WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,

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EVERITT & BUTLER

HAVE now the largest portion of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS opened, and would respectfully call the attention of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
LUMBERMEN,
RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
SHIPBUILDERS,
MILLINERS,
TAILORS,
PEDLARS,

to their stock, which is well assorted in every department. The Goods will be offered at the lowest living profits, and on liberal terms.

apr 25 EVERITT & BUTLER.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 6, 1872.

Concerning the Ratification of the Washington Treaty.

The Washington Treaty has been opposed in this Province on the ground of the unfairness with which Canadian interests have been treated. We have been called upon to give the United States the use of certain Canals which we are about to enlarge at enormous expense, and the use of the St. Lawrence from end to end, virtually making it an American river; to surrender the Export Duty collected at Saint John on American lumber shipped hence, and which forms a considerable portion of the revenue of New Brunswick;—to give to Americans the same rights in our fisheries that our own fishermen enjoy; and for our claims for damages occasiond by Fenian raids we receive from the U. S. not one cent. These raids may be repeated without the United States being held liable to make good any expense to which Canada may be put for defensive measures; nor has the United States expressed "regret" for the occurrence of the outrages on our territory, or made any pledge in regard to her future course. In return for what we are called upon to surrender, we are permitted to fish in American waters,—a privilege American fishermen themselves do not appear to value highly, preferring the fisheries of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. Our fish will be admitted into the United States free of duty,—in fact, the only tangible advantage for Canadians, not now enjoyed, to be found in the Treaty's provisions. The Upper Lakes are to be free to the commerce of both countries,—an arrangement that tells not more favorbly for one than the other.

Whether the Treaty be regarded as a whole or in detail, so far as Canadian interests are concerned, it has left in Canada an impression of disappointment. It is regarded as unjust,—as taking advantage of our dependent position on England,—as, in short, bartering away our privileges to make peace for England. This is certainly the popular impression, though it may not be a correct belief. Perhaps Canadians would not have felt so bitterly their disappointment had they not known that the British Government and British Commissioners rejected American offers that would have placed Canadian products in a far better position than they have been accorded by the proposals that were actually accepted. Had we not known that the admission free into the United States of coal and fish immediately, and lumber after a few years, was at one stage of the Conferences actually within our grasp and was refused by the Home Government, we should not, perhaps, have felt the loss so keenly. Again, did we not know that the Fenian claims might have been considered, had the Imperial Government not neglected to name them at an early stage of the negotiations, we could take their exclusion from the discussion more calmly than we are disposed to do at present. Our people were prepared for sharp practice on the part of the Americans,—they had experienced their tender mercies in the past; but they were not prepared for the gross ignorance of the British Commissioners or the indifferent memory of the Home Government which had "failed to remember" that Canada had a bill of damages for Fenian raids, notwithstanding that the matter had been repeatedly pressed by Canada on that Government's attention. Had there been even a greater *show* of regard for Canadian interests, the Treaty would have received more favorable consideration in Canada, in spite of provisions and concessions which the popular mind regards as highly objectionable. That the Treaty is objected to, both by the populace and the statesmen in Canada, does not admit of question; and in no quarter have these objections been more strongly or more boldly stated than in the remonstrances of the Canadian Government addressed directly to the Imperial authorities.

And now the question comes up, "What shall we do with it?" The British Government urges us to ratify it, notwithstanding our dissatisfaction with its provisions. The people of the United States expect us to sanction it, in order that all past difficulties between the States and Canada and the States and England may be "forever closed." The monetary and commercial interests of the whole of America and the whole of the British Empire (Canada only excepted) demand that we ratify it. The Government of Canada itself is pledged to its ratification, and that Government controls a large majority in both Branches of Parliament, and will employ all its influence to make good its pledged word. The Treaty, we believe, will be ratified,—in spite of public sentiment and the popular murmurs.

The Press of the Lower Provinces and, in fact, of Canada generally, has shown unmistakable opposition to the Treaty, so far as it related to Canada. Business men, professional gentlemen,—in fact, all classes of the people have manifested their disapproval. But it is a noteworthy fact that in no part of the Dominion, east or west, has there been a public meeting assembled to condemn it, or a public resolution passed, or any united protest sent forward to stay the Treaty's progress through Parliament. Neither the fishermen nor the lumbermen nor the merchants have in any instance met and placed on record their dissatisfaction. The circumstance is most remarkable. The explanation is probably found in the fact that while all felt that our special interests were to a greater or less extent sacrificed by the Treaty, its ratification would nevertheless be advantageous to the Empire as a whole; that while we might lose, other sections of the Great Empire would be gainers; and that we could not take upon ourselves the responsibility of jeopardizing interests of great magnitude, involving the well being of vast sections of our common country.

There is one great fact that cannot be winked out of sight,—that will, indeed, make itself known and felt wherever the subject is discussed. While Canada ratifies the Treaty, she does it with the utmost reluctance; she does it protesting against it; she insists that it does not deal justly with her interests. She will swallow the pill, but she will not pretend that it is not nauseous. She will, in fact, have good reason to remember the bitterness of the remedy which is said to be so beneficial to the whole body politic. It must not be pretended that we accept this Treaty joyfully. The cheers which greet an able Minister in the Commons as he concludes an eloquent effort in behalf of the Treaty, must not be interpreted to mean that Canada is rejoiced to have the opportunity of handing over her Fisheries to the United States, for on whatever side Sir John may argue, his splendid intellectual gifts will always draw forth the applause of an admiring audience. Nor must the vote that will be recorded in favor of the Treaty itself, mislead British statesmen into the belief that such action is the spontaneous endorsement of their policy in its bearing upon Canada. Many home truths will be uttered before the debate in the Canadian Parliament closes, and by the light of these reflections of public sentiment should the British Government estimate the motives that lead to the consummation which it desires. If Canada were prepared to break with the Empire, to dissolve that connexion of whose inconvenience we are constantly being reminded from the other side of the water, no power on earth could induce our Parliament to give even a reluctant approval to this Treaty of Washington. But Canada is not prepared to take that stand. She holds to the connexion. Her present desire is to remain a portion of the Empire; and while she so remains she will not hesitate to go even beyond the ordinary conception of duty to the Empire. She is prepared to sacrifice something for the Empire's sake, and in proof of her devotion she will always be able to point to her formal approval of this most unpopular of Treaties.

The strong argument,—the appeal to Canadians to "sanction the Treaty and preserve the peace of the world," if believed, is irresistible with all loyal subjects. Once convince Canadians that the refusal to ratify this Treaty may tend to prolong the difficulties between England and America, and you have won their aid. In the present instance Canadians believe nothing of the kind. But England believes it; the British Government appears to believe so; and in deference to such high authority, the Government of Canada assumes to be convinced to the same effect. Canadians defer accordingly, but at the same time they can refer to numerous instances, even in recent years, in which Treaties have been powerless to bind nations or to accomplish the objects anticipated. The Treaty which followed the fall of Sebastopol only a few years ago was unpopular in England; it was justified on the ground of its stopping great destruction of life and treasure; but that Treaty is already set at naught by Russia, and Sebastapol is at this moment being rebuilt, contrary to its provisions. There are Treaties guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, but everybody believes it is only a question of time and strength when either France or Germany will seize upon that state. Prussia and France concluded a Treaty of Peace after the fall of Paris, but who is there that believes France will not avenge her humiliation at the first favorable opportunity? And who is there, knowing the American people, that will venture to assert they will not raise fifty other points of difference with England or Canada whenever their interests prompt them to such a course, notwithstanding the existence of this latest Treaty? With the war of 1812,—the Ashburton Treaty,—the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty,—the Fenian Raids,—the demands upon our Fisheries,—the lawlessness of Congressmen,—the constant palaver about Annexation,—the actual presence of American agents in parts of Canada,—with all these and a hundred other instances of wanton annoyance, or actual oppression, before our eyes, who will believe that this piece of parchment called "The Washington Treaty" is to change the nature of these millions of people, and make of this most meddlesome nation a sternly conscientious respecter of the rights of others? Yet it is on the strength of such a large measure of faith, rather of credulity, that Canada is asked not to "jeopardize the peace of the world!" We are not of those who believe much risk would be run in rejecting the Treaty. We can not think this document will be valued by the negotiators much more highly than other similar agreements among other countries. At the same time, we can understand why the British Government, representing the whole of the Empire, should entertain a different opinion, and why it should seek to have us entertain similar views. We respect its honorable sentiments; we admire its love of peace while we pity its ignorance of American character.

IN AND ABOUT FREDERICTON.

No. V.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

A stranger visiting Fredericton, and looking about for the lions, would be rather astonished, when, seeing the building, his attention was directed to the Surveyor General's office. But it is the true center of the Province, and contains many curious records of the first settlement and of the history of the fixing of its present boundaries. Here, in this office, are kept the original records of all the surveys of its lands from its earliest years,—surveys extending to the lands at the heads of all the rivers, and to the extreme ramifications of all the streams. Here, and only here, are kept the original plans, the authoritative source from which general and particular maps of the Province and of the different Counties have been compiled, or may be, correctly and minutely. Here people from the most distant parts of the Province must come to obtain information about lands in their own localities. Here are initiated all the sales of lands and their location; here licenses are sold to cut lumber; here are issued the patents to purchasers outright,—and to those who, by fulfilling the conditions of the law, have acquired their full title. To every patent is attached a correct map of the lot or lots, and much confusion, it is said, arises in old Canada, where this excellent system does not attain.

The adjustment of conflicting claims gives the office a great deal of work. There is a continual skirmish all along the out skirts of settlement, between parties who having done a little work to give them a claim to a title to the land, have left for other and sometimes foreign parts, but who, if other squatters offer to settle on that land, which they have no idea of cultivating themselves, put forward their claim and make a row in the Surveyor General's office. They will neither settle on the land themselves or let others settle, and act like the vicious dog in the manger.

Unless, however, a stranger has some object in informing himself about the Crown Lands of the Province, or wishes to look out a location for himself, he will not find much in the office to interest him superficially. He will make a detour of the office, entering first the Surveyor General's sanctum, which, in its paper and painting, certainly shows no eye for color, for the ceiling is white, the cornice light blue, and the wall pattern darker blue and yellow. Passing thro' the accountant's office (Mr. D. Stewart) he will go into the strong room, and from there pass into the back and middle offices, and finally into the apartment of the draughtsmen, which is also the public office where all the business is transacted, and at an opened window of which, at the half yearly sales, the Deputy, Mr. Inches, takes his stand, and auctions off the timber lots to the crowd of merchants and speculators from all parts of the Province; and he will carry away with him an impression of light and shade, of high desks and desks low and broad,—of piles of papers and records in dark nooks, of maps on the walls and maps and plans in drawers. As he passes out

INTO THE DINGY HALL

the old clock (that shows a face to the Surveyor General) which without relief is set in a round hole in the wall, will tell him the time of day; and as he steps out into open air he may notice an old safe by the doorway (on which there is a candlestick and a coil of rope) containing bonds it is said to the amount of £100,000, but not worth, now, to the Province the sum their weight as waste paper would fetch. How the patient Province has been robbed by men who would never acknowledge their obligation to pay their debts to it. How plunder of timber, devastation from fire, and waste from neglect, have destroyed and made useless immense portions of the heritage of its future generations.

The present Surveyor General, Hon. Mr. Stevenson, receives the credit of being as efficient and painstaking a head as the department ever had. Of the competence of Mr. Andrew Inches for his position as permanent head, there is not the slightest question. He carries a bird's eye view of the Province in his mind's eye, and knows, even up to the ramifications of the obscurest streams, where the best lands lie. No man knows better the satisfactory progress of the settlement of the Province. Mr. Sibbald and Mr. Connor, as draughtsmen, have long been identified with the office.

In the rear of the Province buildings, and running at right angles, in the one storied line of buildings, are the old Council Chamber and the Education and Auditor General's Offices. Both of these Departments are badly hampered for room, and the offices much in want of plastering, painting and renovating, especially

THE EDUCATION OFFICE.

In answer to the need, the Board of Works has promised to convert the old Council Chamber to its use. In this way, sufficient space will be obtained. In entering this, the intellectual centre from which an impetus is given to the young mind of the Province, you through pass Mr. Thompson's, the clerk's, room, to gain that of the Chief Superintendent. Mr Rand, judging from his prominent feature, according to the theory of Napoleon, is decidedly a man of action. He is the very genius of work, and, as he does not spare himself, he is not likely to spare others. Since his entrance into office, he has gone through a prodigious deal of labor, and the bringing into working order the new system has increased the labor of correspondence immensely. That in his zeal he should stir up antagonism, is not to be wondered at. The routine of Mr. Thompson's office is onerous, and includes much dry statistical work, and the keeping a diary of all the transactions of the day, duly registering all letters received, noting briefly their prominent topic, with a system of indexing for promptest reference to all past matters, making out the claims of teachers, &c., &c. In the Education Office there is matter for very extensive remark.

The windows of

THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

look three ways—up King street, across King street, and would look down what remains of King street, if the view was not blocked by the residence of Mr. Wetmore, Clerk of the Assembly. The light coming in three several directions gives a cheerfulness to the office, and though the desks, chairs, carpet, book case, presses, etc., have gone through much service, there is a venerable air about old furniture superior to the gloss and varnish of new, and this air of good service in the office befits its present occupant. Mr. Beek came into the office in 1869, with Confederation, and under the changed system it was said that its duties would be much lessened in onerousness and responsibility, as all the Import Accounts would be removed. But as the exports and casual and territorial revenue remain, and as, by the Act of 1867, the countersigning of all the warrants is thrown upon the Auditor General, his new responsibility counterbalances the withdrawal of Import Accounts from his audit, and therefore his present duties are fully as heavy. But whether heavier or lighter, the office is equally indispensable. Members are continually saying that plenty competent men could be got to do the duties of the office at a smaller salary. These men would when outside the office, no doubt, hold that the duties were lighter and the pay ought to be smaller, but if any one of them got in they would soon find that the duties were heavier and that the salary ought to be increased. So much depends on situation.

☞ The following facts would seem to suggest that when our United States neighbors devote themselves to lamentations over the backward tendency of other countries, they might in charity expend some of their mourning on their own soil. A New York paper says:—"The returns of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cash value of farms in that State has decreased nearly seven millions of dollars within the past ten years. Taxes are heavy there. Labor is scarce and costly. The young men of Massachusetts find little encouragement to stay at home and work upon farms which yield but a small profit for the most arduous labor, when they can find so much more inviting fields in the West. Of the farm laborers in that State only one fifth are native born—all the rest are foreigners, principally Irish and French Canadians. Many of the farms are passing into the hands of persons of foreign birth."

☞ The Treaty difficulties are not over yet. A despatch to the St. John Associated Press, published this morning says:—

"A new point of misunderstanding has arisen between this country and England in relation to the consequential claims, and Secretary Fish has asked counsel of the proper Congressional Committees on the vexed question."

The despatch to this evening's papers confirm the above important secret meeting of the Washington Cabinet and the Committee on Foreign Relations was held on Saturday.

☞ Dr. Livingstone is again reported "heard from." A Bombay telegram of May 2 says:—

The steamer Abydos, which carried the English Livingstone search expedition to Zanzibar, has arrived with the intelligence that the great traveller is safe with the American Stanley.

This despatch was published in the New York papers of the following morning, and furnishes a splendid illustration of the value of the Electric Telegraph and the extent of territory which its lines now cover. *Apropos* of the telegraphic service, we notice that despatches have been sent from New York to Hong Kong in the afternoon, say, of Monday, and a reply received at 9 a. m. of Wednesday,—message and reply going round the world in 39 hours.

A Famous Executioner.

"Leone Leoni" gives some reminiscences of Heindreich, the Paris executioner, lately deceased. He was a solitary character, and his favorite companions were two ugly bull-dogs and a half-dozen cats. When he was ordered to guillotine a man he spent the night in vigils. The early hour of execution made this necessary. Order for execution is commonly given at nightfall. The assistants are to be summoned; they live in the outskirts of the town. The axe has to be sharpened, the grooves cleaned and oiled; nuts and bolts and straps examined; the timbers inspected. All these things are scarcely done when it is time to erect the guillotine—this is 2 or 3 o'clock, A. M. It is put up by torchlight, noiselessly, for no nails are used, only pins and screws and bolts. Troppman was the last criminal he executed, and he displayed unusual strength and skill in the manner in which he threw and kept Troppman under the axe. Troppmann endeavored to thrust his head between the two lateral posts which support each side of the axe Heindreich drew him back, thrust him forward prisoned him in the form, and sent down the axe before Troppmann could recover from his surprise. He was calm during the executions, but the moment they were over he took a hot bath to soothe his nerves, jangled by the protracted vigil, by coffee-drinking and tobacco smoking (he was extremely fond of a pipe), and by the death of a criminal. The new executioner is a man named Bouvree, who was for eleven years Heindrick's first assistant. He is forty years old, six feet high in his stockings, and can knock down an ox with his fist.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Latest Case of Consequential Damages.

We are sorry to report the history of a misunderstanding which lately arose in the west of England between two naturalists of local celebrity, and which was referred to arbitrators, with a prospect of speedy settlement, when the amicable negotiations in progress were unexpectedly interrupted by one of the parties claiming consequential damages of a character which the other considered entirely inadmissable.

Dr. Dace was the owner of two fine old English black rats, which escaped and took refuge in the grounds of his neighbor, Mr. Spokes. The latter was an enthusiastic breeder of bantam chickens. The rats killed a number of bantams, and in turn were killed by a celebrated rat-catcher. Mr. Spokes claimed damages from Dr. Dace for the loss of the bantams; and the doctor claimed damages from Spokes for the destruction of his cherished rats. The matter was left to arbitration, and everything looked promising for a peaceful termination of the difficulty when Spokes made matters worse than ever by presenting a bill for consequential damages. The number of bantams killed was thirteen, for which the sum of £13 was originally claimed. When the arbitrators met, Mr. Spokes had increased his claim to £55 11s. by presenting a bill with the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Thirteen sittings of eggs that would have been hatched	13	13	0
Value of prizes that would have been gained at the poultry shows at Bath, Brist l, and Sarum	9	9	0
Hire of bill Ferrat, the rat catcher—six days, at 5s. a day	1	10	0
Beer and refreshments for B. F.	0	18	0
Loss of time in looking after B. F., six days	3	0	0
Four patent rat traps, at 3s, 6d	0	14	9
Damage to a pair of trousers during the hunt	0	7	0
New roof to outhouse	13	0	0

The consideration of this claim was stoutly resisted, and after a great deal of wrangling the bill for consequentinl damages was withdrawn, the arbitrators finally awarding Mr. Spokes payment for the fowls actually destroyed. But the English authority which relates this history fails to say whether Mr. Spokes insisted on Dr. Dace uniting with him in a note pronouncing his claim preposterous as a condition precedent to its withdrawal.

LOCALS.

People's Line of Steamers.

"The City of Fredericton" the new boat of that Line will make her first trip up the river to-morrow.

S. S. "Cambrian"

sailed this forenoon for Montreal, via Pictou.

Meetings, Amusements, etc.

At 8 o'clock this evening, a meeting of the St. John Cricket Club will be held at No. 1 Ritchie's Building.

Bishop's Opera House will open this evening. The Company numbers nineteen, and is one of the best that has been here in vocal and instrumental talent. The hall is fitted up to please the most fastidious, opera chairs, Brussells carpet and all the other comforts and necessities of a first class place of amusement having been put in by Manager Bishop. The programme for this evening is replete with attractions. The first part will commence with an

Introductory Overture.
Ballad, "Nobody's Child."
Comic Refrain, "Waiting for the Train."
Lovely Ballad, "Put me in my Little Bed."
Comic Ditty.
Irish Melody, "Erin my Country."
A Trip on the Windsor and Annapolis Railroad.

PART SECOND.

Songs and Dances by Sully.
"Don't be so striking in your remarks."
The Last Sensation.
Musical Sketch "Old and Young Hearts."
Changeful Changes.
Double Clog and Hornpipe.
Overture by Orchestra.
To conclude with the Farce of the Black Chemist.

Theatrical.

Manager Lanergan will open about June 3rd. He has not yet arranged whether his opening will be in the Academy of Music or his own Theatre.

The Flora Myers Troupe.

"Jack Shephard" and "Ireland as it Was" were the plays on Saturday night at the Institute. W. R. Pope, the new addition, is a careful and reliable actor. The Company left this morning for Moncton, where they play one night; Tuesday and Wednesday they play in Amherst. They then go to Prince Edward Island, and thence to Halifax, where they open May 20th for a season. Manager Purcell intends bringing among the stars to Halifax Marletta Ravel, Lillie Eldridge, E. T. Stetson, J. M. Ward, and M. W. Leffingwell.

The "Freeman"

is "pleased to find in *La Minerve*, which "is generally regarded as the especial "organ of Sir George E. Cartier, a lengthy "letter from Ottawa, dwelling upon the "glaring injustice done to the Catholics of "New Brunswick by the new School Act "which our Local Government has forced "upon the country." If Mr Anglin was pleased with this harmless "correspondence" in Sir George E. Cartier's "organ," he must have been intensely disgusted with Sir George's speech in Parliament in which he demonstrated that the School Act of New Brunswick was perfectly constitutional and was sanctioned by the Privy Council unanimously.

The Coming Pair-Oared Race.

The Biglin Brothers and Coulter and Cavitt will commence the first important boat racing of the season by a pair oared race on the 20th of May, on waters near Philadelphia. The stakes are a thousand dollars a side. John Morrisey is stake holder, Charles Elliott, the Greenpoint builder of racing craft, is building the Biglins' boat. He has also in course of construction a single scull for Geo. Brown of Halifax.

Shipping Notes.

Messrs. Troop & Son's fine new vessel, the "Edith Troop," was towed out of the harbor this morning. She presented a fine appearance as the two tugs towed her down toward the Island. She sits in the water like a bird and, as present appearances indicate, will be a swift sailer. She takes a cargo of Deals to Liverpool.

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

Warm Weather.

While we of St. John are still shivering with cold, they appear to have had warm weather early in New England and the Middle States. Saturday, 27th ult., was a warm day. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y. State, the thermometer marked eighty-eight degrees in the shade; at Springfield, Mass., it marked ninty-two degrees; while in New York city, at noon, the thermometer indicated a temperature of seventy-seven degrees, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon eighty-three. Walking home from business in the great metropolis was not to be thought of, "and, as everybody wanted to ride, the stages were full—each passenger keeping himself warm by muttering many unpronounceable words against his neighbors for sitting so close to him; while on the cars, as everybody wanted to stand on the platforms, there was a similar relapse into an unregenerate state of mind." The influence of the heat on vegetation and foliage was most marked; trees that in the morning showed nothing but a mass of scraggy branches, by evening were covered throughout with well defined leaves.

Minor Locals.

A second Teachers' Meeting was held on Saturday in the Grammar School, when corporal punishment was discussed,—some teachers holding that the use of the rod could not be dispensed with, others, more intelligent, "regarding it as a species of barbarism that ought to be banished from the schools."—James Linton, of this City, a sailor on the bark "Rothesay," while the vessel was at Buenos Ayres (29th February) fell from a staging alongside and was killed.—The receipts of the Government Railways increased from $14,488 in April, 1870, and $18,575 in April 1871, to $24,259 in April '72.—Gov. Wilmot returned from this City to Fredericton on Saturday evening.—E. R. Burpee, Esq., and Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, were in the City to-day,—both at the Victoria.—The *Telegraph* charges fraud upon the Road Commissioners of Simonds Parish. It says: "There is no question as to the fact that a great deal more money is collected than the roads receive the benefit of." The charge ought to be "proved or withdrawn."—Maj. Priestly, formerly Barrack Master at Fredericton, when on a visit to Fredericton a few days ago died quite suddenly.

Health of Hon. William Garvie.

The Halifax *Citizen* of Saturday has the following:—

"The many friends of the Hon. W. Garvie will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered as to be able to take a little out door exercise this week. Yesterday, however, we regret to learn, he was not so well as for some days previous."

Mr. Garvie's friends in St. John who have hoped to hear of his speedy restoration to health will be pained to learn that he has suffered a relapse, Despatches received from Halifax this morning are not at all re-assuring,—in fact, cause much uneasiness to his relatives. A younger brother of Mr. Garvie's, we regret to say, is also lying ill in Halifax, with but slight hope of recovery.

The Musical Convention.

The rehearsals for the Convention, at the Academy of Music, were commenced this morning. There were about thirty singers present. Oratorios and Glees were rehearsed from 9 until 12 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, also at 7 p. m., rehearsals will be continued, when it is to be hoped that all who can possibly attend, will promptly put in an appearance. A large party from Bangor will reach here by train this evening, also one from Fredericton. The Mendelsohn Quintette Club will arrive on Wednesday at 6 p. m.

Freshet at Indiantown.

The water is over all the wharves and steamboat landings at Indiantown, and is rising rapidly. The water is higher now than last year, and if there is much more rain the damage will be considerable, as the booms breaking at this season scatter the logs on the high lands, making it difficult to gather them together again. Several woodboats are at Indiantown loaded with hay. The large wholesale houses over there report a good business and a lively market for heavy goods.

New Boot and Shoe Store.

Messrs. T. Bell & Son, both of whom have had large experience in this line of business, have opened a boot and shoe store on Charlotte street, in the premises recently vacated by Mr. Charles Clerke. They keep an excellent assortment of goods, and as they intend to spare no pains to meet the wishes of their customers, they may reasonably anticipate a fair show of patronage. The Messrs. Bell were both in Mr. Valpey's establishment for some years.

Relief for Chicago.

Next Sunday there will be collections in the Catholic Churches in this vicinity for the purpose of assisting the Catholics of Chicago to rebuild the churches destroyed by the great fire.

Nearly a Race.

The "Scud" and "New Brunswick" very nearly had a trial of speed this morning, but the "Scud," having to come away up the harbor to turn, the other boat got too far ahead to be caught. The rival lines, however, are not unwilling for a trial of speed just when they feel like it.

The "Western Extension."

The new ferry boat will be put on the route this week, if the freshet subsides. The "Quangondy" yesterday struggled hard against the stream. Age is telling on the old craft, as she seems to be getting slower every day. Captain Shubal Stevens will command the "Western Extension."

Rothesay Hotel.

The Rothesay Hotel under new and efficient management will be re opened in a few days for permanent and transient boarders.

Another Vessel Ashore.

Says Saturday's Halifax *Chronicle*:—"The ship *Cambridge*, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, G. B., ran on a rock near Sambro on Thursday night, but came off without much damage. She had a pilot on board." The coast in the vicinity of Halifax and its pilots are earning a somewhat unenviable reputation.

St. Philip's Church Concert.

The proceeds of the St. Philip's Church Concert on Friday evening amounted to the handsome sum of fifty-three dollars.

Exports.

The following is the monthly return of Exports for the port of St. John for the month ending 30th April, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	1871.	1872.
Products of the Mine.	$6,771	$695
" " Fisheries,	2,608	1,268
" " Forest,	77,322	91,411
Animals and their produce,	12,405	5,637
Agricultural products,	2,381	1,320
Manufactures,	95,097	41,484
Other miscell'ous articles,	2,467	2,175
Total Goods produce of Canada,	$199,051	$146,600
Goods not the produce of Canada,	38,990	44,411
Grand Total,	$258,041	$191,101

The decrease, which is considerable, is caused by the falling off in the shipment of shooks, their being a difference of upwards of $51,000 between this year and last.

Correction.

The printers on Saturday, in the sketch of "Nassau as it Was," made the steamer "Vanderbilt's" tonnage 150 instead of 1,500 tons—a slight difference!

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, May 4.—Flour at Liverpool, 27s. a 27s. 6d. Red Wheat, 11s. 1d. a 14s. 5d.

New York Flour Market quiet, firm. Common to good Extra State $7.10 a $7.80.

Pork quiet, $13.90 new.

Grain freights 4d.

Montreal flour market acttive, firm—5 and 10 cents higher. Western States and Welland Canal $6.40 a $6.45.

New York, May 6.—Gold opened at 113¼.

City Police Court.

Patrick Clancey, 30, N. B., drunk, fined $8, and $8 for assaulting Wm. Horton.

James Larrisey, 23, Ireland, drunk, fined $8.

Andrew Hilland, drunk, fined $8.

John Middleton, 23, England, drunk and fighting on Market street, fined $8.

Ann Coffield, 70, Ireland, ragged and infirm, drunk on Prince Wm. street, sent home with her daughter.

Andrew Chittley, 23, drunk and swearing in Duke street, fined $8.

Daniel Robertson, 60, Scotland, found lying drunk under a tomb stone in the old burying ground, fined $8.

Moses Hanlin, 17, N. B., drunk; fined $8.

James Price complained of James Joy for running away from his vessel—the *Florence*. Joy said he only came ashore for a drink, and was willing to go back to his ship, which he did.

Portland Police Court.

Business was fair at this popular resort of the fair and frail of the new Township.

Three males and one female were disposed of to day, and two cases remain to be disposed of to-morrow.

J. Sweeney, for trying to force an entrance into a shop door on the Straight Shore after midnight on Saturday, was fined $8.

J. Swift, drunk, fined $8.

J. Burk, drunk, fined $4.

Pistol Practice in New York.

On Wednesday night, April 17, there was an altercation between several workingmen at the corner of the Second avenue and Sixtieth street. David Murphy drew a little ivory-handled vest-pocket pistol and fired. It was a good shot, and brought down young David Barry, aged 22. The bullet had gone through his brain.

Last Saturday afternoon John Cummings a proprietor of a dance house in Houston street, informed a police captain that a party of young men were coming to his place that night with the avowed intention of killing him. The young men called as promised. An indiscriminate shooting took place; Cummings was shot in the face, and a young man named Chas. Clemens was shot in the abdomen. Clemens will probably die. He is a son of wealthy and respectable parents. A notorious rough, who was charged with being a participant in the *melee*, made the remark that he had nothing to do with that affair. "They were," he continued, "nothing but a lot of little snips who run around with pop-guns strapped to their hips, and blaze away at nothing. They don't know what real business is."

A few days ago some boys who lived in the same house in Concord street, Brooklyn, were playing in the woodshed. A lad named Richard Christie came to the door of the shed and asked to be allowed to enter. Willie Wells, aged 10, refused to admit him, whereupon young Christie drew a pistol, pointed it through a knothole, and shot Willie in the forehead. He died in three days.

In the fracas among the Tammany braves the other day, the battle cry was, "Give it to him good!" Five or six shots were fired, one striking McNally directly over the heart. Fortunately for his political aspirations, it was a carom shot instead of a straight one. The testimony of all the men engaged in the affair went to show that it was their constant habit to go armed with pistols, and fire away at the least provocation. Speaking of McNally, the Hon. James Irving remarked that "the fellow is alwas carrying pistols about with him. On election day they were hanging out of every pocket."

Other deplorable instances of recent shooting affrays, confined to no class or sex, must be fresh in the public recollection. As this is a new epidemic of crime, it will require sharp and decisive action to meet and counteract it.

STEAMER "SCUD."

ON and after the 27th inst. the Steamer "SCUD" will make Three Trips per week, leaving her wharf at 8 o'clock A. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, for

Digby and Annapolis.

connecting with Railways for Windsor and Halifax and intermediate Stations.

april 27 SMALL & HATHEWAY.

UNION LINE

For Fredericton.

THROUGH FARE.....$1.50

CONNECTING with the People's Line of Steamers for Woodstock, Tobique and Grand Falls. Steamer "DAVID WESTON," until further notice, will leave Indiantown for REDERICTON, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Fredericton TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

Through Tickets for sale on board Steamer, at reduced rates, for Portland and Boston.

A reliable Agent always in attendance at Indiantown to receive Freight.

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