



WESLEYAN ALMANAC

JUNE, 1876. Full Moon, 6 day, 8h, 23m, Afternoon. Last Quarter, 14 day, 11h, 0m, Afternoon. New Moon, 21 day, 5h, 2m, Afternoon. First Quarter, 28 day, 11h, 0m, Morning.

Table with columns: Day of Week, SUN, MOON, RISES, SETS, HALIX. Rows for days of the week and months.

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

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hrs 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 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

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

THE MT. ALLISON INSTITUTIONS

ORATION BY T. B. FLINT, ESQ., ON THE TENDENCIES OF THE AGE, ETC., ETC.

The tendencies of an age can only be discovered by a careful and studious comparison of the various influences exerting their pressure upon it. To the analysis of these influences the highest faculties of man have been exerted, and by their aid the whole field of physical and intellectual inquiry has been surveyed, the records of history sifted and the actions and motives of men measured and compared.

The national problems of the future are to be settled by the wisdom and virtue of the people, and public safety in a free Government will depend, not so much on the character or ability, however eminent, of the men who fill cabinet or other important offices, but in the integrity and intelligence of the men who conduct the enterprises of the time, who pay the national taxes and do the national voting.

All the elements of humanity are continually pressing forward for utterance, each with its word of scorn, of hope, of sympathy or doubt, its stirring battle shout, or its timid cry of surprise or fear,

but all these voices blend into the mighty volume of civilization. Deep calling unto deep, but rising tumultuous, hardly pausing for a reply. Each interest, however accomplished something towards leaving its mark upon the age.

The progress of the age is the result of all these forces of thought, motion and action, but the channels through which they operate on the conscience of the state are as various as the pursuits of humanity. They are also as mysterious in their operation as any of nature's wonder-working mysteries.

The public thought, which should decide even on ordinary financial problems, must first occupy itself with abstractions before it applies its deductions to facts. These deductions must, in the very nature of the case, be first proved to the satisfaction of a very small proportion of the whole body politic.

Measures of all kinds require to be tested by standards widely admitted as authoritative, and men in voting upon great principles ought to be swayed by reasoning which will endure severe logical and historical criticism.

The editor, the historian, the preacher, the physician, the teacher, and the student in every department of mental labour, carries with him in the political world an influence co-extensive with the intelligence he brings to bear on public matters, and the calmness and purity of motive with which he discusses them.

legal profession must necessarily occupy an exalted position, one inferior neither in dignity nor usefulness to any one of those just named. From its intimate connection with all the other classes in the state, its knowledge of business and men, its historical and constitutional learning, and its close connection with the legislative and judicial departments of the state, it is calculated, if true to its traditions, to occupy its sphere with great benefit to the world.

The technicalities are tedious, and subtle distinctions are scattered through numberless volumes and illustrated by cases endless in variety, but their aim is to discover principle, the application of which to the conflicts of men, to the authority of magistrate and to the claims of government, will ensure the safety and happiness of civil society.

For this false position on the part of the bar the ignorance or prejudice of men are not, however, solely to blame. It is true that the books, papers and technicalities of the lawyer are to most men an unknown world, and like all unknown worlds, are supposed to be peopled by strange and monstrous creations.

The failings of the bar have been numerous enough to justify much criticism. It has often used its power selfishly for its own interests; it has claimed veneration often for objects unworthy of such sentiments, it has turned to the past for the necessities of the hour, and has sometimes relied on tradition and precedent, oblivious of changes which have rendered both objects of contempt.

A system of wise and just laws should form the corner-stone of Government, otherwise the nation is in a state of anarchy. These laws should be the result of educated opinion growing with national growth and adapted to ever varying national wants.

we have seen the uncouth barbarians and oppressive feudal system gradually shaped into the splendid monument of human freedom. The British Constitution, while preserving the elements of power and upholding the ancient majesty of feudal doctrine, yet loses none of the traditions of liberty, and continually interposes a broad shield between liberty and license.

The age demands continuous reforms and prevents this code from ever being completed. In a healthy state of public mind there must be those with wisdom to overturn ancient abuses and those with courage to restrain arbitrary privileges, and there will be found bold and enthusiastic spirits to denounce mistakes in Government, as well as calm and cautious organizers to indicate how abuses are to be remedied without bringing greater evils in their stead.

In all true reforms under our system of Government, the energy of all classes is called upon for exercise. Each class in the state should be influentially represented in the legislature. No legislature can be safely entrusted to any particular class, but at every crisis in affairs all parties have required the services of men both within and outside of Parliament, to assist in watching legislation and guarding the outposts of the constitution.

Its popular, cast while yielding great opportunities to the artful and unscrupulous, furnish still greater to the honest but enthusiastic visionary. In an old country the foundations of the state are solidly secured in the antiquity and dignity of its establishment.

Like Deceat, before the French Assembly, the object of their suspicion might well exclaim, "I have sought every where for judges, and found none but accusers." One of the tests of our civilization is that the rights of every man to be tried and to have his cause tried according to law, be every where and at all times conceded.

Facts and illustrations are sufficient and abundant, and that partiality of the public to which the most erudite or dignified are happy to bow is sufficiently marked to render it an easy task to indicate the right of the legal profession to an honorable place among the useful occupations of life and to show that its growth and development are essential to and promote good government.

opinion, and consistency of conduct. Such is the sphere and such is the tendency of those whose ideas and the influence of whose character continue to fix in public statutes the principles which are at the basis of national progress, and whose imperishable monument is found in the blessings of freedom, good government, and prosperity as far as those blessings can be the result of legislation.

That laws should be wisely administered is of equal importance with the purity and caution which should preside over their creation. Labour demands protection against fraud—security that its savings shall be appropriated to its own use. Every instinct of society demands an uncompromising justice as the antidote to crime and disorder, and the foundation of political happiness.

The history of Scotland between 1687 and 1688, were then briefly sketched, when the legal profession was expelled from Edinburgh for raising its voice against the intolerant persecutions of the people by a bigoted and cruel faction.

The law should be impersonal, impartial, and ever ready to interpose its authority. The lawyer is part of a system, and in his sphere as much a guardian of the law as the judge.

The failings of the legal profession are the failings of humanity, but its excellence and glory consist in its representing abstract striving to subject lawless passion under the authority of equity and reason.

the legal ideal set prescriptive capable of results. The or attention hearty ch NOTE- tion is n want of B. C. 101 TO SOLO MONDAY TUESDAY 7-11 WEDNESDAY 1 Ch THURSDAY 1 Ch FRIDAY 1 Ch SATURDAY 1 Ch SUNDAY ly. E TOPIC GOLDEN of thy fat heart and 28. 9. DOCTRINE 19; 145. The last of the de in exile. History of the end from 1 Ch on comes anointed vened that nition of the same tion for states wh and how li lives his Solomon is truths ta TOPIC—M ed. The or service the GOLD essential. "Know th serve him willing mi the two he lesson sho service of his mind then feel God a Sor 1. THE ing men c classes im OF THE TR tribe. Th the Sanhe their name IES—The ed of two 24,000 ear men. JOU COURSE, CAPTAIN, courses w in every course wa called TH ten bands TAINS wer rion, or the STEWARD lists, with dustry in Perhaps officers and MEN—Th 10-47. 2. STOO was mostl occasion throne giv to his gra UP UPON BRETHREN nation. their shep We learn Sam. 7. 1 important month. deposited moved fro of wander come per ting that dwelling p permanent So Davi when for ABUNDANT Solomon's 3. A MA 7-10, and 2 not given date. D king. Hi consolidat the temple be built means pea 4. CHOS











