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Vol 38

Poetry.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrles grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure you pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if you give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "unwise" part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough for shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with pure things.
And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffin-chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech would bind the humane mind,
And love link man to man.
But stay not at the gentle words,
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.
'The mercy that is warm and true
Must lead a helping hand;
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

Miscellany

Words and their Use.

From Richard Grant White's new volumes bearing the above title, we quote a few paragraphs, showing a nice sense of discrimination, founded on practical views of the subject:

Aggravate should never be employed in reference to persons, as it means merely to add weight to—to make an evil more oppressive; injury is aggravated by insult. It is sometimes improperly used in the sense of irritate, as "I was much aggravated by his conduct."

Balance, in the sense of rest, remainder, residue, remnant, is an abominable. Balance is the difference between two sides of an account—the amount which is necessary to make one equal to the other. Yet we continually hear of the balance of this or that thing; even the balance of a congregation, of an army.

Bountiful is applicable only to persons. A giver may be bountiful, but his gift cannot; it should be called plentiful or large. "A bountiful slice" is absurd.

Fetch expresses a double motion; first from and then toward the speaker. It is exactly equivalent to "go and bring," and ought not to be used in the sense of bring alone.

Calculate, besides its sectional misuse for think or suppose, or suspect, is sometimes, in the particular form calculated, put for likely, or apt; "that nomination is calculated to injure the party." It is calculated (designed) to do no such thing, tho' it may be likely to.

Citizens should not be used except when the possession of political rights is meant to be implied. Newspaper reporters have a bad habit of bringing it out on all occasions when "person," "man," or "bystander," would express their meaning much better.

Couple applies to two things which are bound together or united in some way. "A couple of apples" is incorrect; two apples is meant.

Dirt means filth, and is not synonymous with earth or soil. Yet people sometimes speak of dirt road, or of picking dirt around the roots of trees they are setting out. They mean earth.

Execute. When a murderer is hanged, his sentence is executed, the man is not. "A man cannot be executed,"—that is followed out or performed.

Expect looks always to the future. You cannot expect that anything has happened or is happening, but only that it will happen.

Get means to obtain, not to possess. "He has got all the numbers of the Christian Instructor." "Have you got good molasses?" "They have got bad manners." Why will people persist in introducing the word in such sentences as these, where it is so evidently superfluous.

Help meet. An abusive use of these two words as if they together were the name of one thing, a wife, is too common. The sentence in Genesis is: "I will make him a help meet for him," that is a

help fit for him. There is no such word as help-meet.

Lie—Lay. Persons not grossly ignorant sometimes say that they will lay (meaning lie) down, that they have laid (lain) an hour, or that the hammer is laying (lying) by the tacks. Lie means to recline; its past tense lay—"I lay there all that night;" its participles, lying and lain. Lay (used of present time) means to put something down—one lays a carpet; its past is laid—"I was interrupted while laying it, and it was not laid until night."

Love rules the heart, not the stomach. You love your wife, or ought to; but favorite articles of food you like.

Observe should not be used for say, as in the oft-heard sentence, "What did you observe?" Sit, often mispronounced set, is occasionally written so; but it is to be hoped rarely.

Tomatoes as Food.

It is known that the essence of the tomato, made into a pill, acts upon the liver, and to that extent must counteract biliousness and all forms of fever. The free use of figs is known to multitudes to obviate constipation, in a great many cases; every intelligent druggist knows that a table-spoon of white mustard seed, swallowed without chewing, is useful in the same direction, has been used for that purpose for a century, and for that reason, is kept in every good store for sale. The seed, passed from the body unchanged, but are supposed "to act" on the bowels mechanically. The seeds of the delightful tomato act in the same manner; hence the fruit, while it is palatable to the taste, and nutritious to the body, has a health-promoting effect on the liver and the whole digestive system; and yet, loose statement is made in some of the papers that "tomatoes are unwholesome." For they can cause salivation. Proof? A young lady lost all her teeth from the excessive use of tomatoes. The writer was salivated many times in youth, and yet, few persons of his age have sounder teeth, and more of them.

A young girl, two years ago, in Pennsylvania, from the excessive use of ice-cream, the fourteen teeth saucerful on the same evening, did not exactly lose her teeth, but she lost her life. General Taylor, while President of the United States, lost his life by eating "one more" saucerful of strawberries and cream. Many a man has died of a surfeit of roast beef.

If an article of food so delicious, so cheap, so abundant as the tomato, is to be banished from the table because once in a century, and once in a million of cases, its excessive use killed somebody, we shall soon have nothing to eat. The newspaper press owes it to the public and its own intelligence to keep such palpably false statements out of its columns. This slapdash kind of way, which some writers have, regardless of common sense, ought to be universally discontinued by gentlemen of the press. [Hall's Journal of Health.

CURATIVE POWERS OF ICE.—The curative and relieving powers of ice are found valuable year after year. Small lumps of ice swallowed whole will often check acute stomach inflammation, and will prevent nausea, if heat is applied outside at the same time. Pounded ice applied to the spine is said to cure sea-sickness. A bit of ice will cure diphtheria and all other throat complaints. To become delightfully cool in summer, apply ice, wrapped in paper, to the back of the head for one moment.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—Rub the surface of the metal with rotten stone and sweet oil, then rub off with a piece of cotton flannel and polish with soft leather. A solution of oxalic acid rubbed over tarnished brass soon removes the tarnish, rendering the metal bright. The acid must be washed off with water, and the brass rubbed with whitening and soft leather. A mixture of muriatic acid and alum dissolved in water, imparts a golden color to brass articles that are steeped in it for a few seconds.

BEYOND PER CENT.—General Craft, one of our prominent lawyers, was hailed, while passing Freeman's jewelry store, by the proprietor, with, "General, come in here a moment; we have something for you to solve. If a man brings his watch to be fixed, and it cost me ten cents to do it, and I keep it a week, and charge him six dollars, what per cent. do I make? We have been figuring, and make it nine hundred per cent., and have only got up to one dollar. How much do you say it will be at six dollars?"

"Well," replied the general, "I do not wonder at your perplexity; for it is well known, and the celebrated Babbitt calculating machine has demonstrated, that in certain points in progressive numbers the 1% governing them changes. In this case the law would change, and long before it would reach the six dollars it would run out of per cent. and into what is known as 'larceny.'" [Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for September.

Oudskoi, Siberia.

Long after sunset, November 25, we came in sight of six or eight low log buildings, thro' whose ice windows the light shone cheerily. This was Oudskoi. It is an isolated place, to which no one comes in winter. The only communication of the inhabitants with the civilized world is when a Russian supply ship comes to the coast to bring supplies and carry back the furs which are paid in as taxes. At the door of the residence of the ispravnik Swartz was greeted by an old acquaintance, the captain of a whaler. It was years since they had met in the service of the fur company, and neither had any idea of meeting the other.

The ispravnik and his guests were indulging in—pist nadant carpets—"fifteen drops of brandy"—when Father Ivan, the priest, joined the convivial group. His Reverence did more than justice to the fiery vodka, and soon grew free in manner and loose in talk. He is famous as a hard drinker and gambler. Sometimes it is necessary to ring the church bells three or four times on Sunday morning before he will interrupt a game of cards in order to perform his sacerdotal duties. Next day was Sunday. Father Ivan had not intended to hold service; but, learning that we had never seen the rites of the Greek church, altered his determination for our especial benefit. It looked oddly to see our jolly companion of the night before, dressed in a robe of blue silk embroidered with blue and gold going through divine service. It was touching also, to notice the congregation, who, at the close, sought the blessing of the priest.

Our hopes of a speedy departure from Oudskoi were not real. The ispravnik tho' it would take two months to procure guides and the requisite number of deer. In the mean while he and his associates laid themselves out so earnestly to entertain us that we began to suspect that he meant to detain us all winter for the pleasure of our society. The second evening after our arrival a "revelation," or dancing party, was going up in one hour. The society of the place consisted of the ispravnik, the doctor, the acolyte, and four Cossacks, with four peasant women, the wives of the latter. The ladies wore calico dresses, with shawls pinned up so high as to cover the neck up to the ears; their heads being ornamented with red, green, or yellow cloths, worn after the fashion of the turbans of our Southern regiments. The dancing was vigorous, if not altogether graceful.

A few days after, the wife of the ispravnik presented him with a son. The Russian custom is to have but one godfather; but the proud parent was bent upon having five, in order that all of us might be included in the number. He finally reduced the number to three—Father Ivan, Mahood and Swartz. Some parts of the baptismal ceremony we struck us oddly. At one point the god parents turned their backs to the priest, and in reply to the questions asked of them began spitting upon the devil in the name of the child—an emphatic way of renouncing the evil fiend and all his works. The infant was finally soured three times in the water. To us it seemed almost a miracle that it escaped drowning—it is expected that the godfather shall present the child with a crucifix and a gown. This was done by Father Ivan. It was intimated to Mahood and Swartz that they were expected to give a few rubles to the priest and the mid-wife, and also to pay for the candles; and, moreover that godfathers usually gave new dresses to the godmothers, and also a few rubles yearly to the godchild. I imagine, however, that the priest will not find himself greatly enriched from this source. From "It-bader, Dogs, and Snow shoes," by A. H. Guernsey, in Harper's Magazine for September.

EFFECT OF A CONTINUED BREAD DIET ON MEN AND DOGS.—According to late experiments of Meyer, neither man nor dogs can be fed economically upon bread alone, an immense quantity of this substance being required to prevent the body from undergoing waste. By the addition of a small per cent. of food will answer the desired object. A persistence in the bread diet causes the tissues of the body to become more watery, and the entire organization is less capable of resisting injurious influences. In experimenting upon different kinds of bread, Meyer found that while wheat bread was taken up in the greatest amount during its passage through the alimentary canal; next to this heavenly rye bread; then the rye prepared by the Hofsford process; and finally the North German black bread. With all these differences however, the first kind is said to be less satisfying to the feeling of hunger than the other three, and to be more expensive in every point of view. Meyer does not admit that bran has the nutritious value claimed for it by many persons, since the nitrogenous compounds it contains are mingled with much non-assimilable matter. [Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for September.

TEXAS HAS A NEW GAME OF CARDS.—One holds a revolver, the other holds the cards. A conqueror holds the inquest.

GAME OF MEMORY.

The game of memory as practiced by the Ojibwas and Northern Indians, has been found profitable in schools, both for recreation and improvement, as a branch of object teaching.

The Indian chief or teacher, in his rude way, has from twenty to fifty, or more, sticks, cut, made sharp, or pointed at the lower end, and split at the top an inch or two. These sticks are then planted around in a circle, a short distance from each other. Then various specimens of different substances (a single specimen in each stick at the top,) are distributed around the circle in order of number—one, two, three, &c.

The Indians, or class, are then allowed to go round the circle slowly and take a strict and scrutinizing look at each specimen in the order of the numbers, one, two, three, and thus around the circle. This is done silently. The sticks, or specimens, are then removed and placed by the teacher, and then the class, on going round the second time, each one in order, is to tell the teacher, as far as possible, without mistake, what specimen it contained in stick number one, two, three, four, five, and so around the whole circle, if possible.

With the Indians the first specimens will probably be birch bark to make canoes, the second a little tobacco, the third the fur of a beaver, the fourth a bit of calico, the fifth the feather of a particular bird, the sixth the bone of some sort of fish, and so on, different substances in the different sticks "planted around the circle." The one who can repeat without mistake up to the highest number receives the premium or reward. The consequence is, the perceptive faculties are called into exercise and each individual will soon learn to discriminate so sharply that he will be able to track a wolf on dry leaves in the forest, as well as a white man can track the same animal in the snow. They do it very readily by observation and sharp inspection, by first noticing a leaf with holes in it, the middle hole, or holes, a trifle larger and in advance of the other hole, or holes, near the central hole.

These two holes they know by observation, were made by the toes of the wolf, and they immediately stick down a stick by this first leaf thus marked, and search for a second, and third, and fourth, and so on, putting a stick at each thus marked. By these sticks in a row they find the course the wolf was travelling, and travel on until they find where the animal had drunk at a spring, perhaps and then soon discovered his den among the rocks or cave near by. By this mode of sharp inspection they become acquainted with the habits of wild animals, and also gain a knowledge of different plants and trees and turn their knowledge to good account for their own individual welfare. The writer has known a scholar by practicing this exercise, who was enabled to memorize a long lesson for a Bible class, and at the recitation, without the book, repeat it backward as well as forward, or give any particular verse called for; and he trusts that it may be made available in our common schools as a recreative and profitable branch of teaching.

How a Magician was Sold.

Signor Blitz relates the following "good one" on himself:

While conversing in a grocery store with the proprietor, at Louisville, Ky, an Irishman came in to make some purchases. The trader was extremely anxious for me to touch him by performing some feat, which I complied with. Before commencing I requested the loan of a quarter of a dollar from the Irishman, which he at first refused, and even when the storekeeper pledged himself responsible for it he reluctantly gave it to me. I desired him to close his hand, and hold the money secure, and I would change it to a five dollar gold piece.

Fail, he muttered as he grasped the quarter, it was just as I would like ye to be after doing; but I don't believe ye can coin money so nifty. Let me see if you can do it! he excitedly exclaimed.

It is already done, I said. Open your hand and look.

The man cautiously relaxed his fingers, and at the first glimpse of the gold, jumped and hurrahed wildly, as an Irishman only can; but when his curiosity was entirely satisfied as to its reality, he carefully deposited it in his pocket, with many thanks, declaring me to be the most wonderful man in the world.

I here desired him to replace the money in my hand, and I would again convert it to the original quarter.

Sure, after Mike being rich, would ye make him poor again?

But you know it is only a trick, I answered.

A trick? Divil a one! Sure, man, it is a rare piece of good luck, thrusting his hand into his pocket, to protect it from any sudden or unperceived effort on my part to extract it.

You know it is but a joke, I repeated.—Return me gold, and I will astonish you by transforming it into silver once more.

By St. Patrick, you had better not do that!

Yes, you must give me back the gold. I would not part with it were priest Mc Dermott to bid me.

Finding my efforts to procure the money a failure, I resorted to artifice by alarming his fears of my power to do good or evil. I assured him that unless he returned the piece of gold, he would be a miserable man all his life, for it was Satan's coin, who was always around in search of his own, and would take him away with the gold.

Och, sure, your honor, the holy father will save Mike, and if ye want any more silver quarters to change into gold, come to Mike McCarty. He is the man for you. And with these consoling words, he walked rapidly away, leaving me with my half eagle, while the storekeeper laughed immoderately at the magician being outwitted by a son of the Emerald Isle.

All Louisville became cognizant of the jokes as they called it, and hugely enjoyed at my expense; but I could not see it as such.

DOSING HORSES.—Drenching a horse with fluid medicines, even if the latter are of an indifferent nature, like milk and molasses, is always very dangerous; but is extremely so, first, when the drench consisted of substances, for instance, oil or grease,—to which horses have a natural aversion; secondly, when the sick horse is suffering with a disease which is attended with labored breathing, like pneumonia, colic, &c.; and thirdly, when the fluid as it often the case, is poured down in a forcible manner; for in such cases it frequently happens that a part of the fluid enters into the larynx and goes down the windpipe into the lungs, and causes there an inflammation which frequently becomes fatal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ingenious and thrifty Chicago gamins make money by imitating the warble of the cat under the window of nervous people, and selling the boots and bootjacks that are thrown at them.

An exchange insists that "poverty is a blessing." If it be so it is a blessing in disguise, and so well disguised that very few are able to see the point.

Detectives say there are \$10,000,000 of counterfeit national bank notes in circulation. An Oregon toast, over a glass of ardent, is as follows: "Here's what makes us wear old clothes."

A Connecticut editor unkindly alludes to a rival editor's head as the Polar regions, because it is a great white bare place.

The European debt of the United States, including government bonds, State bonds, railroad bonds, and mercantile dues, is estimated at \$1,500,000, which, at six per cent, requires an interest payment of \$90,000,000 per year.

There are now four hundred professional wood engravers in the United States. Thirty years ago there were not twenty.

A Savannah editor won a \$600 set of furniture in a raffle. Lucky chap.

Lads burned or otherwise injured on the Fourth July, are called "victims of patriotism" in an American newspaper.

EFFECT OF A CONTINUED BREAD DIET ON MEN AND DOGS.—According to late experiments of Meyer, neither man nor dogs can be fed economically upon bread alone, an immense quantity of this substance being required to prevent the body from undergoing waste. By the addition of a small percentage of food will answer the desired object. A persistence in the bread diet causes the tissues of the body to become more watery, and the entire organization is less capable of resisting injurious influences. In experimenting upon different kinds of bread, Meyer found that while wheat bread was taken up in the greatest amount during its passage through the alimentary canal; next to this heavenly rye bread; then the rye prepared by the Hofsford process; and finally the North German black bread. With all these differences however, the first kind is said to be less satisfying to the feeling of hunger than the other three, and to be more expensive in every point of view. Meyer does not admit that bran has the nutritious value claimed for it by many persons, since the nitrogenous compounds it contains are mingled with much non-assimilable matter. [Harper's Magazine.

MONARCHS OUT OF BUSINESS.—The living European monarchs now out of business are: Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden; Comte de Chambord of France; Duke Charles of Brunswick; Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe; Duke Robert of Parma; Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany; Duke Francis of Modena; Francis the Second of Naples; widow of Otto of Greece; Duke Adolphus of Nassau; King George of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse; Princess and Empress Carlotta of Mexico; Queen Isabella of Spain; and the Emperor Napoleon the Third and Empress Eugenie of France.

Disaster on the Eastern Railroad.

Twenty Seven Persons Killed.

Forty or Fifty Wounded.

From the Boston Journal Aug. 28.

One of the most terrible disasters that has ever fallen to the lot of a New England newspaper to chronicle took place Saturday evening, at the station of Revere on the Eastern Railroad, some five miles from this city. This station is, perhaps, known to those living off the line of the road as North Chelsea.

During the past week the facilities of the Eastern road have been taxed to the utmost, and every available portion of their rolling stock has been called into requisition. The camp meeting at Hamilton and Second Bridge at Swampscott drew thousands of extra passengers over the road daily, and necessitated the running of extra and special trains. This, of course, created irregularity in the starting and arrival of trains, but owing to the carefulness of dispatchers and conductors no accident transpired until the necessity for extreme caution seemed passed.

The evening accommodation train which stops at Beverly, Nolan conductor, should have left the station at 7:15, but owing to the lateness of the train due from the camp, which was to return, it did not start until a quarter of 8, a full half hour behind time. The train consisted of baggage car, smoking car and three passenger cars, the four last being crowded even to the platform. Two engines were attached to the train. The conductor, seeing that some four minutes accident might occur, as he stopped the train near Somerville so long that the passengers became excited and some of them left the cars.

The Pullman train, or Portland express, left the station on time, at exactly 8 o'clock, a little more than ten minutes behind the accommodation, stopping only at Somerville. Just before reaching Everett it slackened speed, as if to give the Beverly train an opportunity to get out of the way. At this point, according to the statement of passengers on the accommodation, it was so near as to be plainly seen. The accommodation train had reached Revere, made its stop, and had just commenced moving away from the station, when the express came rushing over the track with terrific speed, crashing into the rear car of the train, the locomotive passing two thirds of the way through the car, carrying everything before it, crushing and scalding nearly every passenger, and killing fifteen outright. Seven more died within the next four hours, and five died yesterday.

The shock overturned and broke the locomotive lamps in the smoking and baggage cars, almost instantaneously the former was in a blaze, lighting up the scene and revealing the horrors which a moment before had been hidden from the darkness. The flames spread to the two passenger cars in front of the one that escaped, running with almost the rapidity of light over the crushed substances, and defying every attempt at putting them out. The cars were moved further down the track beyond the bridge and allowed to consume, while all turned their attention toward the rescue of the unfortunate victims in the rear car, which fortunately, had not taken fire.

Most of the passengers and lookers seemed perfectly stupefied, and hardly knew what to do or what to say. Orders were immediately issued to tear off the sides of the rear car and release those who were confined therein. At this time the shrieks and groans of the wounded were terrible to hear, while the certainty that a large number of the passengers in the rear car were dead lent additional horror to the scene. Strong ropes were procured, and after almost superhuman efforts the sides of the car were pulled off and the interior revealed. Nearly, if not all the dead were taken from this car. As fast as they could be extricated from the wreck they were tenderly carried into the station and laid upon the floor, while shawls and coats were thrown over their faces. Some of the wounded were taken to the nearest houses, while those who it was found necessary to send to the hospital were placed upon the Pullman car, and one of the engines attached to be taken into Boston. Owing to some reason which probably he explained at the inquest, this car was not taken until 10 o'clock, remaining about two hours after the wounded had been placed upon it. During this delay three while lying helpless and unattended to was intense. The conductor at last gave the requisite order, and the terrible car load of suffering and death sped on its way to Boston. Arrived here a portion were taken to the City Hospital and the remainder with one or two exceptions, to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

List of the killed.—Rev E. S. Gamet, D. D., Boston; Rev S. R. Mason, D. D., Cambridgeport; T. F. Bancroft, Lynn; G. W. Bancroft, Peabody; A. Erickson, F. G. Swallow, Swampscott; W. H. Emerson, H. A. Foster, Miss E. Foster, E. F. Sanborn, Providence; E. Merrell, Danvers; W. H. Jellies, Harriet F. Shattuck, C. B. Shattuck, J. Burns, E. J. Pearson, Susan F. Cheney, Lynn; W. A. Sweeney, Beverly; R. Fitzpatrick, John B. Wells, Mary A. Crowley, Boston; Mrs. P. G. Jasper, residence unknown. Two unrecognized bodies, remain at Revere, and three others are reported to have died yesterday afternoon.

The Wounded.—Many who were wounded were taken away by their friends. The following list is given: S. E. Mudge, Boston; F. B. Cotton, Longwood; E. B. Hull, Boston; J. Allen, Ann Rawson, Lynn; M. Mansfield, Salem, Mary Lee, Salem; C. W. Poulson, Wilmington, Del.; J. B. Butts and wife, Salem; M. Richardson, Chelsea; Miss Cheney, Lynn; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr. Boston.

At City Hospital.—Geo. G. Hill, Lynn; F. Davis, Charleston; Mary A. Call, Salem; F. Fitzpatrick, Cambridgeport; J. Jefferson Rowe, Portsmouth; Edward Williams, Lynn; F. H. Browning, Boston; Ann Foley, Boston; John Buckley.

London, Aug. 28. A second meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place at Salzburg next month. It is proposed that these two nations assume a joint attitude.

Italy has agreed to the same policy. Kings of Denmark and Greece, father and brother to the Princess Alexandra, are visiting the Princess of Wales at Langen Schwalbach.

The French Assembly Committee reported the following: First, that Thiers take the title of President, and continue to exercise executive powers under authority of Assembly. Second, that President promulgate and execute laws passed by the Assembly; reside at seat of Assembly; participate in its deliberations on giving notice of intention to do so; appoint or dismiss ministers, who shall be responsible to the Assembly. Third, that President be responsible to Assembly for his acts. After some great excitement in the debate was fixed for Wednesday. The situation is critical.

Gold quiet and steady.

Augusta, Aug. 28. A store house one hundred feet long belonging to the Maine Central Railroad Company and filled with valuable lumber, saw ploughs and other property, caught fire this noon from sparks from an engine and was entirely consumed. Loss not known but is very heavy. About the same time a store house of the Sprague Manufacturing Company caught fire but was soon extinguished. Damage about two hundred dollars. Two or three other buildings caught fire from sparks but no great damage was done.

A Halifax telegram of the 24th inst., to the Boston Journal, states that the second Tyne crew who won the Regatta should have won it as he was subject to fainting fits under excitement.

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The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, AUG. 30, 1871.

THE BOAT RACE.

So much has already been published with reference to the aquatic contest between the Tyne and Paris crews on the Kennebecasis, on Wednesday last, that at this late date it is unnecessary for us to do more than to corroborate the general statements—of the famous "Paris Crew" won the race. This, we claim for the friends of the Tyne crew to assert, that had not Renforth given up from a sudden attack of illness, the result would have been different; the generally expressed opinion by those on the course and in which we share, was that had the race been contested to the end, the Paris crew would have won. Indeed, we heard a Tyne man say, "our boat is beat, the game's up," and this was uttered before poor Renforth gave up.

Both crews were rowing at a tremendous rate from the start; it can serve no purpose to say that the Tyne men were making no extra exertions, for the honor, Mr. Jones in his evidence before the Cognition jury says "both crews were putting on all the force they could, and appeared to be making great exertions." Dr. Walker also said "I think both crews were doing all they could, I have seen both crews row often, and I never saw them go faster. I was taking the time of the race, it was 39 min. 20 3/5 seconds."

The inquest held upon the remains of Renforth has not been finished but is adjourned to the 4th September, to enable the post mortem examination to be concluded. Renforth's death is attributed to congestion of the lungs, believed to have been produced by over-bodily exertion, and excitement.

THE AQUATIC CARNIVAL at Halifax, commenced yesterday; from despatches to the St. John Press, we learn that the "Paris Crew" have withdrawn from the race for the championship. The reason assigned by them is, that after a row over the course, they found the water too rough for their boat in consequence of the heavy swell. After paying in their stakes, they offered to row the winning crew for \$5,000 or \$10,000 on the Kennebecasis or at Springfield. A strong feeling of indignation was created against the Paris Crew; but they know their own business best, and can take care of themselves—all they require is fair play and smooth water to race any crew.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley, we are pleased to announce still continues to get better and is able to walk in his rooms with the assistance of supporters. He was out on the veranda for some time yesterday. It is probable that he will leave for St. John during the coming week.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for September, appears in a new dress of handsome type. The table of contents is fully equal to its predecessors in original and interesting matter in the various departments. It has also a handsomely designed title page. Price \$1 a year. Published by S. S. Wood & Co., Newburg, New York.

We regret to learn that Mr. Samuel McGowan, an old and respected inhabitant of St. Stephen, was thrown off a bridge at St. Croix by a drunken man, and fell some distance into the water, from

which he was rescued, but his injuries were so severe that he died the following day.

During the past week, St. Andrews has had its share of distinguished strangers, some of whom it is said contemplated purchasing places for summer residences. Among the visitors were His Excellency W. P. Howland, C. B., Governor of Ontario, accompanied by his family, Lieut. Gov. Wilnot, of this Province, and other persons of note. Gov. Howland is still here. Gov. Wilnot returned on Thursday morning.

Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons new Drug Store, in King St., St. John, is one of the handsomest and best appointed establishments of the kind this side of New York. A run through this store while in St. John amply compensated those who had the privilege of doing so.

From a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that an Agency of the Bank of British North America has been opened here. This will be a great convenience for business men and others.

The Colonial Question.

Every form of social existence partakes more or less of the nature of its designer, man, viz. imperfection. Parent states, as well as their offshoots, have sources of discontent and weakness within them; but while many evils are common to both colonies have troubles more peculiarly their own. Of these we intend to make a rapid sketch, which we trust will not be unacceptable to our readers, living as we do in Britain's greatest colony, and fostering and encouraging as we actually are a colony of our own—the new Province of Manitoba. Those who emigrate are more generally the middle or lower classes of society. They have little money, and in most cases less education. They come to a new country expecting to find at once a panacea for all the ills they complained of in the land they left. After the first burst of disappointment is over, most of them start manfully to compel a competence for themselves and family, either by handiwork in towns or by laborious effort on a farm. In process of time, some rise above their fellows and aspire to act as members of parliament, justices of the peace, or some other seat a degree higher than that occupied by those who perhaps came across in the same vessel, had lived in the same town in the old country, knew to a hair their fitness for the position, and knowing all this, wondered at their impudence and envied and despised them if they reached the goal of their ambition.

Man is very much like the horse as far as government is concerned. Let him have confidence in the skill of the rider, and respect for the power he wields, and he will trot along with the utmost alacrity and willingness; but let an ignorant mount him, and the noble animal will, as we have often seen, turn his head round, look his rider in the face, give his head a toss as if to say, "You a rider!" and straightway meander, as the Irishman said of his pigs, down all manner of streets. As above said, mankind is much the same, and will never or but rarely refuse to be ruled by one in whom they recognize a superior, either in birth or education. In the parent state they have the advantage of possessing a governing class born and bred to this science—for a science government really is to whom the rest of the community reposes at the idea of the mere accident of birth placing a titled class above his brethren, but birth means in all cases whether a man shall have education or no—education placed within his reach, whether he avails himself of it or not. The accident of birth may determine whether I shall be a beggar's son or a gentleman's heir, and although by an almost miraculous coup I may shoot ahead of him, still all the chances are in his favor. Jealousy of rulers then is one of the greatest drawbacks colonies have; it keeps down the greatest merit, keeps men from attending to their business, and makes private feuds without number. All this without the legislative hall; while, within, a good government bill is vehemently opposed solely because it is such; a capital Opposition hint sneered at on account of its parentage; tariffs altered, re-arranged, turned inside out, and changed again; stumbling blocks thrown in the way of emigration, and many good enterprises; and all from what cause?—jealousy and the most miserable desire to get the golden needs of office. It takes long for a colony to rear a staff of born legislators, and though Britons sing—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gold."
still the stamping of the gold makes it a guinea, determining its value to the receiver, even as educating a man or polishing a precious stone brings out the good qualities of both.—[Ex.]

SMITH'S "LINDA" ASSHORE.—Messrs. Chas. McLaughlin & Co., agents in St. John of the "Linda," received the following telegram on the morning of the 23rd. It speaks for itself: YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 28. The steamer "Linda" went ashore at Cloggin at six o'clock last evening. She will be a total wreck, but am in hopes to save cargo next high water. N. K. CLEMENTS & Co.

The "Linda" was bound from Portland, Me., to Yarmouth and this port. She has been on the Portland route but a short time, and was doing a good business. The "Linda" was commanded by Capt. Sullivan, an experienced navigator, she was 338 tons register, and was owned by the Yarmouth Steam Company. It is to be hoped she will not prove a total loss, as feared.—[Globe.]

—Government has just made an arrangement with Germany to take effect on the first of October, which reduces the rate of international post-

age for prepaid letters, if exchanged between the two countries, by a closed mail via England to seven cents a half ounce instead of ten, and double those rates for unpaid matter.—[U. S. paper.]

DISASTROUS FIRE AT ST. JOHN.—On Saturday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire occurred on Mill street, which in a very short time entirely destroyed Moore's nail factory, Lordly's furniture factory and spice mills, and caused damage to other buildings. The fire broke out in the spin room of the nail factory, and it is said was caused by some of the workmen over the boiler furnace taking fire from a defect in the furnace. The factory was composed of two large buildings and an ell, the boiler and furnace being between them, with an iron smoke stack about six feet from the buildings. It was at this pipe that the fire commenced, and so rapidly did the flames spread that many of the workmen were unable to get to their clothes, but had to fly with all speed to save their lives. To think of saving any of the property was out of the question, for in a few minutes the whole of the two buildings was a mass of flames, which glowed along the asphalt roof and took hold of every bit of woodwork in its way, raising a terrible heat and preventing any effective action to stop its progress. Leaping across the yard which separates this factory from Lordly's furniture factory and spice mills, the flames took hold of the latter building and wrapped in a mass of fire. Harrison's building on Portland bridge also took fire, as did the ware-rooms of James Harris, on the other side of Mill street, but the flames were soon subdued. While the nail factory was in full blaze, the engine was still at work, and a rather falling on the steam pipe caused it to burst, the steam rushing out with great violence, and it was feared that the boiler would also explode. Within twenty minutes where had stood two fine factories there only remained the debris of machinery and smouldering beams.

An accurate estimate of the loss sustained has not yet been obtained, but that of Mr. Moore cannot be less than \$15,000, and he had no insurance whatever. Mr. Jeremiah Drake had laid in his winter's stock of material, and had three ships on hand to fit with blocks and pumps. Nothing was saved, and the workmen were fortunate in escaping with their bare lives. He had no insurance and his loss is very heavy. Mr. A. Lordly's factory and spice mills have not been running for some time, having been in the hands of Messrs. Crawford & Fogley, who took the premises and material and gave Mr. Lordly's creditors a guarantee to pay them 25 per cent on the amount of their claims, so as to save the concern from going through the insolvent court. Their loss will probably reach \$2,000. Mr. Lordly had in the building his little all, with which he intended to commence business again on a small scale, and strive to redeem his lost fortunes, but this fire has swept it all away.

About a hundred persons are thrown out of employment, but it is probable that new buildings will at once be erected and the nail machines put in order, to resume operations within a few weeks.—[Daily News.]

The entries for the Halifax regatta are complete and the list is closed. They are as follows: For the four-oared race, the Pryor, Barton and Roche crews of Halifax; Renforth and Taylor crews of England; Coulter crew of the United States; Paris crew of St. John. There are five entries for the single scull race, viz: Renforth, Brown of the Pryor crew, Coulter of the American crew, Sadler of the Taylor crew, Tracy of the Barton crew.

The evidence before the court martial establishes the fact that the Communists, disguised as firemen, fed the flames in Paris with Petroleum. Collet, a prison director under the Commune, deposed that he received Forre's order to shoot hostages under his charge and declined to comply.

Many persons were injured by a collision Tuesday night on the Millard Railroad, near Leicester, England. The through freight train south on the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire overtook and ran into the way freight south, near Andover Centre, yesterday, badly smashing the engine and 12 cars. No one was injured.

The collection taken up for the Tyne crew after the race at St. John amounted to \$200.

The writ for the election of a member to fill the vacancy in Westminister caused by Mr. D. L. Hannington being unseated, is issued. The election takes place on the 12th September, declaration on the 14th.

JAMES RENFORTH.

The following brief notice of the late James Renforth, who died so suddenly last week at St. John, while rowing the great race for the championship of the world, is condensed from an exchange paper: James Renforth, the champion of England and probably the best oarsman of the world, was but 28 years old, five feet seven and a half inches high and weighed 157 pounds. He had a large bull dog sort of a head, with hair rather short and very short whiskers. His face had rather a dull, unintellectual appearance, and were it not for a certain good natured, respectful look, he would seem to have been by nature intended for a prize fighter. His eyes were brown and a little sleepy looking. In fact he had the appearance of a man whose muscular powers had been developed to the utmost, thus compelling a certain torpidity of the intellect. His arms, chest and shoulders, and indeed his whole body above the waist were of a man six feet high. His legs were shorter than they ought to be by just as much as his stature fell short of six feet, but they were remarkably thick and muscular.

His career as a boatman was begun some years ago, but his first match of importance was with John Bright (he spare man of the present crew) whom he defeated in an off-rigger race in March, 1868. He next defeated James Taylor (the throw out of the crew that rowed at Lachine) in the Durham regatta. He afterwards defeated the brothers Robert and James Boyd. Then he took Chambers's place in the Tyne crew. At the Thames regatta in August, 1865, he won the championship in the sculler's race, defeating Percy (bow out of the present crew) and Sadler. The chief prize of the Chester regatta then fell into his hands, and his four oared crew, the Burton regatta carried off the honors. In November, 1868, the highest honor of all he wrested from Kelley, winning the championship of the Thames. A little dispute then occurred in his own crew, which resulted in a challenge and the defeat of the other two members by himself and Taylor in a double scull race for £50 a side. In October, 1869, at the Thames regatta, Kelley and Sadler were again vanquished by him, but they beat him and Taylor in the November following in a double scull race for £200. Such is his record, and a remarkable one it is.

Renforth had not been overtrained, for letters all along reported him as taking things easy, apparently feeling that he was always in good condition for a race. The habit of his crew has been to rise about seven o'clock, and do very little before getting their breakfast, which consisted of oat-milk porridge, mutton chops or beef steaks. Then they sauntered down to the course, which lies half a mile beyond, and no matter how rough the water, took a pull in the boat. Reckoning after rubbing down, the morning was spent in resting, dumbbells and sanding exercise. Of course the amount of rowing exercise varied somewhat with the state of the water, but the course was gone over at least once every day. Supper at six, and to bed by two o'clock. The men used their own judgment about drinking beer, its use not being forbidden.

LECTURE.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Smith delivered his lecture on "Words—their Wit and Wisdom," in the Church Sunday School room, to a select audience. At the close, a very complimentary vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer, for his able, instructive and pleasing lecture.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, and created an extraordinary sensation among the people.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 19, Schr. David, Bannock, Newburyport, ballast.

Oxpray, Sprague, Boston, ballast, Robinson & Glenn.

21, Mary Ellen, Britt, Boston, Port, &c., R. Ross and others.

22, Florence, Waycott, Sydney, Coals, R. Ross.

24, Leon, Kilpatrick, Boston, ballast, J. R. Bradford.

29, Alma, Jackson, Portland, Flour, &c., Robinson & Glenn, R. Ross and others.

30, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, Hides, &c., R. Ross.

CLEARED.

Aug. 17, Julia Clinch, Maloney, Boston, 3,300 sleepers, R. Ross.

18, Nettie, Andrews, Boston, Boards and Scantling, D. H. Badger.

19, Jane, Clark, Salem, 2480 sleepers, R. Ross.

Olive Matilda, Simpson, Boston, 2200 sleepers, J. Watson.

23, Daisy, Bannock, Boston, 850 M. shingles, Brown & Co.

29, O-pray, Sprague, Boston, 2100 sleepers, Robinson & Glenn.

Boston, Aug. 26, Arrd.—Schr. Harrie, McQuill, St. George.

Cleared, Aug. 26—Schr. Esther, Maloney, Annapolis, Tatton, E. Bowley, Clark, St. Andrews.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Sterling.

Head Office—London, England.

Interest allowed on Money deposited at Four per cent. per annum.

Drafts granted on St. John at 4 per cent.

Drafts granted on New York, Boston and Portland in U. S. Cy. at 4 per cent.

Drafts granted also on Canada, Nova Scotia and England.

Light Drafts on New York, Boston and Portland in U. S. Cy. bought at par.

American currency bought and sold.

Notes discounted.

Current Accounts opened to be drawn upon by Cheques.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

St. Stephen daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and in St. Andrews, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from Four to Six p. m.

JAS. S. LOCKIE, AGENT.

aug 30

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of Price Owen Flagg, late of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, Fisherman, will render the same within three months, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to JANS FLAUGG, Administratrix. Campo Bello, 23th Aug. 1871.

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March, 1868. The next defeat
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Lachlan in the Durham re-
wards defeated the brothers
James Boyd. Then he took
in the Tye crew. At the
in August, 1868, he won the
in the sculler's race, defeating
of the present crew) and Sud-
prize at the Chester regatta
his hands, and his four oared
rion regatta carried off the ho-
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it not been over-trained, for let-
ported him as taking things
ly feeling that he was always in
for a race. The habit of his
to rise about seven o'clock, and
before getting their breakfast,
of out of bed, and in morn-
streaks. Then they sauntered
over, which lies half a mile be-
nauter how rough the water,
the boat. Returning after rub-
morning was spent in resting,
sanding exercise. Of course
rowing exercise varied some-
state of the water, but the
is over at least once every day,
to and led between nine and
The men used their own judg-
ing beer, its use not being

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Daisy, Bannock, Newburyport,
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son, Britt, Boston, Pork, &c., R.
others.
Waycott, Sydney, Coals, R.
Patrick, Boston, Belfast, J. R.
Jackson, Portland, Flour, &c.,
& Glenn, R. Ross and others.
Ch. Maloney, Boston, Hides, &c.,
others.


CLEARED.
in Clinch, Maloney, Boston,
epers, R. Ross,
Andrews, Boston, Boards and
D. H. Budge.
rk Salem, 2480 sleepers, R.
Bills, Sim, Boston, 2200
J. Watson.
mon, Boston, 850 M. shingles,
Co.
prague, Boston, 2100 sleepers,
& Glenn.
Aug. 26, arrd.—Schr. Harrie,
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NOTICE.
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I indebted to said Estate, are re-
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JANIS FLAGG,
Administratrix,
23d August, 1871. 3a


Government House, Ottawa.
Monday, 31st day of July, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Minister of
Customs, and under and in pursuance of
the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st
V. c. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the
Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to
order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and
after the 1st day of September next, Messrs
and Quercy, in the Province of New Brunswick,
be and the same are hereby constituted and erec-
ted into Out Ports of Entry, and it is further or-
dered that Messrs be placed under the survey
of the Port of St. John, and Quercy under the
survey of the Port of St. John, the northern li-
mits of this out port to be the line of demarca-
tion between the Counties of St. John and Albert.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

NOTICE.
Customs Department,
Ottawa, 3rd August 1871.
NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency
the Governor General, by an Order in
Council bearing date the 29th July last, and un-
der the authority vested in him by the 8th Sec-
tion of the 31st Victoria, Cap. 10, has been pleased to
order and direct that the following articles used
as materials in Canadian manufactures, be trans-
ferred to the list of goods which may be imported
into Canada, free of duty, viz:
"Canvas," for the manufacture of floor cloth,
not less than 18 feet wide, and not pressed or cal-
endered.
"Heavy Oil" or "Carbolic Oil," a product of
coal tar, used in the manufacture of wood block
pavement, and of wood for buildings, and rail-
road ties.
By Command,
aug 16 31
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.


NOTICE.
Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned,
and endorsed "Tender for Railway Works," will
be received at this office until Monday, the 21st
day of August next, at noon, from competent per-
sons disposed to contract for the following works:
1st. To construct an addition to and otherwise
improve the present Railway Wharf at Pointe du
Chene, in the Harbor of Shediac, and extend a
Pier to the Northward of the same. To erect
warehouses and platforms thereon, and by all
necessary tracks.
2nd. To fill a portion of the "Mill Pond" so
called, at St. John, and erect at that place a
Freight House, with all suitable platforms, cattle
pens and tracks.
The contractor in each case to provide the ma-
terials of every kind required, except the rails,
logs, &c. it her, clips, spikes, chairs and spikes for
the tracks or sidings.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Rail-
way Office, St. John, where approved printed
forms of Tender may be procured and every in-
formation regarding the works will be afforded.
Tenders must be made upon the approved
printed forms, or they will not be recognized.
Seal will be required for the faithful ful-
fillment of each contract.
The Department will not be bound to accept
the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 28th July, 1871.

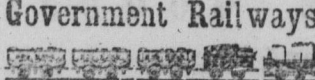
Government House, Ottawa,
Tuesday, 13th day of June, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the
Minister of Customs and for the reasons
given in his Report of the 6th June inst., His
Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is
hereby ordered, that the Red River, in the Pro-
vince of Manitoba, from the point of its inter-
section with the Boundary Line between the
United States and the said Province of Manitoba
(Canada) to its junction with Lake Winnipeg,
shall be and the same is hereby declared to be
comprised within the limits of the Port of Win-
nipeg under the following conditions and restric-
tions, that is to say:
All Steamers, Vessels, and boats of any kind,
on entering the said Province of Manitoba, on
the Red River, shall be and they are hereby re-
quired to report at the Out Port of North Em-
bia, and to comply with all existing requirements
of the Law, but, on payment of duty at that Out
Port on goods destined for any place between that
out Port and the Port of Winnipeg, they are
permitted, on the warrant of the Sub-Collector,
to land and discharge such goods, or the luggage
of such passengers as may desire to disembark,
before reaching the said Port of Winnipeg.
That in like manner, after payment of duties at
the Port of Winnipeg, the same privilege be
granted them as at the said Out Port, to land
and discharge goods under the restrictions afore-
said at any place on the Red River above or be-
low Winnipeg, and all steamers plying within
the limits, and observing the conditions aforesaid,
shall be considered and treated as trading within
the limits of the said Port of Winnipeg.
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the limits of the said Port of Winnipeg.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Executor's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate
of Robert A. Fitzsimons, late of Cam-
pany of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested, within three months from
the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the
said Estate are hereby requested to make imme-
diate payment to the undersigned.
JANIS FLAGG,
Administratrix,
23d August, 1871. 3a

New Brunswick and Canada
Railway and Branches.
ON and after May 8th, until further notice, Trains
will run as follows:—
UP TRAINS leave St. Stephen at 11.15 a. m., and
St. Andrews at 10 a. m., for Woodstock and Houlton
DOWN TRAINS leave Woodstock and Houlton at
10 a. m., for St. Stephen and St. Andrews.
These Trains connect at McAdam Junction with
Trains to and from St. John and Fredericton.
HENRY STINSON,
MANAGER.
Railway Office, St. Andrews,
May 8, 1871.

Government Railways!

Summer Arrangement, 1871.
ON and after MONDAY, the 8th May next
Trains will run as follows:—
GOING EAST.
No. 2 Will leave St. John at 7 a. m., Hampton
at 8 a. m., Sussex 9 a. m., Petitedouche 10.10
a. m., Moncton 11.14 a. m., Paines 11.40
a. m., Shediac 12.09 p. m., and arrive at
Point duChene 12.15 p. m.
No. 4 Will leave St. John at 1.15 a. m., Hamp-
ton 2.20 a. m., and arrive at Point
duChene 7.30 p. m.
No. 6 Will leave St. John at 2.30 p. m., Hampton
4.14 p. m., Sussex 6 p. m., and arrive at
Petitedouche 7.30 p. m.
No. 8 Will leave St. John at 5 p. m., Hampton
6.16 p. m., and arrive at Sussex at 7 p. m.
No. 10 Will leave Paines Junction at 11.40 a. m.,
Dorchester 12.52 p. m., Sackville 1.36
p. m., and arrive at Amherst at 2.10 p. m.
GOING WEST.
No. 1 Will leave Sussex at 7 a. m., Hampton at
8 a. m., and arrive at St. John at 6 a. m.
No. 3 Will leave Petitedouche at 5.30 a. m., Sus-
sex at 7.40 a. m., Hampton at 9.35 a. m.,
and arrive at St. John at 10.10 a. m.
No. 5 Will leave Point duChene at 8 a. m.,
Shediac at 8.08 a. m., Paines at 8.38
a. m., Moncton at 8.50 a. m., Petitedouche
10.01 a. m., Sussex 11.15 a. m., Hampton
12.15 p. m., and arrive at St. John at 1.15
p. m.
No. 7 Will leave Point duChene at 10.45 a. m.,
Shediac 10.53 a. m., Paines 11.37 a. m.,
Moncton 12.30 p. m., Petitedouche 2.15
p. m., Sussex 4.10 p. m., Hampton 6 p. m.,
and arrive at St. John at 7.30 p. m.
No. 9 Will leave Amherst at 6 a. m., Sackville
6.34 a. m., Dorchester 7.18 a. m., and arrive
at Paines at 8.30 a. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8 are Passenger, Mail and
Express Trains. Nos. 2, 5 and 7 connect at
Paines Junction, daily, with Nos. 9 and 10.
Nos. 3 and 6 are Freight Trains, but will carry
Passengers from St. John to Hampton and inter-
mediate Stations only.
Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 10 will be mixed Trains.
Freight for Stations East of Petitedouche must
be delivered at St. John Station before 8 o'clock,
a. m., and for Stations West before 12 noon, on
the same day on which it is forwarded.
Freight to be forwarded from Petitedouche by
the 5 a. m. Train must be delivered at that Station
before 7 o'clock the preceding evening, and from
other Stations than St. John at least half-an-hour
before the advertised departure of any Freight
Train.
Steamers to and from Prince Edward Island,
Pictou, Port Hood and Canoe, Richibucto, Mira-
michi, Bay Chaleur, Restigouche, Pasphebe,
Gaspé, Chicouci, Quebec and Montreal, connect
at Point duChene as specially advertised.
Stages connect at Amherst for Truro and all
places in Nova Scotia. At Salisbury, to and from
Hopedale, Hillsboro and the Albert Mines. At
Shediac, to and from Cocagne, Richibucto, Mira-
michi, and other places on the North Shore of
New Brunswick.
LEWIS CARVILLE,
General Superintendent.
Railway Office, St. John N. B.,
April 21, 1871.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of James McMaster, late of the Town
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested within three months
from this date; and all those indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate payment to
HENRY STINSON, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Aug. 2, 1871. 3m

Spring Importations.
MAY 1871.
Ex the "Vasa" from Liverpool, and "Choice"
from London, via St. John.
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, quart & pint flasks.
60 do best Scotch & Irish Whiskey do
20 Qr. Casks best Scotch and Irish Malt
Whiskey.
3 Hhds. Allsopp's best Draught Ale.
25 Bbls. do do Bottled do
12 cases "Guinness" Extra Stout Porter.
70 Bbls. Bridges' London Brown Stout Por-
ter and Pale Ale.
8 Hhds. Brangram Bros' best Linseed Oil
30 Cwt. do do best White and
coloured Paints.
1 cask best Putty.
6 Hhds. Best Pale Sherry
12 qr. casks do and Marselle Wine,
20 Hhds. "J. DeKuyper & Son's"
do do do
13 qr. casks do do
200 cases do do
Pale Geneva.
To arrive from Charante and Delfshaven.
40 Hhds. "Mr. retell, Hennessy, and
60 qr. casks V. G. Co." Brandy.
600 Cases do do
40 Hhds. "J. H. Henckels"
53 qr. casks Best Pale Geneva,
200 cases 4 o. p. O. L. Proof,
St. Andrews. J. W. STREET.

Government House, Ottawa,
Thursday, 6th day of April, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-
cellency that the public convenience would be
promoted if the Custom House station at Esqui-
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity
to the Port of Gaspe, than to that of Quebec,
with which it is now connected, was detached
from the list mentioned Port and erected into an
Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey
of the Port of Gaspe;
His Excellency the Governor General on the
recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Cu-
stoms, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Sec-
tion of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act
respecting the Customs" has been pleased to Or-
der, and it is hereby Ordered, that on from and
after the first day of April, inst., the Port of Es-
quimaux Point shall be, and is hereby detached
from the Port of Quebec and placed under the
survey of the Port of Gaspe in the Province of
Quebec.
WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of Samuel Getty, late of St. Andrews,
deceased, are requested to present the same duly
attested within three months from date hereof.
And all persons indebted to the said Estate are
hereby requested to make immediate payment to
Benj. R. Stevenson.
BENJ. R. STEVENSON,
C. A. KENNEDY,
JAMES KIERNAN,
St. Andrews, 1st June, 1871. 3m

Assessors of Rates.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned,
Assessors of Rates and Taxes for the Parish
of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, will
receive until the 31st day of May next, statements
in writing, for all liable to be assessed for the
current year in the Parish of St. Andrews, of the
real and personal properties and income they pos-
sess.
R. CLENN,
D. CLARK,
W. RIDGEOUT,
St. Andrews, April 26, 1871.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the
Estate of Samuel Getty, late of St. Andrews,
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NOTICE.
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Estate of James McMaster, late of the Town
of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-
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from this date; and all those indebted to said
estate are requested to make immediate payment to
HENRY STINSON, Administrator.
St. Andrews, Aug. 2, 1871. 3m

Spring Importations.
MAY 1871.
Ex the "Vasa" from Liverpool, and "Choice"
from London, via St. John.
50 Cases Old Tom Gin, quart & pint flasks.
60 do best Scotch & Irish Whiskey do
20 Qr. Casks best Scotch and Irish Malt
Whiskey.
3 Hhds. Allsopp's best Draught Ale.
25 Bbls. do do Bottled do
12 cases "Guinness" Extra Stout Porter.
70 Bbls. Bridges' London Brown Stout Por-
ter and Pale Ale.
8 Hhds. Brangram Bros' best Linseed Oil
30 Cwt. do do best White and
coloured Paints.
1 cask best Putty.
6 Hhds. Best Pale Sherry
12 qr. casks do and Marselle Wine,
20 Hhds. "J. DeKuyper & Son's"
do do do
13 qr. casks do do
200 cases do do
Pale Geneva.
To arrive from Charante and Delfshaven.
40 Hhds. "Mr. retell, Hennessy, and
60 qr. casks V. G. Co." Brandy.
600 Cases do do
40 Hhds. "J. H. Henckels"
53 qr. casks Best Pale Geneva,
200 cases 4 o. p. O. L. Proof,
St. Andrews. J. W. STREET.

Government House, Ottawa,
Thursday, 6th day of April, 1871.
PRESENT:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.
Whereas it has been represented to His Ex-
cellency that the public convenience would be
promoted if the Custom House station at Esqui-
maux Point, which is situated in closer proximity
to the Port of Gaspe, than to that of Quebec,
with which it is now connected, was detached
from the list mentioned Port and erected into an
Out Port of Entry, and placed under the survey
of the Port of Gaspe;
His Excellency the Governor General on the
recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Cu-
stoms, and under and in pursuance of the 8th Sec-
tion of the Act 1 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act
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after the first day of April, inst., the Port of Es-
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WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

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