S. S. "ACADIA,"

THE FIRST FALL STEAMER!

Just arrived and will be immediately opened:

20 PACKAGES OF NEW GOODS!

COMPRISING AN ASSORTMENT OF

New Prints, Roll Linings, Black Cashains,

BLACK LUSTRES, REAL ALPACAS,
CRAPES, SHAWLS, DRESS BUTTONS,
RUFFLES, LEATHER BELTS,
MALTESE & YAK LACES,
RIBBONS, BOOT LACES,
HABERDASHERY and FANCY GOODS.

At our usual low rates.

EVERITT & BUTLER.

Wholesale Warehouse, 55 & 57 KING STREET.

aug 21

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST,

Office Union St., Near Germain,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING AND PRESERVING THE NATURAL TEETH. dec 19—1y

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JAMES D. O'NEILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!

Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES,
IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

FACTORY, No. 35 UNION STREET, - - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B
july 12ly

MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B.

HOMESPUNS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

And Superior GREY BLANKETS.

All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ALSO:

FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
☞ Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3—1yd&w **J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.**

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79 King St. **MILLAR'S** 79 King St

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

The Best Assortment of Really

FIRST CLASS MACHINES IN ST. JOHN

Are only to be had at MILLAR'S, viz:

THE LOCKMAN, THE HESPELER,
THE APPLETON, THE SINGER, &c.

AGENT FOR THE

MARITIME FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

LARGE DISCOUNTS for Cash or Very Easy Terms of Payment on the INSTALMENT PRINCIPLE. Every Machine accompanied with a full set of Improved Attachments. Purchasers taught either at their own residence or at Show Rooms.
N. B.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

DAVID MILLAR,
Hoop Skirt and Corset Manufacturer,
79 King St, (2nd door above Waverley House.)

aug 11 d w

RECEIVED PER "LADY DARLING."

SIXTY PACKAGES CONTAINING:

Blue and Brown Beavers and Pilots,

BLACK AND BLUE BROADS!

WORSTED COATINGS.

White Cottons,
White Linens,
Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Linen Threads, all kinds

Prints, Dress Goods, Ribbons, etc., etc.

T. R. JONES & CO.,
CANTERBURY ST.

sep 3

GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the

GREY COTTON

We are now making. This article is manufactured out of *AMERICAN COTTON*,

WHICH IS

MUCH SUPERIOR

to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

☞ It will be found quite as CHEAP, and REALLY MUCH BETTER than any other Cotton in the market.

For Sale by the Dry Goods Trade.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

aug 14—t f

BARNES & CO.,

Printers, Booksellers, Stationers,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

☞ We have added new machinery to our Bindery, and are enabled to execute BINDING in the best style. *Call and see Specimens.*

BARNES & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. street.

nov 1y21

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159 Union Street.

GEORGE MURDOCH,

Harness Maker,

AND DEALER IN

Driving and Working Harness, Whips Curry Combs, Brushes, &c., always on hand.

☞ Strict attention paid to JOBBING and REPAIRING. nov 21 1y

DR. J. BREEN,

Graduate of Georgetown Medical College.

WASHINGTON, D. C

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—*Morrison's Block,*

MAIN STREET,

PORTLAND, N. B.

ap 8

MOORE'S

Sign Painting

ESTABLISHMENT,

47 Germain Street,

dec 5

ROBERT MARSHALL,

Fire, Life & Marine Insurance Agent

NOTARY PUBLIC,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ap 10

WILLIAM DUNLOP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Flour, Groceries & Liquors,

No. 40 CHARLOTTE STREET,

nov 21 1y ST. JOHN, N. B.

CARD.

D. E. DUNHAM,

ARCHITECT.

Rooms, 1 and 2 Bayard's Building,
(UP STAIRS.)
106 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

Persons intending to Build or Remodel their Buildings would do well to call at the above office before consulting carpenters, masons, &c., as the Subscriber *guarantees* to give all the information that can be obtained from the most practical mechanic, his theory being Beauty, Economy and Strength, so combined as to make the outlay worth, when finished, what it cost.

feb 25

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78 KING STREET.

All the Latest Styles in

HATS & CAPS,

At DUNN BROS.,
78 KING STREET.

aug 29

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,..... EDITOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1873

Only One Session of Parliament.

Parliament, private despatches inform us, will not be summoned before some time in November. Then it will take a long vacation at Christmas. The public accounts will be ready for consideration at its meeting after the vacation, and all the business will be disposed of before adjournment, thus rendering the usual spring session needless. The expense of two sessions in one year, at $1000 indemnity for each man, will thus be saved to the country. If certain journals are to be believed the country is pining away for the expensive luxury of two sessions, and the anxiety to hear the rest of Mr. Mackenzie's interrupted speech is so great that expense is not to be taken into account, but we are fully persuaded that the country will manage to endure the present Government and the lack of Parliamentary reports in the newspapers for a month later than the expected time. Although we have every confidence in the endurance of the country, we are not so sure that many of the recipients of the $1000 sessional indemnity will endure the delay and the consequent blighting of their hopes for two sessions. Well, everybody must suffer some disappointments in this world, it is the common lot of all, and these gentlemen can only bow their heads to break the force of the blow. We pity them, but congratulate the people who pay the taxes out of which the expenses of Parliament are paid.

Several gentlemen are spending much time and doing an immense amount of work to ensure the perfect success of the Kennebeccasis Regatta, and it is to be hoped that the oarsmen who have entered will keep faith with the management, and not back out of the race as oarsmen have done at other regattas. Private betting should be discouraged as much as possible, and pool sellers should be arrested by the police. Above all, there must be no regulation, no ruling, that will give any one the slightest chance to charge the management with unfairness to oarsmen from abroad. In all cases of doubt, the decision should be in favor of the strangers. It is much more important that St. John should preserve and increase its reputation for fairness, than that St. John oarsmen should win the prizes. We believe that the management entertain these sentiments.

The Royal Commission and the Montreal inquiry promise to show that more money was paid by the Grits for corrupting the private secretaries of lawyers, the guardians of private correspondence, and the post office and telegraph officials, than Sir Hugh Allan invested in the elections.

The evidence taken yesterday before the Royal Commission was like all the evidence previously given by Mr. Huntington's witnesses,—in refutation of the slanderous charges.

The last evidence taken in the Montreal Grit Felony shows that the thieves had the stolen letter photographed before it was published.

Nova Scotia News.

Somebody left a boy about eight moths old at a farmer's door in Falmouth on Tuesday night, 2nd inst.

The Highland Society of Antigonish are to hold their Annual Gathering on the 25th inst., when a large number of prizes are to be contested for in a variety of Scottish games.

The Rev. H. P. Almon, at present stationed at Windsor, has presented a beautiful gold medal to be fired for by the members of the Volunteer company. The winner of the medal for three successive years will be entitled to it as his own. A prize of $10 goes with the medal each year.

Mr. James Williams and his sister, Mrs. Jowell (colored), were drowned last Saturday evening in the St. Mary's River, about 7 o'clock. They were coming home from Goldenville to Sherbrooke, and in order to shorten the distance, they attempted to cross the river at the wharf below the bridge. The boat leaked freely, and seeing the impossibility of reaching the opposite shore, they returned and sank just at the wharf.

An Ottawa despatch to Halifax says it is rumored at the capital that all the irregularities in the Post Office department have not yet been made public. It is rumored that the deficiency in the accounts is somewhere near $9,000, the loss extending over a long period. Gray has not yet been bailed, the Judges requiring bonds in $15,000. There has been talk of his being brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, based on alleged informality in some of the proceedings which led to his commitment.

The Difference.

In the epistles of the Roman Seneca you may find as unselfish and noble moral maxims as in any of the teachings of Jesus; and old Socrates, nearly five hundred years before Christ, took the cup of hemlock and drank it with almost as serene and divine like trust in the goodness of God, as did Jesus drink the cup of sorrow that was given him to drink. You can, I have no doubt, find passages in the hoary gospels of other nations, that seem like twin sisters of the most beautiful teachings of Jesus. But why is it that the gospel of Socrates has not taken hold of the hearts of men like the teachings of Jesus? In some respects the Grecian sage strikingly resembles the great Reformer of Judea. Both were indeed great teachers; both exerted a prodigious influence within a century of their death; both suffered martyrdom, and both died like heroes, as they were. I think one reason why Jesus as a teacher stands infinitely above Socrates is that the light of Socrates was in what he said, while the light which Jesus left to the world was in what he did. "His life was the light of men." One taught the truth and the other lived it. One discussed philosophy on the corners of the streets in Athens and went home and went to bed, and the other after preaching on the mountain and by the sea shore the gospel of peace and good-will among men, went about all over Galilee, comforting the afflicted, mingling with the poor and befriending them, feeding the hungry, healing the sick, and preaching to his fellowmen by his good deeds. Socrates was a lover of truth, but not so much a lover of men. I know of no loaf of bread which he ever gave, no sick one healed. Look through the gospel of Socrates according to Plato or Xenophon, and you will look in vain for the story of the Good Samaritan, the widow's mite, the prodigal son, the blessing of little children, the feeding the hungry, the healing the sick, the weeping with those who wept, nothing of the tender love and world-wide sympathy for man—man just as he is—sinful, sorrowful, suffering. It was this gospel in deeds that has converted the world.—*W. H. Spencer.*

A Youthful Monster.

Rigorous fathers and mothers, who have trouble in impressing upon their offspring the injurious effects of delving too extensively in written romances will find in the affair of a youth named Gelinier, who has just been sentenced in Paris to twenty years' imprisonment, a story with a useful moral. Gelinier was nearly always to be seen about the streets reading the feuilletons in the papers loaned him by the accommodating news dealers. His continued reading gave him the idea of forming a band of robbers, and of distinguishing himself in the world. At 15 Gustavus Gelinier was the chief of a band which had already committed thirteen robberies, and was detected in the fourteenth. After being arrested his sole idea was to get his name into the papers, and he confessed to a number of robberies, all of which were accompanied by assassination. In one case he gave so many details about killing a sleeping guard by driving a nail through his head, that the body was exhumed, and it was found that nothing of the kind had occurred, and that Gelinier only knew of the case by reading of it in the papers. It was proven in a very satisfactory manner also, that he had no share in any of the assassinations narrated by himself, and that he had formed these little romances upon newspaper items in order to make a reputation. In his cell this perverted young scoundrel began to write his memoirs, and in the first chapter made himself out a real Jack Sheppard. Sufficient was found against him, however, to warrant a heavy sentence, and it is hoped that at the age of 35 he will leave prison a wiser and better man.

A Bloody Bride.

A young and blooming bride in Kentucky recently took a rash method of displaying her affection for her husband. It appears that two brothers, Jasper and Clay Watkins, were rivals for the hand of the young lady, and that the former finally succeeded in winning the coveted prize. Clay was not satisfied with the result of his suit, and even after his brother's marriage he visited his house daily and sought to retrieve his bad fortune, notwithstanding the fact that the die had been cast. Jasper became enraged at the conduct of his brother, and seeing him approach the house, took down a double barreled shot gun and lodged its contents in his brother's breast. The wounded man was carried to his mother's house and skillfully cared for by the physicians, who expressed faint hopes of his final recovery. Learning that the prospect was not so dark for her bothersome suitor, Jasper's wife was prevailed upon to finish the work which her husband had so earnestly undertaken. Accordingly she visited her mother-in-law's residence, and after sitting a few moments by the bedside of the wounded man she drew forth a revolver, which she had carefully concealed in her clothing, and walking up to within two feet of Clay, fired on him, the shot penetrating the heart, killing him almost instantly. Jasper's wife is but a mere girl, being only about 16 or 17 years of age, and had been married but a week when she imbrued her hands in the blood of her brother-in-law.

LOCALS.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Amusements—	
do	Regatta
do	Grand Excursion
do	Lecture and Readings
do	Provincial Exhibition Races
do	Social Entertainment
do	Regatta Excursion
Plums—	Masters & Patterson
The Great Tonic—	Hanington Bros
Silk Goods—	do
Notice of Bill—	
Notice of Bill—	
Gold Compass Lost—	
Money Lost—	
AUCTIONS.	
Insolvent Act of 1869—	E McLeod
Clothing, &c—	E H Lester

On First Page: The Slander and the Steal.

On Fourth Page: Poetry; and Notes and News.

The Brown-Liglin Race.

This race is now a fixed fact, to come off on Bedford Basin on the 20th instant. The necessary deposit of $500 from each has been placed in the referee's hands, Brown will not, therefore, be at the regatta here. This race has created considerable excitement in aquatic circles, and every one is pleased that it is to come off.

Popular Works of Art.

"Cole's Voyage of Life," from beautiful steel engravings, are offered to agents by Mr. Simms, corner of Union and Carmarthen streets. They are the wark of a first class engraver, after a celebrated painter, and are very desirable works of art. In quality, they are good enough for anybody; in price, cheap enough for everybody.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.—We would direct attention to the fine assortment of beautiful Meerschaum Pipes now on exhibition at F. B. Marter's drug store, 81 King street. Some of them are the finest we have ever seen imported for sale in this city.

The circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE *is rapidly increasing.*

Brevities.

That hotel on Campobello is again talked of, to be built by American capitalists. The *Standard* understands it is to be commenced at once.

The native eleven cricketers of St. Andrews beat the seven Englishman on Saturday in a friendly match. The Canadians were five runs ahead at the close,—score 70 to 75.

The steamer Olive came through the Falls about 1 o'clock, and will lie at the North Market wharf for freight until 6 o'clock this evening.

Dr. Humphreys' readings pleased his small audience last evening. If they had been free the house would have been packed.

The contract for the fog whistle buildings at Grand Manan has been let to P. F. Green for $4,350, and work is to be commenced at once. The entire cost of the whistle will be about $10,000.

A man named Seely had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday in the harbor. He was stepping on board the tug Xanthus when he fell into the water. Mr. Brickley jumped into his boat, rowed out and brought him safely to shore.

The Dominion arbitrators are in session every day, collecting information to enable them to award damages on the line of the Railway Extension. W. H. Tuck, Esq., appears for the Government, and other barristers look after the interests of their several clients.

The programme of the Social Entertainment to be given by Fireman's Division, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall to-night, may be found in our advertising columns. It is to be hoped that the attendance will show that other entertainments except those which are free will fill the hall.

The Y. M. C. A. Hall was so full last night that an old man was stationed at the door to prevent any more getting in. Suppose the Y. M. C. A. employ an intelligent door-keeper, or instruct the one they have to admit representatives of the press to witness crowds drawn by their gratuitous advertising.

We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Owen McLauchlin, Fredericton, who has long been known as an obliging news agent on the Fredericton trains, died yesterday of brain fever.

Victoria Dining Saloon,

No. 8. Germain street, opposite the City Market, St. John, N. B. This saloon, kept by C. Sparrow, the pioneer of restaurants in New Brunswick, has no equal in the Dominion of Canada. A first class bill of fare is always kept; obliging and attentive waiters anticipate and respond with promptness to the wish, whilst the efforts of a first-class cook in the cuisine department, combined with the tasty and recherche style of the surroundings and fittings, would make it impossible for the most fastidious to go away otherwise than gratified. Meals can be had at any hour, served with alacrity and despatch, and at very reasonable rates. The finest oysters, and everything which the market affords, will always be at hand. Tourists from the United States and elsewhere will do well, ere making other arrangements, to call and see C. Sparrow's Dining Rooms, at No. 8 Germain street, opposite City Market.

sep11 6i

The Regatta.

The prospects of the finest aquatic contest of the year 1873 are now daily improving. Yesterday afternoon the Portland, Me., crew arrived by the International steamer with their boat. They are four fine looking men, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. This morning they went out to their quarters at Torryburn. The three local crews which have entered are in training now, the Paris Crew and McLarens being at Torryburn and the Indiantown crew practising up the St. John River.

The Secretary, Mr. D. G. Smith, yesterday afternoon had a telegram from Coulter of Pittsburg asking if he and Morris could enter. An affirmative reply was sent last evening, and they will probably come on. If they do it will make the single scull race the event of the season. What with Doyle of Boston, Coulter, Morris, and Biglin representing the United States, and Fulton, Lovett and Brayley the Dominion, the contest must be exciting.

There are some further entries since yesterday—the Volunteer, entered by A. Harned, of Carleton, for the inrigged four-oared race; Doyle enters for the single scull; and Frank Nice and James Pollock have entered for the pair-oared race. The course was buoyed yesterday by Dr. Walker and the Secretary, for the three and six mile races.

The Intercolonial will run trains every half hour, and a number of steamers have been engaged to carry passengers to the scene of the races. Immediate steps should be taken to announce a public holiday. We presume if a requisition were handed to the Mayor he would be happy to proclaim one.

How the Old and Infirm are Supported by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

During the vigor of youth, the expenditure of the power of the mind (which is the seat of man's strength) is balanced by activity of the nutritive functions without the aid of science.

But Time, the everlasting dissipator of reason as of events, sets a limit to his power, and it is at this epoch the science may render the man the desired assistance, and restore the drain upon his wasted energies.

Each effort of the mind, every act of the body, will extract a volume of nervous element in proportion to the magnitude of the thought or action, and since this Hypophosphite combination really will supply the *vis vitæ* to the body, it must support the human mechanism successfully after the vigor of youth is past.

Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest on the body of young Revels was concluded yesterday afternoon. Policeman Evans, who took him out to the Penitentiary, was examined, but no new facts were brought out. The Deputy Sheriff testified to his being in Gaol over Sunday, but that he made no complaints. Dr. Baxter testified to finding deceased dead in his bed, and to holding a *post mortem* examination. The boy died of strangulated hernia, a disease that is not fatal if attended to in time. He believed if he had seen the boy the night before his life might have been saved. The Coroner in addressing the jury said it was one of the most unaccountable cases he had ever heard of. How the boy could stay in the prison from five o'clock in the afternoon until the next morning at ten, suffering with this disease, and vomiting, without his condition being known, was a mystery to him. The sufferings attending strangulated hernia are most intense, the pain most excruciating, and how he could die without crying out to be heard all over the place was surprising. The lad had evidently hidden as much as possible his real condition from the officers, and the probability is that death was hurried by his weak physical condition. The jury found a verdict that the deceased came to his death by strangulated hernia.

PHOTOGRAPHS in the latest style and finest finish. Cabinets and Imperials a specialty. Old pictures enlarged on metal plates, card-board or canvas, plain or colored, at MARSTERS'S, cor. King and Germain streets. sept3

The St. John Penitentiary—The Cells—The Prisoners at Work—Familiar Faces—The Workshop.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the St. John Penitentiary on Wednesday afternoon. It was on the occasion of the inquest over the remains of young Revels, and, after the evidence was finished, the jury placed themselves under the care of Mr. Quinton, the Warden, who kindly showed them over the entire place. The first thing that struck each one was the air of neatness and cleanliness that pervaded the premises. The walls inside the building are whitewashed, and are as clean as they can possibly be kept. The main building, which is of stone, is divided into different cells for the male convicts. These cells, which are about six feet by four, and furnished with a bunk and bedding, are built like vaults, having iron grating doors. They occupy the centre of the building, and around them, on the ground floor, is a broad passage, where the guards can walk and look into every cell. There are two rows of cells above this, and a balcony running all round, so that the keepers can also walk round and see into these cells. Each convict, on entering the prison, is given his cell, which it is his duty to keep neat and clean. The doors are fastened by strong iron bars placed across by the guards when the prisoner enters his cell. At the end of these rows of cells is a large space where the prisoners take their meals, and which is also used as the prison chapel.

The female prisoners are confined in a large L, and are entirely separated from the male prisoners. The arrangement of the cells is the same, and the walls are also as white as they can be made, while the floors are polished so that they shine. Underneath this L is the kitchen and wash room, which are also models of neatness. A large room in the same portion of the building is used as a work room. Here the women are employed weaving, and making the clothes for the prisoners.

The clothes for the males are made of different colors. Stripes are fashionable, and suits are made of a variety of colors—a pair of pants having a yellow and brown leg, and a coat of two or three different colors, some of which are very fanciful. The women's dresses are made of blue or grey cloth, not as a general rule presenting so great a variety of colors as the clothes of the males.

The cooking is done by the women, of whom there are generally enough to do all that is required.

In the kitchen were several faces that have been familiar in the Police Court. Victoria Albert, at present residing in this country resort, was busy stirring an immense pot of porridge for the evening meal. Several squaws were sitting round, and some others of the colored population were doing different kinds of work. Some were washing, others sewing, and all employed. There are at present about sixteen female prisoners for, as a rule, short terms.

On the grounds the men were engaged at various kinds of work. The most interesting portion of the building—the workshop—was visited. This building, which is furnished with steam power, is under control of Robert Perry, who is trade instructor. The men are divided into different gangs, under charge of keepers, and are employed on different kinds of work. A shoe-maker at his bench was hard at work; and in another place a tailor squatted on his table plying his needle. The principal work carried on, however, is the manufacture of buckets, tubs and brooms. About twenty dozen brooms, and an equal number of buckets, are made daily. All kinds of labor-saving machinery are employed, and this is a paying part of the institution. The different machines at work form an interesting sight, well worth a visit to the institution. All who have no trade when put in the prision are either taught broom or bucket making, and some who are placed there for a few years without anything like a trade, leave the place excellent workmen.

The male convicts, about seventy in number, look well and are apparently contented. Some in for a short time appear to look anxiously forward for relief: others in for long periods settle down in a short time to their labor and make the best of it. Two are in for life, and have been there for some time. They have grown grey in their confinement, and prison life has become second nature to them. Others again are nearly boys, and the sight is a sad one. They are taught to work, and the hope is expressed by all that the lesson will be beneficial to them. The necessity for a reformatory for this class of prisoners is apparent to every one who passes through the institution,—a place where they can learn a trade, without the disgrace attached to them of having been in prison.

The Penitentiary throughout is airy and comfortable, the diet is good, and there is very little sickness in the place. The visitors all expressed themselves pleased with the management, and were hearty in their thanks to Mr. Quinton for his courtesy in giving them an opportunity to see the place so thoroughly.

The Board of Trade Discusses the Ballast Wharf Difficulty.

The Board of Trade met this morning at 11 o'clock in the Merchant's Exchange Room, the President in the chair.

The President reported that the memorial against the shipping law had been sent to the Dominion Government. He also explained the purpose for which they had been called together, namely, to discuss the proposition of the Dominion Government to take possession of the Ballast Wharf and Slip. He requested the members of the Board to discuss the question without excitement, and invited Mr. H. F. Perley, the Government engineer, to explain what was required for the proposed public works.

Mr. Perley then produced his plans, and showed what the Government intended to take. He had opposed the agreement made with the delegates of the Common Council, and he proposed taking this now because the land below the sunken rock was not fit for wharf purposes.

J. Gordon Forbes, Esq., who was present when the agreement was made, was called upon to explain what passed between the Government and the Common Council representatives. He said that the original proposition of the Board of Works to build a wharf to Reed's Point was abandoned, on condition that the Common Council should give the right of way over Corporation property, the soil right on leased lands, the land south of one hundred feet on the Ballast Wharf, as has been frequently described. That is the agreement that the Dominion Government now wish to break.

Mr. Palmer asked what legal right the Board of Works had acquired, and Mr. Forbes answered that no papers had passed between the contracting parties.

Mr. Domville wished to know if there was any intention on the part of the Government to build this railroad.

Mr. Perley answered that the contract had been re-let and the work was to be pushed on and finished as soon as possible. The Government, he said, are in earnest in the work. He then proceeded to explain more thoroughly his various plans.

After the agreement made in Ottawa he had made soundings of the part of the harbor offered by the Common Council. He found below the ring bolt in the sunken rock, where the harbor line ends, on a continuation of the same line, that there was only 6, 7 and 8 feet of water, not sufficient at any part outside of said rock to float a ship. This he laid before the Board of Works, and the plan now submitted was proposed in order to avoid the rocks, reefs and shoals below the end of the harbor line. The breakwater, to be built running east from the sunken rock, is to be six feet higher than any wharf in the city, and to have a sloping face, which will successfully protect the southern part of the city and the harbor of refuge. The Slip to be built will give one thousand feet of wharfage, and they propose to excavate this so as always to have water to float any vessel. In reference to closing up the harbor of refuge he contended that, so far from doing so, the proposed works would improve it, as the Ballast wharf would be extended two hundred feet farther out, and would be a protection at low as well as at high water. They proposed to put a facing twenty feet deep on the north of the Ballast wharf, and only wanted the sixty feet additional to prevent the corporation at any time from building and closing them up. He called attention to the fact that one year ago the Common Council gave to the Railway the right to entirely close up their wharf property by allowing them to build a track up Charlotte street and to Reed's Point, which privilege the Government abandon, and do not propose to build a foot beyond the northern line of the face they will put on the wharf. In concluding a very thorough explanation of the Government ideas and plans he said that it was not his intention to do anything that would be calculated to embroil the citizens and the Government, and was pleased to have this occasion to make such an explanation. He produced the printed specifications and said he was only waiting for the matter to be settled, to advertize for tenders for the entire work. By the written notice served on him last winter by the Corporation he had been prevented from carrying on the work.

A. L. Palmer, Esq., called attention to the fact that the Government had the right to take the land under the Public Works Act, *and to do as they liked with it.* The question for the Common Council is whether they are willing to give up the property for all time, and do the Government intend to proceed with the work. The Government, having taken the property, have a legal right to build the sixty feet over if this is not reserved by the title given by the Corporation. He thought that the agreement between the Corporation and the Board of Works should have been put in writing, and then they would have some hold on the Department. The plans previously prepared were found to be incorrect, and they had already changed. He thought an amicable arrangement should be, and easily could be made, whereby the rights of the Corporation to this sixty feet of slip property would be protected, and it always kept an open space.

Hurd Peters, City engineer, explained the views of the Corporation, which were to keep the part at the north of the Ballast Wharf always open, and for this reason the hundred feet had been reserved. If this was taken the Corporation would have to build another wharf in this space and thus close it up in a great measure.

The Hon. T. R. Jones also spoke, urging the necessity for the improvement proposed by the Government, and moved that a committee be appointed to go on the ground, consult with the Common Council and Government and report to the Board of Trade at a future meeting. This motion was seconded by Jas. Domville, M. P., who made a short speech