WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

Per the "Nestorian."

SECOND FALL IMPORTATIONS.

4 BALES WHITE BLANKETS; 4 bales GREY COTTONS; 3 bales PRINTS, dark; 1 case DRESS GOODS; 1 case VELVETEEN MANTLES; 1 case HAIR NETS; 1 case Black and Fancy SILKS; 2 cases CLOTHES PINS. *Wholesale, at Lowest Rates.*

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CANADIAN WOOLLENS.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

28 Cases Ribbed SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Having early made very advantageous and large contracts for these Goods we can offer them very low to the trade. WHOLESALE ONLY.

aug 1 EVERITT & BUTTLER.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUG. 31, 1872.

Wanted—Purity of Elections!

The *Chignecto Post* makes an earnest, eloquent and necessary appeal in favor of purity of Elections. It pictures the many advantages we enjoy as a people in this Dominion, and declares that the country is safe as long as the fountain head of political power is kept untainted. But it finds that the people are being corrupted at the very spot where everything should be purest, remarking:—

These suggestions naturally arise from the avowed bribery which has been practiced in contesting some of the Elections for the Dominion Parliament, not only in this Province, but over the whole land from Nova Scotia to Vancouver's, Westmoreland for twenty years almost the sink of corruption in this respect, was happily preserved this Election. The amount spent in the County of St. John, is stated to have been not less than sixty thousand dollars, and in King's County ten thousand dollars. These enormous sums were paid away to debauch the constituencies, whose duty required them to vote for men best calculated to serve their country, and not for the men who were most reckless in buying and paying for votes.

It is common enough to exaggerate the cost of election contests. Candidates themselves occasionally practice deception in this respect with a view of preventing opposition. The sums mentioned by the *Post* have probably been suggested by Dame Rumor, who is one of the very poorest authorities in matters of this kind. It is very doubtful if a hundred votes were bought in all King's County, and the expenses for other purposes probably did not amount to a third of the sum allotted by the *Post*. As regards St. John, there is evidently a serious miscalculation here also, as no private individuals and no Party could undertake to shoulder such heavy burthens as are credited to them. But making all due allowance for possible exaggeration, there still remains sufficient cause for lamentation over the corruption of most of our constituencies. It is only too true that electors are bought and soldlike sheep in the shambles; that so called canvassers in many cases pocket the candidate's money without compunction and without giving value; that under our Commons election law the constituencies are constantly growing more corrupt, and the day does not seem far distant when the longest purse will win, without reference to principles or politics—a most undesirable state of affairs calling for immediate reform. We hope the *Post* will continue the good work of exposing the vices that operate under our election law, and that in this it will be joined by the Press generally, until public sentiment is so moulded that there will be a universal demand for the application of the present stringent Provincial law to the Dominion elections. We would even go further than this and urge that both the briber and the bribed be for ever disfranchised when their guilt has been established. As the offence would be overwhelming in its enormity, the punishment should be severe and lasting.

Iron Ship-building and Freights in England.

The London *Times*, of Aug. 6, says:—"The iron shipbuilding trade of the northern rivers, which had shown such remarkable activity for so long a time, is perceptibly becoming less vigorous, and unless there is a great change shortly there is every likelihood of its becoming extremely dull before Christmas. The iron shipbuilding trade of the North is at present comparatively unprofitable, through a complete stagnation of the Black Sea and Baltic corn trade, which the high outward rates for coals in the Mediterranean and Baltic do not compensate. A large number of payments will have to be made on account of new shipping between this time and March. As a good few partnerships had calculated upon the ships' earnings to partly meet these payments, without the vessels becoming more profitable many persons will have to realize other securities to meet those obligations. Corn freights are so bad that many steamers, after discharging in the Mediterranean ports, instead of proceeding to the Black Sea, are coming back to Spain to load ore for Great Britain and Holland. A few good steamers are also going out to the United States and British America laden with iron railway rails for the outward voyage. They will bring corn back. Under the circumstances of the trade there are few orders in the market, and the iron and labor markets are unsettled that iron shipbuilders are very reluctant to enter upon fresh engagements, except with a good margin of profit for contingencies. Trade is also falling off from the Marine Engine Works from the same causes. There is now more work on hand in the principal Newcastle shops for locomotive than for marine engines."

Stanley and Livingstone.

THE "HERALD" VINDICATES ITS AMBASSADOR.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday contains a pretty thorough vindication of Mr. Stanley, who has been openly accused of forging letters which he claimed to bring from Dr. Livingstone. The theory of Stanley's accusers is that he reached Livingstone's head-quarters, found that he had died, appropriated his diary, and manufactured letters to prove that he was living, deeming it a greater feat to return home with the intelligence of his being alive and having conversed with Stanley, than to be obliged to admit that he had passed away from earth! The *Herald* compares the hand-writing of Stanley and Livingstone, explains the numerous and remarkable differences between the styles, and finds, on this ground alone, that there is no reason to suspect foul play. It goes further, however, and supplies evidence that ought to satisfy any reasonable person of the gross injustice which is being done to Mr. Stanley by journals envious of the *Herald's* fame or anxious to make themselves equally notorious. The *Herald* publishes an account of an interview with a Mr. Stearns, (son of Professor Stearns of Amherst College,) who knew Livingstone well. The Doctor had lived for months in his house in Bombay before starting on his last expedition, and had corresponded with him from Zanzibar. Copies of these letters are given, and the "interview" as a whole is one of the most interesting contributions to the discussion. We quote from the *Herald's* generous, and convincing defence of its absent and slandered representative:—

"The *Herald* letter is not the only one brought over by the leader of the *Herald* Expedition. Mr. Stanley came home armed with letters from Dr. Livingstone to the British Foreign Office, to the London Geographical Society, and to the son, daughter and brother of the great explorer, besides other notes. He brought with him also the Doctor's diary. All these letters and documents are written by the same person and in precisely the same handwriting as the letter of which the *fac-simile* is republished to-day. One of them has been engraved already, published in the London *Graphic* and circulated all over England, where thousands, or, at least hundreds, of persons are familiar with Dr. Livingstone's handwriting. No one has denied its genuineness. We shall put this letter in evidence, together with others in our possession, written by Dr. Livingstone years ago, as speedily as they can be prepared for publication, and shall leave it to you, gentlemen of the jury of the High Court of Public Opinion, to say whether they are not the handwriting of the same person who wrote the *Herald* Livingstone letter already in your possession. In the meantime, let us call some witnesses to the stand, and hear what they have to testify. Call the Right Hon. Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville of Great Britain. The witness testifies as follows:

TO HENRY M. STANLEY:—I was not aware until you mentioned it that there was any doubt as to the authenticity of Dr. Livingstone's despatches, which you delivered to Lord Lyons on the 31st of July, but in consequence of what you have said I have inquired into the matter, and I find that Mr. Hammond, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Wyld, the head of the Consular and Slave Trade Department, have not the slightest doubt as to the genuineness of the papers which have been received from Lord Lyons, and which are being printed. I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to you my admiration of the qualities which have enabled you to achieve the object of your mission, and to attain a result which has been hailed with so much enthusiasm both in the United States and in this country.

GRANVILLE.

The witness may stand aside, and we will call Mr. S. Livingstone, of London, son of Dr. David Livingstone, and here is his evidence:—

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has handed to me to-day the diary of Dr. Livingstone, my father, sealed and signed by my father, with instructions written on the outside, signed by my father, for the care of which, and for all his actions concerning and to my father, my very best thanks are due. We have not the slightest reason to doubt that this is my father's journal, and I certify that these letters which he has brought home are my father's letters and no other.

S. LIVINGSTONE.

We next offer to put upon the stand Mr. John Dougall, the editor and proprietor of the New York *Witness* and of some influential Canada papers, who testifies that he has known Mr. Livingstone's brother, living in Canada, for twenty years. Has frequently published letters from Dr. Livingstone, received by his brother. Is familiar with Dr. David Livingstone's handwriting. The *facsimile* published in the *Herald* is in Dr. Livingstone's handwriting. Mr. Dougall can stand aside.

Call William F. Stearns, son of President Stearns, of Amherst College, swear the witness and take his testimony:—Have lived in Bombay; am personally acquainted with Dr. David Livingstone; have received letters from the great explorer; these that I hand to you are some of them; you may publish them if you please; have no objection to placing them in your hands for the purpose of having *fac-similes* of them taken for publication; of course I know Dr. Livingstone's handwriting well, as I have corresponded with him and seen him write; this letter you now show me, the original of the *fac simile* published in the Herald, is Dr. David Livingstone's handwriting; I can swear to it.

Quite enough, witness, from you; you can stand aside with thanks, while we remind the jury that all of these letters, written years ago to Mr. Stearns by Dr. Livingstone and published in the Herald to-day, are in exactly the same handwriting as the *facsimile* republished to-day in the *Herald*, and that hence they bear just as much similarity to the letter written by Stanley to Noe in 1866-7. It is not probable that Stanley forged Livingstone letters from Zanzibar in 1866, when he was in the United States. It will be observed that in these letters occur many expressions and constructions of sentences peculiar to Dr. Livingstone, and which readily identify them as being one of the same authorship as the letters recently brought by Mr. Stanley. This is our case, except that we shall soon place before the jury the *fac-similes* of the letter published in the London *Grephic* and the letters written to Mr. Stearns. We claim to have disproved the testimony of the *Sun*, and hence it is unnecessary to impeach its witness. If the Livingstone-Stanley letters are forgeries, they are so admirably done as to deceive the cautious and experienced gentlemen of the British Foreign Office, to take in the learned members of the London Geographical Society and to impose upon the nearest relations of the great explorer. Hence it is clear that the letters must be more like Dr. Livingstone's own handwriting than they are like the handwriting of Stanley in 1867 and 1868, and the wonderful discovery of the similarity between the letters of Livingstone and Stanley falls to the ground.

It is unnecessary to allude to the fact that, to successfully commit the fraud suspected by those unwilling to believe, Mr. Stanley must not only have been gifted with wonderful skill as a forger, but must have possessed supernatural means of ascertaining Dr. Livingstone's personal secrets and a perfection of cautious rascality never before known. How can we reconcile with the possession of this surprising forethought and genius the gross blunder of taking back to Zanzibar attendants who had been in his train thoughout his expedition; of carrying with him to England a bright, sharp boy, who might at any time expose his deception; and of despatching from Zanzibar a relief party to join Livingstone, who, if they failed to find him at the appointed spot or to receive satisfactory information of his movements would soon return to the island and make known the deception. Gentlemen of the jury, this is our case, and we claim a verdict in our favor.

The Montreal Election.

The Montreal *Gazette*, Ministerial, explains Sir George Cartier's defeat as follows:—

In the Eastern division the odds were against Sir George Cartier from the first. He has been laboring under a severe attack of illness which prevented him taking any personal interest in the canvass. His medical advisers insisted upon absolute quiet as the only means of restoring him to health, and he was therefore unable to take that active part in the election without which the strongest candidates find it impossible to succeed. His defeat is owing entirely to this fact.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, also Ministerial, telegraphs a different explanation:—

There need be no doubt of the fact that Sir George Cartier is defeated in the French constituency of Montreal East principally through the howl raised against him by Mr. Jette and the Rouges, that he had been too much English, too much in favor of fair play to Upper Canada, in their eyes. His crime was that he consented to Confederation and to representation by population During all the contest, Mr. Jette made it a strong point that the equal membership of the two Provinces should not have been disturbed. Sir George's tone on British connection and his doing justice to Ontario, is what has cost him his seat for Montreal East.

☞ Shall human life be protected from the circular saw in steam mills? is the query which the Newcastle *Advocate* puts to modern mill-owners, especially to them of the North Shore. Shall a human being be treated as of no more account than a saw log? Shall he constantly stare Death in the face, to fall before him when he least expects it? William Whalen, aged 19, in Gilmour, Rankin & Co.'s mills at Douglastown, on Saturday night fell on the exposed slab cutter; his left arm was horribly mangled, and his side cut in to his lungs. Strange to relate, he still lives. A similar accident occurred in Mr. Muirhead's mill in Chatham a short time ago, and others have been reported from time to time up there. In some mills proper shields have been introduced, and have worked satisfactorily: why should not this amount of protection be made compulsory by law? If for no other reason, the scarcity of labor should ensure economy in regard to human flesh. We can't afford in this Province, at the present moment, to slice up a human being every few days, and we would respectfully suggest that the practice be abolished by Legislative Statute.

☞ Both Government and Opposition ought to rejoice over the defeat of A. P. MACDONALD in West Middlesex, Ontario. He was simply a Railway spoilsman, one of the most noted men in this way in the Commons. He has a contract on the Inter-Colonial, in his son's name, His defeat will probably save the country a good deal of money.—Another contractor, or sub-contractor, Mr. Renaud, of Kent, is defeated, but another from this Province, Mr. Costigan, is elected.

LEATHER.

Its future influence on the Financial and Industrial Markets of the World.

"THERE'S NOTHING LIKE LEATHER" TANNED BY THE NEW PROCESS.

Having heard vague rumors about some wonderful discovery lately made in relation to the distinctive and improved merits of a new kind of Leather, and the formation of a company of capitalists to work out its improved destinies, we determined that the manufacturing world should know all about it, as far as we were able to inform them. We were under the impression that some discarded school master under the new act might have discovered, during many years of hard labor on the unoffending backs of some of his pupils, a new and improved method of tanning the hides of the free school children, or that Timony and Kelly might have been eclipsed in their lightning method of tanning which they introduced on Campobello Island yesterday. We found we were mistaken; that even the $10,000,000 company, lately formed to hunt up diamonds in New Mexico and Arizona, had nothing to do with it, but that the diabolical plot to hatch and propogate the leather industries of New Brunswick was in the hands of those who are generally termed Annexationists, Corruptionists, Grits and Obstructionists.—The prime mover and most prominent party in this new leather scheme is an obstructionist who has just beautified one of the Corporation alleys, yclept a street, by putting handsomely built houses either side of it. He patiently waits the impecunious Council's action in paving the street. Him of progressive predilections we interviewed, and as his own language conveys about as clear an idea of how the new thing will work, we give his own version.

Reporter.—I've heard a good deal lately about another combination of about the same tenor as the South Sea Scheme or the New Glass Factory; can you give me some information about it?

Progressionist.—Quite happy, sir, quite happy, indeed, to give you all the information, sir. Glad you've come; destined to revolutionise the world, Sir,—that is, the leather world.

R. What's the new idea?

P. Well, sir, fact is, like the squaring of the circle, the rumored defeat of Sir John's Gov't, and the discovery of perpetual motion, this thing has been in the dark too long—been eclipsed, befogged, you know, but now the leathery aspect assumes a shinier hue; the gentle textile that in our youth gave a healthy glow to that portion of our bodies which were subjected to its warming influences, will henceforth take a more frequent stand in the marts of commerce. The hide of the buffalo, mustang, rhinoceros, and kangaroo, and the gentle horned bovines who tintabulate their bells o'er our plains and hillsides, and give forth chalk and water in the neighborhood of cities, for ready sale and consumption, will no longer westle for long months with the liquory extract of the bark from the noble hemlock. Henceforth, sir, the best tanned leather, of the toughest and most obstinate ox, or other animal, whose choicest steaks ornament our hotel tables, will be done in the short space of from twelve to fifteen days.

R; How long did the old process take, and what are the distinctive merits of the new idea?

P. Well sir, here you are at this point. Observe, follow my finger point, on the fly leaf of this new Canadian Hymn which ornaments my table. We have sir, a young and thriving city. Run over in your minds eye the immense progress that has taken place in our manufacturing industries in the last few years. Picture to yourself, sir, the long rows of girls and boys in the workshops of our shoe manufacturers, alone, not to mention the other hives of industry that make Prince William and King Streets such busy crowded thoroughfares at various hours of the day, and which even the Chatham Artillery would find hard work to get through. Now sir, you see, sir, that this thing has got to be kept up; we "air" a great people (or will soon be greatly taxed, anyway,) and this new industrial leather development is a sort of "watch-the-enemy" committee business; and now I'll tell you without further digression how the "old thing will work," in a new way. As civilization progresses, the hides of the animals who contribute to the comfort of our feet, get tougher, consequent on the additional exercise required to hunt up herbage; *per se*, we have to ease the natural toughness by artificial means. Hypophosphites or Chalybeate won't do it, but we have something that will. Inside of three months, sir, the tall cupola of a gigantic building, will look down upon this already busy hive of hide softening, whiskey vending shops.

R.—Do you mean to say, Sir, that ere three months pass over our heads, our eyes will be gladdened with another edifice like unto which in size, Stewart's Pharmacology would appear as diminutive as a Dutch lager beer vendor's establishment would unto the Victoria hotel?

P.—I do, sir, and in three months our mammoth (V. R.) establishment will be open to the public, our famous instantaneous, vacuum, exhaustive, double back action, steel tanned leather, sir, will probably be gliding beneath your feet upon the pebbly sidewalks which torment our very souls out.

R.—About the minutiæ of this thing. I see Fogarty & Co. are putting up a new factory near the glass factory erected to amuse the founders thereof. Has he anything to do with this Patent Tanning enterprise?

P.—No, sir, no. I'm afraid I've wandered some on this subject, but leather, you know, sir, does scatter one's ideas sometimes *a posteriori*. This new arrangement works thusly. By the old process, hides were deposited in vats; and to undergo the process of permeation, inducting the liquor through the complications of the animal's outer covering, they remained, and in most tanneries, now do remain from *six to twelve months*, before they are supposed to be fit for dressing. Now, look at our great invention. Instead of the old style of doing business we enclose hides in tanks, air tight. By steam pumps we exhaust the air. The effect of the air being withdrawn leaves the hides in a perfect condition for the application of any fluid for tanning purposes. In that tank the extract of hemlock bark and other liquids, is inserted, Of course, sir, the effect is instantaneous. *In fifteen days the work of six months is done.* Again, the tanning is better done; a good deal more percentage of weight is obtained; the leather is better, will bring better prices, and will wipe out, sir, all the old-fashioned establishments that now corrupt our city with their vile odors. It's a sort of 'millenium in the history of Stock Companies, 'this is. We did hope that as the Common Council had given Western Extension nearly all Carleton, and threw in the Ferries, they might have been induced to trot out a small patch for our new factory; but I guess they can't see it. However, sir, we are glad to find that the Press take an interest in these improvements, which will have such a highly beneficial effect on the future Liverpool of North America; and we expect, sir, to give a Christmas dinner to an additional hundred operatives to our city's wealth and influence.

R.—I shall be glad, sir, to look in on you when your operations commence, and give you all the publicity which makes the Press the mouth-piece of the people.

P.—Much obliged. You may be sure, sir, we are not of the kind to *hide* our light under a bushel; our *sole* aim shall be to put our best *foot* forward, so that we may *last* un-*toe* the end of time, and *wax* strong in the eyes of the people; and when we drink to the rising glories of our new temple of industry, let there be no *heel taps*!

Exit Reporter, like one highly *pun*-ished and *waxed*.

☞ A rumor finds currency through the Montreal *Gazette*, a Ministerial paper, to the effect that there are differences between Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John A. Macdonald The defeat of Sir Francis by such a heavy majority in North Brant, looked a little as if Sir John had not sufficiently cared for Sir Francis's interests; and the retirement of Sir Francis to the distant watering place of Cacouna squinted at a retirement from the active work of the contest, if not from public life for the present. It is just possible, however, that Railway differences are at the bottom of the trouble, and these too may have had something to do with Sir George E. Cartier's defeat in Montreal. If Sir George was really in earnest in assisting Sir Hugh Allan to a share of the Pacific Railway contract, it is not a little singular that Sir Hugh was absent from Montreal when Sir George's election trembled in the balance.

☞ The Toronto *Mail*, Sir John A. Macdonald's organ, is not cast down by the result of recent elections. After referring to the standing of Government and Opposition in the late House, it remarks:—

The elections which are now drawing to a close have produced several changes. Sectional majorities have in some instances been reversed. But, in the aggregate, the Government at the opening of the Second Parliament, will have a much larger majority in the House of Commons than it had at the opening of the First Parliament—as large indeed as at any time throughout that Parliament, with the exception of the majority on the second reading of the Treaty Bill. Who, under such circumstances, will venture to say the Government has not been sustained in its appeal to the country?

☞ The Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, Mr. Edward Blake, was unanimously elected both for West Durham and South Bruce.

Steamboat Accommodation.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Permit me to record, in the columns of your paper, a grievance to which the travelling public are subjected in going to Prince Edward Island via Shediac, in the passenger steamer "Saint Lawrence," which plies between the aforesaid places. On the arrival of the train from St. John at Shediac, the above steamer is in waiting and the passengers are immediately transferred to her. A few days ago I had occasion to visit the Island by the above route. The uncomfortable trip I made in this steamer seemed to me at the time as if I was performing an involuntary steamboat pilgrimage somewhere I knew not.

The great want of steamboat accommodation on board this steamer,—only one small table,—was such that one-half of the passengers were compelled to wait for the second "spread." A remarkable and inexcusable feature in the "spread" was the great scarcity of "meats" and many minor substantials of the "table."

If one thing is required more than another, it is to have an obliging and competent "steward" on board this steamer. It cannot consistently be said that the present steward of the "Saint Lawrence" is the right man in the right place; for on the occasion that I refer to, I fancied that he was in good trim to sing "I won't go home till morning," &c.

I make these few remarks with only one purpose, hoping that the owners of the above steamer will at once remedy the inconveniences complained of by

A PASSENGER.

St. John, Aug. 30th, 1872.

Miss Cary in a New Concert Troupe.

(From the New York Herald.)

Mr. Strakosch, the manager of the Nilsson Italian Opera Company last season, has returned from Europe, after making arrangements with the following artists for a concert tour in the United States, commencing at Steinway Hall on September 16:—Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Mlle. Teresa Carreno, Miss Cary, M. Lauret, Signor Dell' Ponte and Signor Mario. The last name is a tower of strength in the musical world, and for nearly a quarter of a century Mario has been the reigning favorite on the operatic boards both in America and Europe. Mlle. Patti has one of those exceptionally brilliant voices that can produce a pyrotechnical effect in all works of the bravura order, Miss Cary's success in the Nilsson troupe was of the most pronounced character, and Mlle. Carreno may be remembered as a young pianist who created a very favorable impression here some years ago. It will be seen, therefore, that this concert troupe contains elements of artistic strength and popularity of a high order, and that it will prove a valuable addition to the host of musical and dramatic attractions marshalled on the shores of Manhattan for the Fall season.

LOCALS.

The Rev. James Kennedy,

of New York, will preach in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Sydney and Princess streets, to-morrow evening at six o'clock.

Steamer "New Brunswick"

The "New Brunswick" is expected to arrive at twelve o'clock to-night,

Escape from Drowning.

This afternoon a little boy, five years of age, son of Mr. Matthew Stead, Main street, was playing on the Charlotte St. Extension Wharf, and fell over, the tide being high at the time. The mate of the Brig "Robin," lying by, saw the accident, jumped in and brought the boy safely ashore. Mr. Stead and family are highly graceful for the noble act of Mr. Walsh, the mate. The little fellow was unconscious when taken ashore, but the use of remedies brought him to rights.

More Taxation.

The jury in the case of John C. Brown *vs.* the Corporation, returned into Court at two o'clock, and gave a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff for $4,500. Of this $3,500 was for obstructing the work, and $1,000 for the value of the structure towed away by the Corporation gun boat. A Court will soon have to be established for the purpose of trying Corporation cases.

Billiard Match.

At the Camp Billiard Rooms last night a friendly match was played between Messrs. Daniel and Smith, and Colby and Foley—750 points up. It was won by the two former. The average of the runs was Daniel 50 2-11; Smith 19 6-10; Colby 9 3-10, and Foley 27 6-10. The highest run was made by Foley, 168. A discount game between Daniel and Smith afterwards resulted in an average of 47 1-4 by Daniel and 21 6-7 by Smith. A large crowd witnessed the games, Mr. Daniel is one of the neatest men in the cue and ball business, so highly praised by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He is also an adept with the fly and line, he and Manager Leach of the Camp scoring ten dozen trout yesterday.

The Perils of the "Empress."

The "Empress" arrived in the harbor from Digby, at half-past eight o'clock, last night. Coming into the wharf, the pilot boat "H. D. Troop," was directly in her way, with no lights up. The steamer was obliged to sheer off, and in doing so, the gale caught her, and she drifted over towards Carleton. After drifting about sometime she struck against the barque "Saga," from Pictou, laden with coal, and broke the barque's bowsprit, off short, carrying away the rigging completely. The steamer struck side on, and carried half of one paddle box clean off, cutting down to the guards, and making a tremendous hole, but not disabling her. After three hours of buffeting, the steamer was again brought to the vicinity of the wharf, lines were thrown out, and she was hauled in to the wharf by hand. There were about a hundred passengers aboard, and they were pretty well frightened, but the skilful handling of the boat by Captain Leary elicited the highest commendations. Three hours getting to the wharf in St. John harbor will give some idea of the extent of the gale last night in the Bay of Fundy. The "City of St. John," which arrived after the "Empress," ran into the pilot boat and damaged her considerably.

Cricket.

The Cricket Match between the Canadian teams of 22 and 11 Gentlemen of England, in Montreal and Ottawa, have been very interesting, but as they were won easily by the English team against great odds, they are not flattering to the Cricketing ability of the Upper Provinces. We believe St. John and Fredericton could turn out a much better 22 than either Quebec or Ontario. One of the Canadian players at Montreal was Mr. Hardman, formerly a resident of St. John and a member of the firm of Robinson, Ralston & Hardman. He was put on to bowl after five bowlers had been tried and more than 100 runs made by Grace and Ottaway, of the English 11. He had the honor of taking the first wicket in the first over, bowling Ottaway clean. The bowling of the Canadians was considered by the Englishmen highly creditable; the batting was indifferent, but it was in fielding they were most deficient, and they continually threw away chances of capturing the Englishmen. It is in fielding, we believe, that our New Brunswick Cricketers are most proficient.

The Choral Concerts.

The last concert of the series given by Mr. Torrens, took place at the Academy last night, and all things combined made it about as unfavorable as could have been imagined. The programme was well selected, better than on previous evenings, excepting the playing of the Germania Orchestra. Mr. Torrens has had ill success, for many reasons. In the first place, the previous heavy concerts of the Choral Society were not worth a dollar for admission, in the estimation of the public. Again, four places of amusement were open at one time, with Little Wanderers, pic-nics, excursions, and bazars, all making determined inroads at once on the pocket, had a debilating effect on the public purse. Another wedge of demoralization was the petty jealousies among our local piano vendors, who are on the war path all the time, contrary to the generally conceived opinion that music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. And lastly, bad business management on the part of the projectors of the musical festival.

Mr. Torrens brought the best vocal and musical talent to St. John that has ever been here, and on next Friday evening, a benefit, which will assuredly be a success, will be given him at the Academy, in which his own magnificent soloists will appear, assisted by a host of St. John talent. The very heavy losses he has sustained will then, we hope, be in a great measure made up.

McEvoy's Hibernicon.

The driving rain did not prevent a large and courageous audience from attending the Hibernicon at the Institute last night. Those new seats in the swamp are the most comfortable of any in the various public halls in the city. The scenes are attractively depicted of noted Irish and German places, and Miss McEvoy has a fine voice, and excels in ballad singing. Barney is rather husky, and the lecturer is quite an adept at finding out the soft spots in the hearts of the audience. The Hibernicon exhibits this evening.

Police Court Scenes.

The past week has been replete with novelties, and variety of the first water has filled the prisoners' dock, the auditorium, and the witness stand. Monday is usually the field day of the week. but the rush every day this week has been unabated.—This morning the Court was well filled with white, black, and copper colored, including a delegation from the aristocratic precincts of Sheffield street. After a few drunks had been disposed of, the "lying quartette," as they proved themselves to be, stepped on the board. Miss Woodworth was requested to "kiss the book," about the nearest she ever gets to the contents of the Bible. She smilingly made a duck at it, as it lay on the clerk's desk. "Be careful, woman," said Judge Gilbert, "this is no joke; it's a sacred oath you are going to take." After complying with the law by kissing the book she stated that it was reported that Thursday night she was to have been married, and as that legal enactment is a rarity in that neighborhood, the friends of her youth anticipated the event by burning oil barrels and other inflammable materials. Isabella Ward and Anne Ingram during these festivities devoted profane adjectives to her benefit, and said things "I wouldn't say in the Police Court," emphatically remarked Lucy, who, by the way, is a blonde, of panther like inclinations and thirty summers. However she did repeat several of the expressions. Laura Gray, a rather regular featured brunette who wore nice kid gloves, said that she and Lucy couldn't so much as stand at the door without being called all sorts of names by Bell Ward and Anne Ingram. The last two, on being called on to say what they know about swearing, said that the other two swore to all lies, "yer honor," and gave statements which need not to be published. After impartially hearing them all, Judge Gilbert decided that they were all of a kind, and sent them home.

After the white ladies departed four young ladies from Africa appeared on the scene, with a small boy sandwiched between two of the lightest hued ones. As they all commenced talking at once, a failing among the fair sex, it was gathered from their promiscuous harangue that one young lady had been beaten by her two sisters, her mother, and the small boy, giving her a decidedly dark colored eye. The black eye was produced by the joint action of a small boy and a stick, they were all sent home. The lady with the one eye darted a threatening glance at the clerk, with the orbit that was open, as she left. A small boy, who knows the commandments, but who's father says he's been going to the deuce lately, was charged with breaking the windows of the American Photograph Rooms. Mr. Climo says he has been put to considerable expense lately by the youthful depredators, and he's afraid some of his customers will get their heads broken. The boy's father was sent for for, a harmless hard working looking man, a tailor, and he said he corrected the boy as much as possible, but couldn't do much with him. The lad got a severe lecturing from the Magistrate, a promise of some of King Solomon's specific from his father, and the temporary forgiveness of Mr. Climo, and left. The examination of Govang, who stole a horse and wagon from a Mr. Tipping, of Albert County, was next gone into. He will be sent up for trial.

The Aged Recorder of Charlottetown

is a funny old man. He is said by the members of the gifted body known in all cities as "the Town Council," "the Corporation," "the City Fathers," (and other pet names) to be incapacitated from performing his duty by growing years and infirmities. The same persuasive gentlemen deem it advisable he should retire, and they called upon him personally the other day and suggested a pension. In the words of the Official Reporter of the Town Council,—Archibald McNeill, Esq., who is distinguished from the host of other Archy McNeills by the playful sobriquet, "Big Archy,"—"the Council Board having met, the Chairman of the committee "appointed to wait on the venerable Re-"corder, reported that his honor was un-"willing to forego his office, and gave "them—the committee—distinctly to un-"derstand that he defied them to remove "him; after which report, a second com-"mittee was appointed to wait upon the "Government, in order to learn if they "could help them out of the Recordership "difficulty." The Government, we should suppose, have at the present moment as much as they can do to help themselves. There yet remain a few small officials on the Island in sympathy with the Opposition who have not been dismissed from their positions. Perhaps as soon as the Government have "helped" their friends to these bits of patronage, they will lend all their energies to "helping" the old Recorder out of his cosy berth.

A Dark Picture.

The Moncton *Times*, which speaks for Westmoreland and Albert Counties, draws a dark picture of the present condition of Albert. Will some of our readers in the County inform us as to the correctness of the following:—

People will enquire why it is that so many of the bone and sinew of the County are leaving it as fast as they are able to dispose of their properties; why it is that those who leave invariably succeed abroad whereas they could do nothing at home; why business is so dull and times so hard for all who are dependent upon their own labor; why the boundless resources of the County are not being more rapidly developed; why property is depreciating in value, and why public spirit and private enterprise are dying out?

And the answer is, because Wallace is elected.

The Shetlanders,

who were brought out by the River du Railway Company, soon grew tired of the monotony of railway life. Nearly all of them have left the Company's service. With few exceptions, they have hired with farmers and mill-owners and gone into other occupations. The immigration movement in this instance was not a success. It is said, however, that this particular batch of Shetlanders, got together hastily and hurried out to New Brunswick, does not offer a fair representation of this people of the Isles. Even though the Company be losers in the matter, we presume that other employers are considerably the gainers, as a certain amount of labor has been added to the country that otherwise would not be available.

Fish Market.

This morning salmon were selling from $1.25 to $4 each; shad 15 to 20 cents each; haddock 12 cts. each; halibut 12 cts a pound; herring 12 cts. a dozen.