Sargent-to whom we are obliged for numerous favors during the session of the General Conference in Baltimorewrites us that his health is so much improved that he was on the eve of going wlth Dr. Myers to Savannah; and about July 1st he proposes to cross the ocean to England. He hopes to be present at the British Conference which meets July 26. He goes thither in the interest of the Wesley Monumental Church. Savannah, and his genial, loving, Wesleyan spirit will do much to promote the interests of Ecumenical Methodist Fraternity. May the winds and waves be favorable to him and the bearts of British Methodists also -but there is little doubt of that, they will rejoice to see our former delegate among them again.-Alas ! before we go to piess, we hear that the Doctor is again so ill as to be forbidden by his physicians to leave his home. May our Heavenly Father be tender toward him!-Nashville Advocate. <br> Mr. Spurgeon's Early Years.- <br> Leaving the school at Colchester, Charles Spurgeon became an usher at Newmarket. Many of his Congregational friends, who led them to believe in his large capacity for future usefulness, advised him to enter the ministry, and proposed that he sbould at once enter one of the colleges belong. ing to their denomination, and train himself for the work. He, however, held very decided views on the question of baptism, and on theological grounds felt himself constrained to decline their advice. He attached himself to the congregation at Cambridge, which had been presided over | Beceipts for "WESLEYANT," for week ending Jtne 21st, 1876. <br> Instrictions as fo Remittise Mosers :- <br> 1-.Post Office Orders are always safe, and not very costly. Next to these, is the security of registering letters. Money sent otherwise is at the risk of the sender. <br> 2.-When sending money for subseribers, say whether old or new, and if new, write out their Post Office addresses, plainly. <br> 8. - See that your remittances are duly acknowledged. A delay of one or two weeks may be caused by the business of this office. After that enquire, if they do not appear. <br> Rev. J. Strothard. <br> Wm. B. Allison, 1.50 ; Weston Harvie, 2.00; Wm . Forrest, 1.00 . <br> Rev. E. B. Moore. <br> R. H. Dexter, 2.00; Milton Tomlinson, 1.00; <br> Nathan Wilcoz, 1.00 ; Andrew Wilcox, 2.00. $\quad 6.00$ <br> rev. W. h. heartz. <br> Geo. Trenholm, 2.00; John Rousefull, 1.00; Miss Mary Taylor, 3.50. <br> Rev. D. W. Johsson, A.b., <br> James Tollett, 1.00. <br> Rev. R. A. TEmple. <br> Ezra Forrest, 5.00. <br> Rev. J. F. Betts. <br> Thos. Nicholson, 2.00. <br> Rev. J. K. Borden. <br> Mrs. Tyrus Hart, 2.00; John Jameson, 1.00. 3.00 <br> Rev. E. BRettle. <br> Joseph Collins, 4.00. <br> Rev. J. Astbury. <br> Mrs. A. Giddings, 2.00. <br> Rev. J. G. Angwin. <br> Jas. Jost, 2.00; John Buck, 2.00; Charles <br> Muggah, 2.00; Siewart Burns, 1.00. <br> MARRIFD. |
| :---: | :---: |

