(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.)

J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Singer's, B. P. Howe's, and Lawlor's

SEWING MACHINES.

LAWLOR'S EXTRA FINISHED NEEDLES,

For all kinds of Sewing Machines.

LAWLOR'S EXTRA SPERM OIL,

Refined expressly for Sewing Machines.

Wholesale and Retail at

LAWLOR'S PRINCIPAL AND BRANCH OFFICES.

Sewing Machines of all kinds accurately Adjusted, Repaired, and Improved by thoroughly experienced mechanics.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,.....365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

BRANCH OFFICES.

QUEBEC,.....22 St. John Street. HALIFAX, N. S.,.....103 Barrington Street.
ST. JOHN, N. B.,.....82 King Street.

june 7 E. HARNEY, General Agent.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK:

10 Cases the Newest and Best Styles in

PAPER COLLARS.

2 cases Gentlemen's Ties, Bows, and Scarfs,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST LIVING PROFITS,

EVERITT & BUTLER,

june13 55 and 57 KING STREET.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 17, 1872.

The Claims of Manufacturers.

Early in May THE TRIBUNE laid before its numerous readers, who include a large body of Manufacturers in all our principal towns, the Circular addressed by the House of Commons Committee on Manufactures to the leading manufacturers of the Dominion. More recently we have directed attention to the character of the replies received. We have now to allude to the Committee's report, which was prepared and was to have been submitted to the House on Tuesday last, but the absence of members and the approach of the prorogation prevented its consideration, and it was accordingly withdrawn. The subject will, no doubt, be taken up at an early period in the new Parliament, and St. John manufacturers, if they desire to place their opinions before Parliament, should keep the subject in view and be prepared to deal with it then. The following, from the *Mail's* Ottawa correspondence, will be read with interest:—

OTTAWA, June 7.

To-day the Committee on Manufacturing Interests agreed upon their report, which will be presented to-morrow or Monday. In the winding up clause, the report recommends the continuation and expansion of the policy of incidental protection initiated in 1857; also the consideration of means for utilizing the vast deposits of iron ore in the Dominion now lying unused, except for transportation to foreign furnaces. The fact of the total abandonment of the business of sugar refining in Canada, owing to the law favoring foreign refiners more than Canadian, is mentioned; and it is suggested that some remedy for this should be devised.

In the Committee Mr. Rymal and Mr. Colby distinguished themselves by their exertions against every proposal having a tendency to foster manufactures. The chairman, Mr. Magill fought for the recognition of fair play to home manufactures as a principle of Canadian policy, but the amount of opposition and indifference he has had to encounter from the Grits throughout might have caused him to desist, and but for the vigorous and well-timed interposition at various critical junctures of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Joly, the Committee's business would have been burked, and the report emasculated so as to mean nothing at all

Messrs. Rymal and Colby were constant in their efforts to prevent any opinion advanced by the manufacturers from being adopted, and the latter gave his heartiest opposition to the demand from the Eastern Townships and elsewhere in the Dominion, for an export duty on hemlock bark and extract. Some of the replies read by the Committee represent very strongly that the wholesale destruction of hemlock timber now going on is greatly against the interests of the Dominion, and that it is building up foreign industries at the expense of our own; but Mr. Colby takes the opposite view. Mr. Street and Mr. White of Halton take the side of home interests strongly. Mr. Masson, of Terrebonne, contended vigorously for the adoption of some policy which would put an end to the strange spectacle of a country having iron, coal and material for charcoal, in inexhaustible quantities and easily accessible, and yet being unable to make railway or other iron, at a time, too, when iron is high and when it is required in unprecedentedly large quantities. Mr. Workman, of Montreal, has throughout taken his opinion in favor of the twenty per cent duty as being quite a moderate incidental protection, no more than the country's circumstances require; but he cannot be persuaded that Canada should try to be an iron-producing as well as iron-using country.

A company for the manufacture of beet root sugar has been applying for a charter and the bill was discussed at length in the Private Bill Committee yesterday. No bonus from the Government is asked, but merely an assurance that for a certain term of years no excise duty will be levied on sugar of Canadian production. This assurance, it is found, cannot be obtained and the parties interested have withdrawn the bill in consequence. The company has its headquarters into Toronto, but intends to operate anywhere within the Dominion. The promoters have hopes that next year a guarantee against the exciseman stepping in to strangle the proposed new business may possibly be obtained.

The destruction of hemlock bark is carried on as ruthlessly in New Brunswick as elsewhere in the Dominion. The bark is condensed into an "extract," which is shipped to foreign countries and goes to build up competing industries in those countries, more particularly in the United States, while making bark dearer to our own manufacturers. Every encouragement is given to those engaged in the business, and to this extent we have "cut a rod to thrash our own backs." It is time some restraint was placed on the wholesale destruction of hemlock forests, unless we are to abandon our resources and our tanning interests entirely to the foreigner.

As regards "the incidental protection" referred to in the Committee's report, while wide differences of opinion prevail in this Province on the subject of Protection to Home Manufactures, there is little doubt that the demand for such a policy is spreading in the Upper Provinces. It has there been agitated for several years, and in the new Parliament it will probably take definite form. It is to be expected that as the manufacturers of the Upper and Lower Provinces are brought into more intimate relations, the views of the leading men in manufacturing centres, such as Toronto and Montreal, founded on their interests and experience, will influence the opinions of manufacturers of St. John, Halifax, etc. We may, therefore, anticipate a revival of, rather than a falling away from, Protection ideas among ourselves; and as the subject is bound to force itself upon our consideration, we should be prepared to discuss it fairly, candidly, and with due regard to the best interests of the country.

Boston's Jubilee.

The great Musical event of the century opened this morning under favorable auspices. Whether regard is had to the enormous number and high character of the musicians assembled, the expenditure incurred to carry out the object of the meeting, or the vast crowd of spectators gathered from all parts of the Continent, the Jubilee can scarcely be otherwise than "a success." The United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Austria,—all are efficiently represented on the stage as well as in the audience; and if there were nothing else worth viewing, the sight of the masses of many nations and, all languages that will mingle in Boston throughout this week, would alone reward a visit to its classic precincts. The Bostonians will devote themselves this week to Music and the entertainment of their friends. Some of their newspapers have assured them that the Jubilee will be a profitable scheme for Boston, commercially, and have urged them not to neglect the grand opportunity to exhibit their goods and strike up a trade with visitors from a distance. But we doubt if the Bostonians will follow the sordid suggestion to any great extent. They will lay groceries, dry goods, fish and flour aside for one week, and will find their chief pleasure in patronizing the Jubilee, exhibiting their delightful suburbs to admiring strangers, and indulging in those social graces for which Boston has become famous. St. John visitors, at least, will find themselves very much at home in Boston, as Bostonians enjoy themselves greatly in St. John; and the interchange of social courtesies can not but have a satisfactory result on the relations of the two cities.

The Laboring Classes.

"The laboring classes," as a matter of fact, do not include merely the men who shoulder deals, lay brick, drive the plane, or cart coal:—the term should apply equally in this City to merchants and their clerks, brokers, editors and all who labor for their living. We are, indeed, all "laborers," and many of us work longer hours, are subject to more anxiety, and at times fare somewhat worse in the end than the drayman or the carpenter or the fisherman The term is employed, however, to designate those who work chiefly at mechanical and outdoor occupations, and it is to these we refer when we congratulate the City on its exemption from various "labor" strikes and unruly demonstrations, such as have worked great injury to trade in the cities of the United States. The laboring classes of St. John have wants as well as others; they have (comparatively) as many mouths to feed as laborers in New York or Philadelphia; the expense of living has been increasing in their case as in that of all other classes in the community. But we have witnessed no serious disturbance in the relations of employer and employed; no factory has been besieged by infuriated workingmen; no threatening trades' procession has paraded our streets. And yet the demand for laborers has been greater than ever; the building, shipping and manufacturing industries were never more active. The situation speaks volumes for the strong common sense of all the interested parties. Employers, we believe, have advanced the rates of remuneration in many instances rather than part with men who had served them faithfully, were skilful in their calling, and could obtain larger wages elsewhere. A little study of the situation, slight concessions on both sides, and the carrying out of the noble English principle of "fair play" all round, will prevent strikes and retain our workingmen in the country. Our employers of labor in St. John are intelligent men:—our ordinary mechanics, we are proud to say, are scarcely less intelligent than their "bosses." These men are the hope of our country; their attitude during the recent labor agitation in the States (on which they have kept thoroughly posted) is worthy of all praise; and we trust that those who require their services will not fail to remember the circumstance to their advantage in their future dealings with them.

The Spring Hill Coal Mining Property.

A good deal of attention has been directed to the commercial merits of this valuable Mining Property by the efforts of Edwin N. Sharp, Esq., the Company's representative in this City, and the interest has been further extended by the lengthy description, published in the *Telegraph*, of a visit to the property, and the personal reports of the gentlemen who composed the visiting party. Shrewd business men and geologists appear to agree in placing a high estimate on the value of this property. The Company who are so fortunate as to own it, were offered several hundred thousand dollars for it, without going to the expense of development; but they have preferred to retain it and work it, and if the figures and conclusions of very able men are to be relied upon, the Company are bound to reap a rich harvest from their investment. In a surface distance of less than a half mile, nine distinct seams of coal are known to be in position. No. 1 has a thickness of 13 ft. 6 in.; No. 2, 6 ft.; No. 3, 4 ft. 4 in.; No. 4 is uncertain, but believed to be not less than 15 ft.—it was recently discovered; No 5 has 12 ft. 3 in, but is popularly known as the "11 foot seam"; No. 6 has 2 ft. 6 in., No. 7,—somewhat uncertain, but understood to be about 4 ft.; No. 8 is a 4 ft. seam, and No. 9, 2 ft.—in all a body giving in the aggregate about 63 feet of coal. No. 5 has been worked and from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of the purest and best house and steam coal taken from it. It was in the slope passing through this seam that the St. John deputation on Friday last found themselves surrounded on all sides by walls of black, sparkling coal. —"coal to the right of them, coal to the left of them"—coal above and coal below The Company have three square miles of this coal field, embracing 1,920 acres, and already parties stand ready to purchase their product at paying rates as rapidly as it can be got out. It is said that it will not take a great deal of money to put the mines in such a shape that 1,000 tons a day can be raised and 60 per cent profit realized on the investment.

By September,—as a telegram a few days ago from Mr. Schrieber, C. E., on the Inter-Colonial Railway announced,—the Railway will be ready for opening, all the way from Amherst to Halifax. The Spring Hill Mine will then be within three and a half or four miles of railway transportation to large markets. The Branch to the Mine will be built almost immediately. Mr. Nathan Smart, who built the St. Stephen Branch, went over the ground with Mr. Sharp on Thursday, and believes it can be cheaply graded, the heaviest grades being only 42 feet or three feet less than some grades on the railway between St. John and Sussex. Mr. Smart will undertake to grade the Branch in six weeks, and it is understood the Dominion Government will, as in similar cases, supply the rails and operate the road for the sake of the traffic. Altogether we know of no more hopeful enterprise or form of investment now before the public, and we should like to see St. John capitalists taking an interest in the works, if only that they might contribute towards keeping the price of coal at a reasonable figure in this city during the winter months.

A Member of the Choral Society on the Rampage.

MR. EDITOR:—In the edition of the *Globe* of Friday evening was a short article in which was given the names of some persons who have left this City with the intention of being present at and taking part in the musical performances of the Jubilee in Boston. The writer of that article gave an opinion that the Choral Society of Saint John should have taken the initiative in the matter and not have left it to private individuals.

From the pretensions of this Society lately to take the lead in musical matters, I think the opinion was not unreasonable. If this Society wishes to give to Music the support it professes, no opportunity should be suffered to pass which may offer to aid and assist—but a "member" of that Society, by a letter in the *Globe* of Saturday evening last, appears to be highly indignant at such an idea, and denounces the Jubilee as *questionable* in its character, or, at all events, too small and trivial an affair for the notice of the Society of which he is a "member." It seems strange that if the principal Governments of Europe deem the Jubilee of sufficient importance to send their best bands, and that the first musical talent are of the same opinion and enlist their services to promote and assist in such a gigantic undertaking, that a Society of a few months existence, composed of amateurs of very moderate capacity, should arrogate to themselves the right to question the utility or the legitimacy of such. I am prepared to prove that the Choral Society has not done as much since its formation, to advance music, as other similar associations did in less time in years gone by. It has been customary, charitably, to give undue laudations to local performances, when a little wholesome criticism would have been better. I most sincerely hope that the Choral Society, realising the obligations it owes or professes to owe to the public, will not fail to discharge them.

I do not think that either the purse of P. S. Gilmor, or the finances of the City of Boston will be materially affected by the absence of any, or all, of the members of the Choral Society, the opinion of the irate "member" to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am respectfully yours,
A. YANKEE.

The Elephant Romeo Under the Knife—Tunnelling his Flesh with Fifty Red-hot Crowbars—The Animal Quivering with Pain.

[From the Chicago Times]

The most colossal surgical operation ever performed upon a living creature was witnessed by a select few in this city on Tuesday, June 4. The elephant Romeo, of Forepaugh's menagerie and circus, was the subject. It appears that at the opening of the present season Romeo was more than usually intractable, and was accordingly chained up. He tugged at the chains until they entered deeper and deeper into his flesh, and the wounds afterward festered and inflamed so that he could scarcely walk. Having two weeks to stay in Chicago, Mr. Forepaugh determined to place Romeo in the hands of a surgeon. With this purpose in view he called on Dr. H. W. Boyd, Professor of Surgery and Anatomy of the Chicago Medical College, who has had some experience in elephantine surgery, having dissected two or three of these monsters, and who is now engaged in setting up the great carcass of the famous Hannibal in the museum of the college. The Professor consented, and, accompanied by Mr R. J. Withers, veterinary surgeon, made his appearance at the menagerie.

THE SURGEONS BEGINNING THEIR WORK.

Having got Romeo in proper position, the surgeons opened their tool chest, and lighting a brisk fire in a furnace secured for the occasion, rolled up their sleeves and literally "went in." One of the Forepaugh brothers, who has charge of the elephants, ploced himself in front of Romeo with a pitchfork; a nimble darkey, an assistant keeper, took charge of his trunk by attaching several hand-pikes to it; Dr Withers knelt before his victim, and in another moment several pounds of elephant steak were severed from the mass. Simultaneously a low rumbling like distant thunder vibrated through the tent, bringing every animal in the menagerie to the chorus, and for a minute or two it seemed as if all the elephants had broken loose in Pandemonium. Romeo was the first to recover his presence, being assisted in his task by many well-directed and pointed arguments.

The next thrust brought only a quiver over the huge carcass, and after that, during three mortal hours of terrible pain, the animal displayed only the noblest qualities of fortitude. The surroundings of the animal soon presented the appearance of an ill-ordered slaughter house.

TUNNELLING A MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.

Again and again, under the direction of Prof. Boyd, Dr Withers cut, gouged, tunnelled, and chiselled into the poor beast, each time cutting away or digging out a pound or two of putrid flesh, and each time the knife or other tool was withdrawn the blood flowed copiously after it. Like a practised miner, the Doctor only prospected for awhile, feeling his way to the crevices. Soon he laid bare a member, and then entered upon a task that sickened the stoutest sawbones present. Having exposed the seats of corruption he began to scoop them out, bringing handful after handful to the surface. Tunnelling his way along by means of scrapers and chisels, his arm would enter the animal's leg to the elbow, until the sound flesh was reached It was not long before the explorer discovered that what sound bone or flesh there was in Romeo's forelegs wasn't worth speaking about, and the only wonder was that the animal was alive and able to stand on his legs.

AN HOUR UNDER THE KNIFE.

After a full hour spent in slashing, gouging, and scraping, during which the poor beast was rid of 15 or 20 pounds of putrified matter and flesh, and a pound or two of bone, the surgeons concluded that sufficient for a day might be the evil thereof, and desisted from that part of the operation to enter upon another ten fold more painful and harrowing. Both legs had been thoroughly tunneled, and in many cases, where the openings were directly opposite but slight integuments said fractions of bones prevented a meeting. While these excavations had been progressing, men were busy at the furnace heating huge soldering irons, several inches in diameter, to a white heat. These were now brought into requisition to remove the proud flesh.

BURNING OUT THE PROUD FLESH.

When Dr. Withers approached the animal with the first of these glowing irons, a shiver ran through his frame, and he was disposed to resist any further aggression, but being convinced by the pointed arguments of his keeper that it was all for his good, he issued another low thunder, which was echoed from every cage, and straightened his trunk and braced himself for further martyrdom.

The red hot iron was now run into tunnel No. 1 to the length of about a foot, and a hissing sound, followed by dense volumes of fumes and an intolerable stench, issued from the opening. The poor brute shook like an aspen, made a slight effort or two at resistance, but soon settled into quietness again. Another red hot iron was introduced, again there was a quiver of the whole frame, but this time he only drew up his back and changed his position a trifle.

A TUMULT AMONG THE ANIMALS.

The blood now began to flow from the caverns in copious supply, a sight that made all the animals of the cat species desperate, and lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, panthers, wolves, and others of the innumerable horde whose cages formed a circle about the martyr, joined in low growls, which were intensified to roars and shrieks as the fumes of the burning flesh filled their nostrils. This tumult caused a score or two of keepers to rush for the dens of their pets in their respective charge; and as these added their not over gentle voices to the volume, and the rage of the beasts for the nonce was still further aggravated by cudgels and other persuasive things calculated to stir up the animals, the hue and cry was terrific, attracting hundreds of people from the neighborhood, who surrounded the tents, though in momentary fear that a deluge of uncaged wild beasts would come upon them. But against any such catastrophe the strong cages were proof.

FIFTY RED HOT IRONS.

When the din and noise was somewhat quieted, the operation was proceeded with, and during the two following hours above fifty red hot irons were thrust into the poor brute's carcass. When the surgeons finally desisted it was not because they believed their task completed, but because the caverns had assumed such dimensions that the two inch irons proved too small to be farther effective. Besides, Romeo was evidently weakening and getting a little "groggy" from loss of three pailfuls of blood, Dr. Boyd estimating that he had lost about three pailfuls during the operation. The openings were then thoroughly washed with lotions, and afterwards carefully bound up. The surgeons expressed strong hopes of his recovery, but he died on Friday.

Mark Twain on his Travels.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. The female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever getting married to anybody except a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression than there was in a cup of cold custard. She looked as if she had been through one famine and got two-thirds through another. She was chewing prize popcorn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a bandbox and a cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of charity or going West to start a saw mill. I was fulll of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said:

"The exigencies of the time require great circumspection in a person who is travelling."

Says she. "What?"

Says I, "The orb of day shines resplendent in the vault above."

She hitched around uneasy like, then she raised her umbrella and said, "I don't want any of you sass—git out;" and I got out.

Then I took a seat alongside a male fellow, who looked like the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading.

Said I "Mister, did you ever see a camel-leopard?" I said a camel leopard because it was a pious animal, and never eats any grass without getting down on its knees. He said he hadn't seen a camel-leopard. Then, I said, "Do you chew?"

He said, "No, Sir."

Then I said, "How sweet is nature?"

He took this for a conundrum, and said he didn't know. Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. "Alas!" he exclaimed, "we are but few."

I told him I knew but one; "the man that made my cooking stove was a great man."

Then he asked, "Would I read?"

Says I, "What you got?"

He replied, "Watts' Hymns," "Reveries by Moonlight," and "How to spend the Sabbath."

I said, "None of them for Hannah," but if he had an unabridged Business Directory of New York city, I would a little read."

Then he said, "Young man, look at these gray hairs."

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye. Said I, "You needn't think these hairs are any signs of wisdom, it's only a sign that your system lacks iron, and I advise you to go home and swallow a crowbar."

He took this for irony, and what little *entente cordiale* there was between us was spilled. It turned out that he was chaplain of a base ball club.

When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of bean soup It ought to be called lead soup. I send you the receipt for making it: "Take a lot of water, wash it well, and broil it until it is brown on both sides; then very carefully pour one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten it with salt, then put it up in air tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and the soup is done."

The above receipt originated with a man in Iowa, who got up suppers on odd occasions for Odd fellows. He has a receipt for oyster soup, leaving out the salt.

Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got the money to pay for my ticket and pay for that Fellows supper. I bet a fellow a dollar that I could tell him how much water to a quart went under the railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque in a year. He bet, and I said two pints to a quart. I won the bet, but after all that supper was an awful swindle. If the city didn't settle faster than its coffee did, its old settlers' club would be a failure, and the city too.

— Major Henry M. Robert, of the United States Engineer Corps, is an officer gifted with an intelligent appreciation of the drift of public affairs under the Administration. The Benton *Democrat* publishes the following notice, which it says was posted at Yaquima Bay, Oregon, for the benefit of workmen on the lighthouse:

"NOTICE.—Any person employed on this work—Cape Foulweather Lighthouse—who shall speak disrespectfully, on or off duty, of the President of the United States, or any members of the Cabinet, or any superior officer of the Government, will be immediately discharged.

HENRY M. ROBERT,
Maj. of Engineers U. S. A."

LOCALS.

Shooks.

There is a considerable falling off in the shipment of Shooks to Cuba, from 1st September to 15th June, compared with corresponding mouths of the previous year. The following is the statement:—

From 1st Sept., 1870, to 15th June, 1871, 1,090,093.
From 1st Sept., 1871, to 15th June, 1872, 975,333.

The Empress.

Stone & Murray's Circus went over in the "Empress" this morning to Annapolis, where they perform. Their band played as the steamer left the wharf. Fulton, who arrived from Digby on Saturday night, went back this morning to go into training. The "Empress" carried a large number of other passengers.

The Fish Market.

The supply of salmon was good this morning, considering that the steamer took off a large number. There were about twenty of these fish on the stalls, prices being about as follows:—11 lb. salmon $2; 14 lb. $2.50; a 22 lb. fish was held at $4. Halibut was in limited quantity,—11 to 12 cts. The supply of Shad was small, held at 12 to 15c. There was an abundance of lobsters, at various prices. No cod, haddock or gaspereaux.

Bishop's Opera House.

During the absence of Manager Bishop and his Company three days last week in Amherst and Moncton, where he drew full houses, the seats in the rear half of the hall have been raised, with a slope sufficient to give the whole audience a clear view of the stage. He re-opens to-night. In addition to Hogan, Mudge, Room, Talbot and all the old favorites, he will present Pete Lee, comedian, and Henry Jeffreys, contortionist.

Supreme Court.

A despatch to THE TRIBUNE to-day says:—

"The Court is still engaged in the case of Botsford and others against Crane and others, an appeal from the Equity Court, and will probably take the rest of the week.

The Court may give some judgments to-morrow,

☞ Strawberries by the quart or pint. Strawberries and Cream. Prince Edward Island Oysters. Ice Cream, Pastry &c. &c. may be found at Geo. Sparrow's.

Arrival of Emigrants.

The first batch of emigrants from Denmark arrived here on Saturday night. Captain Haller, who was sent to Europe last winter to induce emigration to this country, came with them. He says he had great difficulty at first, as there were no Danes out here to report as to the state of the country. All the emigration heretofore has been to the United States. The agents of the different United States Land Companies and the different State agents are spread all over Europe, and are unremitting in their labors, making it difficult to wedge in the merits of a new country. The Danes were more afraid of Indians than anything else (the braves in the domains of the Hon. G. W. White will have to wash off their war paint:) and the Captain thinks that when the lot he brought out report home the state of affairs here, more will come. He brought six families, numbering thirty-one persons, this trip, and all paid their own passage out. The fare from Copenhagen to Hull, thence to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to St. John via Halifax, was thirty three dollars. Emigrants have their passages paid to Queensland, Nebraska, and Brazil. Captain Haller is quite satisfied that he could procure any number of first-class emigrants to come out to this country, if their way was paid out.

Those who came Saturday night remained in the city yesterday and were charmed with the climate. They went up the river this morning and will settle on the Tobique. rough buildings having been prepared for them.

Academy of Music.

Oliver Doud Byron terminated a successful engagement of one week on Saturday night. As to the merits of his plays, the discriminating public seem to be shy of them. At all events, he received a large patronage, not from regular theatre goers, but from those whose attendance at the theatre is an event of three or four times occurrence in a season, or perhaps not so often. Their money is just as acceptable as that of others, and perhaps it is well that a new style of drama has been invented to bring such people out, and cultivate even the morbid drama, though such promiscuous shooting as Mr. Byron's characters indulge in is rather alarming to the *passe* theatre-goer. "Across the Continent" is a dreary literary production; "Ben McCullough" has more connection and is more interesting. Byron's last appearance on Saturday night, in the "Lancashire Lass," as "A Party by the name of Johnson," gave evidence in one or two of the situations of good histrionic ability It seems to be a pity that the excellent Company which Mr. Linergan has with him should be engaged in delineating such plays, which promise to keep pouring in upon the public, but which, since the public demand them, of course they must get. This evening Marietta Ravel will appear in the "French Spy," and no doubt, as in Halifax, she will be greeted with crowded houses every night. She is foremost in her line of acting. There was a rush for tickets to-day at the Academy, some being reserved for the entire week.

Chasing after Vast Estates.

The Committee of the Carpenter Family, Messrs. Coles Carpenter and Archelaus Carpenter, and their Attorneys, Messrs. Milledge and Baird, have sent out the following notice, dated the 6th inst.:—

Whereas, a meeting was held on the 1st June, inst., in the above matter, and from facts submitted thereat it was considered advisable to proceed without unnecessary delay in proving relationship, &c., all parties descended from or related to Willett Carpenter, Coles Carpenter, Archelaus Carpenter, Thomas Carpenter, Mary Worden, Elizabeth Green or Rebecca Cain, are requested to call upon or correspond with the Committee within one month from this date, to contribute and make satisfactory arrangements for the above purposes. Those refusing shall be debarred from participating in any benefits hereafter to arise from this application.

We should suppose the Law, and not the Committee, would settle as to who should "participate."

It is said that "the Segee Estate" is likely to amount to something. The lawyer employed by the parties interested in St. John, Ezekiel McLeod, Esq, has returned from his mission of investigation somewhat hopeful of the future. A large portion of the property is understood to be at the celebrated watering place, Long Branch, where real estate has increased in value at an enormous rate.

Captain Kidd's money is said to have been found somewhere in the interior of New York State. Parties have been digging for it at Oak Island, on the Nova Scotia coast, for the last twenty years, without finding it. It was thought when the copper kettle containing the dead Indian was discovered on the line of the River du Loup Railway the other day, that Kidd's piratical funds had been secured at last.

For the Jubilee.

The steamer "New York" looked gay this morning with a display of bunting and her decks crowded with passengers bound for the Jubilee, some of them being favorite musical amateurs who will probably, when they get back, go in for Jubilees, conventions, rehearsals, choral societies and all sorts of musical combinations.

James Coleman, Esquire,

is in charge of the Government Railways to Shediac and Amherst, during Mr. Carvell's absence in Europe. Mr. Carvell left New York in "The City of Brooklyn" on Saturday. Mr. Coleman is in every way capable of discharging the duties of Superintendent.

Lost.

Two little daughters of Oliver Toland, strayed away from the residence of their uncle, George Nicholls, on Princess St., on Saturday night about ten o'clock, and have not been seen since. The eldest, Adelaide, is 10 years old; the second, Matilda, is 7. Parties who know anything of their whereabouts will please send information to their parents on Peters street.

The Circus.

The Stone & Murray circus gave their last performance on Saturday evening to a good sized audience. During their stay here they fully met the approval of the public by their first class performances. They will travel in Nova Scotia till the 29th inst, when they will return and give two performances here.

By Telegraph.

British and Foreign.

[*By Telegraph to Associated Press.*]

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva board met on Saturday.

Summaries of proofs aad arguments on both sides were presented.

Proceedings were conducted secretly and nothing further is definitely known.

Other reports give more details but how trustworthy they are is impossible to say.

One account represents that the English argument was not submitted and that the agent of that Government has sent for further instructions.

Fifty five persons were killed and a large number injured by the explosion of the boiler of the Spanish Steamship "Quadayea," while lying at a dock in Marseilles yesterday.

The Steamer and the wharf took fire, and further damage to a considerable amount ensued.

Steamship "Nevada," from New York, went ashore near Queenstown on Sunday, in a dense fog.

Passengers and mails were saved. The ship came off with the tide.

NEW YORK 17.

A serious riot of Strikers occurred in Jersey City on Saturday.

In New York the outs are talking of desperates measures, and trouble is expected this week.

A boiler explosion occurred on Friday on the Mississippi, by which five persons are known to have been killed and many wounded.

The English Grenadier Band received an enthusiastic reception in Boston this morning, together with the Prussians.

(SPECIAL TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BOSTON, June 17th.

Jubilee day opens with delightful weather and brilliant prospects.

City is overflowing with arriving visitors.

Grenadier Guards Band arrived at 5 this morning; were received at the depot by the Executive of the Jubilee Committee.

The Prussian Band, Emperor William's Cornet Quartette and the U. S. Marine Band, arrived yesterday.

Strauss, Leutner, Madam Goddard and all the leading artists are here. At eight this morning there was a grand reception of the foreign bands.

A procession escorted by the First Regiment State Troops a Battalion of Cavalry, with delegations of the British and Scottish Societies, marched through the principal streets and passed in review before the Mayor and City Government at City Hall.

Immense crowds and hearty cheering along the route of march.

British Band attracted marked attention.

All the visiting Bands were in parade dress.

After being welcomed by the Mayor and a collation at the Parker House, the Bands were escorted to their quarters,—the British Band at the Warwick House; the Germans at the Lancaster House; the Marine Band at Quincy House.

The French band was not in the procession, having been publicly received a week ago.

The Collisseum is completely finished and handsomely decorated.

Choral Societies are pouring into the city. Every State and territory is already represented, and everything now indicates that the festival will be a grand success.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner "Arnica," Conley, which arrived at Boston from this port on the 7th inst., reports having taken the gale of the 5th, 25 miles N. E. of Cape Ann. The vessel shipped much water, the cabin being flooded for twelve hours. On the 6th, about 20 miles E. S. E. of Cape Ann, they passed the top of a vessel's house, apparently about 15 by 20 feet, painted white and green, also a large galley, sides painted green; two or three oars, and a lot of lumber and shingles; (probably a portion of the deckload of some vessel from the eastward.)

The brig "Golconda," Lord, from this port on the 30th May, for Buenos Ayres, put into West Quoddy Bay on the 1st inst., but was unable to proceed on account of his crew having decamped. The Captain applied to the Shipping Agent at Eastport for a crew.

City Police Court.

During the absence of the Chief of Police, at the Jubilee, Sergeant Dobson is in charge, and he is determined to make things lively, with the aid of the other efficient Sergeants and policemen. On Saturday night there was a lively skeltering around of evil doers, though the game bagged was not a large quantity. All the principal hotels were visited on Saturday night and yesterday, but as one of the Sergants remarked, "They have a complete line of centries at every hotel, continually on the watch." The Police made a raid on the coachmen on Saturday for refusing to give room to the passengers on the "Empress" wharf. Seven names were reported. Jacob Lupee was reported for selling liquor without license in his house on Sheffield street. Edward Durbin, for abusive language to George Swanson, was fined $6 and $1.50 costs D. McDade and Michael Harrigan, two drunks, were fined $8 each. Edward Rowe, charged by Nelson Parlee with unlawfully entering his premises; was discharged, no one being on hand to prosecute.

Merchants' Exchange.

The following despatches were received at the Exchange to-day:—

Montreal, June 15th.—Flour at Liverpool 26 a 28, Red Wheat 12s. a 12s. 6d. Market quiet. Weather favorable to crops.

New York Flour Market dull in buyers favor. Common to good Extra State $7 30 a $8.30.

Pork quiet, steady, $13 30 a $13 35 new.

Grain freights lower, 7½ a 8d.

Montreal flour market inactive; the stock of flour has decreased in past fortnight 11,000 barrels. Western State and Welland Canal $6 50 a $6 60.

New York, June 17.—Gold opened at 113¾.