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THE Subscribers beg to announce that they have entered into a Professional Co-Partnership, under the name and style of McKEAN & FAIRWEATHER, for the purpose of carrying on a general Architectural practice, and the laying out of Parks, Cemeteries, and Private Grounds.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

Jan 13

1873.

WE beg to thank our numerous patrons for their very liberal favors during the past five years, and to assure them that we shall spare no efforts to meet their wants in future. wishing all a most prosperous New Year.

HANINGTON BROS.,
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Commercial College!

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All of the subjects necessary for a thorough MERCANTILE EDUCATION are taught in a practical manner.

PENMANSHIP is an art necessary in all positions in life, but above all in the counting house, and therefore merits the Commercial Students' closest attention. In the Commercial College it is taught in such a manner as to form a free, easy and rapid style of writing. Classes every evening from 7 to 9, (except Sundays.)

A. H. EATON,
PRINCIPAL.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,.....EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY EV'NG, JAN. 22, 1873.

Mr. Tilley and Better Terms.

Rather an ugly rumor comes in our special telegram from Fredericton, regarding the recent interview of the Better Terms Commissioners with the Minister of Customs. It has been charged over and over again that Mr. Tilley was hostile to our claims for a reconstruction of the financial basis of the Confederacy, that his influence in and out of the Cabinet has been steadily against disturbing the existing relations of New Brunswick to Canada, and that he could not be depended upon to make the least exertion in our behalf. These charges have been indignantly denied by Mr. Tilley's friends, but they have had only Mr. Tilley's private assurancee as a basis for their denials, as no public act—no, nor word—of his proves the charges unfounded.

This rumor about the dissatisfaction of the Commissioners with his reception of them at Vanceboro is not at all agreeable to the friends and supporters of the Minister of Customs in St. John, and excites real anxiety. We feel that now or never Better Terms must be obtained; we see the Government of the Province taking vigorous action and appealing to our members of Parliament to co-operate; and, knowing that the difficulties to be surmounted will be doubled by the lukewarmness of one of our Cabinet Ministers, we are alarmed at even a rumor affirming the truth of Mr. Tilley's alleged lack of enthusiasm in the cause of Better Terms.

Cast Iron School Rules.

The Board of Education of New Brunswick has done very much, under the new school law, to improve the system of teaching in the Province, and is yet working zealously in the cause. While laboring to secure uniformity in essential matters it is apt to fall into the error of insisting on uniformity in all things, and thus cramping the powers and stifling the individuality—in which is the genius—of teachers by encompassing them round about with cast iron rules and regulations.

When properly qualified teachers are earnestly enlisted in the work of teaching they should be allowed the liberty of exercising their own judgment. If they have tact and judgment fitting them for their vocation they will always know how to manage the details of their duties better than any supervisory board can direct them. They should have liberty to use the appliances at their command in their own way, and in accordance with the requirements of the various classes under their charge, and the capacity of the various members of those classes. Thus can they profit by daily experience, and obtain the richest results from their labors.

Our Board of Education should be careful then, in framing rules, to give them sufficient elasticity. It must not attempt to grind the individuality out of every teacher, as such a course will result in eliminating every really able man and woman from our schools. Every successful teacher, preacher or editor has certain principles of action of his own—some insight into humanity, or some key to the hearts of the race, that was not learned in the schools and cannot be exercised in accordance with the cast iron rules framed by those who do not understand him.

Education and Crime.

Notwithstanding the fact that educated men are found in the prisons, asylums and gutters, the united voice of all who have studied the wants of the race and sought the means of purifying the cess-pools of society cries out for universal education as the best method for assisting men to struggle against the temptations that constantly beset them. Men are prone to evil as the sparks to fly upwards, and the fact is recognized that they cannot be made sober, industrious and moral by any patent process for repressing their evil inclinations, but that they must be trained to the fullest exercise of their intellectual faculties so that they may recognize the right path and follow it if they see fit. Men must save themselves. Every one has a feeling of rebellion against dictation of any kind. The convict is not virtuous because the prison discipline prevents his commission of crime. The only really good and safe members of society are those who have seen the good and bad paths before them and have deliberately chosen the good. Education enables men to see all the horrors of evil courses, before they have acquired an unquenchable love for evil pleasures, and assists them to choose and keep the right way. These considerations lead all men whose love for humanity is greater than their desire to advance particular creeds or personal aims to use their influence for the widest liberal culture of the intellectual faculties of man. The following extract from a New York journal expresses the opinion of all thoughtful men, and offers much food for reflection to those engaged in opposing the extension of free schools in New Brunswick:

The importance of public education in this city cannot be overrated. It is our only salvation from the perils with which we are continually surrounded. It is ignorance and vice that breed our almost unmanagable criminal class and put life and property in constant jeopardy, and the same procurers for the powers of darkness make universal suffrage a doubtful good, and render it impossible for bad men to climb into places of trust and emolument and get their hands into the treasury of the Commonwealth. The mightiest agency for overthrowing these twin demons which constantly assail our liberties, is the public school system, and it is far better for us to support that generously, aye, lavishly, than to have to contend with a debased and besotted class forever menecing our safety and to support our prisons and almshouses and have our substance eaten up by demagogues and public thieves.

New York has reason to be proud of her schools when she compares them with those of other cities, but with her great resources and her enormous public and private interests, she should increase their power and efficacy until the unreasoning and brutish mob shall no longer lurk about the foundations of society threatening it with overthrow, until every youth, as he grows up, shall be made fit to exercise the powers and privileges of citizenship. Wealth can be taxed for this purpose, and gain continually by the tribute it pays. And our schools should be managed on such broad principles that none should wish to stay away because honest prejudices were hurt or any relationship interfered with except that of the individual to the body politic, which the public has a right to adjust and control.

The Academy of Music Again.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

On the 14th inst. a requisition signed by ten shareholders of the Saint John Academy of Music Company was served on the President of the Company, requesting him to call a meeting, to be held on the 24th inst, to consider the financial position of the Company and other matters connected therewith. Up to the present time of writing, Wednesday, 22d, no notice of the calling of this meeting has been given, and I am creditably informed the President *does not intend to comply with the wishes of the ten good men and true who signed this document.* The Directors of this unfortunate Company may have good (?) reasons of their own for refusing to call this meeting, and, if so, it is time the public knew them. As a shareholder of the Company, I wish, through the medium of your journal, to call public attention to this outrage on the part of the President and his colleagues.

Hoping to hear from the *caterer* of this directory, or one of the Ring, I subscribe myself "G."

The Reason Why.

The *Nation* condenses into a very brief statement the principal reason for the acquiescence of the French in the dominion which the late Emperor secured through a series of successful frauds and crimes. It is that the people became tired of political agitations and wanted peace under any master. The *Nation* says that—

As society grows richer and busier, its work harder, its machinery more delicate, the relations of individuals to each other more numerous and difficult of adjustment, constant preoccupation about politics becomes more and more irksome, and the insecurity and uncertainty which great political activity breeds more intolerable. The French reached the point of utter disgust and weariness sooner than other people, partly because there is more impatience in their temperament, and partly because their politicians are unusually bad and un-killul. But as the world becomes industrial and commercial, the tendency towards this point grows stronger everywhere, and it is out of this weariness and disgust that Cæsars make their fortunes, and that Louis Napoleon made his.

The only security we have against the prevalence of such a tendency lies in the education of all classes of the people up to the point where they will understand and value the privileges and duties of citizenship. Our rich men are too apt to proclaim their own lack of manhood by contemptuously and openly disregarding their political obligations. If our institutions depended on them for preservation, we should rapidly pass through the stages of political decline until a monarchy or despotism would be hailed with delight.

The Living Age, for the week ending Jan. 18, has the following noteworthy articles, among others: Middlemarch; Coincidences and Superstitions; The Public Lands of the United States; The Maori Character; The True Story of the Ships sent by Charles I. to serve against the French Protestants; Animal Grotesques; Brides and Bridals; The White Man's Grave; Part III of His Little Serene Highness, translated from the *Platt Deutsch* of *Fritz Reuter*; and Part II of The Two Brothers, from the French of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, etc. The subscription price of this 64 page weekly magazine is $8 a year. Littell and Gay, Boston, Publishers.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GENERAL

Seal skin parlor mats are the latest fashionable affectation.

An Iowa youth put on a mask and frightened a girl of eighteen so badly that she had convulsions for five hours.

In the library which Napoleon I carried with him there was a perpetual presence of "Ossian," "Werther" the "New Heloise" and the Old Testament, which Chateaubriand regards as indicative of the chaos in the Emperor's brain, where matter of-fact ideas mingled with romantic sentiments, serious studies with the caprice of fancy.

The Pope says that he believes that the bodies of the Apostles Philip and James have been discovered in the Church of the Apostles at Rome. The Pope is more credulous than we are; we don't believe anything of the sort. We presume a pair of much fresher corpses may have been found, but not original apostles. We can't swallow that.

At West Isles, Campobello, Luebec and Eastport from forty to fifty vessels have loaded with frozen herring during the last few weeks, leaving on an average over a thousand dollars for each vessel for the fishermen, besides the large quantities shipped by steamer from Eastport. Over three hundred thousand frozen herring were taken to the westward by the International steamer last week.

A Washington correspondent says that the statement of Senor Zorilla in the Spanish Cortes that he had received no communication from the United States government on the subject of slavery in Cuba, which was termed a "parliamentary" denial, was really "diplomatic"—that is to say, in plain English, was false. Zorilla did not himself receive the written communication; it was read to him by United States Minister Sickles. In a well ordered primary school now such prevarications would be called lies and the juvenile perpetrator might get a salutory whipping, but in the Spanish Cabinet it is diplomacy. This would be a good word for school boys to defend themselves withal.

UNITED STATES.

The Ladies' Debating Society at Paris, Ky., lately decided that bachelors are a nuisance. We presume that one of the objects of the society is to abate the same.

Andrew M. Jacobs, clerk in the U. S. Treasury Department, who was subject to occasional aberration of mind, was frozen to death on the ground of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, on Saturday night.

There is a considerable mortality among the people of the Western States resulting from a weakness for hauling guns out of wagons by their muzzles. The only radical cure for this malady would be a gentle tonic for the brain.

A misguided woman of Amherst, Mass., has devised a contrivance for the encouragement of celibacy in the shape of a self-fastening button. It needs no button-hole, never needs sewing on, and will go far toward making a wife unnecessary. All spinsters who have hitherto had hopes will regard this woman as a malefactor of her sex.

The Boston *Herald* thinks it can safely say that the "prevailing epidemic" is on the wane. In five weeks the number of weekly deaths has already decreased from 69 to 46. The fact is that the number of unprotected persons has been largely decreased by the disease itself and through vaccination, and the epidemic is "burning itself out."

The priests of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer having taken umbrage at the announcement of a drama entitled, "The Jesuits in America," in the Stadt Theatre, New York, Saturday night, requested the police to stop the performance. The manager at once consented and refunded their money to all who desired it. Of the 3000 people in the house but 600 availed themselves of the offer and left, the rest remaining to see another play.

Cases of a singular and fatal disease have occurred at Logan, in Cache Co., Utah. The patient is attacked by a pain in the left knee; the leg below the knee, down to the toes, becomes much swollen, hardened and red; the pain then abates; the swell recommences above the knee and extends up to the body, when inflamation seizes the bowels and the patient soon dies. Three cases of this disease have occurred, and the medical man, who has had forty years' practice, says he has never known anything like it before.

A citizen of Chicago lately underwent the horrible experience of being placed in a coffin and almost buried while animation was merely suspended. The funeral had taken place and the body was lowered into the grave when a stifled groan told the startled spectators that the corpse was not dead. The man was speedily extricated from his embarassing position, and is likely to recover. Herein is a warning against hurried burials. How many men may have returned to consciousness a moment too late to be rescued will never be known.

Jennie Collins, the founder of Boffin's Bower in Boston, appears to be a wonderfully practical and energetic lady. She devotes her own time and secures the cooperation of others in rescuing poor girls from the dangers that beset them, and putting them in the way of gaining a respectable livelihood. She has now on hand a project for a school in household work. She proposes to fit up a hotel or boarding house, and put a large number of girls in it to be trained in the various duties of housekeeping, and thereby fitted to take service in families. No more useful benevolent enterprise could be easily conceived.

The editors and publishers of newspapers in Maine met the other day at Augusta, whereupon the Portland *Press* ventures to affirm that there was there gathered together "the very wisest and most virtuous little crowd of men in the seediest of last year's clothes that ever met at the State Capitol." No question about it; but, no doubt, if they had explored the Legislative halls, each with his little lantern, they would have had no better luck than Diogenes of old.

Since the death of Willie Clark, the boy who was tried before the Superior Court in Springfield, Mass, recently and found guilty of placing obstructions on the Boston and Albany Railroad near Chester, in November last, his case has excited much comment unfavorable to the officers who arrested him. Just before his death he made a statement to his mother, in which he declared that he was entirely innocent of the crime with which he was charged. He confessed to having done the deed to Deputy Sheriff Gamwell through fear, as that officer had accused him of it and had told him that the best way to do was to own up, and so be let off easy. Since his trial sufficient evidence has accumulated to lead to a belief of his innocence. A stick of wood has been found on the track in almost the same position, and upon investigation it was found to have fallen from an engine and not to have been placed there by malicious persons. It has also been shown that Clark was weak minded, and would have acknowledged any accusation that might have been made against him. The large reward offered by the railroad company for the arrest of the person who committed the deed is supposed to have quickened the zeal of the officers and made them over-anxious on the subject of the boy's conviction. Previous to his death permission was granted by the Court to take him home.

MANITOBA.

The Provincial Legislature of Manitoba meets on the 5th proximo.

The *Liberal*, published at Fort Garry, has commenced actions for libel against two of its local contemporaries, with damages laid at $5,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cases of starvation are becoming unpleasantly common in London. There is a picturesque tragedy about the story of two old men, all skin and bone, found dead in dilapidated house, last week, in Lambeth.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Mayflower thinks Hon. Joseph Howe would have made a great poet if politics had not absorbed his attention so exclusively, and considers his "To my Wife," in the last *Canadian Monthly*, a great poem, attributing this journal's condemnation of it to a lack of poetic appreciation.

Useful Hints for Annexationists.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

Dr. Howe is sweetly unconscious of sarcasm in his recent letter on San Domingo, but really what else is it when he speaks of the logical and necessary consequence of the annexation of San Domingo, being that "in time the inhabitants of San Domingo and probably of Hayti would have come under the influence of our civilization and our institutions."

The thoughtful observer of the progress of our civilization, scanning this beautiful picture, involuntarily recurs to South Carolina, where Patterson buys a seat in the Senate, paying the average African legislator fifteen dollars a head for votes; to Alabama, where the Attorney General of the United States virtually elects a United States Senator by deciding upon the qualifications and making his choice between two Legislatures; to Louisiana, where a colored person named Pinchback is backed by the Federal Government in assuming and declaring himself Senator by appointing a Legislature of his own; to Arkansas, where Federal troops possess the polls; to Kansas, where Caldwell buys a Legislature; to Iowa, where a railroad manager pays $10,000 for a Harlan; to Nebraska, where another takes $5,000 interest in a Thayer; to Pennsylvania, where, according to Administration authorities, the Senatorship goes to the man who pays the most money for it; to Congress itself, where Representatives take stock in enterprises they know nothing about, and where there isn't virtue enough to tell the truth except upon compulsion, and then only sparingly—to all these the mind of the thoughtful observer involuntarily recurs at the suggestion of Dr. Howe that annexation would bring San Domingo and Hayti under the influence of our civilzation and our institutions.

What a glowing future to open up to a tropical island! To have Legislatures, and Senators, and Congressmen, and all that! And at present prices! Truly this would be great. And added to all this is the boon which President Grant in one of his messages so eloquently described, the privilege of paying our national debt with bananas and mahogany. The thought is elevating and inspiring even to well clad and stoutly shod citizens of cooler climes: to the barefooted and scantily apparelled son of the tropics it must be almost intoxication.

Mr. Gladstone as a Theologian.

A London correspondent writes: Mr. Gladstone has made a speech on free thought and modern progress, in an address delivered to the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool. This school was founded some thirty years ago by the Church party in Liverpool as a rival to the Unitarian Academies in the North, at which no religious instruction is given. Like its archetype, King's College, London, it has always been hampered by its clerical connection, and has not realized the expectations of its founders. Mr. Gladstone, it seems, has recently been reading Dr. Strauss' Essays, and felt instigated to warn the lads to whom he presented prizes against the doctrines of the German professor, which he rightly regards as antagonistic to revealed religion. It is impossible to read the Premier's speech but somewhat platitudinous denunciations of the author of the "Leben Jesu" without feeling that the Church lost a model divine when Mr. Gladstone took to politics. These exhibitions of the clerical aspect of the Prime Minister's many-sided character do not strengthen his hold on the public. The ordinary British intellect likes a clergyman to be a clergyman, and a politician to be a politician, and does not understand a compound of the two. Lord Palmerston's one theological professional sin, was more intelligible to the British public than all Mr. Gladstone's elaborate expositions of his ecclesiastical views. The world is out of joint somehow for these expositions of faith. I can recollect the time when it was thought the most natural thing in the world for the Church to offer up prayers for fine weather or for rain, according as the agricultural interest desired wet or drought. Now, when the Archbishop of Canterbury orders prayers to be offered up in our churches for a cessation of rain, people seem to think he had better have left well alone. I have no wish to discuss the propriety or impropriety of prayers for special interpositions of any kind; but I think the common sense view of the subject is conveyed in a speech attributed to a late Royal Duke, who was governer some years ago of one of our colonies. The clergy of the colony came to ask for a Government order enjoining prayers for rain. "Quite right; quite right; very proper, indeed," was the ejaculation of His Royal Highness, who, like most of his race was apt to indulge in soliloquies. "But," he added, "you may pray for rain till you are black in the face, but you will not get it while the wind is in the east."

Murder and Mystery in London.

A tragedy of guilt and mystery was enacted at No. 12 Great Coram street, Russell square, London, on the morning of Christmas. For a few weeks before this date a lady-like woman, calling herself Clara Burton, had lodged there. She was twenty-six years old, was supposed to earn a living as a ballet dancer at the Alhambra, and frequented the Argyll Rooms, a dancing saloon of bad repute. Her true name was Harriet Buswell. Her parents are dead; her brothers and sisters are reputable, and she has a daughter eight years old out at board. Two men visited her. On Christmas Eve she went out about ten o'clock. Two hours later she rang the door-bell and was admitted by the landlady. A man was with her, who in the dark ran up the two flights of stairs ahead of her, as though he knew the way. She soon after came down to the kitchen, paid the landlady nine shillings out of a half sovereign she said "the handsome foreign gentleman up stairs" had given her, and put the other shilling in her purse. She was eating fruit he had bought, and stayed in the kitchen some minutes before returning up stairs. Nothing more was heard during the night. The landlady and her husband slept in the room under, and a gentleman in that on the same floor with that occupied by Clara. About seven o'clock in the morning a heavy step was heard descending the stairs, the street door was slammed and a man peculiarly dressed was seen to issue, cross the street and enter a shop. There he wrote on a slip of paper "A glass of milk, if you please," and was served accordingly, making the impression that he could not speak English. Later in the forenoon Clara's breakfast was taken up. She did not respond to the knock. Forcing open the door the household found her in bed sleeping—the sleep of death. Her face was nearly covered by the counterpane. She had not moved a limb in the death struggle. A restful smile was on her lips. Her throat was cut from ear to ear in two deep gashes, half severing her neck. There were no signs of violence except the wounds from which her life-blood had quickly flowed, saturating the pillow and bedding. The blinds were turned dark. Bloody hands had been washed in the basin. No weapon was found. Clara's purse, with half a dozen articles of cheap jewelry, were missing, as was the bedroom door key. Great force must have been exercised to make the cuts which caused death, the murderer standing at the bedside, while the victim slept. Murder was the apparent object of the criminal, who may have judged that the occupant of so good quarters would have valuables. To the date of our last news, ten days after the occurrence, the London police have failed in finding a trace of the culprit, though the most energetic measures were at once taken. Every suspicious place, every public house and conveyance in the great city has been strictly watched; inquiries have been sent by telegraph to all parts of the kingdom, and a large reward offered, without avail. On the Coroner's inquest abundant facts about the woman's disgraceful history were brought out, but no clue was found to the identity of the man with whom she spent her last Christmas Eve.

A Roman Execution.

An old Roman method of punishing extreme criminals by hurling them down precipices, is still in practice, it seems, in San Marino, a little Italian Republic in the mountain fastnesses of the Appenines, which, from its inaccessible position, has maintained its independence, when greater powers in more exposed localities were obliged to yield to the great centralizing influence now at work in Southern Europe. For nearly fifty years no murder had been committed at San Marino until a couple of months since Felicita Pallavicini, a beautiful young woman of 22, was convicted of murdering her illegitimate child. She was early left an orphan, and more sinned against than sinning was led astray by a Roman thief and gambler, who, after first implicating her in a robbery for which she was sent to prison, deserted her. The police sent her back to San Marino, and soon her child was born to die by its mother's hand. When tried for her offence she seemed wholly indifferent to what was going on, and even while the Judge was pronouncing sentence until he spoke the words, "Prepare for your doom; your last hour has come." Then she broke into wild screams and begged for mercy, but the judges shook their heads and said to the officers, "Take her to the gorge of Feri." She fought desperately and abused the priest who sought to administer spiritual consolation, until she was bound hand and foot and carried horror-stricken to the precipice. Then as the priest said the last prayer for mercy, two officers lifted her and dropped her into the abyss. A second after her body struck hard against the bottom of the gorge, and all was over.

New York's Murderers.

The Tombs at New York has reduced its list of inmates charged with homicide to thirteen, but these thirteen are so many bound volumes of criminal romance. Three are under sentence of death, one is awaiting a new trial from the disagreement of the jury, and the remaining nine have not been tried, but expect acquittal, of course, when they are, though their hopes may not be as high as they were a month ago, since which time a new course of treatment seems to have been adopted for desperate criminals. The murderer of Maude Merrill, Robert Bleakley, occupies a cell in the "row," and is said to be the only one there whose appearance really excites pity. His cell is scantily furnished, and he paces rapidly up and down its narrow limits hour after hour, showing intense nervous anxiety and mental suffering. John Scannell has the most elegantly furnished apartments in the institution, with a down bed, bright carpet and many ornaments about the walls. Sharkey, though living in less regal style as regards appointments, seems to be a favorite with the outside world, and gets more than an average share of the gossip and good things that come from there. James C. King, the murderer of O'Neill, bears his confinement coolly and spends his time mostly in writing, perhaps in preparation of the lecture he expects to deliver when acquitted. Meanwhile the question of what fortune awaits all these men a year from now, is an interesting one to themselves.

FREE Sample Bottle of Adamson's Botanic Balsam, at all Druggists. Pleasant and an unfailing Remedy for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Lung Complaints, &c. Large Bottles, 35 cents. H. L. SPENCER agent, 20 Nelson Street, St. John d12

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE see first page.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Amusements —	Lime Light Exhibition
do	Skating Carnival
Victoria Skating Rink |	W W Street
American Baldwin Apples —	W C Treadwell
Valentines—	J & A McMillan
Lord Lytton's Novels—	do
Private Bills—	Alfred Todd
AUCTIONS.	
Public Auction—	E. McLeod
Valuable Real Estate —	W D W Hubbard

Brevities.

The City Fathers hold convocation this afternoon.

The Haywards give their excellent entertainment in Moncton Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and in Shediac Friday and Saturday.

That Meeting of the Booksellers.

Mr. Hall wishes us to further explain that Mr. McLean's notice of the proposed meeting of booksellers was correct. His denial of the same arose from a misunderstanding on his part.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.

The Concert in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C Association, has been postponed until next week, owing to the severe injuries received by Professor Martins through a fall on the ice.

Conversazione.

The entertainment at the Sabbath School Room of Trinity Church, in aid of the building fund of St. Mary's Church, promises to be a rare treat. They ought to have a full house.

Dramatic Readings.

The Drawing room entertainment at the Lyceum this evening will without doubt draw a full house. The programme is well selected.

Subscribe for the DAILY TRIBUNE, *and have it delivered at your residence every afternoon.*

Literary and Musical Entertainment.

The regular weekly literary and musical entertainment at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., last evening was well attended. The instrumental music, also the readings were thoroughly appreciated by the large audience. A similar entertainment will be given next Tuesday evening.

Concert and Readings.

A concert and readings in aid of the fund of the Carleton Literary Association, is to be given at the City Hall, Carleton, tomorrow evening. J. March, Esq., gives some of his select readings; and some of our best local talent are on the programme for solos, &c.

How to Get Fast Horses.

Two gentlemen from Lynn, Mass., have been amusing themselves for two or three days past by allowing everybody who has a fast horse that he is willing to sell at a profit to drive them over the Marsh road at the top of his speed. This is fun for the strangers, death to the horses, and unprofitable to the owners. All day long these gentlemen have been driven out and in at break-neck speed by those who have horses to sell, the gentlemen having intimated that they intend buying two of the fastest horses in St. John at any price.

MR. NOTMAN IS NOW EXHIBITING at his Studio, Prince William street, some beautiful Photographic Views of frost work, as shown on the trees and shrubbery after the recent sleet and rain storm. A visit to this establishment will always well repay lovers of the beautiful in art and nature.

A By-Law Neglected.

The practice of carrying timber and logs on bob-sleds so as to allow a dragging on the street is, despite the by-laws to the contrary, carried on with impunity. In icy weather the practice is extremely dangerous to teams passing by, on account of the manner in which the logs slew around. Yesterday, while policeman John Owens, of Portland, was driving on the City Road in company with six inmates of the Alms House, he encountered a team with dragging timber, and in endeavoring to avoid a collision his team became overturned and the party were thrown out with great violence. Fortunately no bones were broken, although several of the party were severely bruised. Policeman Owens had a narrow escape.

Shipping Notes.

Owing to the increase of business at Portland, Me., the Allan Line of steamers are to make two trips a week between that port and Liverpool, until April.

The brigantine Three Sisters, 45 days from Halifax, N. S, for Glace Bay, put back on the 19th inst. with loss of sails and crew badly frostbitten.

The troop ship Himalaya, before reported as having arrived at St. John's, N. F., is still among the missing; nothing having been heard from her since she sailed from England.

The brigantine Ellen H., previously reported as having put into St. Thomas dismassed and with hull seriously damaged, has been abandoned to the Underwriters. She is insured for upwards of $8,000 through Thomas A. Temple, booker for St. John Underwriters and Bangor offices. The E. H. is owned by T. McCarthy, Esq., of this port.

The brigantine Omer, is also at St. Thomas in distress. She will require large expenditure for repairs; it is not yet decided whether she will be repaired or abandoned. She is also insured with Thos. A. Temple for about $3,000.

The ship Lightning, built under contract by Messrs. Hilliard, for Weld & Co. of Boston, is still in the builders hands, they having a large claim for extra work over the contract. The vessel is being fitted for sea as rapidly as possible.