BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE Counting Room is the southern hall of the Office of Mr. George Philps, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being near the City Hall, the Banks, News Room, Express Office, Chubb's Corner and the Ferry landing. Advertisements for the TRIBUNE should be left at the Counting Room before 11 A. M.

The Daily Tribune.

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

The Westmoreland Election.

The vote in Westmoreland on Saturday was not as large as had been anticipated. Dorchester contains over nine hundred voters (non residents not included) but less than seven hundred voted. This, of course, is a heavy French Parish. Botsford, one important English Parish, threw 325 votes out of nearly five hundred. Since candidates may not "treat" or "team," a large falling off is noticeable in the interest taken in the political institutions of the Country. In the case of Candidates for the Assembly, this is a manifest monetary gain, as it is related that in the Parish of Dorchester a candidate would sometimes be called upon to disburse two thousand dollars at a single election to "put the machinery in motion." It is not probable, however, even if every vote had been cast, that the result would have materially different. Up to Nomination Day, Mr. Chapman's chances were excellent, notwithstanding the persistent and inflammatory canvas made against him; but when he boldly announced sentiments on the School question in opposition to those held by nine tenths of his English and Protestant supporters, the election was as good as lost. From the Nomination many of his English friends went home thoroughly changed as to the course they should pursue, and the voting of Saturday proved to be a Waterloo defeat. There should be no blinking of the result, which is a decided condemnation of Sectarian Schools and a fair indication of the result that would be reached in every constituency where the Roman Catholic vote does not predominate, in the event of a general appeal to the whole body of Electors. As Roman Catholics are the minority in every County except Gloucester, Kent and Victoria, it is evident that no change in this feature of the School Act is to be expected, and agitation on the subject is worse than useless. Roman Catholics may rest assured that the conscientious objections to supporting Sectarian institutions are quite as strong on the part of Protestants as are the conscientious scruples of Catholics to pursuing studies in the common, free schools of the Province. Another result of the Election, when regarded as typical of the views of the majority, will probably be the sweeping away of all special grants from the Provincial Treasury to Denominational institutions. A few of these remain, contrary to logic and the spirit of the School Act; but their end now draws near.

The bearing of the Westmoreland verdict on the position of the Local Government is deserving of notice. It is on the record that the Government, through a Committee of their body, headed by the Premier, pledged themselves to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, that his Sectarian Schools should receive public support. It is proven that their Act, had it not been amended by the Legislature, would have enabled such Schools to be so sustained, as promised by the Government It is also in evidence that the Government's Attorney-General gave it as his opinion that, even in the face of the Legislature's decision, certain Sectarian Schools could still come in and share the benefits of the Law. The action of the Westmoreland electors is therefore a stern condemnation of the two-faced policy of the Government, and calculated to weaken public confidence in that band of free and easy politicians.

The Indian War Ended.

Our readers will learn with great satisfaction from THE TRIBUNE'S Special Despatches that the British Expedition against the semi-savage tribes on the frontiers of India, has been highly successful. This war resembled in several important particulars that daring expedition which penetrated the wilds of Abyssinia and avenged the honor of Britain in the heart of Africa. British troops now as then were marched through a rugged and comparatively unknown country to face dangers of no ordinary moment. The result has been equally triumphant. The Looshais "have surrendered unconditionally and the country is subdued."

Special Telegrams.

We see by New York papers of Thursday morning, and by "special telegrams" to St. John evening papers of Saturday, that Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the returned Arbitrator, thinks Englishmen are eager to settle the claims at any sacrifice — *Telegraph*.

The insinuation is that special telegrams to the evening papers are manufactured. As the *Telegraph* never publishes "bogus" despatches, from Halifax or elsewhere; as it never appropriates other journals' telegrams, serving them up in the shape of news paragraphs, as charged by the *Globe*, it should be sufficiently magnanimous to state distinctly its charge, if it has any to prefer, instead of indulging in the meanest sort of innuendo.

A HIT.—The *Telegraph* this morning has a hit at Humphries who was only elected on Saturday:—

Politicians and publicists who had entered on a crusade against the Regulations accompanying the Act, *for the purpose of advancing their own political aspirations*, have heard the murmur of an approaching storm of popular indignation.

As Mr. Humphries canvassed against the Regulations among Roman Catholics, with the object of advancing his "political aspirations," he will probably feel complimented by the reference to him.

GOSSIP AT OTTAWA.

The New Brunswick Colony in the Dominion Capital—Who they are and how they Spend their Time—Wonderful variety of Character and Employment—The Customs, Marine and Census Departments—The Commons, Senate, and the Press—Smith, Tilton and the rest.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.

Any one tolerably familiar with New Brunswick, on passing along the streets of Ottawa, or the corridors of the public offices, will occasionally recognize faces that he has seen at other times in St. John, Fredericton, Sussex, or even in the Black North. On enquiry, he will learn that there is a little Colony of New Brunswickers here, embracing, in the aggregate, a large variety of character and attainments. Some are high in political position; some are in holy orders; one or two in trade; one teaching the young Capitolian idea how to shoot; one "slings ink" for an evening paper, and some belong to the noble army of martyrs in the Civil Service. A little cluster of the latter are to be found in the Customs Department. Here

SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY

exhibits his captivating smile among piles of State papers, scores of letters, and telegrams that come dropping in every half hour. An almost unbounded capacity for work enables him to attend to them all, meet the Treasury Board at eleven and the Council at three, with an occasional meeting of the Commission of the Commons besides, and yet be affable and attentive to those who call. Indeed, work seems to agree with Samuel; it is noticed that his fine form inclines to portliness, of late, and there are not infrequent hints that he is popular here. Is he not waited on by the managers of missionary meetings, piously solicitous for him to preside? And do not the Benevolent Societies acknowledge his donations with the C.B. in large type?—And when he enters the Division Room do not all the Sons and Daughters of Temperance clap their hands? And do not the Ottawa Sunday School Superintendents hold him up as a model for the ambitious youths under their charge? Among the other greater personages of this group

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER JOHNSON

is conspicuous. It is thought there is in him the material for a full-fledged Commissioner, and that he would submit kindly to promotion if Mr. Commissioner Bouchette would just take a governorship or something and make room! So mote it be. Rev. Mr. Bliss seems as much in favor here as he was at Sussex when Rector there. If the three Blocks were a constituency and he could forego clerical objections, he might run for Parliament with good chances. Here too we meet with the stylish Fred. Stevens; with young Fairweather, a favorite among the ladies; young Bennet, a modest young man of steady habits and good Presbyterian training; besides sons of Sheriff Harding and Judge Watters, both

GENTLEMANLY AND EFFICIENT CLERKS

At the other end of the Block under the genial rule of Mr. Morris, Teakles, formerly of Sussex Portage, is busied with piles of papers that have to do with Canal traffic. In the quiet of the Senate offices we meet with Millar, looking serenely happy, and quite oblivious to newspaper contests and the strifes of the outside world. The Senate has an atmosphere peculiar to itself, and conveniently fitted not to disturb the even tenor of one's way.

In the Western Block we find Peter Mitchell,

BISMARCK MITCHELL,

as the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin would say, making one think of the Sadowas and Sedans of both, of the nerve and pluck and grasp of mind which have aided largely in bringing about in British America a similar national unity to that which the same qualities effected in the Fatherland. Was it for this that the member for Gloucester was disinterested enough to advocate the erection of a monument to the Canadian Bismarck, a monument of iron, and stone, and wood, which, for all time to come, shall, Memnon-like, be vocal with steam whistles shrieking his praise! There is no stricter disciplinarian at the head of a department than the Minister of Marine, and there is none more popular with his subordinates, first among whom is the former Controller of Customs at St. John, who has here waxed mighty, attained to the dignity of Deputy Head, and exhibits a superb doorplate announcing his name in the classical precincts of Daly street. Here, too, the courtly and accurate John Tilton figures conspicuously, in more than one sense, while Hardy and McGee and Haney are busied with other and important duties.

Outside we meet

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER CHANDLER,

a hale and hearty septagenarian, taking his morning exercise on the smooth and ample walks of Parliament Square, reflecting perchance on the numerous mortgages of a certain capitalist, that cover half of Westmereland and lap over on to Albert. And anon we get a glimpse of the man of Kings, who strikes an attitude as we approach, portly and plucky as when in the presence of the representatives of the nation he flung a lordly defiance at Anglin and Lindley Murray, not caring "a snap" for either. Here too we meet the Honorable and gallant Colonel whom St. John sent hither by acclamation in the hour of her pride; now released from the arduous labors of Codification and Arbitration only to seek new employment in History. Dropping in at

THE CENSUS ROOM

we find John G. G. Layton running the concern. Heis a firm believer in Confederation, we are told, as is also Mr. Knowles of St. John who is with him, who further adds free, unsectarian Schools to his creed, and is in other respects responsible for the appearance in this sphere of one of its wittiest denizens, the irrepressible Joseph. There we also note with pride the Atlantean form of "Jonathan P.—Taylor he"—of whom when any New Brunswick member of the staff is asked about what they raise in New Brunswick, the answer is "We raise *men* sir, such as this!"

If it were Sunday, which it is not, I might take you to hear Rev. Mr. Pollard, or Rev. Mr. Street or Rev. Mr. Bliss preach; or if it were evening we might go to hear

BRODIE

read to a crowded house at Gowan's Hall, or to the Institute to a public debate in which McCready takes part; but we must for the present forego the pleasure, and for want of time can scarcely call at McGillivray's to see Haney, nor at Stephen's sewing machine emporium, nor at the *Free Press* to see McLardy.

But just as I close along comes another New Brunswicker who has recently returned from a trip two hundred miles up the Ottawa, and he avows that there in a lumber shanty far beyond the bounds of settlement and civilization he found a good Presbyterian axeman resting from his labors at the close of the day and perusing Rev. James Bennet's "Wisdom of the King." This, with what I have written above, will show how light from New Brunswick is already illuminating the Ottawa Valley.

B.

Doctor Livingstone.

It is assuredly not too soon for action to take the place of languid speculation regarding the fate of Dr. Livingstone, the great African Traveller. But "better late than never." Nearly three years have elapsed since the date of his last communication to England, which was couched in terms almost of despondency widely dissonant from the courageous hope and perseverance which ever distinguished him. His aim and object then were to make for and explore the upper basin of the Nile; to accomplish which untrodden regions had to be passed through, involving, it might be, new and unforeseen perils; but the utter want, he complained, of nearly all indispensable requisites for African travelling paralysed his hands. In compliance with the desire, supplies in aid were immediately forwarded, which, however, never reached him, owing to disturbances that meantime had arisen among warlike tribes in that district of country where his steps were arrested. For some time, at intervals, rumors continued to reach England from native sources, but all conflicting, and therefore all unreliable. Dr. Kirke at Zanzibar, Livingstone's warm friend and ally, has never heard anything regarding him which appeared worthy of belief. Lying and treachery are the proverbial characteristics of the great bulk of African tribes,—if not their original certainty their *altera natura* This notwithstanding Dr. Livingstone's popularity with those tribes to whom he was known of old as evinced *passim* in his "Travels," coupled with his personal qualities alluded to, served for a time to keep down rising fears for his safety. Protracted silence, however, so much at variance with past experience of him gradually fanned the anxiety of many to fever-heat. Still, a disposition to hope and believe the best was strong in the public mind, and was largely fostered by the persistently maintained and expressed opinion of the intrepid traveller's firm friend, Sir Roderick Murchison. It will be remembered that the grave closed over the venerated "head and front" of his special departments of Science some six months ago without the belief to which he so steadily clung being either affirmed or negatived. Those most nearly and dearly interested—Dr. Livingstone's own family—have all along cherished a like faith in his safety and ultimate return; as was publicly intimated by his son in a letter to the press not many months ago. Had Sir Roderick been still among us he would now, though adhering to that faith, have been foremost in the good work which happily, if tardily, was recently set afoot under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in which he was *facile princeps*, and of the Lord Mayor of London.

A committee of organization was at once formed for the purpose of equipping and sending out an expedition to follow in Dr. Livingstone's footsteps, and to track him or his fate with certainty. The appeals made to the public have been, as might be expected, readily answered, and a sum of £5,000 has been promptly subscribed—Whatever amount may be found necessary will be forthcoming. From a long list of applicants, comprising not a few gallant names, the choice of the committee has fallen upon Lieutenant Dawson, of the Royal Navy, as leader of the expedition; and it is to be presumed that gentleman's qualifications and antecedents warrant the appointment.

It is surely very unseemly on the part of the Government, while, with doubtful policy, withholding any direct aid in the matter, to do anything further calculated to damage so good a cause. Dr. Livingstone has surely deserved better of his country. This, however, the Admiralty has done, in a spirit of niggardly and cheese-paring parsimony, by refusing to Lieutenant Dawson and his companion, Lieutenant Henn, their full pay and time, as officers of Her Majesty's navy, during the expedition. When it is considered that those who take part in the expedition do so as volunteers, and not with the hope or object of personal gain, this Government-economy seems mean and contemptible; while, as regards Mr. Dawson, who, at the time of volunteering, was in active service, the element of gross injustice is superadded. If, however, as we believe, he is a man of high principle and courage, he will not allow such petty paltriness to damp his ardour, but will rather use it as a whetstone and stimulus to perseverance.

This expedition will go forth with the good wishes and prayers of all for success; and, be its issue what it may, the gallantry of its volunteers will in some way be recognized and rewarded. An arduous, death-daring task is before them. Step by step they have to track Dr. Livingstone, if he be alive, to find him,—if he be dead, to find sure vouchers of the fact and manner of his end. Their operations will attract universal interest, and the issue will be eagerly looked for. From this side of the Atlantic we give them "Godspeed."

Western Extension versus Thomas.

We conclude to-day, on our first page, the judgments of the Chief Justice and Judges Allen and Fisher.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The Loss of the "Manitobah."

(From an English Paper.)

The Bucks Rocks—fatal to many a good ship, and memorable to the present generation as the scene of the sad loss of the "Garonne"—proved the destruction, early on Thursday morning, of a fine vessel (as reported in our Maritime Intelligence yesterday), and witnessed the death of a woman and her two little ones, as well as of a west-country seaman. The work was soon accomplished. Striking near midnight, in an hour the once good ship was broken into a thousand fragments, which were scattered all over the bay by daylight. The barque "Manitobah" was built, 18 months ago, at Yarmouth, N. S., for Messrs. G. W. Moody and Sons, of that place. Her Captain (Mr. Durkee), a man of about 30, also had a share in her. On Tuesday last she left Havre, in ballast, bound for Britonferry, to take in iron ore for New York. Those on board speak of the weather as favourable until about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when heavy gales came on from the south and south by west. Two lights were sighted at intervals, and—under lower foretopsail, foresail, foretopmaststaysail, lower maintopsail, and reefed maintopsail—she was running away, as it was thought, for the Bristol Channel. It was very thick and dark, altogether a bad night at sea, and the wind had veered rather to the east of south. All seemed well, however, until an alarm of "land" and "breakers" was raised. The only chance was to wear ship, and this was tried; but she struck violently on the westernmost Buck, was soon washed off again, and in a few minutes was driven on shore. The sea made a clean breach over her every minute, and the decks were swept. Capt. Durkee, his Mates, and 10 hands soon saw that the only chance was to make individual effort, as opportunities offered, to get ashore. The Master volunteered to make the first attempt, in order to save the eldest of his children, a little one of three, and to get a line ashore, to assist those on board. With his child in one arm and a line in the other, he dropped over the vessel's side on a rock, but, in an instant, was washed off, and, after a brief struggle in the breakers, lost both child and rope. He was swept off his legs and had to swim for dear life. The Crew saw his efforts and tried to fling ropes to him, but, after a very brief time, he disappeared from their sight. Stunned, bruised, and half-drowned, he at last reached the cliffs, scrambled up them with the object of getting to the depot of a rocket apparatus or procuring assistance (for his wife and an infant of 15 months were on board), but wandered about the cliffs and fields until it an hour he found a farmhouse and aroused the inmates. The late of poor Mrs. Durkee and her helpless infant was soon sealed. The tremendous seas and fast-rending ship rendered it impossible that she could stay in the cabin, and she was induced to come up and take shelter in the pilot-house on deck. As each roll of the doomed vessel and blow of the storm-tossed sea spoke unmistakably of approaching dissolution, Edward Burgoyne—an A. B. of 30, and last of the City of Manchester steamer—resolved to try to escape, ere it was too late. He lowered himself over the lee side of the Manitobah, about amidships. At that moment a topmast fell. Whether any part of this, or some other wreckage, struck him, or the sea carried him off, is unknown. He perished. Poor Mrs. Durkee soon met a somewhat similar fate. A heavier wave than ever rose on the straining vessel, and broke sheer on the deck. The pilot-house was gone. The Captain's wife, aged 28, and her child, had either been washed down into the cabin or over the ship's side. This, and one or two other breakers, had, happily for those who still survived, a good effect. The deck of the vessel presenting an angle to the sea, her keel was driven shoreward, and the wreckage began to accumulate between the ship's side and the rocks. This wreckage formed a rude and shifting kind of raft, which it was time to use. If not actually parted, the Manitobah gave signs that she would soon break in two, so the Crew (the Mate being the last to leave) scrambled over the frail bridge, and, providentially were saved They reached the farmhouse just as the Captain had alarmed its inmates. At day light scarcely a vestige of the vessel was to be seen inside the Bucks, but a thousand fragments strewed Mount's Bay, at 10 o'clock the lower part of one of her masts being picked up just off Penzance.

Boy Criminals in California.—Unparallelled Depravity and Coolness.

[From the Sacramento Union, Jan. 17.]

A few days since a boy of fourteen was convicted in Sonoma County of the crime of presenting a fence picket for deadly weapon to a stage driver, and obtaining the treasure-box of Wells, Fargo & Co., thro' fear of the instrument. That was bad enough, but might have been condemned and laughed over at the same time, but for the fact that the box was found broken open the morning after the occurrence and the treasure gone. The presumption is the boy intended to get the contents of the box by presenting the fence picket, and would have used a musket in place of the more harmless instrument if he could have obtained one. The boy is depraved and needs reformatory discipline. But the boy stage-robber has been more than rivalled by the bloody exploits of three boys in Butte Co., aged respectively seventeen, fourteen and eleven years, who murdered an old man for his money with an art that might become old professors in the business of decoying and killing. They not only practiced successful stratagem upon the old man, who was cautious, using the youngest boy as the deceiver, to get him out of his store and to the place of his sacrifice, but the barbarous manner of the taking off, the robbing of the safe, and more than all, the audacity and coolness of one of the boys in bearing a request to Oroville to have a reward offered for his own apprehension, almost exceeds belief, the report reading more like fiction than truth. We recount these extraordinary cases of youthful depravity only to remark that they are but the realization of the prediction often heretofore made by good observers and well-wishers of humanity. Our boys are growing up without legitimate objects in life, early acquainted with loafers and vice, and come up to hold in contempt honorable ways of obtaining a living. The State is full of young "hoodlums" and sports, and the promise of an abundant crop of crime from such fruits is very evident.

Death of an Eminent Imperial Servant.—A Valuable Biography.

If the days of memoir-writing were not over, it would be a nice little profit for some Gambetta Republican to secure the correspondence of Conti, the late Secretary of Napoleon, at whose funeral Rouher was so indecorously hustled. His life was a momentous and interesting one: and his confidences would, if disclosed, form the most piquant reading possible, Bourriene and Lafosse being dull in comparison. Conti succeeded that old rake, Moquard, in the office. His duties were of the most delicate and difficult nature. The huffs of the Empress, the exchequer of the Emperor, the family squabbles with the Princess Mathilde, the placating of that terrible infant in petticoats, Ratazzi, the arrangement of the private scandals constantly springing up from the disregard of proprieties by the master of the Tuileries, the manipulation of provincial politicians and the awful and intricate matters of etiquette between Louis Napoleon and contemporary monarchs, all required adjustment at the hands of Conti, and found it. He was admired by the Empress for his piety and beloved by the Emperor for his qualities of companionship. Such a union of qualities, enabling him to retain his place in the good graces of both, is uncommon. Conti was astute, devoted and discreet. He was also a poet and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Being, moreover, a Corsican by birth, he was tenacious, brave, and violent in his friendships and enmities. He was the most active worker the Emperor had, and his death leaves Rouher almost the only adherent of any note. Conti's memoirs, we repeat, ought to be written to learn the secret political and scandalous history of the Imperial Court.

LOCALS.

No Paper To-Morrow.

To-morrow being a Public Holiday, THE TRIBUNE will not be issued.

Personal.

Dominion Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Messrs. King and Perier, are at the International Hotel. They arrived in the *Empress* on Saturday night from Halifax.

The "Empress"

arrived with the English Mail about eleven o'clock on Saturday night from Annapolis.

Theatre.

The Flora Myers' Troupe perform at the City Hall, Carleton, to-night. To-morrow night they play in the Institute.

The English Language.

W. P. Dole, Esq. will deliver the regular lecture of the course, on this subject, at the Institute this evening. As, according to the Westmorland Election, it is decreed that we will still speak that familiar tongue, instead of French, we hope Mr. Dole will familiarize us with its beauties.

Readings of Messrs. Hutchinson and McCrea.

Tickets are going off rapidly for this feast of reason and flow of soul. The public have not had the pleasure of hearing either of the gentleman read as yet, but the names of the Committee of Management, Messrs. Ellis, Harrison, Wetmore and Dole, should guarantee a good entertainment on Wednesday evening

Aquatics.

A four oared racing gig was out practising in the harbor yesterday. The coming season will witness more boat racing on American waters than for many years. The New Brunswick stroke will be better appreciated too, than it has been.

Social Gathering.

The following gentlemen will take part in the literary exercises at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Messrs. A. A. Stockton, G. Pritchard, A. D. Robertson, W. Small and J. Clawson. The public is cordially invited. Admission free.

Henderson vs. the Corporation.

We hear that in the case of Henderson against the Corporation an order in arrest of judgment has been obtained from the judges in Fredericton.—*Tel.*

D. S. Kerr, Esq., requests us to say, in connexion with the above, that what has really been granted is a rule *Nisi* for argument.

Tin.

There is a scarcity of "Tin," not the kind that gingles in one's pockets, but block tin. Tinsmiths have been out of it nearly a week, and none can be had for some time yet.

The Holiday

will, no doubt, be generally observed to-morrow. The Banks will be closed; most of the stores and shops will be shut; and there will be services in many of the churches, though perhaps not in all. In the Roman Catholic churches there will be the usual Lenten services. The English Churches will be open at 11, and Rev. Mr. Cameron will preach in St. Andrews church in the forenoon, also. A service was announced yesterday for the Centenary.

P. S. The dry goods stores have decided to close to-morrow. The Public Schools will all be closed.

The Voting in Westmorland.

The following shows the result of the voting on Saturday:—

Parishes.	Humphrey.	Chapman.	Welch.
Westmorland,	292	61	
Botsford,	156	154	15
Sackville,	400	44	
Salisbury,	333	29	1
Shediac,	195	297	9
Moncton,	365	130	1
Dorchester,	137	548	1
	1878	1263	27

Majority for Humphrey 615.

The following table shows the whole number of votes in each Parish, as well as the number polled on Saturday:—

	Whole No.	Polled.
Westmorland,	445	353
Botsford,	480	325
Sackville,	512	444
Salisbury,	426	363
Shediac,	690	501
Moncton,	590	496
Dorchester,	1059	686
	4202	3168

Number of votes unpolled, 1,033.

Humor!

Under the head of Humors of the Election, the *Telegraph* gets off the following;

"In this connexion" we may mention a good thing that appeared in the *Freeman* of Saturday. A humorous writer in that paper hinted that the editor of the *Telegraph and Journal* dreaded the Bible in the schools as much as the devil feared holy water! That was a good joke. Those who met round the door of the Electric Telegraph Office soon came to the conclusion that if the devil dreaded holy water, he was not peculiar in that respect, when it was discovered that there was no hope for Chapman, after all the French priests had done for him, it was inferred that Mr. Chapman and Mr. Willis would in future feel as much afraid of holy water as the devil himself.

This must be the production of one of the "profane" contributors to our cotemporary. Undue familiarity with Satanic subjects should be discouraged.

The 62d Batt. Volunteers.

The military spirit has not yet died out among our citizens, as was confidently predicted at the time of the dissolution of the old 62d Batt. Five companies have been reorganized and have all more than the required number of men. The sixth company, to be called the Cadet Volunteer Company, has not quite the number required, but is rapidly filling up. Colonel Ray commands the Battalion, and Major Macshane is Senior Major. No. 1 Company, Capt. Goddard, has 65 men enrolled; No. 2, Capt. G. K. Berton, has 70 men; No. 3, Capt. Sullivan, has 60 men; No. 4, Capt. Blaine, has 80 men; No. 5, Capt. Nugent, has 60 men. The number requisite for a full company is 55 men. The 62d Volunteer Band, under the leadership of Mr. Dixon, is still connected with the Battalion. The drill room in Merritt's building is still used and will be till the new roof is completed on the Custom House building. Half of the upper flat will then be used, which will be more suitable than the present room. The Volunteers will get into their new quarters about the first of May.

A nice place for a fire.

A fire broke out this morning, a few minutes before eight o'clock, in an old one story rookery, where "Scotty" Thomson keeps a rum shop, one of the "314." The house has two chimneys; one comes out above the roof about four inches, and is visible; the other don't come out so far, and is shingled over, probably to prevent the Chimney Inspector getting a look at it. The one shingled over hasn't been used much, 'till this morning, when a strange domestic thought she would like to get the smoke out through the shingles, and moved the stove under the shingled-over chimney and lit a fire. It was not a success, as the shingles caught fire and the services of the fire brigade were required to extinguish it. A little "unpleasantness" between one or two of the men of No. 2 and No. 3, ensued, which very nearly terminated in a disagreeable row.

Harper's Magazine for March.

The March number opens with an article on the United States Treasury with several portraits, including that of George S. Boutwell the present Secretary of the Treasury. "Naval Architecture, Past and Present" is interesting to those who desire to learn something of the gradual progress made in ship construction for many centuries. The other articles are unusually varied, and the present number is in keeping with the general excellence of Harper. For sale at the Book Store of Messrs. Crawford & Co. King St.

Shipment of Steam Saw Mill Machinery to Nova Scotia.

Several Calais and St. Stephen lumbermen have lately invested in lumbering property in Nova Scotia. The mills are all run by steam. B. Young, Esq., of Calais has now three mills in operation, in different parts of Nova Scotia. Todd, Polleys & Co. have a fine new mill at Margaret's Bay, the machinery for which has been manufactured by Peabody & Crangle Bros. who have extensive machine shops on the Calais and St. Stephen side of the St. Croix River. This enterprising firm have also purchased the right to make for the Dominion of Canada, "Burton's Patent Gang Lath Mill." Minnesota mill men say it excels in the superiority of the lath, rapidity in making, and simplicity of its construction. Murchie & Sons, Kelly & Wadsworth, and Hill Brothers on the St. Croix have adopted the machines.

A New Brunswick Artist in New York.

A late number of the New York *Times*, noticing the Fine Arts Reception of the Union League Club, says of contributions from Mr. Ward:—"Mr. C. C. Ward sent "two pictures, one of which, 'The Uninvited Guest' was the best of Mr. Ward's "works we have yet seen, though such "excessive elaboration of foliage might be "dispensed with."

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Feb. 24th.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 27s; Red Wheat, 11s. 8d.

New York flour market without decided change. Common to Good Extra State, $6 80 a $7.50.

Pork steady, $14.20 a $14.25 new; $13 30 old.

Grain freights, 7d.

Montreal flour market quiet. Western State and Welland Canal, Superfine, $5.80 a $5.85.

New York, Feb'y. 26th.—Gold opened at 10⅞.

Hotel Arrivals.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

F. X. Perier, Ottawa; S. H. Ring, Masfield; C. H. Turner, Portland, Me.; Miss Laura Wood, Fredericton; F. Kimball, Boston; Miss Mayes, Fredericton; F. W. Johnson, Bridgewater, N. S.; J. W. King, Halifax; A. Holmes, Granville; J. B. Flowers, Windsor; Rupert Magee, Halifax; E. K. Rogers, Yarmouth; E. A. Bustin, York Co.; R. S. Meldrum, Boston; W. Clarke, Carleton; Mrs. W. Clarke, do.

VICTORIA.

Lt. Col. Otty, Fredericton · Saml. Johnson, St. George; J. M. W. Hall, Boston; Henry Wellman, Providence; M. Mofit, Baltimore; John Polleys, Calais; S. H. Talbot and wife, East Machias; C. A. Hutchins, Halifax; G. Barras, Montreal; Jas. W. McQueen, Bangor; H. B. Winider, Nashua; R. Edwinson, Toronto; R. Smith, Amherst; S. B. Washburn, Philadelphia; Angus McLeod, Amherst; Geo. L. Hathe way, Fredericton; E. B. Jameson, Bangor; Wm. Hull, do; Wm. Little, do; Colin Putnam, Danvers; Frank Clark, Maine; F. H. Smith, Boston; Chas. Ed Brown.

WAVERLY.

W. Jones, Shediac; —Scovil, Kingston; E. D. Knight, Boston; S. W. Griffin, Eastport; H. Backer, Eastport; Robert Backer, Baltimore; T. Bulwer, Boston; T. Desbrisay, Bathurst.

BARNES HOTEL.

Alfred Steeves, Salisbury; Charles E. Miller, Cape Breton; Edward Curry, Windsor, N. S.; H. Kennedy, Yarmouth; S. Seavins, St. John's; Capt. J. H. Chapman, Amherst.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

C. Rogers, Green Head; N. Parlee, Apohqui; R. Bailey, Eton.; A. McElroy, St. Stephen; J. M. Hull, Calais; J. Miller, Oregon; B. Morse, Boston; Vital Cormea, Shediac.

BY TELEGRAPH.

British and Foreign.

(*To the St. John Associated Press.*)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Queen received the Corporation of London at Windsor on Saturday. She conferred the order of Knighthood on

LORD MAYOR GIBBONS.

Disraeli delivers two addresses in Manchester during the Easter holidays.

The

BISHOP OF JAMAICA

who was stopping at Torquay for his health died on Saturday.

The Frith and River Tay have

OVERFLOWED

their banks, washing away the Railroad between Perth and Dundee, doing great damage to warehouses and other buildings in Dundee.

The French Assembly is quite evenly divided upon the question of increased

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS,

which was warmly discussed on Saturday.

The Legitimists are causing

GREAT EXCITEMENT

in Antwerp. On Saturday disturbances were renewed, and the Mayor issued a proclamation, asking respect for Chambard and announcing the suppression of any disorder which might occur. A rainstorm later in the day

DISPERSED THE CROWDS

who collect at night.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

will probably arrive in Chicago this evening (26th).

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

The Senate was not in Session on Saturday.

The House met for general debate, but the speeches are not of public interest.

The Committee Ways and Means have decided not to report any

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL

until the tariff bill is reported and finally disposed of by the House.

They have determined on this order of business for the sake of brevity and saving their tax bill from the load of

TARIFF AMENDMENTS

which it would surely have to encounter if it was first submitted to the discussion of the House.

PITTSBURG, PA., 25

On Saturday night the

AMERICAN IRON WORKS

owned by Jones and Laughlin, were partially burned. The upper rolling mill, with six trains of rolls, spike, bolt and nut factory, pattern shop, pattern storehouse and foundry were entirely destroyed. Loss probably $200,000 to $300,000. The machinery is covered with debris.

The portion destroyed was insured for about $100,000, mostly foreign companies. The works are the most extensive in America and afforded employment to 2,500 hands.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

The Pope, on the 22d, elevated Father McNeirney, of New York, to be coadjutor Bishop of Albany, and Father Hendricken, of Waterbury, Conn., to be Bishop of Providence, R. I. The Diocese of Rhode Island and Connecticut is to be divided, and Bishop McFarland is to reside at Hartford. Rev. E. P. Wadhams, Vicar General of the Diocese of Albany, is to be Bishop of Ogdensburg.

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

A despatch from General Bourchier, commanding the expedition against the Laboorahs dated 20th, announced that the

TRIBES HAD SURRENDERED

unconditionally, and that the country was subdued.

The Looshais delivered up their arms, give hostages, and agree to pay fines.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 23.

The Collector of Customs at Matamoras, who is also special civil representative of the Juarist Government, announces his intention of

SINKING AN AMERICAN RIVER STEAMER

if it clears hence for Camargo, which is now in possession of the Revolutionists. An International difficulty is likely to arise. The Commander at Matamoras would oppose this, but Gen. Contina, who is irresponsible, and who hates Americans, would readily assent to the suggestion of the Collector. General Barney, American Collector here, refuses to give clearance papers until he receives instructions from Washington.

If vessel eventually clears, difficulty is certain. Many merchants here from the Interior, are anxious to send bonded goods into Mexico, and are urging the clearance of the vessel to Camargo, as the only practical way.

From Ontario.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TORONTO, Feb. 26.

There was a mass meeting of workingmen at Hamilton on Saturday night, in the interests of the

NINE HOUR MOVEMENT.

The places of the strikers have been filled.

The Council of the Agricultural Association recommend a farm near Guelph for a

MODEL FARM AND COLLEGE.

It will likely be accepted.

In the House on Saturday, Wood said the state of education is lower than it was

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO,

owing to the multiplicity of studies prescribed for the public schools.

THE NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH

in this city was dedicated yesterday by Punshon.

We have beautiful weather.

City Police Court.

George Griffin, 38, N. B., drunk on Brussells St.; let go.

Arthur Kewn, 60, Ireland, drunk on Market Square; fined $8.

John McCarthy, 27, N. B, drunk on Market Square; fined $8.

Stephen Sangster for assaulting Matilda Taylor on Carmarthen St.; fined $20.