BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE Counting Room is the southern half of the Office of Mr. George Philips, 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., APRIL 5, 1872.

The Mayoralty.

There are now in the field four candidates for the Mayoralty, three of whom have had some experience in the management of Civic affairs, and, other things being satisfactory, might on this account fairly claim precedence in public favor over candidates who have given little or no attention to such matters.

Of these, Mr. Golding's experience was the briefest:—he was an Alderman for Queen's Ward for one year.

Dr. Alward was Alderman for Wellington Ward for several years, and Mayor of the City for three years. His occupation of the Mayor's Chair was marked by an investigation of his official conduct in the granting of Tavern Licences, which resulted in the citizens and the Common Council securing the passage of a Legislative Act depriving the Mayor of powers which, it was admitted by all, had been abused. The Doctor's friends claim that his errors under this head, whether of judgment or intention, have been obliterated by his election to the House of Assembly.

Mr. T. M. Reed was for several years a member of the Common Council, and has been Mayor for two years. He is well informed on all Corporation matters, having been connected at one time or another with all the principal Committees that manage civic affairs. The principal objections to Mr. Reed are of a personal character. Many of our citizens think that Mr Reed should be content with a two years occupancy of the Mayor's chair; but as his principal opponent held it for three years there does not seem any reason, under this head at least, for turning out the one to put in the other.

Mr. Edward Allison enjoys the reputation of being a very respectable gentleman, who has virtually retired from active business and would accept the Mayor's office for a year or two. Mr. Allison has many warm personal friends. The principal objection to him is found in his unacquaintance with Corporation matters.

All of the candidates, including Mr. Golding, appear "perfectly sanguine" of success. Mr. Golding feels very confident, inasmuch as he has a confiding turn of mind. Thoroughly honest and reliable himself, he is slow to suspect others of insincerity. Mr. Allison, in this his first experience of electioneering, naturally puts down on his side those electors who do not plumply refuse to vote for him. Dr. Alward's friends rely for his success mainly on the contingency of all four candidates remaining in the field; they feel that in a square contest with Mr. Reed alone, the latter would carry the day. And Mr. Reed's friends do not differ widely from this estimate. They hold that their candidate can beat any other in the field in a single-handed contest; and arguing that the City should be represented by some one who can obtain a majority vote, they favor the withdrawal of the weaker candidates, and concentration of the City vote on not more than two of the aspirants.

The electors have scarcely warmed up for the contest yet, but in two or three days time there may be a great change in this respect.

"How are our Ships Lost?"

Recent correspondence in the London *Times*, under this title, has attracted a considerable amount of attention from the classes in England particularly interested. The writer says: "The frequent recurrence of disasters at sea, involving heavy loss of life and property, must cause many to wonder that with all our modern inventions, added to the experience of centuries, these losses are actually greater than in the old days of the 'tubs' many of us now affect to despise." He then considers the question whether private enterprise and private interests are a sufficient protection to property, without Government stepping in and interfering in its behalf, as it does in behalf of life, as in emigrant ships; and cites a number of important facts bearing upon the causes of disasters. We quote:—

Surely [it may be said] the underwriters can protect themselves, and when a risk is offered have some records of shipping to refer to. Of course they have, and let us see what these records are. There are three Registers of general acceptation—Lloyd's Register, the Liverpool Register, and Veritas. Of the two former, ship-owners for the largest portion of the governing power; in the Veritas the ship-owners have nothing like such power, though fairly represented, with full liberty to appeal, and appoint representatives in case of dispute.

"Of late years competition and low freights have driven ship-owners to extreme measures of economy in every way. The success as to strength of the early iron ships has led them to experimentalize in reducing the plating and fastening, and, at the same time, incredible as it may appear, increasing the length of the vessels till they have assumed the grotesquely disproportioned dimensions we now behold; it being apparent that the same engine would drive a vessel of double the length with twice the cargo, while all went well, and in the case of the sailing ship the same result would follow, more or less, with a leading or fair wind. But there are now breakdowns sometimes for the steamer, and lee shores and gales for the ship. While the engine in the steamer is all right, and, in the case of the ship, there is an absence of extraordinary gales and lee shores, all goes well. But put the long and comparatively flat modern clipper under small canvas in a heavy gale on a lee shore, and compare her chances as against those of a well proportioned ship of the old class. Practical seamen will, I have no doubt, agree with me that not one quarter of those sailing hence every day would be manageable under these adverse circumstances.

"In the case of the modern steamer with engines broken down (and it is fair to assume that cheapness of construction is pursued even in the engine room, making such breakdowns likely), what then occurs? Nine-tenths of those sailing from the United Kingdom would be in such a case hopelessly helpless, would neither stay nor wear, but drift broadside on, and lie like logs until picked up or driven ashore, their enormous length and miserable rig precluding management of them as sailing vessels. I allude more particularly to the Suez Canal steamers. The late fearful loss of the *Delaware* is an example of what may occur when even partial disablement of the engine happens near land. I fear it will prove the precursor of many more losses in the same way, or in the dangerous navigation of the Red Sea.

"To revert to the matter of the strength of such vessels. How is it that the Registers sanction the reduction of strength? This is not difficult to arrive at when it is considered how some of their committees are composed. The old iron vessels having worn and lasted so well, the owners and builders commenced experimentalizing. If a vessel of such and such plating, &c., showed no signs of weakness, perhaps slighter material would do, and save expense of it and labor. To carry this out the consent of the Committees of Classification was necessary, and a revision of the rules had to be made. Then the antagonism of the books came into play If one consented to give the highest class to a slighter built vessel than heretofore, the others had to consider whether they would follow suit or adhere to rules based on experience, and at the same time lose their customers. I must here, in justice to the Register Veritas, state that the majority of their committee resisted following the other books in their downward course, and the requirements for vessels in their essential parts are greater in that Register than in the others.

"The result of such fatal competition is this—that there are now sailing out of London and Liverpool hundreds of steamers which, in a case of stranding, such as would have cost one of the old wooden ships a few sheets of copper, and a piece of false keel or so, would assuredly break asunder amidships, through their extravagant length and the flimsiness of their upper plating; ay, and they do that afloat sometimes without stranding—vessels built apparently by those hopelessly ignorant of the principles of civil engineering—prospective coffins for many an unfortunate crew. If this can be truly said of these vessels, while new, what is likely to be their condition in five years' time (if they last so long), when corrosion and wear shall have further reduced their plates?

These are important statements, and they have not yet been met in the Press by parties interested in iron vessels. They account, in part, for the recent advance of wooden ships in the estimation of English ship-owners and the shipping interest generally. The writer follows up his remarks by the bold allegation that "under "the circumstances of ruinous competition "and false economies resulting therefrom "(I pass over here the subject of insufficient crews and underpaid masters), "while ship-owners can insure their ships "on the faith of registries the almost "supreme control of which is in their "own hands, the result must be such "laxity on their part as will strike at the "roots of the prosperity and *prestige* of "the mercantile marine of Great Britain."

Western Extension.

The Boston papers of the 1st April contain the following telegram from Bangor in reference to the snow blockade:—

BANGOR, ME., March 31.—The long-delayed opening of the European and North American Railroad has at last been accomplished, and the train from St. John arrived here at 9.15 Saturday evening, the blockade having lasted just one week, during which time as large a force as could be employed has been kept constantly at work on both ends of the line. It is to be hoped that this is the last blockade of the season, although it has been snowing all day, four or five inches having fallen here. This makes the fourth snow storm which has followed the clearing of the track of this road during the present month. The expenditures of the company consequent upon the blockades have been enormous, and the present expense has suggested various ways by which such interruptions will be materially lessened, if not wholly prevented in future. The blocking snow storms of the present month are without parallel in the last fifty years. The ice in the Penobscot seems nearly or quite as firm as at any time during the winter and shows no signs of an immediate break up. A heavy fall of rain at this time would cause an immense if not disastrous freshet

We observe that efforts have been put forth to make capital against the Railway, owing to the recent interruptions to traffic, such as condemning the United States Postal authorities for ordering a change in the forwarding of mails, despatching them by rail instead of by steamer as formerly. This seems an unfair course to pursue, as the recent wintry experiences in Maine and the Lower Provinces have been without parallel during the past half century.

Diabolical Outrage.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A. Riedinger, residing a short distance below the railway station at Williams Bridge, West Chester county, was startled at 8.45 p. m., Thursday, as the Boston express train passed on its way east, by a loud crash, and going out with a lantern to ascertain the cause of the noise, discovered a railroad chair placed on one of the rails of the up track, and that it had been broken by the train which had passed over it. Riedinger, after summoning the employes of the Harlem Railroad to accompany him, found another chair and an iron rail laid across the track. The obstructions were removed at once. The villains probably intended to throw the cars down the embankment and during the confusion rob the passengers as well as the mail, express and baggage cars.

The Work of Spanish Brigands.

MADRID, April 1.—A band of robbers last week removed the rails on the Madrid and Andalusia Railway between Valdepenas and Manzanares, and stopped the mail train. They then made an attack on the train, which was resisted by the guard. Shots were exchanged, and one of the guards, an officer, and a passenger were wounded. The bandits finally gained possession of the cars and took all the money they could find, some £8,000 sterling.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Execution of a Communist.

The single "patient" this morning was M. Preau de Wedel, a gentleman (28 years of age) of ancient family, a civil engineer by profession, a journalist of some eminence, and the wearer of a medal which is the official certificate that he once saved a fellow-creature's life at the risk of his own. He was convicted as an "accomplice" in the assassination of M. Chaudey; and after all I have seen of the slight evidence which satisfies a Versailles Court-martial about "complicity" I cannot but entertain great doubts of his guilt. In almost every case the principal criminals have escaped the jurisdiction of these Court martials, and they, on the principle of "whom shall we hang?" generally pick out one, two or three, from a great lot brought before them, pretty much at random, for capital punishment. Preau de Wedel had the honor, hitherto unprecedented at Satory, of having a grand military execution parade altogether to himself. The capital sentences on two of his fellow-accused, Questel and Guiraud, were at the last moment commuted by the Committee of Pardons. When aroused from his bed this morning by M. Coupol, the head gaoler of Versailles, he showed great firmness. He accepted the religious consolation of the prison chaplain, Abbe Follet, and confessed to him. Then he wrote three letters—one to M. Thiers (or according to another version to Madame Thiers), a second to the widow of M. Chaudey, and a third to his mother. With great volubility, and a sort of feverish excitement, he declared that the Court martial had been misled in condemning him, and that he was only a passive and unwilling spectator of the execution of Chaudey. Before leaving the prison he obtained from the officer in command of the escort a promise that his eyes should not be bandaged, for, he said, "I am not afraid to meet death." Like almost every one of the Communists who have been executed, he smoked cigars up to the execution post. It was observed that the natural and irrepressible emotion, which he did his best to conceal, showed itself principally in convulsive bites of his cigar and rapid puffs of smoke. His last words on quitting the prison were to beg a gendarme to deny a report that he had signed a request (*pourvoi*) for pardon. Arrived on the ground, he threw off from his shoulders a Macfarlane cloak, and walked straight, smoking still, and with a perfectly firm step, to the post which he at once saw was destined to mark the last spot of earth that he was to tread This post, contrary to recent reports, was not painted blood red, but was of white wood, just like all the others hitherto used. The only difference is that it was a little higher. The victims are not bound to these posts, which only serve for convenience to mark the place where they are expected to stand, and hitherto no instance has occurred of any condemned man not lending himself readily to the programme of the fatal parade. At the post a non-commissioned officer came forward to bind Preau de Wedel's eyes, but he reminded the officer of the escort of the promise made at the prison, that he should die upstanding and with his eyes open. After some whispering among the military authorities this favour was definitively granted him. The firing party was placed at a distance of only eight yards. Preau placing his back firmly to the post, putting one foot forward and holding his soft felt hat of the Rubens shape in his hands, exclaimed, "Soldiers, I die innocent; aim straight at my heart and fire!" On the instant (and so quick was the motion that the priest had scarcely time to get out of the way) the adjutant in command of the firing party gave the signal with his sword, and Preau oscillated for a second or two and then fell quite dead. The work was better done than on some recent occasions, Preau received eight bullets in his breast, and a ninth cut through his shoulder and carried away a shred of his coat. It was a very useless formality to give him the *coup de grace*. Still it was done. Although a military surgeon certified that he was quite dead, a sergeant shot into his ear and blew away a part of his skull. This was done, somebody said, partly in pursuance of an almost inflexible military regulation, but also to satisfy the lookers on that the poor man was not lingering in agony. The body of Preau was taken by a waggon in waiting to the cemetery, where he was buried in his clothes, and with the medal on his breast, which the Chassepot bullets had not injured.

A Smart Lunatic.

HE HAS AN OVERSEER OF THE POOR ARRESTED AS A LUNATIC.

[From the Albany Journal.]

A rich joke has just transpired, in which our Overseer of the Poor, Mr. Hoxsie, was overmatched in shrewdness by a lunatic he was conveying to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum. The lunatic in question was Dennis R. Sheridan, the young lawyer recently taken insane, and Mr. Hoxsie started with him for the asylum yesterday morning. As Sheridan was very quiet and rational, Mr. Hoxsie did not think it necessary to handcuff him. On the way down they were engaged in conversation, when hearing the shackles rattle in Mr. Hoxsie's pockets, the insane man inquired what they were. Mr. Hoxsie informed him, when he desired to see them. They were handed over, when after closely inspecting them, he quietly placed them in his pocket, and renewed the conversation. Mr. Hoxsie was somewhat dumbfounded at this proceeding, but seeing nothing in the conduct of Sheridan to arouse his suspicion, humored him by allowing him to retain them.

They had progressed several miles further, when Sheridan adroitly turned the conversation upon lunatics, and the mode of procedure in lodging them in an asylum. Mr. Hoxsie explained that it was necessary in order to confine a lunatic in an asylum to have a certificate of two physicians that such person was insane, and a commitment from the County Judge. Sheridan, with the remark that he was a lawyer, requested to see the paper to judge whether it was drawn up in due form. As Mr. Hoxsie drew forth the paper Sheridan seized it, and after glancing over it, slipped it into his breast pocket. He retained possession of the commitment and shackles until they reached Poughkeepsie, where on arriving Sheridan insisted on going on to New York Hoxsie expostulated, and finally induced Sheridan to alight.

On reaching the platform, remarking that their ways should now separate, the real insane man started off. Mr. Hoxsie seized him, and a struggle ensued between the two, which speedily attracted a crowd. Sheridan called on the by-standers for assistance, claiming that Hoxsie was a lunatic who was endeavoring to escape, at the same time exhibiting the shackles and commitment in proof of what he said. The crowd seized Hoxsie notwithstanding his denial, and it would have probablyy fared worse with him had not a hackman who had formerly driven him to the asylum been attracted by the crowd and recognized him. The result was that Mr. Hoxsie was released, and Sheridan secured and lodged safely in the asylum.

THE FATE OF MR. VOLLMAN.

Another Case of Tooth Pulling Followed by Death.—The Physicians Baffled—Transmitting Blood from the Arms of Healthy Men to the Arms of a Dying Man.

On Tuesday last Mr. Charles Vollman of Hoboken went to New York to have some teeth drawn. Five were extracted, followed by a bleeding from the gums which was not, at that time, deemed extraordinary. Mr. Vollman returned to his home. On Wednesday, however, the flow of blood had not ceased, and he again visited the dentist in New York. He obtained temporary relief, and again went home. On Wednesday night the bleeding began afresh. On Thursday Mr. Vollman was losing blood very rapidly; a little stream continually flowing from his mouth. Then it was decided to summon physicians.

Doctors Cudlich and Nast of Hoboken, and Dr. Lellman and two physicians from the office of Dr. Krakowitzer, New York, were summoned Several other physicians were called making ten altogether, in consultation. At that time the physicians did not think Mr. Vollman in danger, but every effort to stop the flow of blood proved unavailing.

On Friday the patient was sinking under the continued loss of blood. More energetic measures were resorted to and the flow of blood was stopped. But Mr. Vollman had lost so much blood that his condition had become critical. The physicians were constantly in attendance, and everything possible was done.

On Saturday Mr. Vollman was evidently dying of exhaustion. A consultation was held, and it was decided to try to resuscitate the patient by the transfusion of blood. Two gentlemen were found willing to submit to the operation, and under the direction of Dr. Killich of New York the experiment was made.

The first man bared his arm for the trial. An incision was made in the right arm of the dying man, and a like one in the arm of his friend. The tube was inserted, and about ten ounces of blood was injected into the veins of Mr. Vollman. Then the other gentleman submitted to the same operation. About twenty ounces of blood was injected, and Mr. Vollman apparently improved somewhat after the operation. But late on Saturday night he again failed, and at one o'clock yesterday morning he died.

Mr. Vollman was one of the best known citizens of Hoboken. For the past nine years he had kept the Park Hotel, at Fourth and Hudson streets, Hobokon. He was a good man, a genial companion, and much liked. He retired from business but a few days ago. He had amassed a large fortune, and was about to depart for Germany, his native land, having engaged passage in a steamer sailing on Saturday next.

Mr. Vollman was 39 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child.

[From the New York Sun.]

Polagamy Still in Full Bloom.

The petition of four hundred women of Utah, praying that the protection of the General Government may not be withdrawn from them by the admission of that Territory as a State, sets forth that a large proportion of the signers have been members of the Mormon Church for many years, and that numbers of them have had a personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of polygamy. The petitioners say that thousands of women within the Territory of Utah are to-day in a condition of abject slavery, and earnestly appeal to Congress not to take any steps that will cut off all hope of their deliverance. They assert that within the past three months polygamous marriages have rather increased than diminished, and that since the 1st of November scores of young girls have been married to men who had already from two to five families. They pertinently inquire whether it is reasonable to suppose that a people who defy the law openly while under the direct supervision of Congress will order their internal affairs any better when invested with the prerogatives of a State government.

Believing that only the strong arm of the Federal Government can secure to the inhabitants of Utah the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the country, these women urgently pray that this protection may not be withdrawn. It is not to be presumed that the application of Utah for admission to the Union as a State will receive any favor in Congress, as it is evident that the measure is designed only to strengthen the rule of Brigham Young and the Mormon priesthood.

Archbishop Manning.

Archbishop Manning is a tall, thin personage, some 62 years of age. His face is bloodless—pale as a ghost, one might say. He is so thin as to look almost cadaverous. The outlines of the face are handsome and dignified. There is much of courtly grace and refinement about the bearing and gestures of this pale, weak and wasted man. He wears a long robe of violet silk, with some kind of dark cape or collar, and has a massive gold chain around his neck, holding attached to it a great gold cross. There is a certain nervous quivering about his eyes and lips, but otherwise he is quite collected and master of the occasion. His voice is thin, but wonderfully clear and penetrating. It is heard all through this great hall—a moment ago so noisy, now so silent. The words fall with a slow, quiet force, like drops of water. Whatever your opinion may be, you cannot choose but listen; and, indeed, you want only to listen and see. For this is the foremost man in the Catholic Church of England. This is the Cardinal Grandison of Disraeli's "Lothair"—Dr. Henry Edward Manning, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, successor in that office of the late Cardinal Wiseman. It is no wonder that the Irishmen at the meeting are enthusiastic about Archbishop Manning. An Englishman of Englishmen with no drop of Irish blood in his veins, he is more Hibernian than the Hibernians themselves in his sympathy with Ireland. A man of social position, of old family, of the highest education and the most refined instincts, he would leave the Catholic noblemen at any time to go down to his Irish teetotaller at the East End of London. He firmly believes that the salvation of England is yet to be accomplished through the influence of that religious devotion which is at the bottom of the Irish nature, and which some of us call superstition. He loves his own country dearly, but turns away from her present condition of industrial prosperity to the days before the Reformation, when yet saints trod the English soil. "In England there has been no saint since the Reformation," he said the other day, in sad sweet tones, to one of wholly different opinions, who listened with a mingling of amazement and reverence. No views that I have ever heard put into living words embodied to anything like the same extent the full claims and pretentions of Ultra montanism. It is quite wonderful to sit and listen. One cannot but be impressed by the sweetness, the thoughtfulness, the dignity, I had almost said the sanctity, of the man who thus pours forth, with the most tranquil conviction, opinions which proclaim all modern progress a failure, and glorify the Roman priest or the Irish peasant as the true herald and repository of light, liberty and regeneration to a sinking and degraded world.

A Four-Year Old Pianist—Plays Any Air After Once Hearing It.

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

GUMAER HOUSE, WURTSBORO, N. Y, March 20.—About three-quarters of a mile from here, on the road to Monticello, live Charles Korn and family. They are Germans, all of them good musicans. The youngest is Paulina, a very interesting child, whose musical talents have attracted much local attention. She was born in Wurtsboro, in March, 1868, and is a little over four years of age. In October last she visited Monticello, the county seat, with her parents, and there astonished her relatives and friends by playing on the piano a popular air. This was the first intimation that she possessed any remarkable musical powers. Several other pieces were suggested for her to play. Each one was rendered with accuracy and effect.

About three months afterwards she was taken to the church here, by request, to play on the organ. Seating herself at the instument, with her little feet scarcely touching the pedals, without the least hesitation she played a number of hymns which she had heard in church and Sunday school.

Since then she has given additional evidence of her genius by playing off-hand some very difficult selections after hearing them a single time. She also sings well. Her execution is superior to that of many experienced players. Altogether she is a musical wonder.

LOCALS.

The Steamer New England

arrived at Eastport at 12.30 o'clock, and is expected to arrive here about half past six.

Fire.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the boarding house of Mrs. Fraser, on Queen Square, but it was speedily extinguished with the aid of a few buckets of water.

The Death of Squire John McArthur,

of Smith Creek, near Sussex, of apoplexy, occurred on Wednesday night at his residence. The deceased was uncle of R. D. McArthur, Esq, of this City. He was a gentleman well advanced in years and of considerable means. He had a wide circle of relatives and friends, and was highly esteemed wherever he was known.

Personal.

Senators Hazen, Wilmot and Ferguson will leave for Ottawa on Monday. Senators Wark and Robertson left yesterday.

Row last nigt.

There was a row last night at the notorious Scott house on Queen St., between some of the non reputable inmates and some outsiders.

The Friends of Mr. Golding

for Mayor, will meet at Nos. 1, 3 and 5, (first floor) Ritchie's Building, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Rehearsal Concert,

given by the Choral Society in the School Room of St. David's Church, Sydney street, last evening, was well attended. The singers to the number of fifty appeared in excellent voice and were ably assisted by their leader, Mr. Peiler, who presided at the piano. The effect, however, was somewhat marred by the echo of the room which was somewhat unpleasant to the audience but more so to the singers. The choruses sung were "Now round the Starry Throne," "Come, gentle Spring," "Watchman, what of the night," "Happy and Blest" and "Let their Celestial Concerts all unite," all of which were well rendered. The glee "Merrily goes the Bark," a fine piece of composition, was sung in excellent time and voice by eight gentlemen of the society. This was followed by the solos "Pilgrim of Night," by Miss Armstrong," "Ave Maria," by Mrs. Harrison, and "The Landing of the Pilgrims," by Mr. Moon, a young gentleman from Newry, Ireland. The quartette, "Where art thou, Beam of Light?" was omitted, owing to the illness of one of the ladies. The programme was closed by the singing of the National Anthem. The whole programme was disposed of in about an hour and twenty minutes.

The Sessions.

An adjourned meeting of the Sessions was held in the Court House at 11 o'clock this morning, Recorder Hazen in the Chair. There were 29 Justices present.

The Report of the Lancaster Committee, appointing the officers elected for the Parish of Lancaster, with a few exceptions, was confirmed by the Board.

Edwin B Knight was appointed a Surveyor of Lumber for the City and County, and John Warnock a Surveyor of Roads for the Parish of Lancaster.

On motion of Mr. Nowlin a Committee, consisting of a Justice from each Parish, three members from the Common Council, and three from the Town Council of Portland, were appointed to take into consideration the amount of per centage to be assessed on property and income in the City and County, and report to the Board on Friday next. After considerable discussion the following were appointed:—James H. Moran, Esq., for St. Martins; Allan McLean, Esq., for Simonds; Thomas Galt, Esq., for Lancaster, and Mayor Reed and Aldermen McCordock and Rowan for the City. The three for Portland will be elected at a meeting of the Council on Monday next.

John Coleman and Charles W. Coleman were appointed Surveyors of Lumber for the City and County.

On motion the Grand Jury presentments were taken up and a discussion took place on the Accounts of the Surveyors of Highways, which, in the Special Presentment, were reported to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. Justices Magee, Daniel and Lockhart were appointed a Committee to investigate the Accounts.

The general presentment was next taken up and referred to the same Committee.

On motion the Board adjourned until Friday next at 11 a. m.

The Saunders-Valpey Forcible Entry Case.

This case was resumed yesterday afternoon before Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Palmer having closed the case on the part of the prosecution, the evidence was read over to Mr. Valpey, who pleaded not guilty and stated that he would answer by counsel. Mr. Travis, his counsel, then contended that the prosecution must fail, as not even a *prima facie* case had been made out, and that even without going into evidence to show the other side of the case, he would show that the case of the prosecution had entirely failed. He took the position that to sustain an information for forcible entry and detainer there must be shown such circumstances of evidence as amounted to a public breach of the peace, which had not been shown in this case, the entry of the defendant having been with the full consent and approval of the complainant. He cited and read numerous authorities to sustain this position, and as deductions from those authorities, as applicable to this case, he stated the following points:—

1st, That the entry made by the defendant was lawful, he having gone into possession with the full consent of the complainant.

2nd, That the defendant committed no acts amounting even to a trespass.

3rd, That the complainant's remedy, if any, was by ejectment.

4th, That there was no evidence whatever of any unlawful entry by the defendant.

5th, That there was no evidence by whom either the back door or the front door was entered.

6th, That the charge being of a criminal nature, the presumptions were all in favor of the defendant, and conclusively so until the acts alleged against him were expressly proved.

7th, That the acts of the complainant and defendant amounted to a surrender of the lease, by the complainant, and an acceptance of the surrender thereof by the defendant, by which the relationship of landlord and tenant was terminated—the defendant having no longer a right to rent, nor the complainant to possession; he, having been, in fact, himself a trespasser.

On this last point Mr. Travis cited further authorities to show that Mr. Palmer was wrong when he stated that there could not be a surrender except by writing, holding that there could be a surrender "by operation of law," and that the acts in this case constituted such a surrender. Mr. Palmer, at this point, denied having made such a statement, and Mr. Travis as stoutly affirmed that he had done so the previous day. Both Counsel grew very warm over the point.

Mr. Palmer replied, stating that he had done all in his power to settle the matter, but without success. That he had advised Mr. Saunders not to take forcible possession of the premises but to commence these proceedings. That he trusted the case would be sent to the Supreme Court. He then went on to examine the different points made by Mr. Travis, contending that there had been such acts of force as made out the offence of which the defendant was charged. He agreed with Mr. Travis in having great doubts as to whether the English statutes of forcible entry were in force in this Province, but that they could proceed at common law. The surrender of the lease had been expressly denied, and whatever might be shown in answer to the case, he contended that the case as it then stood had been fully made out. He cited several cases to show the nature of the force necessary to make out the offence stating that Newton vs. Harlan, 3 M and G. 965, was expressly in point.

Mr. Travis responded, examining the last case cited by Mr. Palmer, contending that it was not at all a parallel case, but, on the contrary, was a most extreme case, the force and violence used there having been both personal and excessive, while in this case no force or violence whatever was shown. He examined the evidence on the part of the prosecution, showing the points in which it failed to sustain the information, and contended that even had it been shown that the entrance was effected by the defendant's agents that would not sustain the information; but even that, in fact, had not been shown at all. He also pointed out a distinction between the statutes of Ric. and Hen., the former making the act an offence only where there had been both forcible entry and detainer; the latter making a forcible *detainer* sufficient, but involving that the original entry was *unlawful*, and that the case was not of both statutes, the original entry having been neither forcible nor unlawful. He concluded a lengthy argument by expressing a hope that the information would be dismissed without the necessity of his calling evidence, but if he were compelled to do so he would show that the whole of the complainant's statements from beginning to end were unfounded; and that by some of the most respectable gentlemen in the city.

The argument on both sides was conducted with much animation and ability, and was listened to with great interest by both the Justice and the spectators present. The learned Justice has taken time to consider whether he will dismiss the case on the prosecutor's evidence, or whether the defendant will have to go into his case in reply. A future day will be named for the delivery of the decision on this point.

The Telegraph Office

to-day exhibits crape in token of mourning for the death of Professor Morse.

The new Office, corner of King and Prince William Sts, is being fitted up and will be ready for the Telegraph Staff on 1st May, at the latest.

St. Mary's Y. M. C. A.

The literary and musical entertainment in the St Mary's School Room last evening was attended by a fair audience. Mr. Wright gave some of his choice readings, and appropriate selections were also read by Messrs. Geo. Harding, E. H. Frost, H. P. Kerr and J. H. Cumberland. The music consisted of solos by Miss Coy and Mr. F. Hatheway, the four part songs, "Farewell to the Forest" and "Return of Spring," and the solo and quartette "Rock of Ages." The entertainment closed by the singing of the National Anthem.—[News.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, April 5.

Willis moved the House into Committee on a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Town of Portland.

The Bill is a long one, and was agreed to with some unimportant amendments.

Ryan, Chairman of Committee on claim of Lewis P. Steeves for building Moncton Bridge, recommended that he be paid the amount of $3,986

Willis asked the Provincial Secretary whether the Government considered that the Dominion is responsible for the whole or any part of the liability which the Albert Branch Railway extension will entail? and if part what part?

Second, Whether the "Better Terms" delegates urged the assumption of liability on account of the Albert Branch Railway?

Third, If the Delegates did not press the matter, and liability is ignored by the Dominion under the terms of the Union Act, in what manner do the Government propose to arrange for the subsidy of $340,000 in case the road is commenced within the period of extension?

Hatheway said he would answer on Monday.

Caie introduced a Bill relating to Beaches in the Parish of Wellington, County of Kent; Bailey a Bill to incorporate Washademoak Steamboat Company.

House in Committee agreed to a Bill of Wedderburn's to incorporate the St. Andrews Society Curling Club; a Bill to extend the time of Election of Trustees of Church of Scotland from twelve o'clock to nine o'clock in the evening.

The House agreed to report in favor of granting $5,000 subsidy in favor of opening mines in Queen's County.

Adams asked if the Government intended to codify the revised Statutes.

The Secretary said the Attorney General would answer when in his place.

Gough asked leave to introduce a bill to aid in construction of a Railway from Chatham to Fredericton.

Hatheway objected, as it asked for a considerable part of the revenues.

Gough consented to withdraw it for the present.

House refused to adopt report of committee recommending payment of claim of Curran, mail driver to Grand Falls, for loss of a horse.

Otty, Chairman of Bye-road Investigation Committee, reported in favor of remitting all claims due from Counties. The total amount due the Department of Public Works is $12,650.83, of which King's County owes over half.

Social re-union.

One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season took place last evening in the School Room of the Germain Street Wesleyan Church. The programme opened with Mr. J. K. Scofield's solo, "The Foaming Seas." This was followed by an interesting reading by John Boyd Esq., "Unnecessary burdens." He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Pope, who, after relating several humorous anecdotes which excited the risibilities of the audience to an alarming extent, read "Matrimony," "You and I," "Honest friend," pieces that were judiciously selected and still better read. Miss Fanny Pope, who has a sweet voice, followed with a solo song, "As we went a Haying," which was so loudly applauded the young lady was obliged to come forward and repeat it. A recitation, "The Christmas Carol," by Miss Janet Watts, came next in order, and was followed by the solo "There's a silver lining to every cloud" sung by Mr. J. K. Schofield. Next in order on the programme came refreshments. The room was plentifully covered with tables loaded with good things, both in and out of season, to which full justice was done by young and old, male and female, the result being highly satisfactory to the agreeable waiters, if we might judge from their smiling faces, as they were kept busily employed passing along the oysters, coffee, cakes and cuttingly cold "Ice Creams." Nearly an hour having been consumed in this agreeable manner, order was restored and the programme resumed by Rev Mr. Pope reading "Have the children come home," followed by Mr. Boyd who read "Deacon Bedot," creating roars of laughter. Miss Fanny Pope then sung the gem of the evening, the solo, "Leaf by leaf the Roses fall," which she was obliged to repeat. The evening's entertainment was wound up by the singing of the National Anthem by the audience. The re-union, pecuniary and otherwise, was a decided success.

An Insane Man

named McGinniss was brought to the city yesterday in charge of Mr. George Beattie, of Richibucto, and placed in the Asylum, under the treatment of Dr. Waddell. McGinniss belongs to Kouchibouguac, Kent County.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, April 4.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 26s. 6d. Red Wheat, 10s. 9d. a 11s.

New York Flour Market firmer. Superfine State and Western $6.35 a $6.70.

Pork firm, $12.87 and $13 new.

Grain freights 4d.

Montreal Flour Market active. Western State and Welland Canal Superfine, $5.90 a $5.95.

No Gold report.

"You don,t work enough to earn your salary," said the head of a department in the custom-house to one of his clerks. "Work!" exclaimed the young man; "I worked hard enough to get here; you surely don't expect me to work now I am here."

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—If you want oysters, call at Geo. Sparrow's, King Street. By measure or any other way. *

Worth Knowing.

When you have a bad cough, which if left to its own course can only end in pulmonery irritation and destruction of the lungs, use Dr. Cunningham's Cough Cure. It will cure any curable cough. Sold by all Druggists.

mar 26 DR. R. R. CUNNINGHAM.