

WOLLESTOCK GAZETTE.

Published Monthly in connection with the St. John Grammar School Debating Society. Price 50 cts. per ann.

Vol. I.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 1883.

No. 9

Wolleston Gazette.

BUSINESS EDITOR—D. R. JACK,

P. O. address—Box 222, St. John.

EXCHANGE EDITOR—J. W. GALLIVAN,

P. O. address—Box 578, St. John.

LITERARY EDITORS—T. CUSHING,

G. G. RUEL.

CORRESPONDING EDITOR—A. W. MACRAE.

Contributions and letters for insertion should be addressed to "Literary Editors Wolleston Gazette, Box 578, St. John, N. B."

A YOUNG BRITISH OFFICER'S FIRST IMPRESSION OF SPAIN AND HER PEOPLE.

1811.

Strange land! where all that bounteous nature gives
Of fertile dale, or rich luxuriant mead,
Washed by a thousand grand historic streams,
O'erhung by mountains, noble in their pride,
Of savage nudity, and bordered gay
By the blithe flow'ret and the balmy shrub
Is various still, and captivates the soul!
How oft transfixed, in wonder and in awe,
Does the rude pilgrim dwell upon the scene,
And revel in the never-ending change
Of crag and cliff, of mountain, shrub and tree,
Of gushing torrent and of peaceful stream!
The traveller sees th' adventurous goat-herd's shed
Beside the convent's turret, rising proud
From the hoar summit of the mountain steep,
That beetles o'er in the expanse below,
A world of hamlets, girt by bleating flocks,
Proud Spain! though homely is thy peasant's fare,
Yet mark his mien, his penetrating eye,
His tall athletic form, and port of pride,
Nor deem that luxury's unnerved sons
Can boast of souls as free, or hearts as brave,
Or blood more lavish in their country's cause!
Land of romance! where ev'ry crag combines,
In its rude grandeur, to inspire the mind
To thoughts heroic and to deeds of fame,
To steel the arm to valour's daring strife,
And nerve the soul with all enduring pride;
What pity! that instruction's golden page
(Fond nurse, and guardian of the human race)
Has never led thy children's thoughts to glow
With useful lore, and bade the noble mind
Its thirst assuage at revelation's spring!

What, without her, is valour's brightest aim,
But vengeful cruelty and brutal rage?
What is the love of freedom, but the scorn
Of beauteous order, and protecting law?
What is ambition's son, but envy's slave?
And what religion's fair and virtuous rule,
But superstition's yoke? the glance of love,
But jealousy's distrustful scowl of hate,
Hast'ning to plunge the foul assassin's knife
In kindred blood? whilst honour's soul recoils
From deeds of stealth, and stabs of treachery!

W. S.

THE "GENERAL SMYTH," THE FIRST STEAM-BOAT THAT PLIED ON THE RIVER ST. JOHN.

In 1812, John Ward, Robert Smith, George D. Berton, James C. J. Bremner, James Fraser and Latchlan Donaldson, Esquires, petitioned the Legislature, praying for the exclusive privilege, for ten years, to be granted to them to run a steamboat between St. John and Fredericton for the conveyance of passengers. The prayer of this petition was granted on condition that they completed a boat in *two years*.

In consequence of the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1813, the Legislature extended the time for the completion of the boat to within two years after peace should be proclaimed. On February 12th, 1816, the first advertisement of a steamboat to be run between St. John and Fredericton was published in the *Royal Gazette*, and on the 11th of April she was launched at St. John. A considerable degree of diligence seems to have been exhibited in fitting her out, for she arrived at Fredericton, on her first trip, on the 21st of May of the same year. In 1819, we find by an Act of the Assembly that "Whereas, from the very small profit which the large capital invested in the said boat has produced, there is good cause to believe that the residue of the term of ten years granted by the said Acts will be insufficient for the purpose of remunerating the said proprietors for the heavy expense heretofore incurred and which must be hereafter incurred." The Legislature extended the monopoly to ten years from the passing of the Act, *i. e.*, from 24th March, 1819. It was common enough in those days for the boat to leave Indiantown at 7 a. m. and to reach Fredericton at 11 or 12 at night.

Previous to this time the mode of conveyance was by means of sloops, owing to the almost impracticable state of the roads. At this period ten and even fifteen days were frequently occupied in making this voyage.

The editors have much pleasure in announcing that at the end of the year, dating from the issue of our first number, they will give to the person who has been most successful in discovering the answers to the Historical Questions a handsomely bound copy of "Hannay's History of Acadia." The answers to be legibly written and sent, together with post office address of solver, to W. G., P. O. Box 578, St. John, N. B.

49. Who was the first Governor of New Brunswick?
50. When and in honor of what event was an ox roasted whole in King Square, St. John?
51. When and by whom was the *Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser* first published?
52. When and where did the first Parliament of New Brunswick meet?
53. What building in St. John was used as a gaol in 1785?

WHITTAKER'S INSURANCE AGENCY,
79 Prince William Street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of Pictou.
Ocean Insurance Co. of Portland.
Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford.

Insurance effected in the above first-class Companies at lowest possible rates.

WHITTAKER BROTHERS, Agents.

LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL

GENTLEMEN :
WE HAVE THE LARGEST RETAIL STOCK OF
CLOTHS

in the City, and a well selected Stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

—TO WHICH—

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

Are being constantly added.

CALL AND SEE OUR GOODS.

J. W. BARNES & CO.,
Market Square and Corner Union and Charlotte Streets,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE.

T. H. HALL,
Wholesale & Retail Stationer.

BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS & ROOM PAPER.
Corner King and Germain Streets, - - St. John, N. B.

JAMES S. MAY,
Merchant Tailor,

84 PRINCE WM. STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

J. & A. McMillan,

98 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Printers, Booksellers, Stationers, &c. &c.

NEW BOOKS BEING RECEIVED DAILY.

Books not in Stock supplied promptly without extra charge.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

Promptly supplied without extra charge.

VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY,

Ball Programmes, Dinner Cards, Invitations, &c.
IN THE LATEST STYLES.

CITY OF LONDON
Fire Insurance Company,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital Ten Million Dollars.

AGENTS :

JOHN BLACK,..... Fredericton.	H. ATKINSON,..... Moncton
WILLIAM DIBBLEE,..... Woodstock.	W. A. BLACK,..... Richibucto
JOHN SIVEWRIGHT,..... Bathurst.	E. B. BEER,..... Sussex
W. C. B. GRIMMER,..... St. Stephen.	E. LEE STREET,..... Newcastle

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY INSURED AT LOWEST RATES.

H. CHUBB & CO.,

General Agents, - Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.

THE

WOLLESTOCK GAZETTE,

Price 50 Cents.

Postage Prepaid.

The issue of this Journal is limited. Payment strictly in advance.

Our publication is nearly entirely subscribed for, therefore those desirous of having a copy should at once send us their P. O. address, and take care that it is accompanied by fifty cents.

E. G. NELSON & CO.,

Cor. King and Charlotte Sts., St. John, N. B.

Books, Stationery & Fancy Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cheap and Good Reading.

New Lines of Stationery.

Blank Books and Forms.

Artists' Materials.

SEE OUR STOCK AND TEST OUR PRICES.

EXCHANGES.

The chief attraction in the March number of the *Sunbeam* is a poem called "I am doing no good." The majority of the articles will be entertaining to those who are interested in the college.

The chief article of general interest in the *Philomathean Review* is one on "Parliamentary Law." There is also a portrait and short sketch of the life of Peter Cooper, the New York philanthropist.

The *Queen's College Journal* of March 31st is a most readable number. The articles on "Emerson, the Philosopher," and "Power in Preaching," are very well written." The article "As others see us" certainly does not reflect to the credit of the participants, but we hope the scenes are exaggerated. We are glad to notice that the *Journal* takes the first place among Ontario college papers with a circulation of 800. The *Sunbeam* has an equal number of subscribers.

The *McGill University Gazette* contains an article on Cicero. It is a wonder that the enthusiastic author of this panegyric stopped short with the praise he has given Cicero. He states that we should rest assured with the verdict which Cicero has given of himself, viz.: that he was a man whose virtues rather than his vices proved his ruin. But if Cicero had not backbone enough to put into practice his good intentions, his reputation must suffer for it. The *Gazette* also contains the Annual University Lecture, which was delivered by Principal Dawson.

The *Argosy* contains an article on "Design in Nature," which is worthy of careful perusal. The usual poem is by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes instead of Oscar Wilde.

"University Life in Ancient Athens" is the most interesting article in the *King's College Record* for March.

The *University Monthly* enters upon its second year with the March number, and, resolved not to be behind the majority of college papers, has appointed a "Fighting Editor," on whom all visitors are requested to call before invading the editorial office with warlike intentions. The contents are all interesting.

FROM HAMBURG TO GOTTENBURG BY SEA.

On the morning of Oct. 14th, 1869, we sighted the red buoy outside of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, where we got a pilot, and soon after sailed into the harbor and anchored for the purpose of being inspected by the health officer, a precaution always taken with foreign-going vessels at a quarantine station.

Cuxhaven is pleasantly situated on a large and safe harbor, which is one of the best on the coast and much resorted to by vessels in distress, by reason of its easy access and land-locked situation. There is a large lighthouse and semaphore station on the point of land nearest the sea, and vessels are reported at Hamburg, 80 miles up the river, in a very short time after coming in sight of the station.

Soon after anchoring we were boarded by the doctor; and the crew closely inspected. All being found in good health,

we were allowed to proceed up the river, which we did without delay, the wind being fair and blowing pretty fresh.

The scenery immediately above Cuxhaven is rather tame consisting of sand banks and windmills, with some fishermen's houses, and the river being very wide, there was not much to be seen: but after sailing about 30 miles it narrowed rapidly and a good view could be had of both banks. The grass here was tall and rich, and the heavy elm trees, of which there were large numbers, presented a very fine appearance on the shores, and at every few miles a village could be seen almost covered with trees, the red tiled roofs contrasting beautifully with the dark green leaves; here and there a tall church spire appeared above the houses, from which the sound of bells could be heard at intervals. It was not an easy matter to get the work done about the vessel, the crew being so interested in the views on shore, which were of such a novel character to eyes accustomed only to English or American sights, but the captain could not blame the sailors when he himself, leaving the sailing of the vessel entirely to the pilot, kept his glass fixed on some old castle or fortress, built generally of white stone, of which there were always two or three in sight, covered with ivy and looking very picturesque in the distance.

At Gluckstadt, 45 miles from the mouth of the river, we got a tugboat and furled our sails, an operation which took a great deal longer than it generally does at sea, on account of the beautiful and ever-changing views of the surrounding country, which could be seen so much better aloft than on deck.

The country looked more cultivated and the villages closer together as we proceeded up the river, till about 4 p. m. the town of Altona, about two miles from Hamburg, came in view, with several large steamers of the Havre and New York Line lying at the wharves, this place being the limit of navigation for these monsters. From Altona to Hamburg the road is one continuous range of houses on both sides, and also on the river bank; the wharves almost touch each other. Soon after passing Altona we reached Hamburg, which is situated on an enlargement of the river, affording accommodation to a large number of vessels of moderate draft. The river here is quite swift and clear, and is much resorted to by bathers in the summer, who pay a small sum for the privilege of bathing in the floating baths, which are covered in on top and sides, with bow and stern ports for the entrance and exit of the water.

There is a beautiful lake near the city called the Alster and a small river of the same name connecting it with the Elbe, and in summer a large number of small steam launches may be seen darting about with their bright colors, and at night red and green lights, making quite a fairy scene, which, with the numerous bands of music playing in the beer gardens, is calculated to drive all ideas of work out of the ordinary head; and indeed Hamburg is looked upon by English and American sailors as little short of Paradise as long as their money holds out.

An arm of the Elbe enters the city from the eastward and is divided into a number of canals, which run in various directions till they unite and join the Alster at the southern end, where they form a deep harbor, in the bottom of which strong piles are driven, to which the vessels are secured. This place is called Rummelhaven.

In Hamburg, as in most all continental towns, Sunday is looked upon more as a secular holiday than as a day set apart for religious observances, and after twelve o'clock all the beer gardens and the dance halls are open, and dancing and drinking are carried on till late into the night; but, strange to say, an intoxicated person is rarely seen, and if by chance you do see one it is pretty sure to be a foreigner.

The city contains 22 churches. Among the most remarkable is the Church of St. Michael, with its tower 465 feet high, built by Sonnin, and intended for astronomical observations. It was finished in 1786. The architecture of this building is very beautiful, being after the early Gothic style, and is one of the best preserved in Europe. The windows also commemorate many scenes taken from Scripture, and are considered masterpieces.

(To be continued.)

Boswell complained to Johnston that the noise of the company the day before had made his head ache. "No, sir, it was not the noise that made your head ache, it was the sense we put in it." "Has sense that effect upon the head?" "Yes, sir, on heads not used to it."

Irate Scotch lawyer (to future Solicitor-General):—"Now, sir, look at this, sir! Six mistakes on the first page of this deed, sir! What use is this to anyone, sir? What use, I say, sir?"

F. S. G.:—"What use—what—" (Hopefully) "We might make a *Writ o' Error o't*, sir!"

"That is probably the oldest piece of furniture in England," said a collector of antique curiosities to a friend, pointing to a venerable looking table as he spoke. "How old is it?" asked the friend. "Nearly 400 years." "Pshaw! that is nothing! I have an Arabic table over 2,000 years old!" "Indeed?" "Yes, the multiplication table!"

REMARKS ON THE BURPEE EXAMINATION.

The great competition for the prizes, offered by the Hon. Isaac Burpee, of \$20 for Grade 11 of the High and Grammar Schools, and \$20 for Grade 9 of the same, has resulted in the defeat of the Grammar School in Grade 11 and the defeat of the Victoria in Grade 9. Although the Grammar School was beaten in Grade 11, I do not think the examination was strictly fair. The questions asked are not to be found in the authorized text books: for example, in Roman History:—"What do you know about Spartan Nurses? What was Venus and the Dog? Write notes on the Saturnian Metre, Follis Krates. Who founded Monasticism?" They had also another advantage in taking Drawing, which the young ladies were very well up in, instead of English History, and Dynamics instead of Statics, and their questions on these subjects were much easier than those of the Grammar School boys. The young ladies have also been over the Grade 11 work several times, and the boys have scarcely been over it once.

Yours, etc.,

THOMAS R. —

Holmes defines an Indian as "a few instincts on legs brandishing a tomahawk."—*Ec.*

NOTES OF TRAVEL IN ENGLAND.

OXFORD—(concluded.)

We next visited Corpus Christi College, and entering by the lower gateway we came to the Hall, which possesses a good timber roof of the 16th century, and contains portraits of benefactors. The Chapel has a fine altar piece representing the Adoration.

We then came to Oriel College built in the 14th century. The Hall is of noble proportions and its oaken roof is one of the finest in Oxford. Oriel is rich in biographical reminiscences. There are on its book the names of Sir Walter Raleigh, Payne, and Bishop Butler. John Keble became a member at the early age of 18, Copleston, Arnold, Whiteby, and the late Bishop Wilberforce and other names of note, in state, and church, were members of this college.

It now being pretty late we returned to the Hotel, and after tea we took a walk on the banks of the Isis, this being the classic name given to a portion of the Thames which flows by the University, the moon was full and shed a mild radiance of glory over the scene, rendering the stroll highly enjoyable, and long to be remembered. Next morning we were out early and passed through the markets, which were well supplied, proving that the citizens were fond of good things and had them within reach. We first came to Lincoln College; on entering we were shewed a large vine, which covered the walls of the quadrangle. The story is told that at the founder's death, his plans for the endowment of the college remained unfulfilled; and that on the visit of Bishop Rotherdam, the Rector preached from Ps. lxxx., 14. "Behold, and visit this vine;" enlarging on the needy state of the college. It is said the appeal so touched the good bishop's heart, that his munificent endowment was the result; and that in gratitude for the circumstance the vine is held in veneration.

We then crossed Turl Street to Jesus College, remarkable as the first college founded after the Reformation, its charter bearing the date 1571; and passed on to Exeter College; entering the large quadrangle we were struck by the magnificent chapel, built in 1867 by Sir G. G. Scott.

After glancing at Balliol College, which claims precedence over all others as the oldest college in Oxford, being founded in 1260, we started down St. Algate Street, anxious to see Christ's Church College before we left. Entering by a gateway which we considered well worthy of its old name "The Faire Gate," we turned to inspect the Tom Tower, so called because containing Great Tom, a bell weighing 18000 lbs. Then ascending the hall staircase, the stone roof adorned with elegant fan-tracery, we entered Christ Church Hall, with the exception of Westminster Hall, the grandest in the kingdom. Its lofty roof is of larch oak, decorated with armorial bearings. Its walls are adorned with a splendid collection of portraits, by eminent painters. In this room a banquet was given to Henry VIII in 1533; and here, in 1644, Charles I assembled those members of Parliament who remained faithful to his failing cause. We then entered the Cathedral, which is both the chapel of the college and also the chief church of the diocese of Oxford. It is much older than the college to which it is attached, and the spire is the most ancient in England. We admired the grained roof of the choir which is said to have been added by Wolsey, and

the reredos in sandstone and red marble are exquisitively carved.

This finished our inspection of this ancient and interesting city. We were anxious to see Blenheim which is in the neighbourhood of Oxford, a splendid palace and most picturesque grounds, presented by the nation to their great military chieftain Marlborough, in the reign of Queen Anne, as a reward for his services. It is still held by his descendants and is visited by most tourists, but our time would not permit us to do so.

As by the shore at break of day
A vanquished chief expiring lay,
Upon the sands with broken sword
He traced his fare-well to the free;
And there the last unfinished word
He dying wrote was "Liberty!"

At night the sea-bird shrieked the knell
Of him who thus for Freedom fell;
The words he wrote e'er evening came
Were covered by the sounding sea;
So pass away the cause and name
Of him who dies for Liberty!

THOMAS MOORE.

TO MELT STEEL AS EASILY AS LEAD.—Make a piece of steel red in the fire, then hold it with a pair of pincers or tongs; take in the other hand a stick of brimstone, and touch the piece of steel with it. Immediately after their contact you will see the steel melt and drop like a liquid.

A young lady at home from a boarding school was asked if she would have some roast beef, when she replied: "No, I thank you; gastronomical satiety admonishes me that I have arrived at the ultimate stage of deglutition consistent with dietetic integrity.—*Ec.*

Plato, in giving a description of a man, says he is a two-legged animal without feathers. Socrates laughed at the idea, and bringing a rooster stripped of its feathers into the school of the philosopher, exclaimed, "Behold the man of Plato!" Adam Smith improved the definition by saying, "Man is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does. No dog exchanges bones with another dog."—*Ec.*

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia and the Queen of Spain have adopted the style of having monograms on their note-paper arranged to imitate coins and bearing the writer's favorite device of arms.

A scheme for practical instruction in earning and saving money has been introduced by Leigh Hunt, Superintendent of Schools in Des Moines. He has encouraged the boys of all conditions to open bank accounts; they deliver papers, carry coal, black boots, shovel snow, and learn trades in odd hours; and there is an amiable rivalry among them as to who shall show the best specimens of handiwork and the largest bank account.

ART CORNER.

Young Robert Barrett Browning has a professional snake-charmer and tame boa for models in his group of sculpture, which is to represent Apollo in the shape of a serpent wooing a nymph.

At the end of Clara Schumann's farewell concert lately, at Berlin, the director Rudolph touched a chord on the piano, and the whole house struck up, (*Hoch soll sie leben*), although it is almost an unknown thing to sing the health of a performer at a concert. She is now sixty years old, but the technique of her playing is still wonderful.

Thirty thousand dollars, to establish an art gallery at Smith's College in Massachusetts, has been given by the late Winthrop Hillyer of Northampton.

General Grant's portrait, which Lo Clear began and Bierstadt completed, is now in the East Room of the White House.

Eleven thousand dollars have been subscribed towards a fifty-thousand art gallery in Detroit, by Senator Palmer of Michigan. The American people ought to be educated in art, sooner or later, if galleries will do it.

The English National Gallery has been presented with a palette used by Turner, by a Brighton artist, Mr. R. H. Nibbs.

Lord Beaconsfield's portrait now hangs near the entrance to the Queen's private dining-room, under an admirable portrait of her great-grandfather.

A FIVE MONTHS TRIP TO THE SUNNY SOUTH.

(CONTINUED.)

During the Confederate years the town of Nassau swarmed with Southern refugees, the captains and crews of blockade runners, cotton brokers, rumsellers, Jews and Gentiles of high and low degree, coining money and squandering it as if they owned the secret of the transmutation of metals. They played "pitch and toss" with gold eagles in the verandah of the Royal Victoria Hotel, and several of the natives told me that they have seen \$10 gold pieces thrown from the wharf for the boys to dive after. The shops were packed to the ceilings, the streets were crowded with bales, boxes and barrels; cotton coming in, Confederate uniforms and pills of lead and quinine, to pepper patriots and patients, going out. Simmes and his bold boys twisted their moustaches at every corner, duced involuntary reels and hornpipes from groggery to groggery, and from the waxed floors of the Government House, where they were always sure of a cordial reception, to the decks of the "Banshee" and "Alabama," or brandished their revolvers in the faces of Union men, whose lives were too uncertain to insure thereabouts in those rollicking days. A rather grim joke was played at the expense of the rebels via Nassau. A large invoice of prayer-books was brought from England and reshipped to Charleston, with the express understanding that they were suited to the devotional wants of the Confederacy. Quite a number had been distributed

before it was discovered that the prayers for the President and Congress of the United States had not been altered.

It is not a creditable fact that some of the goods smuggled into the Confederacy, by way of Nassau, were from Northern ports, as, for example, ship loads of pistols were brought from Boston in barrels of lard.

In the year succeeding the fall of Richmond, 1866, Nassau was visited by the most terrible hurricane experienced in those waters during this century. The ocean rolled completely over Hog Island into the harbour in surges so enormous that the crest was even with the gallery of the lighthouse, sixty feet above the sea. Houses and trees went down before the wind like reeds. In twenty-four hours the city was like a town sacked and burned by the enemy, and a large part of the wealth accumulated during the war had disappeared into thin air. The island has never entirely recovered from the blow, and those who are inclined to believe in special providences may find food for reflection in the circumstance that no Union man had his house wrecked or suffered any considerable loss. It is not to be supposed, however, that violent weather or hurricanes are frequent in the Bahamas. Formerly they occurred once in two or three years, in August to October, but now blow at much longer intervals. There has been no hurricane in that archipelago since the one in 1866.

One of the most singular trees in the Bahamas is the silk-cotton, which attains a large size, not only reaching a good height, but spreading literally over a wide surface, and buttressed at the base like a Gothic tower, evidently an adaptation by nature to support it in the absence of any perpendicular hold it might have in a deeper soil. The roots also extend to a great distance, creeping over the rock like vast anacondas, and clinging to every crevice. The bolls are full of a soft brown cotton resembling floss silk, but not adhesive enough for use.

The dye and cabinet woods exported from the Bahamas are brazillette, fustic-logwood, mahogany, Spanish cedar, ebony, green and black, satin or sandal wood, madia, horse-flesh and lignumvita. The horse-flesh is a species of coarse-grained mahogany, and is used principally for house and ship building, and is very superior to oak. The better qualities are used for cabinet purposes, are very durable, handsomely grained, and are susceptible of a very high polish. There is also a great variety of smaller wood used in the manufacture of canes. The principal fruits of the Bahamas are the orange, pineapple, banana, plantain, mango, sappodilla, guava, mammee, lime, lemon, shaddock, tamarind, custard apple, sugar apple, pomgrauite, grape fruit, soursop and star-apple. The first of the pineapples were just coming in as I left Nassau, they are far superior to any that are ever brought to St. John. The oranges are very inferior to the Florida oranges, they have very thick skins, and are not so juicy. The oranges are shipped from the Bahamas in bulk, instead of in boxes as they are brought from the Mediterranean. The shaddock and grape fruit are of the orange species, only very much larger and coarser grained. The shaddock will often measure from 24 to 30 inches in circumference, and the grape fruit from fifteen to eighteen. The soursop is a very good substitute for cotton soaked in vinegar, and eating a mango is like eating a bad pear dipped in turpentine. During the past season, 1881, there has been about 300,000 dozen pineapples shipped from the Bahama Islands. It is the general impres-

sion in the North that pineapples grow on trees; this is an altogether erroneous idea, it is a low plant with bayonet-shaped leaves, seldom over 18 inches in height, with a single pineapple shooting up through its centre on a slender stalk. The flowers are nearly all perennial, they can be had in great profusion all the year round. Among those that are most attractive to the eye of the stranger are the oleander, red, white, pink, scarlet and variegated. They grow to the height of thirty feet, and are always in blossom. The night-blooming cereus is one of their most beautiful flowers, it is an offshoot from a scraggy looking cactus. The flower opens about sundown and continues open through the night, the outside leaves are of a pale green, the inner leaves of a pure vase-like white, and the petals light yellow; they are from eight to twelve inches long and from fifteen to twenty inches in circumference. The shell flower, crape myrtle, tuberose, jasmine of various kinds, and geraniums, are among the favorite flowers. The rose, of almost every kind, is grown to perfection. A colored boy by the name of Mason used to do a thriving business in selling roses at the hotel. The life leaf and air plant, or wild pine, are to be had in great abundance in the woods back of Nassau. I had a specimen of each fastened to the post of the verandah outside my bedroom window during my visit to Nassau. The life leaf shoots out small leaves all around, if it is fastened against a post or wall, and receives its sustenance entirely from the air.

There is a great variety of fish in the waters about the Bahamas, their names are mutton-fish, margerate-fish, hound-fish, parrot-fish, catfish, cowfish, squirrel, hogfish, slippery Dick, dolphin, kingfish, hamlet, miss nix, jew-fish, pilchard, grunt, runner, neuse, shark, blackfish, bluefish, yellow tail snapper, striped snapper, gray snapper, alewife, porkfish, Spanish and Bahama angel fish, Spanish mackerel, turbot, schoolmaster, soldier, jack, goggle-eye, cock-eye, pilot, hind, flying-fish, mullet, hedge-hog, or bladder fish, plate-fish, sucking-fish, rainbow fish, barracouta, amber-fish, grouper, shad, moray, whippay and stingway, bonita, goat-fish, trumpet, sinnet rock fish, porgy, sailor's choice, sand fish, bone fish, porpoise and bulahoo. There are a number of other kinds, the names of which I don't at present remember, but I think I have given enough to satisfy anybody that there is no lack of brain food. Some of the fish are highly prized by strangers, and many of them are considered superior to those they get at home. The mouton and hog-fish are very delicate fine grained fish, and considered the best for boiling. The hog-fish is very much eaten by the darkies, who know well what is good. They weigh from five to ten pounds. The hog-fish has a mouth that is, when it is stretched open, nearly as long as its body, and the colored people consider it a great insult to be told they have a mouth like a hog-fish. The grouper is very similar to our fresh cod, and is generally used for baking, stewing, and for chowders. The cowfish is shaped precisely like a beechnut, and has a very thin brown shell. When stuffed and baked the flesh has very much the taste and appearance of the white meat of a chicken. When they are young and small they have two horns on the front of their head, but as they get older the horns disappear. The colored people often skin them and dry the skin, several were brought to the hotel for sale during my visit. The price asked varies from ten to seventy-five cents, according to size, but they generally take about twenty-five cents for the largest.

(To be continued.)

What shall we do with our Boys?

SEND THEM ALL TO
MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON'S

FOR NEW SUITS

For the Spring and Summer.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,

Gentlemen's Department,

27 KING STREET, ST. JOHN.

Scottish Union and National
INSURANCE CO.

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, - - -	\$30,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS, - -	33,636,835.00
INVESTED FUNDS, -	13,500,000.00
ASSETS IN CANADA,	225,000.00

HENRY JACK,

Resident Agent,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

LONDON HOUSE,
WHOLESALE.

1882.

NEW DRESS GOODS in Serges, Plevna Lustras, Bunt-ings, Cashmeres, French Merinos, Alexandria Cloths, etc.

NEW BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, SATIN MOIRES, VELVETS, CRAPES, etc.

NOVELTIES IN HATS, RIBBONS, LACES, NECK ORNAMENTS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW PRINTS, SATEENS, CAMBRICS, JEANS, LINEN CARRIAGE RUGS, etc.

ALIZARINA RED TABLINGS, DAMASKS, DRESS LINENS, INDIA MUSLINS, TARLATANS.

NEW KID GLOVES, LACE MITTS, HOSIERY.

WORSTED COATINGS, INDIGO SERGE SUITINGS, SCOTCH AND ENGLISH SUITINGS.

MACHINE LINEN THREADS, SHOE THREADS, CLARK'S REELS; BUTTONS in great variety; Bales GREY COTTONS, DUCKS, DRILLS; Cases WHITE COTTONS.

With products of the leading Mills of the Dominion, on best terms.

DANIEL & BOYD,

Market Square and Chipman's Hill.

THE
**EASTERN MARINE
INSURANCE CO.,**
OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000.

Office—No. 88 Prince William Street.

JOHN TUCKER, President.

THOMAS GILBERT, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN TUCKER,
SIR ALBERT J. SMITH, K. C. M. G.,
LAMBTON L. L. BEVAN, COMR. R. N.
J. DEWOLF SPURR,

THOMAS GILBERT,
C. W. WELDON, Q. C., M. P.,
HENRY JACK, Spanish Consul,
WESLEY VANWART.

M. BOYDE EDWARDS, Secretary.