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.*

EVERITT & BUTLER,

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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.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

aug 1

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUG. 26, 1872.

The River du Loup and its Operations.

Mr. C. H. Fairweather, of the River du Loup Railway Company, took exception on Saturday to our stating that Hon. Mr. Fraser advised the Company to apply for the lands which the Company recently demanded that the government should reserve for them. He states that Mr. Fraser "had absolutely nothing to do with it." We do not doubt that Mr. Fairweather believes the statement he has made. We do not think he would affix his name to a statement inconsistent with the facts of the case. Still, we hold he is liable to be mistaken. Though a member of the Company he may not be acquainted with everything that transpires in connexion with the Company's transactions. He did not know until it was told him by others,—and probably did not believe even then, at first,—that in the supposed interests of the Company somebody, understood to have been connected with the Company, forged a Bill, which bound Victoria County to grant aid to the Company in a manner entirely different from anything the County had undertaken,—a Bill, (a forgery and a fraud) that actually passed both Branches of our Legislature and stands on the Statute Book to-day! Mr. Fairweather had neither act nor part in this, and after the matter was brought up in the Legislature and exposed through the Press, Mr. Fairweather repudiated the transaction. But there it stands, the most glaringly dishonest act ever perpetrated in aid of any private enterprise, and webelieve Mr. Fairweather if he chooses can lay his finger any day on the culprit, who is understood to have been, and may yet be, in the Company's service.

Again, Mr. Fairweather was probably not aware of the fact that, when the enormous grant of 10,000 acres of the public lands, per mile, was voted to the Company, there was an understanding on all sides that the road was to be constructed on the Broad Gauge; he does know, however, that, contrary to this understanding, the road is being built on the Narrow Gauge; and putting these two facts together he must perceive that another fraud has been added to the disgraceful forgery which illustrated another feature of the Company's operations. We merely cite these circumstances to show Mr. Fairweather that, while we accept his statement in regard to Mr. Fraser as one which *he* undoubtedly believes to be correct, it does not follow that *our* statement is incorrect.

Mr. Fraser is the Company's solicitor. He is paid a salary, perhaps fees also, for his services to the Company. These services naturally include direction in regard to the legal use of the Company's resources, and among these resources the greatest are the public lands understood to be donated to the Company. The Company hold that they are now entitled to claim that large tracts of land, say 500,000 acres, including some of the most valuable timber lands on the St. John river and its tributaries, should be set aside for their use. Is it reasonable to suppose that they have set up this legal claim *without consulting their Solicitor*? Mr. Fairweather informs us that the Company's demand for the survey of the land naturally arose, in part, "*out of their agreement* "*with the Government, and out of the* "*law bearing upon the case.*" Undoubtedly it did, and to whom do the Company look to interpret "the law bearing upon the case," if not to their legal adviser, their solicitor, the Hon. John James Fraser? What other lawyer is there in the Company? For what other duties is Mr. Fraser paid by them? It does not follow that Mr. Fraser should place on their records a document absolutely advising the Company as a Company to demand these lands, for that would too clearly unfit him to hold the position which he fills at present in the Government of the Province; but that the Company have made the demand without its members individually consulting their paid Solicitor, is what nobody will believe. The leading members of the Company have their private businesses to attend to. Their time is pretty fully engaged. They are not lawyers In matters of not a tithe of the importance of this claim for a half million of acres of the public lands, they are accustomed to consult their private attorneys. Will it be believed, then, that in this instance they have made the claim at random; that they have construed the "bearing of the law in the case" for themselves; and that while they consulted their Solicitor on unimportant points, on this, the most momentous of all their transactions, they specially avoided him and never once as individuals or as a Company advised with him? We tell Mr. Fairweather, frankly, that it will *not* be believed.

Mr. Fraser's dual position as a leading member of the Government, who have the lands to give, and as Solicitor of the Company that are claiming the lands, may be rather awkward just now, both to himself and the two masters whom he is paid for serving; but he can not expect to pocket the emoluments without sharing the responsibilities and the disadvantages of the position as well. The Company believed their interests would be served by having their Solicitor in the Government and on the floor of the House. The Government believed they would be strengthened by having the Company's Solicitor in their ranks, Both have accomplished what they desired. Everything, therefore, ought to lovely; and we regret to know that any members of the Company find themselves under the necessity of repudiating their Solicitor. We can well understand, however, that so close a connexion between the Company and the Government is regarded with suspicion by the people, and that this suspicion will be strengthened by the fact that the Company, according to Mr. Fairweather, have claimed 150.000 acres of land more than they were entitled to receive, and that their Solicitor continues to occupy the position of first executive officer of the Government with a seat in the Assembly.

One or two other points in Mr. Fairweather's letter will be touched upon to-morrow.

Sir John A. Macdonald still Starring it.

The now Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Privy Councillor of the Empire of Great Britain, is making the tour of Ontario. Before the Kingston election the Premier was invited to visit a number of the Ontario constituencies, and had complied in several instances, doing effective work for his Government and spreading consternation in the Grit ranks. The Grits then decided to give Sir John something to do "at home," and accordingly started opposition in his own constituency of Kingston, to which Sir John was obliged to return and give his attention. His election here secured, the Premier again essayed to carry the war into the Grit camp, and we find him in Toronto, South Huron, South Perth and other constituencies, where his reception has partaken of the character of a grand triumphal demonstration. At Clinton he was escorted into town by bands of music, scores of carriages and nearly two thousand people on foot who cheered him at every step. Here he was entertained at dinner and presented with an address from the "Liberal-Conservatives" of the three Ridings of Huron. In reply Sir John explained why it was he had not been able to visit the County before. "Other members of the Government," he said, "might, without de- "triment to the public service, find time "occasionally to visit their families and "friends, but there was no rest for John "A. Macdonald, for in addition to the "enormous work thrown upon him as "Minister of Justice and Attorney- "General of the Dominion he had to act "as principal adviser of the Governor- "General and conduct all the political "affairs of the country. At this very "moment, although he was called away "from Ottawa by imperative necessity, "he felt that the interests of the country "were suffering by his absence from the "seat of Government." He spoke of the certainty of his Government having a majority in the new House, but he wanted a large majority, especially a majority from Ontario. He said there were strong and sufficient reasons why the constituencies he was addressing should sustain him:—

In 1844 he had surrendered a large practice at the bar, which would no doubt have produced him a fortune and made him a millionaire, in order to devote himself to the public interests; and in all his acts since that time there was nothing he wished to conceal. He had a loftier and nobler aim than to amass wealth. (Cheers.) The great and good Dr. Arnold, whose wise counsels had greatly influenced the youth of England, said that the most worthy ambition which could actuate a young man was a desire to have a voice and take a part in the Government of his country. It was because of such a desire that he (Sir John) had voluntarily given up fortune and riches; and in addition to those he would surrender even his own life if necessary in order to sustain and strengthen the cause he had undertaken to advance—that cause which had now so happily resulted in the formation of this great Dominion. (Loud cheers.) After the long service he had given to the public he could now come forward and challenge friend or foe, to state on the hustings before the people or in private discussion, that he had ever been guilty of an unclean or disreputable act. (Loud cheers) In the United States they had seen one judge dismissed and dying broken-hearted, and another brought to his death-bed because improper conduct had been proved against them. There, too, they saw corruption rife in all political parties—public men depraved, officials purchased, whole communities sold like sheep in the shambles, and the public outraged by such indecent venality. But nothing of that kind was seen in Canada, and why? Because for seventeen years he had been the chief member of the Government, and throughout that time he had looked steadily to the mother country for an example. (Cheers.) There might be political contests in England, but whoever led the Government, whether Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli, both of whom were his personal friends, they might be certain that it would be composed of honest and upright men, whether Conservatives or Reformers, who would earnestly devote the intellect and capacity that God had given them to the best interests of the country. (Cheers) It was his pride and boast that he (Sir John) had endeavored to pursue the same course in Canada. He might without dishonesty or dishonor have used occasionally the means of information possessed by every Minister of the Crown, in order to amass a colossal fortune; but from the beginning of his political career he had laid down this rule—and not only had he observed it himself, but he had insisted upon the observance of it by his colleagues—that no Minister of the Crown should make one farthing beyond the salary which he derived from his office. (Loud cheers.) If ever there had been a suspicion or a doubt, or a charge to the contrary—and sometimes there had been charges—he had investigated the matter to the bottom, and sometimes they might have seen that Ministers had disappeared from his Government. (Laughter and cheers) For the last five years he had been the first Minister of the Dominion. He had endeavored to govern the country according to the wishes and to promote the best interests of its people. He did not mean to say that he had been infallible. He would not arrogate to himself any quality approaching perfection. The Government was not composed of angels. Its members were, at the most, human, with human weaknesses and liable to err. He had no hesitation in saying that if he could recall all the acts of his political life—it was very easy to be wise after the event—there were some instances, but not many, where he would act differently and pursue another path. In these instances, however, the errors had been errors of the head and not of the heart; and he could say with all sincerity—and those who listened to him would agree with him if they gave due consideration to human frailty—that in whatever respect he and his Government had acted at one time or another, it had been to the best of their judgment; to the best of their consciences, and with a due regard for their honor as public men. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) He therefore knew that the people of Canada, being erring men themselves, would, in judging the character and conduct of the Government, have regard for the old saying—

"Be to their faults a little blind,
And to their virtues always kind."

(Renewed cheers.)

Sir John reviewed the leading events since Confederation; "pitched into" the Toronto *Globe* and Mr. Mackenzie, declaring that the latter would presently yield even the ostensible leadership of the Opposition; and spoke a few eloquent sentences in favor of the Government candidates. The *Mail's* account of the conclusion of this meeting says:

He was again rapturously cheered at the close by the audience, and when he finally left the platform he was fairly embraced by hundreds who crowded around him with an ardour seldom equalled. A vast crowd accompanied him to the hotel, and so reluctant were they to lose sight of him that it was with difficulty he snatched an hour's repose previous to the departure of the train which carried him to Goderich.

At Goderich, on the same night, the Premier was received with great enthusiasm. Here, too, he was entertained by the people of the town, at a supper, and here he delivered another lengthy speech, the proceedings only terminating at midnight. On the following day, at noon, he reached St Mary's in South Perth, his reception being thus described:—

A long procession of carriages was then formed, for the purpose of proceeding to Skinner's Corner, where it had been announced that a meeting of the people of the township of Blanchard would be held in the drill shed. The procession, which was headed by two brass bands from Stratford, was one of the longest ever seen in this part of the country. There were nearly two hundred carriages in the line, all of them filled with people, and the procession extended over a mile in length. It passed through the main streets of St. Mary's, over which two handsome evergreen arches were erected, one of which bore the motto "Welcome to the working man's friend." At several points the street was prettily decorated, and flags were flying from many of the houses. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators, and hearty cheers were given as the procession passed through.

It was at Skinner's Corner that Sir John announced amidst great cheering that her Majesty had been pleased to appoint him a Privy Councillor of the Empire. Here he had another large audience and delivered two speeches, the first at a dinner given him, and the second at a general public meeting in the drill shed. Before the close of the latter, Sir John in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, referred to the Secret Service Fund, pledging his honor as a gentleman and offering to affirm it upon oath, if necessary, that the money had been expended properly; not a farthing of it had been applied to the elections, as his opponents had insinuated, and he appealed to Mr. Kidd to say whether he had received or been promised any money from the Government to carry on the contest in South Perth.

Mr. Kidd—Not a farthing. (Loud cheers.)

Sir John Macdonald said the same answer would be given by every candidate in Ontario, if he were appealed to. Sir John returned to Goderich the same night; on the following day he went in the gunboat "Prince Alfred" to Sarnia, where he addressed the electors of Lambton in opposition to Mr. Mackenzie, and later he visited and spoke to the electors of South Bruce. The amount of work he is imposing on himself seems to be sufficient to overthrow a constitution more robust than that possessed by the Premier.

☞ "Americans want to buy the New Brunswick and Canada Railway," is the startling heading of a telegram from St. Andrews to this morning's *Telegraph*, from which it appears that the officers of the Maine "Western Extension" Company have been examining the St. Andrews railroad and its branches with a view to a purchase. The telegram says:—

This party by this purchase would thus get connection with Houlton and Aroostook County over a road under their own control, taking the trade either to Saint Andrews or Bangor.

The Legislature, the Press, the business community, and the people of the Province generally should resist most strenuously all attempts of foreign capitalists to control the railways and the trade of New Brunswick. It is bad enough for the country to be so ridden by our own railway men, as it is at present. It will be even more disastrous, more humiliating and dishonoring for the Province to be given over, bound hand and foot, to the mercies of foreign speculators, as appears to be contemplated in certain quarters, if Rumor speaks truly.

Flights of Rhetoric.

At a political meeting in Lambton, Ontario, a few days ago, a Mr. Armstrong, who was supporting the Reform candidate, undertook to explain to the audience the great and crowning iniquity of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government in building the Inter-colonial Railway in New Brunswick by the North Shore route. He said, among other good things:—

It was in vain that his Ontario colleagues implored Sir John, beseeched him, pleaded and interceded with him not to insist on a course so suicidal to the welfare of the whole Dominion. It was in vain they pointed out the manifest injustice of his demand, the gross wrong it would be to the country, and the inevitable results that would follow the reckless throwing away of so many millions additional for a road that would be unserviceable after it was built; a road which, *on account of its following the bays, capes, circles and angles of the North Shore*, was too long for an outlet from Ontario to the sea, and could not profitably be used as a commercial connecting link between the Provinces.

The people of Kent, in a body, and many in Westmoreland, Gloucester and Restigouche would have been profoundly thankful had the railway followed the shore line as here indicated, instead of being carried away from civilization and good settlement lands and taken through an interior wilderness for the sake of economy.

But this was not the happiest flight indulged in by the Grit orator. It was in figures and nice statistical calculations that he was most at home. What more admirable than the following:—

After having chosen the north shore route, it was their duty to build the road as cheaply and economically as possible. On the 25th March, 1868, Mr. E. R. Burpee, a capitalist of St. John, N. B., tendered to the Government to build it for fourteen millions six hundred thousand dollars. On 3rd April, 1868, a tender to build it on the North Shore route for $15,000,000 was sent from Quebec by a company of wealthy capitalists, but refused like the former one. The Government have already spent this amount on the road, and it is scarcely half completed. The honest farmers of the country, not accustomed to large financial calculations scarcely realize the magnitude of fourteen millions thrown away. That amount would buy three thousand five hundred farms of one hundred acres each at $40 per acre, an amount equal to five hundred and forty five square miles of land. It would pay Sir John's salary of $6,000 a year for 2 333 years. It would pay the salary of himself and his colleagues for nearly 200 years. Putting it in another shape; at $2.20 per ounce, the value of our silver coin, it would make four thousand three hundred and seventy-five tons of silver. This loaded on railway cars at five tons to the car, and each car occupying a space of 30 feet on the track, would make a train five miles long, locking about 15 yards, consisting of 875 cars. Only fancy a railway train five miles long loaded with silver, dumped into the Gulf of St Lawrence and hopelessly lost for ever.

As neither fourteen nor four millions have been "thrown away,"—as, in fact, the railway will cost pretty nearly the amount contemplated at the outset, the "waste" is principally on the side of the Grit orator, who should be more economical of his logic and statistics and rounded periods. It will not do to make a practice of "wasting" so much sweetness on desert air.

The Baltimore Bank Robbery.

THE BURGLARS BORING INTO THE VAULT FROM AN ADJOINING BUILDING—TWO CART LOADS OF BRICKS REMOVED—A JOB WHICH MUST HAVE TAKEN WEEKS TO PERFORM.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 6.]

Yesterday morning there was discovered at the Third National Bank, 32 South street, one of the most daring and artistic bank robberies recorded in modern times. Mr. N. B. Medairy, the receiving teller, was the first prominent officer to reach the bank, and was applied to by two ladies for the payment of a small check. He tried to open the vault, but the lock of the outer door, with a combination knob, would not work. First one, then another, of the clerks were called to try the lock, but all in vain. The teller finally went to the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, near by, for the amount required, and then returned to the vault, but still the door would not yield. All efforts proving unavailing, a locksmith was summoned and the outer door was forced, when the same trouble was encountered with the inner door. Here the lock worked, but still the door would not open, and the suspicions of the bank clerks were fully aroused.

THE ROBBERY DISCOVERED.

After trying in vain to open the door the lock was removed. A glance at the interior of the vault explained the whole matter. The doors of three of the safes within the vault were open, papers were lying scattered about the vault, an enormous jack screw, large enough to lift a steam engine, and a large chunk of cast iron about a foot square, broken from one of the inner safes, were first seen, and in the rear corner, immediately over the safe, was seen a hole through the wrought iron side of the vault large enough to admit the body of a man. A glance through this hole by Mr. Medairy exposed the scene of operations through the ragged, carved-out wall of the two buildings, leading into the rear room of the adjoining house, the old Gittings Bank.

THE WORK OF THE BURGLARS.

The bank clerks looked aghast. After hurried consultation they entered Gitting's building adjoining by means of a front window. There a scene of indescribable disorder was presented. The front office is a room about 18 by 40 feet, with desks surmounted by a railing and wire screens in front, running the length of the room. In the rear of this room were found the remnants of the contents of the bank vault, excepting, however, the moneys, bonds, stocks, &c.

WHAT THEY LEFT BEHIND THEM.

On a desk in the principal room of the Messrs. Stabler & Co, were found additional burglarious remains, which showed that the operators had been working quickly, cautiously, and systematically, and while exercising every caution, had not been unmindful of their appetites. Beneath the counter were found several bottles containing the remnants of liquors, two half broiled chickens, pieces of toast, two loaves of bread, several lemons, and other things suggestive of creature comfort Near by, on a desk, were a batch of burglars' tools, comprising bits, drills, files, chisels, gimlets, an auger, several lock-picks, in fact, a respectable assortment of hardware, in infinite variety and of the finest kind. Some of these packages of hardware were intact and many bore the names of prominent Chicago firms, which led to the suspicion that the Stabler & Co. firm came from the West. A bundle of clothing was also found, with overalls, slippers, knee pads, and all else required for quiet comfort.

THE SCENE OF THE OPERATIONS.

In the rear of the main or front offices are two rooms about 9x15 feet each, neatly carpeted, formerly used as private rooms for the old Gittings banking house. One of these had been relieved of the carpet by the robbers. The other, adjoining the bank building, was the working room of the burglars, and a glance at the interior before it was disturbed would have convinced any one that the thieves had done their work in artistic style. Entering the room the first thing seen was a huge hole in the wall about six feet by five, gradually narrowing down the vault wall—of iron and brick—to about eighteen inches. Around this hole was a stripe, exposing marks of paste, indicating that a dark curtain had been drawn over from day to day during operations. This wall was found to be thirty two-inches thick to the vault side. Here they encountered half-inch boiler iron. To drill through this, three heavy timbers were provided, taken in separately, as was shown, and afterwards nailed together. This joined timber was just large enough to rest against the opposite wall, and formed a solid support for a powerful half-inch drill. With this over one hundred holes were drilled through the outer plate, and by fling it was soon removed. Beyond this was encountered a ten-inch brick wall, the inner wall of the vault built of black burned brick and cement, and supposed to be very solid. This also was easily picked out, and the cement deposited so carefully in an empty drawer as to avoid even soiling the carpet on the floor.

THE BURGLARS VILLAINOUS INGENUITY.

It may be wondered how all this could be done. On June 1, two respectable looking men applied to Mr. John S. Gittings to rent the building, one giving the name of E. H. Stabler, and proposed to rent the premises for a wholesale grain brokerage establishment. They were apparently supplied with plenty of funds, and cheerfully paid $650 (one quarter's rent) in advance. They entered the premises, spread out a set of books on the desks, and seemed to be doing business—through their accomplices of course. Mr. Sauerhaus, the agent of Mr. Gittings, frequently noticed their business activity. Only on Friday last he was summoned by the senior to make some repairs in the cellar, but saw nothing unusual when he called. Their operations, judging from appearances, must have been begun weeks ago, and, although over two cartloads of bricks were removed, so quietly did they operate that the watchman, an ex policeman, named Michael Burnett, never suspected aught. It is supposed they did their work in day time, relying upon the noise to deaden the sound of their labors.

This supposition would seem to be confirmed by a statement made, that on Sunday week last, Mr. Joseph Manning, a clerk, heard a noise while in the bank, and his companion, Mr. G. W. Hussel, runner for the bank, took the precaution to arm himself with a revolver and search the vault. All was found as safe as usual, however. Nothing further was heard until Saturday last, when Mr. Canby, a director, also heard a noise, but concluded it was from a distillery near by. All these hammerings were doubtless made by Stabler & Co., but being beyond two walls, no suspicions were created.

THE BANK'S LOSSES.

While the examination of the premises was going on the news had spread like wild fire, and a large concourse of people had gathered in the street. They crowded into the bank in such numbers that it was found necessary to close the doors and place a police guard at the entrance. This action only tended to create the more intense excitement, and the circulation of a rumor that the bank had failed and closed its doors soon brought many depositors to the spot. Meantime the officers anticipating this very trouble, had arranged for a pressure and were very promptly relieved by the Merchants' and Farmers', the Citizens' and the Mechanics' banks. The prompt payment of a few accounts presented soon quieted the furore, and it became known that the assets were far in excess of the amount of loss, or the liabilities with it.

Despite the excitement in front of the bank, the officers within were quietly proceeding with an investigation and endeavoring to get at the exact amount of loss. A meeting of directors was held, and to them the clerks submitted a statement showing that there had been deposited in the vault on Saturday night $55,000 in national currency and $18,000 in bonds as follows:—Northern Central Railroad, $2,500; North Carolina State, $11,500; Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, $1,000; United States 5-20's, $1,500; Western Maryland Railroad, $2,000. In addition to the above, Mr. N. B. Medairy, the paying teller, states that there were $29,000, in clearance certificates from the Union Bank also deposited. All the above were stolen. Among the papers removed were also over $800,000 worth of bills payable, which were, however, found scattered about the floor of the adjoining building.

PRIVATE LOSSES.

In addition to the losses incurred by the bank in the way of their regular deposits, there were some fifteen tin boxes placed in the vault for safe keeping by special depositors These boxes were all bursted open and the contents either scattered about or stolen. The exact losses from the plundering of these boxes could not be discovered yesterday, owing to the absence from the city of many of the owners, but a reporter has gathered the following:—A box belonging to Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, of Louisville, Ky., a connection of Mr. Canby, one of the directors, contained $70,000 in water stocks of the city of Louisville, all stolen. A box belonging to Messrs. E. C. Small & Co., 61 Exchange place, contained between $10,000 to $15,000 in bonds, stocks and securities, the greater part of which were found. Mrs. John T. Scott an aged widow, living at 73 Richmond street, loses about $10,000 in government bonds. Hollinshead, Spedden & Co., merchants, lose about $3,000 in stocks, &c. Mrs. Ann Wiseman, a widow, keeping a drug store at Baltimore and Fremont streets, lost $2,500 in bank stocks and about $1,500 in bonds. Mr. George A. Mills of Harrington & Mills loses two boxes containing silverware and valuables worth $500. The Citizens' Railway Company lose several hundred dollars. The Potomac Building Association were also losers to a considerable amount. Mr. Samuel Townsend of Mount Washington, Baltimore county, lost $1,500 in Potomac insurance stocks and $1,500 in other companies. The box of Messrs. Wm. Bain & Co., merchants, contained a large number of securities, a majority of which were found. Mrs. Medairy, mother of the paying teller, had deposited in a box some $10,000 or more in five-twenty bonds, which were stolen. The exact amount could not be ascertained.

THE BANK'S CREDIT.

It was definitely learned yesterday afternoon that the credit of the bank is in no way impaired by the loss sustained, although it may for a time seriously affect stockholders' dividends. The books show their loss to be about $75,000 to $95,000. As an offset their surplus and undivided fund, carefully invested, amounts to $72,951, and their net earnings since the last dividend, June 1, are $15,818 17. The several banks of the city were very prompt in coming to the aid of the unfortunate bank robbed, and tendered whatever aid might be deemed necessary under any and all emergencies. The bills receivable held by the bank amounted to $818,000.

The bank officers have offered a reward of $16.000 for the recovery of the stolen property of the bank, or a proportion for a partial recovery. Caution is also given against the negotiation of many of the stolen bonds and stocks.

LOCALS.

Personal.

Sir Robert Hodgson, of P. E. Island, is at the Royal.

Miss Carey, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. Wasgatt, Mr. Barnabee, of Mr. Torrens' Singing Troupe, are at the Victoria.

F. Giles, Esq., the eminent engineer, is at the Waverley.

Charles Koppitz, musical director of the Globe, Boston, is at the Royal.

Col. S. W. Owen, of Washington, is at the Victoria.

T. W. King and F. X. Pericur, Dominion Inspectors of Penitentiaries, are at the International.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fleming returned on Saturday night from a two months trip to Europe, in good health and spirits, and highly delighted with their hurried tour through foreign lands.

Mr. John Tilton, of the Maritime service, left for England this morning on departmental business.

John Pickard, M. P., is at the Park Hotel.

Sunday Night Train.

The night train for Bangor leaves on Sunday instead of Saturday night at nine o'clock. Last evening the Pullman car crowded.

The Railway Extension.

On Robertson & Mahoney's contract, work on the pier building and on the only deep cutting there is on the whole job, is progressing well. At the foot of the barrack square the cutting 19 feet deep has advanced considerably the past two weeks. The whole work is being thoroughly done by these experienced contractors.

An Investigation.

J. W. King, Esq., of Halifax, who is now chief inspector of penitentiaries since the death of Mr. O'Neill, and F. X. Perieur, of Ottawa, are now in the city. It is said the recent and other escapes from the penitentiary will be enquired into to see who's to blame.

Steam to Halifax.

The "M. A. Starr," which has taken the place of the "Commerce" for a time, is commanded by Capt. H. Doane. She is 244 tons register, can accommodate 50 passengers, and has 20 staterooms. Mr. J. Gossip is first engineer, and Mr. John Jones is steward, who spares no pains in giving passengers a first-class meal. She is well furnished, and the owner has done his best to make everything comfortable. She leaves this port for Yarmouth and Halifax, calling at intermediate ports, to-night at 6 o'clock. It is 12 hours run to Yarmouth and 30 hours to Halifax, including stoppages. She is owned by F. W. Fishwick, Esq., of Halifax.

Mr. Torrens's Concerts.

To-night will commence the first of a series of concerts at the Academy of Music under the leadership of Mr. L. A. Torrens. As heretofore, he has secured the best of talent, among whom are Mrs. H. M. Smith, soprano, of Boston, Miss Anna Louise Carey, of New York, Mrs. Crowell, of Bangor, Mrs. Barry, of Boston, Mr. Barnabee, basso, and Mr. Whitney, tenor, of Boston, and Prof. Martens and Mr. J. A. Howard pianists. The Germania Band of Boston will be the orchestra, and there will be a chorus of singers from different places. The above array of vocal and instrumental talent is, without doubt, the finest combination that has visited St John. An important item is the price of admission. General admission has been fixed at the reasonable price of 50 cents, and reserved seats $1. The plan of reserved seats is at the store of E. Peiler & Bro.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of New York.

formerly of Newton-limavady, officiated in Rev. Mr. Stavely's (Reformed Presbyterian) church last evening, his discourse, which was full of orthodox sentiment, being adorned by numerous original illustrations, giving unalloyed satisfaction to a large audience. Those who heard Mr. Kennedy last night would gladly see more of him. We understand he will assist Mr. Stavely at the communion service in connexion with the congregation. Thursday of this week will be Fast Day, when there will be preaching at 11 a. m., and *seven* p. m.; and on Sunday next the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the forenoon service.

Minor Locals.

The pews in Calvin Church will be rented this evening at eight o'clock.—George Flowers was rescued from drowning Saturday afternoon by Mr. R. M. Britain, near a Water street wharf.—Mr. E. Daniels, of Boston, Mr. Colby and other prominent billiardists will give exhibitions at the Victoria Hotel every evening this week.—Francis Pangburn had his house in Carleton destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was insured for $400.—The 62nd Band can't get protection on King's Square and have determined to play hereafter on Queen's Square.—The damaged flour from the wrecked steamer "Glendon" sold at from $6 to $6 40 per bbl. on Saturday.—A race, first in a boat, and then three miles by land, came off yesterday. The pursuers were Sergeant Patterson and Policeman McLaren, and the pursued, a thief, Benjamin Brown. The lively Ben escaped.—George Brown received a present of $40 from the Archbishop of Halifax last week.—Captain Calhoun's new steamer, for up the Bay ports, is being put in order at Lower Cove Slip.

Doe ex Dem Johnston vs. Jardine.

The following is a summary of this important case, which was tried before Judge Allen at the St. John Circuit last week. Mr. D. S. Kerr for the plaintiff; Mr. Thomson and Mr. Jack for the defendant.

It was an action of ejectment brought by Mrs. John Johnston to recover her dower in 12½ acres of land, being part of 23 acres sold by the heirs of Hugh Johnston to Robert Jardine in 1815 and now occupied by his widow.

The action is brought under the provisions of 21st Victoria, C. 25, which enacts that "dower and all arrears may be assigned and recovered in an action of ejectment with costs."

The second section enacts that "a Judge in case of defence shall make an order directing a view to be had, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as heretofore had under a writ of view, and the Sheriff upon request shall deliver to either party the names of the viewers, and shall return such names attached to the order to the clerk of Nisi Prius, who shall call them as jurors upon the trial, which return shall be the panel in such cause.'

It appears that several actions have been brought under this statute, but Judge Parker being of opinion, in common with more of the legal profession, that the Act could not be carried out, these actions were never prosecuted to a termination.

The present action was commenced in September, 1870, and was tried in August last, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff.

Several objections were taken on that trial; first, because it was contended that the Act could not be carried out; and in the next place, because if it could be carried out Mr. Kerr had not adopted the proper course by getting the jury to assign the dower by metes and bounds; and after argument the Court in Trinity term last decided that they saw no reason why the Act could not be carried out, but as the jury had not assigned the dower by metes and bounds they set aside the verdict and granted a new trial.

Mr. Kerr took no steps with regard to the jury of view until after the opening of the present Circuit, when he obtained the Judge's order for a view, and, without notice to the defendant, took seven jurors from the regular panel, who viewed the premises, and were returned by the Sheriff to the Clerk of the Circuit, as the jury to try the cause.

When the plaintiff's counsel moved for trial, the defendant's counsel objected to the jury as improperly constituted, and also challenged two of the number, upon which the plaintiff's counsel prayed for and obtained a tales to complete his jury.

At the trial it was proved that the land, when purchased by Mr. Jardine, in the language of the witness, "could not support three crows," but that by means of high cultivation and tile draining it was now worth £3 per annum per acre. It was also shown that dower was demanded on the 29th and the suit commenced on the 30th September. The plaintiff claimed arrears for dower for eight years.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, her Counsel applied to the Judge for a further view of the premises by the jury as now constituted, which was allowed, and as the defendant gave no evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, selecting five-eighths of an acre for metes and bounds, but refused to give damages for arrears.

The following objections were taken by the defendant's counsel with leave to move to enter a nonsuit:—

1st. No action can be had for an assignment of dower against any one having a less estate than that of freehold; and Mrs. Jardine appearing to be herself only a doweress of her husband's estate, and not capable of assigning dower to the plaintiff in the lands purchased by Mr. Jardine from the plaintiff's late husband, this action cannot be sustained.

2nd. The late John Johnston, being only a tenant in common with the other heirs of his father, no action for dower can be brought before partition.

3rd. That no evidence having been given of Mr. Jardine's death, the jury had no right to assume that fact or that the defendant had any estate in the lands conveyed to him.

The following points with others were also reserved, with leave to move for a new trial:—

1st. That the jury of view was not properly constituted under the act.

2nd. That even if it were properly constituted, the jury who tried the cause were not the jury of view returned by the Sheriff.

Portland Police Court.

This morning James Gillespie, lying drunk on Fort Howe, was fined $4.

Wm. Campbell, drunk and disorderly on Main street; also using threatening language to the police; fined $14 or 2 months Penitentiary.

Wm. Crosby, charged with being a common vagrant; fined $6 or 1 months Gaol.

Immigration.

Captain Heller left for Denmark this morning for the purpose of inducing natives of that country to come to this Province.

The Albert Election.

As we suggested on Nomination Day, the election in Albert was closely contested. It appears that Captain Calhoun carried Elgin against Mr. Wallace, who was thought by many to be favorite there. The following is the state of the poll.—

	Wallace.	Calhoun.
Hillsboro.	246	127
Elgin,	116	195
Coverdale,	118	44
Hopewell,	115	190
Harvey,	177	133
Alma, majority	30	
Total Majority for Wallace,		113

Fish Market.

This morning salmon were selling from $1.25 to $4 shad 12 cts. each; bass (weighing 24 lbs) sold at $1.50; haddock 12 cts. each; herring 12 cts. a dozen.

Bishop's Opera House.

Large audiences attended the Opera House at both performances Saturday. To-night the burlesque "LeGrand Duchesse" with Jennie Kimball and the beautiful Freeman Sisters constitute the bill, *one* of the best of the season.