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Vol 41

Poetry.

SPANISH SONG.

On lips of blooming youth
There trembles many a sigh,
Which lives to breathe a truth,
Then silently to die.
Thou, who art my desire,
Thy languishing sweet love
In sighs upon thy sweet lips shall expire.

I love the sapphire glory
Of those starry depths above,
Where I read the old, old story
Of human hope and love;
I love the shining star,
But when I gaze on thee,
The fire of thine eye is brighter far.

The fleeting, fleeting hours,
Which ne'er return again,
Leave only faded flowers
And weary days of pain;
Delight recedes from view,
And never more may pass
Sweet words of tenderness between us two.

The gentle breeze which plays
On the water murmuring,
And the silver, trembling rays
Of the moon on the midnight sea—
Ay! I have passed away,
Have faded far from me,
Like the love which lasted only one sweet day.

The Aldine for October.

Four full-page pictures embellish the October Aldine, a number which glows with all the beauty and richness of the season. A tinted page by J. D. Woodward represents a wood and river scene in the fall of the year, when the leaves are dropping from the trees, and the air is balmy. The picture is an exquisite gem. "Desdemona," after Canabal, is a noble figure, wonderfully engraved by Jonnard. The face is full of beauty and pensive sadness, and the hands are clasped in prayer. Mr. Arthur Parton contributes a grand full-page picture, called "The Rapids of the Au Sable," and representing in a vivid manner the bold scenery of the Adirondacks. The spirit of the picture is full of life and motion. A charming subject, sure to attract wide admiration, is "Spring," by Pierre A. Cot, from the original in the possession of A. T. Stewart, Esq., of New York. The effect of sunshine is soft and beautiful, and the whole picture is a poem. The other illustrations in this number are much more numerous than usual, and consist of a scene on the Grand Canal, Venice; "Wild Flowers," by L. Bechtel; a series of thirteen pictures, illustrative of the life of Martin Luther and the Castle Wartburg, in Germany. "The Ugly Beauty," by A. T. Plies, and three views of St. Paul's Cathedral. This is a famous and unrivaled collection of pictures.

The table of literary contents for this number is admirable, consisting of a poem on "Seneca Lake" by Alfred B. Street; many fresh and interesting "Recollections of William Knibb," from the German; "A Mere Glimpse at Dieppe," by Henry Morford; "Damaris," a poem by Laura D. Nichols; "No Hero After All," a story by F. D. Washburne; "The Man and the Moon," a poem by Sallie A. Brock; "The Warburg," a descriptive article by Helen S. Conant; "Golden Haired Albert," a sweet story by Edward Olin Weeks; "October," a sonnet, by Mary B. Dolge; "A Visit from a Siamese Princess," by Mrs. A. H. Leonowens; "A Naughty Darling," a poem by Mrs. Fanny Barrow; and St. Paul's Cathedral, by Dr. Fuller-Walker. The editorial articles consist of "On the Grand Canal," "Desdemona," "The Au Sable River," "In the Spring," Music, Art and Literature.

The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6 00 each, entitle the holder to the Aldine for a year, to the new chronos, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The Aldine Company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

The author of the well-known hymn, "I want to be an angel," was Mrs. Sydney B. Hill, of Philadelphia. She was teacher of an infant class in Dr. Joel Parker's church. She had been teaching a lesson on angels, and one of the children had said, "I want to be an angel." In a few days that child died, and under the strong impression of the circumstances, the teacher wrote the hymn for the Sunday School to sing, and it has struck a chord in every child's heart since 1854.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyers' houses are built on fools' heads.

WILLIE.

It frightened us a good deal when we found the little dead boy. This is the way it was. We were three country lads going home across the lots at noon for our dinner. In passing a lonely pasture ground we saw a little basket lying afraid of us on the grass. We made a race for it, and Ed captured the prize; a little farther on we picked up a small hat, which we at once recognized as Willie Dedrick's. Then we turned the angle of the zig zag rail fence, and there in the corner, jammed close under the bottom rail, was beautiful little Willie, only five years old.

His clothing was torn and bloody, and he did not move; we felt a little afraid because he was so still, but we went up to him. He was dead, and his plump little features were all blackened with great bruises.

It shocked us very much. Only three hours before we had been playing with Willie at the pond. We felt that it was a terrible thing to find him dead in this unlooked for manner. We asked each other what Walter and Mary would do when they should hear of this; Willie was the only boy they had. And then the question came up what we ought to do under such circumstances. There was no one in sight to tell us. It was suggested that we might take up the body and carry it home to Walter and Mary; it was not far through the lot and down the bank to the pond where their home was. It seemed natural and right at first that we should take the chubby little boy and carry him home. But we shrank from the presence of death even in the form of little Willie; and besides that, we had certain dim and confused ideas, as country lads do who read the city newspapers, that somehow a coroner was necessary, and that it would not be lawful or safe for us to meddle with Willie thus strangely found dead from an unknown cause.

So we sat down upon the large stones near by Willie and held a council. There was no chairman appointed, and no secretary, and none of the surroundings that ordinarily belong to deliberative bodies; nevertheless in all the essentials of a great council this occasion was very eminent. Here were three lads seated upon the ancient granite which trends the northern slope of the Adirondack Mountains, and below them stretched the wild woods, away to the valley of the mighty St. Lawrence; and in their midst, upon that bright summer day, sat the skeleton king with his awful sceptre and his iron crown, pressing upon their young hearts those matchless terrors which have ruled the world since time began.

It was an august presence, and the boys felt their responsibility more than members of council ordinarily do. Their final conclusion was, that one of their number must go and tell Walter and Mary, while the other two watched the body. It required quite as much courage as wisdom to reach this conclusion, for to tell the parents was a task the boys dreaded.

The lot was cast, country-boy fashion, with three blades of grass, to determine who should be the messenger of evil tidings. The lot fell upon Phil, and he immediately rose up to start. Ed suggested at this point that in sending word the death ought to be ascribed to some cause. The boys had been very much puzzled from the first to know what could have done it. They gazed about the pasture ground to discover what suggestion could be made. There were a couple of horses, some cows, and some sheep grazing in a distant part of the enclosure. As soon as it was suggested that one of the horses might perhaps have done it by kicking Willie, the boys accepted that as the natural and undoubted solution of the mystery. And so Phil took that word with him.

Phil went upon a little trot through the lot and down the bank, moving rapidly so that his heart might not have time to quail or shrink; and in less than five minutes he stood by the little house near the pond.

He looked in at the door, which was wide open upon this warm summer day, and there he saw Walter and Mary. Walter sat cleaning the lock of his rifle, while the gun itself was lying across his lap. Doubtless Phil's face was somewhat pale as he went in at the door, for Mary looked at him as if she saw something there, and dreaded it.

The lad had good sense; he did not blurt out the sad news suddenly. He said to Walter in a quiet way, "Will you please to step out of the door with me; I wish to see you."

It was the earnestness of the voice, perhaps, that caused the man to put aside his gun and obey so quickly.

When they were out of the house Phil said, "I have bad news for you; we have found your little son in the lot kicked by a horse, and we are afraid that he is so bad that he is dead."

Phil had thought of this way of saying it before he got to the house. When he said dead, Walter gave a little start and said, "Is he dead?" Phil had to say, "Yes, we are afraid he is, and we think he is."

Walter stepped into the cottage and Phil stood

at the door to see how he would tell Mary. Walter said without any preface, "Mary, our little Willie is dead!"

That was not a prudent thing, the boy thought, as the tragic words fell upon her ear and fixed themselves in his memory.

The effect of the words upon Mary reminded the boy of the way he had seen a rifle shot tell through a kind of flutter or shudder for a moment and then sunk down in a little heap upon the floor. Then followed a series of quick gasps and catchings for breath, and short exclamations of "Oh dear! Oh dear!" and then the stifled shrieking began.

Walter took his wife up in his strong arms, and tried to undo in part the sad work which had been accomplished upon her by the few words he had so suddenly and imprudently uttered. He said that Willie might not be dead after all, but only hurt. And so he placed her upon a bed, and he and Phil left her there and started to go and see Willie.

Not many words were said as the man and boy climbed the bank and strode hastily along to the fatal spot. As they neared it, there sat the two watchers, faithful to their post and as still as statues.

Phil and Walter turned the angle of the fence, and the father came up to the body of his little son. He had not seemed stricken with grief until now, but only excited. As he looked steadily upon the chubby little form, all battered and bloody and bruised, the lad who had brought him there felt that some word must be said.

"It's a kick, ain't it?" said he. This was hardly the right thing to say at such a moment, perhaps. The poor father choked and trembled, and replied, "A kick or a bite or something—oh dear!" And then he turned his head and looked away, and there was the sound of his sobbing, and a strange, moaning cry.

Walter would not stay by the body, but directed the boys to remain and watch while he himself went and brought his friend the doctor. And then he turned away and went off over the fields toward the settlement, uttering loud sobs and that same strange cry.

It was hardly more than ten minutes' walk down to the road toward which Walter directed his steps, and in a very short time the boys saw groups of men coming from the houses, up the activity toward the fatal spot. They came hastily, two and three together, and soon a dozen or more were gathered around the three boys who had watched, and were gazing at the body.

After the first look the men made characteristic remarks.

"That is a rough piece of business!" said Dan. "Fearful!" said Pete.

"That's a queer work for a horse now, ain't it?" said Levi, a tall, keen fellow followed by nature for a lawyer.

"I don't look like a horse to me, said another.

And so they went on to comment and examine. It appeared that the rail under which Willie was jammed was dented and marked as if, hammered by many blows. The three innocent boys who had originated the "horse theory," as the men called it, accounted for the marks on the rail by saying that the horse pawed at Willie after he was under the fence.

The men said they knew better; they began to question the boys as to their entertained suspicions in regard to them, and the boys became very uncomfortable. The men asked repeatedly just how the body was lying when the boys had found it, and inquired again and again whether they had moved it at all. The lads felt these insinuations very keenly.

Men continued to come, and at length women came in groups, until quite an assembly was gathered there in the open field.

Finally Walter returned slowly up the hill with a few friends, as if he were reluctant to come again to the place. Just as he reached the spot, good old Father Mosely and his wife, a sharp, managing woman, came from the opposite direction and met Walter. Father and Mother Mosely lived down by the school-house at the other side of the settlement.

Mother Mosely at once seized hold of Walter, and while she wrung his hand exclaimed in a high voice that seemed to the boys not a becoming or natural voice in which to express grief.

"Oh, Walter! we can't give him up; no, no, oh dear!"

The gesticulation which accompanied this was tragic and stately, and it was by far the most theatrical thing done upon that occasion. Father Mosely spoke a few words which interested the people very much. Hearing some allusion made to the "horse theory" he said—

"The little boy down at the school says it was a sheep that did it."

And then it came out that Willie's playmate, Charlie Sanders, was "the little boy down at the school," and that Charlie had cried all the forenoon and dared not tell the teacher what the matter was; but finally, at the noon spell he told a little girl Willie did not come

to school because a sheep in the lot had chased them and knocked Willie down, and he could not get up.

There was light, indeed, especially for the three lads, who had begun to feel, since the horse theory was criticised, as if they themselves were culprits unless they accounted for "the murder."

Across the lot the sheep were feeding. A young farmer stepped out of the crowd and called "Nan, nan, nan," and the flock, raising their heads, responded with a multitude of baa's, and came galloping over the grassy field. At their head "was the old ram," a fine "buck with great horns curling in spirals around his ears."

The young farmer held Willie's basket in one hand, and making a breezy fist of the other, struck out toward the ram, offering him battle. The buck at once brought his head down in line of attack, squared himself for a big butt, and came on with a little run, and a charge that in an artistic point of view was quite beautiful. The farmer, stepping aside, caught him by his horns as he came, and that magnificent charge was his last.

There was a blood thirsty feeling pervading the crowd, undoubtedly, but Buck had a fair trial. There on his white bold face and horns were the bright carmine drops of fresh blood. No other witnesses were needed. In a moment a glittering keen knife flashed from somebody's keeping into the bright sunshine, and in a moment more a purple stream dyed the white wool around Luck's throat, and there was a red pool upon the grass, and a little later, as Dan remarked, "some tough" mutton.

The excitement which for the mystery was cleared up and Justice had its due. Kind-hearted Joe, who superintended the Sabbath School and led the religious element of the neighbourhood, stepped forward and said to the crowd:

"Well, boys, it is all right here, and no suspicion and no need of any ceremony; let us take him home."

And then Joe took Willie in his arms and held him closely with the little face against his own, as if he were still living, and started for the cottage. Some of the people followed in a picturesque procession, through the pasture lot and down the bank and along by the shore of the pond. When Walter's house was reached, a few of the women went in to soothe Mary; and Joe and another doctor went in also, and the people clustered about the door.

In the course of an hour it seemed that all had been done that could be done for Walter and Mary, and the people except a few, who remained as watchers and helpers, dispersed to their homes.

The three days that followed were bright, sunny days. A strange stillness and unusual hush reigned in the neighbourhood of the cottage. The harsh grating sound of the saw mill was not heard as at other times, for the mill was stopped in token of respect for the great sorrow. Only the softly flowing stream was heard, mingling its "suscursus" with the hum of the bees in the garden.

Now and then groups of children, dressed in their Sunday attire, would come down the bank, and with hushed voices and fearful looks steal up toward the cottage door. Then kind Joe would see them and would come out and take them in to see Willie; and in a few moments they would issue forth again, and walk sadly homeward, and as they went the sunlight died their tears.

And farmers and hunters came from many miles away "to see the little boy that was killed by a sheep." Some of the rough men manifested their sympathy by exhibiting vindictive feelings toward the ram. After going in and viewing the bruised corpse, they would come out with dark, determined looks, and grasping the long rifles which they had brought with them and "stood up" by the door, they would inquire of any bystander, with fierce emphasis, whether the ram that "did that" was dead. On being informed of his execution they would say "That will do," with an air that implied how much they would have enjoyed it to have had a shot at him. Indeed, it appeared that if the poor brute had been possessed of fifty or a hundred lives, so that each irate hunter might have taken one, it would have been a great relief and satisfaction.

On the fourth day Willie was buried. Mary continued inconsolable. All of the social influences which the neighbourhood could command were put in operation from the time of the funeral onward, in order to cheer her and bind up her wounded spirit. Social meetings were held for her. Walter ever there was enjoyment. Mary must be. She gratefully submitted herself to all their kindness, and tried to please her friends. But it seemed to do her little good. She remained pale, weak, and despondent.

After a few months Walter and Mary discovered that somehow they were not suited with their farm. They sold the place at the first opportunity, and returned to their former home in New England, the remains of little Willie having been forwarded in advance to a cemetery there, with which they in their early days had been familiar.

Organists and Organ-Playing.

The influence of a good organist and organ on church singing can scarcely be overestimated. If the clergyman is not musical and has good common sense, the organist will be supreme in the musical portion of the services. It is, therefore, of far greater importance than is usually supposed, that the organist should be something more than a mere musical machine. There are two pulpits in every church. The pastor preaches from one; and the organist or choir director (usually the same) from the other. The most fervent expression of the clerical pulpit may be weakened or absolutely destroyed by the frivolous performance of the musical pulpit. We doubt if this fact has ever fully impressed the majority of our readers, and yet scarcely a one has not felt that the impression, for instance, of an excellent sermon has been obliterated from the mind before he has reached the outer door of the church. He can not tell why; but the organist could, if he would recall that the most solemn utterances of the pastor have been followed by some frivolous and utterly inappropriate organ performance.

This is not mere surmise on our part. We have repeatedly seen this result in the past twenty-five years. The average organist has evidently had no more sympathy with the church than with paying the national debt. His business was simply to play a voluntary, support the choir in singing, and dance the congregation out of the church to any tune which struck his fancy, or which he may have selected and prepared for performance days before. It is this inappropriateness with which we think the organists are especially chargeable. What would we think of a clergyman who indulged in levity at a funeral? And yet we have heard organists, after a sermon which excited to the utmost solemn reflections, amble gayly into selections from "March," "Travels," and (it is a pity to write it) "Off-beat," "Hands all round and down the middle" is too often suggested by these careless performances.

The influence of such an organist on the choir is in the highest degree demoralizing. The flippancy which characterizes the organ performance will inevitably creep into the singing. It has, in fact, developed a school of so-called sacred composition whose weak sentimentality and faulty construction would have exasperated Handel almost to homicide or hurried Haydn to a premature grave. Modern composers too often diverge as far as possible from these noble models. The sole effort seems to be to please the ear and tickle the fancy. There is no attempt at a worshipful style. They are usually as defective in sanctity and reverence as in grammatical construction. The simplest rules of harmony are disregarded in order to produce striking effects. The choir left is converted to an arena for the exhibition of vocal gymnastics. There are ground and lofty tumblings by the solo soprano, acrobatic feats of strength by the bass, ambitious and exciting efforts to attain the attenuated, wiry high C, and more or less side show business by the alto, organist, and all concerned. But this is a topic that can not be disposed of in a brief paragraph. It needs a careful diagnosis and sound remedy. We doubt if it can be cured by homeopathic doses—that is, by inefficient church music committees, but requires the most heroic treatment by the congregations themselves. Choirs often sing such stuff, and either because they think the people like it, or are too indolent to enter a protest against it. Congregations are long suffering; but we earnestly hope, and confidently believe, that the next judgment day for this "sacred" body, and also for Offenbachian organists, is fast approaching. [The "Aldine" for October.

It will be something like nine thousand years before Coggia's comet flammits its "horrid hair" in these regions again, and perhaps by that time the average Chicago woman will have learned better manners than to prop her feet up on the horizon, and prevent people seeing the celestial wanderer.

Now is the time when the irresponsible urban glutton the house fly's wings to get his and walk him up and down time around the nose of his sleeping grandfather.

Broth Harte is said to be constantly hard up. Such, however, is genius.—[Exchange. If being hard up constitutes genius, we have some spells of remarkable brilliancy.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

It's awful lonesome in Mexico just now, and tears trickle down the father's cheeks as he takes his son on his knee, and tells him how the country used to be blessed with a revolution at every two weeks.

Anything will impress the human mind with awe, it is the expression of a man's face who has just been aroused from snoring in church.

A boy's reverence for the name of mother is apt to be in the inverse ratio of the number of those domestic commodities with which an indulgent father from time to time has provided him.

Telegraphic News.

London, Sept. 28.
The Republicans are preparing to lodge the Carlists from Sagardie.

Advices from Santander say that seven more German men-of-war are expected to arrive off the coast within a week.

A frightful typhoon passed over Hong Kong yesterday. The steamers "Leonora" and "Albany" and eight other vessels were wrecked or foundered, and many are missing. A great number of houses were destroyed, and it is reported a thousand people were killed. Damage to property in city and harbor and surrounding country immense.

New York, Sept. 28.
The International rifle shooting match at Creedmoor, Saturday, resulted in the success of the American team by a total score of 394 to 331. Taken in detail the Americans won by nine points at 800 yards, and the Irish by two and four points at 900 and 1000 yards respectively.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury have found a criminal indictment against Moulton in the case of Miss E. D. Proctor. Moulton gave bail in \$20,000 for trial.

Peter Fitzgerald, of Yarmouth, N. S., was lost overboard from the brig "L. F. Munson," of Machias, on the voyage from Malaga Gold 105g.

Canadian Confederation.

"It is too soon, however," says the Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the above subject, "to propose so startling a change as that from the federal constitution of 1867 to a centralized government; but is thought that the experiment may be commenced with advantage in the maritime provinces where local legislatures are most injuriously multiplied. The whole population of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, taken together, is under 800,000, and for these three governments—each with a lieutenant governor, an Executive Council, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly—rule at Fredericton, Halifax, and Charlottetown, respectively. If Newfoundland is absorbed, as it soon must be, in the Dominion, we should see a fourth government, with all its official and legislative apparatus, while the population would still be considerably under a million. It is proposed that these four provinces should be incorporated into one, which, under the name of Acadia, would take an equal place in the Confederation beside the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. This change would in itself be advantageous, but it would be chiefly desirable as leading to the ultimate absorption of all the provinces between the two oceans into a single government, with one ruling legislature elected by the entire community."

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The new Wesleyan Church at Sackville will be of the Gothic style of architecture, the tower and spire being on one side, with two main entrances from the front. From the base to the top of the spire it will be 81 feet in height and 47 in width, and of 28 feet post. There will be two aisles with two rows of pews on each side, giving sufficient room to seat comfortably 450 persons. A spacious gallery will extend over the width of the building facing the pulpit, and will accommodate 130 persons. The choir will be at the left of the pulpit. The basement will consist of a large audience room, capable of seating 300 persons, two class rooms, and a vestry room. It is expected that the basement will be fit for use and the outside work on the main building will be done by the last of December. The church will be completed and ready for holding service by the first of May, 1875. Messrs. John A. and W. L. Dodge are the contractors.

The Grand Trunk.

The Portland Advertiser says:—Mr. Seargent, the new manager of the Grand Trunk Road, has created a most favorable impression among our leading railway and steamboat directors and officials besides the prominent business men. He appears to be a pre-eminently intelligent, thoughtful business man, with a mind receptive to all valuable ideas and suggestions, and desirous to thoroughly inform himself as to everything of value to the great interests he represents. We understand that Mr. Seargent expressed himself astonished at the excellent condition in which he found the Grand Trunk road and said that the portion already laid with steel rails is equal to the best in the world.

We understand that the Dominion Line will commence running their splendid steamships consisting of the Lord Clive, Mississippi, Texas, etc.; as soon as the regular fall season from this port commences, having their points of arrival and departure at the new Grand Trunk wharves. Also that the Allan Line will commence running two steamers a week after January 1st 1875.

It is reported that as soon as the change of gauge on the Grand Trunk is completed a Pullman Palace sleeping car will run from Portland to Chicago daily.

SICK FRAUDS.—United States Army and prison surgeons are frequently put at their wits' ends to ascertain whether a patient is really sick or is "malingerer," but usually sooner or later, the skill of the practitioner detects the fraud if the person is feigning, although some remarkable cases of persistency in this direction are on record. Michael Murphy, a convict in the Massachusetts State Prison, has just been detected, after having feigned paralysis of his lower limbs for two years and a half, in hopes of obtaining a pardon. For a long time it was thought to be a real case of paralysis, but recently the prison surgeon came to the conclusion that Mike was an unmitigated fraud, and did his best to catch the malingerer, who was however too shrewd

to be detected by ordinary means. Finally, the surgeon took it into his head to etherize his patient, who while he was under its influence got up from his bunk and danced about the room as lively as a Kansas grasshopper. Mr. Murphy will not now enjoy the attendance of a physician as frequently as formerly.

THE AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.—There now appears to be no doubt of the complete construction of the railroad on the eastern side of the St. John River to Tobique during the present year. It is supposed that the next work to be taken in hand will be the building of a bridge across the St. John at the mouth of the Aroostook, and the building of the line to Carleton Place. This line is about fifteen miles long. Mr. Burpee has put the cost of the construction, including bridges, culverts, &c., at \$2142,59 per mile. It is said that the construction of this line will add very largely to the business of the road to Fredericton.—[Aroostook Times.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, SEP. 30, 1874.

Launch of the "Christina."

On Thursday evening last, a large number of persons including many ladies old and young, assembled on the banks at Indian Point to witness the launch of a beautifully modelled three masted schooner. The night was bright and the air balmy, and the St. Andrews Band enlivened the gathering by playing several choice pieces. Soon the ship carpenters were busily pounding at the wedges and in a few minutes the "CHRISTINA" slid gracefully and noiselessly into her future element, amid the cheers of the men and the waving of handkerchiefs of the ladies.

The vessel was drafted and built by our young townsman Mr. James Starkie, who although comparatively a young builder, has already constructed several vessels, and has added another laurel to his well earned fame as a master ship builder. The "Christina" is a three masted schooner, of 131 feet keel, 32 feet beam, 12 feet 6 inches hold, registers 365 tons, and is built of spruce, batemat and hardwood. She is thoroughly fastened, and while due regard was paid to her carrying capacity, her sailing qualities were also considered. Indeed, Mr. Starkie's vessels are all rapid sailers. The arrangements on deck for the officers and crew, are neat and compact, and care has been taken to ensure strength and durability. A poop cabin runs forward of the mizen mast, with accommodations forward for the crew. The vessel's owners are J. Watson, G. F. Stickney, B. R. Stevenson, J. W. Street & Co., and others; she is to be commanded by Capt. Marshall Andrews. The "Christina" is now lying at Street's wharf, where she is being rigged, and will take a load of deals for Robinson & Glenn to a port in the British channel. We wish her owners every success, and our young friend Capt. Andrews a pleasant and rapid passage.

St. Stephen.

During a brief visit to St. Stephen last week, we stopped at the "Watson House," kept by Mr. McCormick, and were pleased with its general management. The table is well supplied, the attendance all that could be desired, and the efforts to please will ensure success to its new proprietor, for it has been opened only three weeks under its present management. The building itself has undergone improvement; the store formerly occupied by Mr. Sands, has been converted into a spacious entrance, with hotel office and reception room; we were so satisfied, as to confidently recommend the "Watson House" to travellers.

Owing to the general stagnation of business, complaints were made of "Jull times," and consequent lack of employment; appearances, however, must be deceptive, as we noticed buildings in course of erection and being finished, a large ship on the stocks, which was to be launched on Saturday, from the building yard of those celebrated builders, Messrs. J. & C. Short, and an air of progress and thrift in the place, which denoted its material wealth, energy, push, and enterprise of its people. Many of the gardens attached to the private residences show a refinement, taste, and love of the beautiful, which the hurry of business and love of gain has not overshadowed. There are also several newly erected modern edifices, which add materially to the appearance of the town, among them we incidentally allude to the Bank of British North America, and the large new brick School Building, with its tastefully laid out playgrounds. The school furniture is of the most modern description, the rooms large, light and well ventilated; the energetic Trustees may rest assured that posterity will bless them for their labors in securing to the town a building at once suitable to the growing wants of the community, and at the same time an ornament to the town. We regret that the limited time at our disposal on Friday, prevented us from a minute inspection of its educational institutions, and a lengthened visit to the schools. Another sign of prosperity, was the busy scenes within the offices of our contemporaries of the "Courier" and "Journal," where the "click" of type and the rumbling of the press meant business. The stores appeared to be well supplied with goods, but as we before stated "Jull times" was the universal cry, and from the scarcity of money we are inclined to believe there is much reason to complain. The general appearance of the place, however, indicates marked progress, and a far seeing and wise policy among its business men. When the lumber falls, they will have other enterprises ready to fill its place, as the unlimited water power at their very doors will suggest the propriety of erecting factories, which will give employment and increase the prosperity of their town.

THE NEW ATTACHMENT LAW, is looked upon with distrust by many, who, while holding principles of honesty, feel that their circumstances compel them at times to ask credit, which they may not be in a position to meet as soon as they would desire; and that people will after the present week be inclined to refuse them credit, simply because there is no means of recovering the amount at law. In fact, under present circumstances the law appears to be very unpopular, and it is urged will bear hard upon those who have no personal property, and particularly on those who live by daily labor.

A GREAT COMPLIMENT TO A PROVINCIAL JUDGE.—The report of the proceedings in the School Case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has been published in the "Daily News" and "Telegraph," the decision having already been made known. It confirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of this Province. During the proceedings Lord Justice JAMES paid a high compliment to Judge FISHER, declaring "his decision to be perfect in substance and form." This, coming from the chief Judge of England's High Court of Appeal, must have greatly gratified his Honor Judge Fisher, whom the Province is proud to claim as one of her distinguished sons, at the Bar, in the Legislature, or as a member of Council.

CABINET CHANGES.—The hon. Mr. Ross has resigned, and has accepted the Collectorship of Halifax. The hon. Mr. Vail has gone to Ottawa to be sworn in a member of the Cabinet; he will return for election and will not doubt be returned. We may put it thus—Ross Resigns. Vail also Vale.

A Rain storm accompanied by a strong southeasterly gale commenced last evening and continued during the night. About daylight the rain came down in torrents, and during this morning heavy showers fell.

A NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—At a meeting of Sessions on Saturday last, it was decided that it was expedient at present to erect a large building for the purposes of a Town Hall and Engine House. The Firewards were left to arrange the matter of building an Engine House, and we learn that the contract has been awarded to Messrs. T. A. McCurdy and E. Simpson. The cost not to exceed \$950, and the building we learn is to be placed on the site of the old Market House.

The great Boat Race which took place at Riverside, St. John, on Saturday last, resulted in a victory for Brown, the Halifax oarsman, over Morris of Pittsburgh, Pa. Brown's time for the five miles, was 37 minutes, Morris 37 min. 24 sec. Brown won by three quarters of a boat's length. These aquatic contests, harmless in themselves, are attended by so much gambling, drunkenness and other vices, that it mars all the pleasure of such gatherings.

Telegraphic advices state that the American team beat the Irish team at the International rifle match. The difference was very small—Americans 394, Irish 391.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan was in town during the week.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October is as magnificent a Number for its illustrations, and as rich in the variety and interest of its reading matter, as was ever published. This number, containing eighty illustrations of unusual beauty, opens with "The Emigrant's Story," by J. T. Trowbridge—a poem of characteristic force and pathos, illustrated by Sol Eytinge. The first of an admirable series of illustrated papers on "Decorative Art and Architecture in England," is contributed by Moncre D. Conway. Under the title of "The Huntsmen of the Sea," is given a curious and thrilling chapter of American whaling adventure, with graphic and effective illustrations. Three stories of unusual power, poems by John G. Saxé and Margaret E. Sangster, and the five editorial departments make up, with the other articles, which we have noticed, an ideally perfect Number.

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—Professor Guthrie, in relation to the hovering of birds, states that, when the bird desires to hover over a given spot, it moves by an expenditure of muscular force until it finds a region where one layer of air is moving, say, from right to left and another from left to right. Then placing its body and most of its right wing in the lower stratum, it tilts its body so that some of its left wing is in the upper layer. By altering its tilt, by turning one wing in its socket, and probably also by turning some of the per feathers on their axes, and altering the inclination of its wings, the bird so governs the pressure on the two wings that the sum of the vertical resolved parts is equal to the bird's weight, while the horizontal resolved parts are equal and opposite.

MAY FEVER.—From the best statistics that can be present be collected, there appear to be over fifty thousand persons in the United States who are annually subjected to this distressing complaint. In the opinion of the most intelligent physicians, it is to be classed among the nervous diseases, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. An effort is being made in medical circles to obtain particulars from sufferers, and thus promote the study of proper remedies. For this purpose, Dr. George M. Beard, of New York City, has prepared a printed series of questions for answer by patients, the results of which are expected to be of value. All who are troubled with May fever, and all who are personally familiar with the disease, should send for this series and supply such information as they can.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE. There are about one hundred and seventy-five delegates in attendance at the General Conference, at Toronto, including about fifteen doctors of divinity and doctors of law, one ex Governor, two judges, several gentlemen high in political station, lawyers, merchants and others. Bishop Peck and Doctor Sargeant are there from the United States, and Revs. Gervas, Smith and Mr. Crawford, from the British Conference. On Friday night there was a tea meeting and welcome meeting. The eloquence of Dr. Ryerson, Bishop Peck, Judge Wilnot and others, was admired. About twenty heavy Committees, averaging nearly twenty members each, have been appointed to prepare the missionary, educational, and other reports of the work. The Conference is likely to remain in session two weeks more.

PROSPECTIVE PROFITS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—The "Springfield Republican" says that the English roads seem destined to eat themselves up. Their earnings have increased 100 per cent since 1860, their working expenses 135 per cent. How many decades it will take for the expenses to catch up with the earnings is an unsolved problem. The English roads have cost three times as much per mile as the American, largely on account of the heavy land damages, and their gross receipts are from two to three times as much per mile and their working expenses twice as much. The proportion of net earnings to capital is nearly equal in both countries, and less than 5 per cent.

SENT FOR JEFF DAVIS' ALBUM.—When Jeff Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe, a photographic album, containing family photographs and those of his staff, and distinguished Confederates with him was stolen. Some time in August last, one D. E. Moore, who was an Iowa soldier, and one of the guard at the time of theft, mailed a letter from Waterloo, Iowa, to some person at Erie, Penn., offering the album for sale, fixing the price at \$45. The Erie man, instead of responding to Moore, sent the letter to Jefferson Davis. Davis wrote to the ex Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa at Dubuque, sending him the letter, and asking him to get the album if possible. Moore was found in Iowa under a writ of replevin by an officer. The trial as to the right of the property was postponed to the 15th inst, in order to give Mr. Davis time to furnish the right and title to it.

Economic science was put to a good use at Belfast, Ireland, during the session of the British Science Association. There was a strike of workmen in that city which had continued for seven weeks at the time of the association's meeting. While the Economic Science Section was discussing the relations of capital and labor, the delegates from the masters and workmen were present, and from the practical suggestions made in the debate, the two delegations arrived at an understanding which terminated the strike. The next day work was resumed, and Prof. Tyndall, in his closing address, had the pleasure of announcing the fact to the Association.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—On the night of the 17th inst., a young man named Lemuel J. Morse of Berwick, King's County, arrived in the city and registered himself at the International Hotel. Soon after his arrival he went out, locking his room and taking the key with him. He did not return. His overcoat and valise were found in his room. After a few days had passed without anything being heard of him, Mr. Johnson, proprietor of the hotel, communicated with his (Morse's) friends and learned that they knew nothing of his whereabouts. The case was put into the hands of the police several days ago, and they have made every effort to find traces of the missing man, but without success.—Halifax Chronicle.

Mississippi seems to be the last place in the world for temperance experiments on a large scale, yet the Mississippians are trying a peculiar one. By a law of the last Legislature no licenses to sell liquor are granted except the petition therefor be signed by a majority of the electors of the village and by two thirds of the women over eighteen. The result is said to be very disastrous to the ardent trade. In many of the towns all the ladies are signing protests against the traffic and some a majority of the males. Now let us wait and see whether this stops the sale or whether it goes on, license or no license. We cannot but remember that not a glass of rum has been legally sold in Maine as a beverage for many years.

The capital punishment question is revived in the State papers by the decision of the Governor's Council in the Wagner case; but the death penalty will be very likely to be continued upon the statute books so long as there are persons always ready to sign petitions for the pardon of a murderer after he has been in the State prison about the average time for which a housebreaker is sentenced.

Scotland contains 30,000 square miles, of which about 155,000 acres is taken up by inland lakes. There are 787 islands off its coast, of which 186 are inhabited. The country is fast becoming commercial, mining and manufacturing rather than an agricultural country.

A case has been discovered where our Government has paid \$200,000 in gold upon the award of the mixed commission for cotton destroyed, where nearly all the evidence upon which it was founded turns out to be fraudulent. The English authorities will be notified and the money may be recovered.

The Calais "Times" says E. B. Fellows of

St. John, and F. H. Taylor are matched for a walk on the 3d of October. Avery, the New England amateur pedestrian, is anxious to make a match with some down easter for a distance of 80 or a 100 miles.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is reported that Antigua, Guatemala, was destroyed by an earthquake one night last week. Guatemala city must have suffered severely, as the earthquake was felt four leagues from Antigua.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America will hold its fourth annual Convention at Chicago, Oct. 7. It comprises 500 societies with a membership of 100,000, and for the past seven months the membership has increased at the rate of 3000 per month.

The Mexican Government is vigorously prosecuting the parties who burned the two witches at Gulo'o.

DIED.

At Canterbury, York Co., Mr. C. M. Dow, in the 45th year of his age. The God whom he trusted in health was his stay and staff in the hour of death.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 22, Linda, Evans, Eastport, ballast.
21, Willie, Carson, St. Stephen, mlze.
Dqs. Livinia, Davis, Eastport, ballast.
26, Broadfield, Britt, Calais, ballast.
Pointer, Tatton, Boston, sundries.
28, Esther, Maloney, Boston, ballast.
30, R. Ross, Clark, Sydney, 207 tons coal, Robt. Ross.

CLEARED.

Sept. 23, Sailing Dianna, Langmaid, 45 cords wood, C. C. Bridges.
Linda, Evans, St. John, old iron
28, Pointer, Tatton, Calais, 217 bls. Flour.

Watson House,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above commodious Hotel, and thoroughly refitted it, is now conducting it as a first-class house.
EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS.
Transient and permanent boarders accommodated on liberal terms.
D. W. MCCORMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 29, 1874.

C. E. O. HATHAWAY, AUCTIONEER.

Office, - - Water St., St. Andrews.

SEPT. 30, 1874.—3m.

NOTICE. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 27th Aug. 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by order in Council, bearing date the 10th inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 3rd section of the 34th Victoria, Chap. 10, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:—
"Buffalo Hair" for the manufacture of felt.
By Command,
J. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner of Customs.
sept 16

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of Public Works, Fredericton, until WEDNESDAY, 28th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for BUILDING A SWING BRIDGE in Vaughan's Creek Bridge, St. Martins, St. John County.
Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of the Hon. E. Willis, St. John, and at the Office of Works Office, Fredericton.
The names of two responsible persons willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.
The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
WM. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Fredericton, Sept. 10, 1874. } sept 16

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

MARITIME BLOCK,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Head Office, - - Halifax, N. S.
W. C. MENZIES, CASHIER.
Authorized Capital, - - - \$1,000,000
Subscribed and Paid Up, - - - \$750,000

Agencies at Amherst, Kentville, 'Pictou, New Glasgow, Sydney and Yarmouth.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—DOMINION OF CANADA, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Union Bank of Lower Canada; New York; Bank of New York, National Banking Association. BOSTON: Merchants National Bank. LONDON: England: Williams, Deacon & Co.

The Bank of Nova Scotia grants Drafts on New York, Boston, and throughout the Dominion of Canada; buys and sells Sterling Exchange and American Currency; Collects Bills, &c., throughout the Dominion of Canada and United States of America; grants interest on Special Deposits, and transacts a General Banking business.
The Bank's notes are redeemable in St. John.
W. L. PEACOCK, AGENT.
aug. 19.—1y

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:

His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K. G.

Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K. S.

CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STERLING

(WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurance on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK, General Agent.

Aug. 9. W. B. MORRIS Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.

STREET & STEVENSON.

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors &c.

OFFICES - WATER STREET, ST. ANDREWS.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irwin, corner of Water and Edward streets; where he will keep as usual.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Groceries,

Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the other ceteras commonly found in a Druggist Shop.

St. Andrews.

GEO. STEWART, JR.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Chemist and Druggist,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

DYE, WOODS AND STUFFS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed.

Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Re-filled.

Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.

apl 12 71-17

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received a further supply of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Chains, Rings, Brooches,

Locketts, Studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,

Papier Maché, Parian, Spa, Wedgewood and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGETOOLS

Toys, Fancy Soap and Perfumery,

Together with a general assortment of

House Furnishing & Fancy Goods

WEDDING RINGS made to order.

July 19 41

Goods remaining in Store

March 1st, 1874.

31 Chests } Five Congou TEA.

32 half " } Breakfast Soulong Tea.

20 " " } Oolong do.

LIQUORS,

8 Hbds. } Cognac 1 RANDY.

10 Qr. Casks } do do

200 Cases qts. } do do

50 " pt. flasks } do do

10 " " } do do

20 Hbds. } Best Pale GENEVA.

15 " } CLARET.

250 Cases } CHAMPAGNE.

15 " } Best Scotch & Irish

3 Hbds. } WHISKY.

25 Qr. Casks } do

50 Cases qts. } do

50 " pt. flasks } do

PAINTS & OILS.

2 Tons Brandram Bros. best white Paint,

do do cold co.

8 Casks Boiled and Raw Oil.

J. W. STREET & CO.

For sale or to Let.

THE Two storey Dwelling HOUSE and Let

corner King and Parr streets. The property

is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs

would make a pleasant residence. Possession

given immediately. Apply at the

STANDARD OFFICE

Prospectus for 1874--Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNIVER-

SALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE HANDSOMEST

PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF

AMERICAN TASTE.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the

regularity, has none of the temporary or

timely interest characteristic of ordinary peri-

odicals. It is an elegant miscellany of

pure, light and graceful literature; and a

collection of pictures, the rarest specimens

of artistic skill, in black and white. Altho'

each succeeding number affords a fresh plea-

sure to its friends, the real value and beauty

of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated af-

ter it has been bound up at the close of the

year. The possessor of a complete volume

cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper

and engravings in any other shape or num-

ber of volumes for ten times its cost; and

then there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have

won a world-wide reputation, and in the ar-

centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that

its wood cuts are examples of the highest

perfection ever attained. The common prej-

udice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly

yielding to a more educated and discrimi-

nating taste which recognizes the advantages

of superior artistic quality with greater fa-

cility of production. The wood-cuts of THE

ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elabo-

rate finish of the most costly steel plate,

while they afford a better rendering of the

artist's original.

In addition to designs by the members of

the National Academy, and other noted

American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce

examples of the best foreign masters, selected

with a view of the highest artistic suc-

cess and greatest general interest. Thus the

subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling

cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures

and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will

be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain

special designs appropriate to the season, by

our best artists, and will surpass in attrac-

tions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the

year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos.

The original pictures were painted in oil for

the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas

Moran, whose great Colorado picture was

purchased by Congress for ten thousand dol-

lars. The subjects were chosen to repre-

sent "The East" and "The West." One is a

view in the White Mountains, New Hamp-

shire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green

River, Wyoming Territory. The difference

in the nature of the scenes themselves is a

pleasing contrast, and affords a good display

of the artists' scope and coloring. The chro-

mos are each worked from thirty distinct

plates, and are in size (12x16) and appear

ance exact fac-similes of the originals. The

presentation of a worthy example of Ameri-

ca's greatest landscape painter to the sub-

scribers of THE ALDINE is a bold but pecu-

liarily happy idea, and its successful realiza-

tion is attested by the following testimonial

over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1873.

Messrs. JAMES STICKNEY & Co.,

General Agents, 124 Water Street, New York.

(Signed.) THOS. MORAN.

TERMS.

For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be

sent mounted, varnished and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable

only by subscription. There will be no re-

duced or club rate; cash for subscription

must be sent to the publishers direct, or

ordered to the local canvasser, without re-

sponsibility to the publishers, except in case

where the certificate is given, bearing the

signature of JAMES STICKNEY & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a

local canvasser will receive full and prompt

information by applying to

JAMES STICKNEY & Co., Publishers,

58 Maiden Lane, New York.

REMOVAL.

H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform

their friends generally, that in consequence

of their late Market having been destroyed by

fire, they have removed for the present to the

building adjoining the store of Messrs. Robinson

& Glenn, where they will be happy to supply the

wants of their numerous customers, and beg to

return thanks for the patronage heretofore re-

ceived, and trust by efforts to please, to merit a

continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS.

St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE General Annual Meeting of the

Bay of Fundy

Red Granite Company,

for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year,

and the consideration of such other business as

may come before the meeting, will be held at the

Company's Office, at St. George, N. B., at 3

o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of

JULY proximo.

By order.

CHARLES C. WARD,

Secretary.

June 17, 1874--dm

ROYAL HOTEL

(FORMERLY STUBBS)

Opposite Custom House and Public Offices,

PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

During the past winter this house has been

thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be

re-opened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles

Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their

united efforts for the comfort of their guests will

give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND

Proprietor.

June 12

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into

Professional Copartnership, under the style

and firm of

Street & Stevenson.

GEO. D. STREET.

J. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

Bay of Fundy

Red Granite Company.

POLISHED

COLUMNS AND PILASTERS,

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS,

Mausoleums, Vaults, etc.

Estimates made for Building work Granite

applied to dimensions. Designs furnished to

order.

The Polishing Works and Quarries of the Bay

of Fundy Company are now in full operation

and the Company are prepared to fill orders with

despatch. Further particulars and price list on

application to the Secretary at St. George, N. B.

St. George, N. B., March 18, 1874.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for

Perry's Point Bridge," will be received at the

Department of Public Works, Fredericton,

until Saturday, the first day of August next, at

noon, for the building of a Bridge over the Ken-

nebecasis River at Perry's Point, (so called), ac-

cording to plan and specification to be seen at the

Public Works Office, and at the store of Samuel

Foster, Esq., at Kingston, King's County.

Names of two or three persons will be

required for the faithful performance of the con-

tract.

W. M. KELLY,

Chief Commissioner Public Works.

ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce

that they are prepared to execute orders for

Foundry Work,

with punctuality and despatch.

STOVES of approved patterns, MILL and