MANUFACTURES

OF THE

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

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz:

HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY GREY and SCARLET FLANNEL;

MISPECK TWEED.

Heavy Grey Blankets.

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 11—1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

LARRIGANS, &c.

On Hand--1000 Pairs No. 1 Larrigans,
250 " No. 2 do
150 doz. Prime Country Socks,
100 " Fair do do
250 " " do Mitts,
100 Lined and Strapped Horse Blankets,
200 Pair Homespun Pants,
100 Homespun Jumpers,
120 dozen Homespun Shirts,

REEFERS, OVER COATS, HOOD COATS,

HATS, CAPS, PANTS & VESTS,

With a large variety of Goods suitable for the Woods, AT THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES AND ON THE VERY BEST TERMS.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

Wholesale Warerooms. 55 and 57 King Street.

BUY YOUR

Sewing Machines

FROM THE MANUFACTURER, AND

Save Twenty Per Cent!

BUY YOUR

SEWING MACHINES

Where you can get them Repaired!

MACHINES SOLD

—BY—

Weekly Investments!

Satisfaction Guaranteeed or Money Refunded.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing can be thoroughly INSTRUCTED at their houses FREE OF CHARGE.

J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

The Singer Family, Singer Manufacturing, J. P. Howe and Lawlor

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

82 KING STREET.

All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved.

oct 8 d w

Business Cards.

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.,
nov 21 1y 88 Prince Wm. street.

WILLIAM DUNLOP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Flour, Groceries & Liquors,

No. 40 CHARLOTTE STREET,

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

159 Union Street.

GEORGE MURDOCH,

Harness Maker,

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

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

United States Hotel,

HEAD OF KING STREET,

Fronting on King Square.

ON and after December 1st, the price of Board will be ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per day.

Liberal terms will be made for Permanent Board.

JAMES HINCH,
nov 22 Proprietor.

CARD.

ROBERT J. LEONARD,

Ship Broker & Commission Merchant.

OFFICE:

Merritt's Building, Water Street,

nov 19 d 3m SAINT JOHN. N. B.

C. G. O. CHIPMAN,

Bookseller & Stationer,

AMHERST, N. S.

nov 23 d w

Mahoney's Livery Stables,

GERMAIN STREET,

(*Nearly Opposite Trinity Church.*)

THE Subscriber has removed his Livery Stables from the Waverley House to the above locality, where he is prepared to furnish HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., of all descriptions. COACHES in attendance at all times.

WILLIAM MAHONEY,
oct 14 4m Proprietor.

The Daily Tribune.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1872

Life-Boat Service.

The movement for the raising of a fund to reward the volunteer crew who saved the lives of two men Saturday morning, and a fund in aid of the sufferers by the storm, should meet with universal favor. No trouble should be experienced in getting a respectable sum for each purpose. It is to be hoped that it will be found as easy to organize a permanent system for the rescue of imperilled lives. This must be done, either by the Marine Department or by the merchants of St. John. It will not do to allow the Corporation to have any thing to do with it at all. Mr. J. V. Ellis made the suggestion yesterday at the Board of Trade meeting that instead of a spasmodic effort to raise money for a special purpose, or in connection with such effort, steps be taken to secure a permanent life-boat service. We presume that the committee appointed to look into the matter will report a scheme for the purpose. The Government at Ottawa will be communicated with, and, accepting whatever aid may be procurable there, the committee will report a perfect plan for immediately establishing and permanently maintaining a life saving system that will meet the requirements of possible contingencies. If money is required to be raised, the merchants must resolve themselves into a Humane Society and subscribe the annual sum necessary for the purpose of taking care of the apparatus, paying the men immediately connected with the system, and rewarding volunteers for dangerous service. There are merchants enough ready to give an annual subscription of $10 each for the support of the service; but a much smaller subscription would support it liberally. All that is lacking are plans and leaders. Let the Committee of the Board of Trade be the leaders, and submit detailed plans to be acted on. Any practicable scheme will be adopted and supported. The best life-saving apparatus is required, somebody must be paid for always having it in readiness, and there must be no doubt about promptly securing an efficient crew.

Quebec's Finances.

All the Provinces of Canada, except New Brunswick, seem to be burdened with surplus revenues. The budget speech of the Treasurer of Quebec shows that the cash balance on the 30th of June last was $679,809, against $659,035 in June, 1871. The total receipts for the year were $1,746,459, which, with the balance on hand previously, made a grand total of $2,405,494. The principal receipts were from subsidy, Crown Lands Department, law fee fund, licenses of various kinds, education and casual revenue, Reformatory of St. Vincent de Paul, and the *Official Gazette*. The expenditures for the past year reduced the total amount of revenue and the balance on hand, leaving a surplus of $679,809, which was deposited—in the Union Bank $200,000 at 5 per cent: and in the Bank of Montreal, a similar sum on the same terms—the remainder being at lower interest. The best feature of this exhibit, and of the annual exhibits for some time, is that the surplus is larger than it was the previous year, In New Brunswick the surplus constantly diminishes.

The Osborn.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the latest aspirant for family sewing machine honors. The Osborn has just been introduced in this market by Mr. J. D. Lawlor, through his agent, Mr. Harney. By referring to the advertisement our readers will learn the claims of the Osborn over its competitors. The Guelph local papers express considerable gratification over the fact that a cable dispatch from Lyons, France, announces that the Osborn Sewing Machines took the first prize recently in the latter city.

HORACE GREELEY.

The Career and the Character of the great Journalist.--Public Mourning.

The career of Mr. Greeley is so well known to the public that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate the events of his life. He was born at Amherst, in Hillsborough county, N. H., February 3, 1811. His father was a farmer, poor and almost to be described as "shiftless." He never prospered, and was driven from home by the pressure of his creditors to a farm in Vermont, where his more fortunate son assisted him in his labors, and began that eager, uninterrupted search for knowledge which made him famous in his youth and powerful in his manhood. At the age of 13 he entered a newspaper office as apprentice. He excelled his comrades, and was the wonder of the country for his exact knowledge of and wonderful familiarity with the political questions of the time. After a few months' travel in search of employment in August, 1831, he arrived in New York, with a scanty wardrobe and $10 in money. For nearly two years he worked as a journeyman, first laughed at, then respected for his unceasing industry, curious disregard of the ways of his fellows, strict temperance and eagerness for knowledge. In January, 1833, he started a paper in company with a friend, which proved but short lived. The next year he began the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper, which attained a great success for those days, and which, under his editorship, continued its existence until April 16, 1841, when he began the publication of the *Daily Tribune*, with which his name was hereafter to be inseperably connected. He had meanwhile edited the *Log Cabin*, a Whig campaign paper, and this and the *New Yorker* were merged in the *Weekly Tribune*, which was started in the following autumn. He had besides contributed leading articles to other journals, advocating the Whig cause, with which his sympathies were so strongly identified. The *Tribune* started with only six hundred subscribers, but it was wide awake, full of life and energy, and sprang at once into public favor. Its editor devoted himself to it with intelligent, hopeful zeal, and the value of its services to the party it supported was recognized, poorly enough, by the compliment of an election to Congress for an unexpired term, which Mr. Greeley received in 1848. He made his mark in Washington by his advocacy of a reform in the public land system and of the grossly unjust mileage laws, and returned after his brief service, gladly enough, to his desk in the *Tribune* office, from which he made frequent excursions as a lecturer in those early days of the lyceum system, when the platform was occupied by men who had something to say, and who did not mount it only to be seen. In 1851 he made a voyage across the Atlantic, and in 1859 to the then comparatively inaccessible Pacific coast, always with open eyes and ears, and burning to communicate to his widely-scattered audience the fruits of his observations. Shorter hours, filled with addresses to intent listeners and productive of letters filled with wise and suggestive reflections, varied the monotony of his busy life. A seat in the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867 was the only official position he filled after his brief Congressional term. But his busy pen did not relax its efforts. In 1850 he published "Hints toward Reforms," and in later years gave to his countrymen the fruits of his observation and study in the best history of the great rebellion yet published—a monument of industry and careful endeavor at the almost impossible task of an impartial recital of contemporary history. An autobiographical work and his agricultural essays are the best known of his other published works, though he also wrote on political economy and kindred topics. On the fall of the Whig party he became a leader of the Republicans, though his services to it, as he thought with good reason, were but poorly requited. At the close of the war his earnest advocacy of a generous policy toward the conquered South cost him some influence, but he was not to be deterred from following out his convictions by any fear of results. To the proclamation of liberal, kindly sentiments as the foundation of a newer and closer union his numerous speeches of the late campaign were almost wholly devoted,—speeches they were which partisanship has not yet done justice to and on which alone he might have based a claim to the kindly remembrance of his fellow men. The terrible strain on mind and body of these campaigning tours, with their excitement, overwork and loss of rest, closely followed by the death of his wife, at whose bedside he watched constantly for long weeks, and then succeeded by the crushing defeat of his political associates proved too much for him to bear. Rest came too late. After a busy, useful life, filled with strivings for the good of the race, the greatest, purest and wisest of American editors has found repose from his labors.

The Boston *Post* says: The passing away of a man of Mr. Greeley's character and services must soften the harsh judgments of his later public course which were so freely bestowed during the recent campaign; beside his coffin all asperities must pass away, all differences must be forgotten, all voices of blame must be hushed, and those who railed most bitterly against him but yesterday, must to-day yield the homage which his purity, his bold and self-abnegating honesty, his brave warfare against corruption, his dauntless and unconquerable perseverance, and his great ability deserve. Even the cause and manner of this distinguished man's death must command the reverential respect of every man and woman in the land. He was a martyr, not to political ambition, not to vain-glorious self-seeking, but to those precious domestic affections which are the crowning virtue of American homes. He loved faithfully, and died for his love. The spectacle of death by a broken heart—a heart broken for the sake of the purest and most sacred of affections, is not so common among the great of the earth but that the nation may well pause to honor it, and to cast garlands upon the grave of one who, if not chosen to be the ruler of the people, was the devoted and affectionate father of a loving home

It would be vain to recapitulate Mr. Greeley's public and private career, for that of no man is more familiar to his countrymen. Every one knows from what humble beginnings he obstinately struggled on to fame and fortune; how, by dint of a persistency in which he typified the granite steadfastness of his native state, he established a journal powerful in its influences upon the public mind, and prolific in its bestowal of wealth and authority upon its projector; how he assailed corruption, double dealing and party tyranny in every form; how he turned from temptation, and refused to barter the influence of his pen for high and envied office; how at the last, he appeared as a Presidential candidate, leading a party in whose ideas he had deep sympathy, and reconciling life-long opponents to his standard.

Public Expressions of Grief in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

This forenoon all the flags in this city, and even the colors of the shipping in the harbor, floated at half mast; but later in the day, under a north-west gale, many had to be lowered, leaving conspicuous the flags on the City Hall and the newspaper offices and other public buildings. In obedience to a telegraphic order of the War Department the flag over the headquarters of the Military Department of the East was also displayed at half-mast. So were the flags of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce and Stock Exchange. Meetings of the members of these institutions are called for Monday to make arrangements to attend the funeral in a body. A conspicuous Grant Republican, doing business in Park Row, hung the front of his store with black cloth, surrounding a national banner, incribed, "Horace Greeley; it is done; we mourn our loss." Many of the hotel flags also bore mottoes descriptive of the country's grief at Mr. Greeley's death. The *Tribune's* bulletin was also surrounded with black drapery, and the poster announcing Horace Greeley's death had a heavy black border. In many of the great saloons portraits of the illustrious American were draped in mourning. The manifestations of a great public grief were not confined to personal friends and political allies of the departed statesman. Men who, in political opinions, had always differed with Mr. Greeley were as earnest in their heartfelt expressions of sorrow as even those who had been the great publicist's disciples. Many private mansions were heavily draped in mourning, and many citizens of high standing have already expressed their purpose to clothe their houses in black on Tuesday next, the day fixed for the funeral.

Circuit Court.

THE QUEEN VS. FRANCIS MCBRINE.

Archibald McBrine called and sworn, testified to his coming into the house and seeing his father there; also to seeing his mother in the front room by the table 'fretting"; he then went out into the shipyard near by and upon his return his father was not there as far as he could see He stated in his deposition before the Coroner that his father was in the house on his going back the second time, and in order to refresh his memory the Attorney General handed him the deposition. Mr. Wedderburn objected to the form of the deposition and the paper was not received. The witness then continued as follows: I slept at home that night; mother seemed to be sickened; I noticed on going in first that she was sick; I rose at 7 o'clock next morning; I saw mother in the morning: mother generally rose first; that morning she was in bed and looked sick; she afterward rose and made up the bed; she got up half an hour after I did; we had no servant; my sisters are all younger than I; we had breakfast as usual that day; I was out and in that morning; mother got into the bed as soon as she had made it; she staid there until 10 o'clock and then father left for a doctor; he sent Dr. McCarron: the doctor came in about ten minutes without father; father came home shortly before twelve; a little after ten Dr. McCarron went for a coach and mother went away in it; I saw mother up at the hospital; I had no quarrel with father the day mother was hurt; none of my brothers had to my knowledge any quarrel with him that day; when I left the house that day none of my brothers or sisters were there, and when I came back there were none there.

Cross-examined: Mother drank a good deal; rum was the liquor generally got by her: she has been getting worse for 3 or 4 months back; mother was disposed to be a little quarrelsome when in liquor; father had a good deal to complain of as she neglected the meals; father had sometimes to go without any dinner because she was too drunk to get it; she was very quarrelsome and scolding; I brought rum to mother once or twice that day; I remember bringing two half pints; Mrs. Barr and mother were drinking the night before mother was hurt; Mrs. Barr was in the habit of bringing mother liquor, as well as myself; I didn't go for any liquor the next morning: Mrs. Barr got some; the latter was around the house all that day; she was pretty drunk; mother could not get breakfast for us that day, as she felt sick; I got a piece of bread and butter: this sort of thing had been going on for 2 or 3 months and getting worse all the time. Mrs. Barr was there on the night mother was hurt; brother John came in and had her sent to the Police Station; John did not live at home; things got so bad that father stayed away as much as possible; mother was kind when sober.

Re examined.—Father was a shoemaker by trade; he did not stick very closely to his work; mother quarreled a good deal with him; he wasn't very quarrelsome; he took a taste too; he also often got drunk. Mother seemed sicker after she got hurt; mother was hurt and in the hospital at the time John sent Mrs. Barr to the station.

Thomas McBrine sworn:—I am ten years old. That's father (pointing to the prisoner); I remember the time mother was hurt; I was home then; I wasn't in the house; I was carrying chips from the shipyard; I knew mother was hurt as soon as I came in; it was about 4 p. m.; mother was home and alone; there was nobody else there; mother was standing at the window; I don't know where she was hurt; she went to the hospital the next day; mother was washing up the dishes when I left; they were the dinner dishes; we were all present at dinner. Will, Archy and I were all that staid at home; father was doing nothing when I went out; he was drunk; I went to bed about 8. (Witness was here shown the clothing.) That was not mother's dress; it don't look like it; her black dress had red dots in it; she had no dress like that. (Shown the knife.) I never saw that knife before; I had no quarrel with father that day. This witness was not cross examined.

William McBrine sworn:—I am a son of the prisoner; I am 15 years of age; I was working in Murphy's brush factory that day; I took breakfast at home and was home at dinner time; I did not see mother at dinner time; I saw father then; I saw no dinner when at home; I went home at 12 o'clock: I stayed half an hour; came back again at 6; I saw mother then but not father; mother was sitting down; she looked to be sick; I saw her only a few minutes; I returned at eight o'clock; mother was in bed; next morning I left at seven; when I came back she was not at home; (shown the knife) I have seen that knife; found it the next morning on the floor of the house; I found it in the kitchen; I found it on the next day. (The witness here stood aside and Coroner Rigby was called and sworn testifying to the deposition of Wm. McBrine at the inquest.) The counsel for the defence here objected that the deposition must be read over and explained to the witness, and it must appear that this has been done before the deposition can be received in evidence. The Attorney General replied at some little length and requested His Honor to read it over to the witness, citing a case or two in support of his position from Fisher's Digest Vol. II, p. 2837. All the efforts of the hon. Attorney General were in vain, however, as his honor decided not to receive the deposition. The witness now continued: The knife is my own; I lost it a long time ago—about four months ago; I never stated that that knife was father's.

Some little altercation ensued between his honor and the Attorney General relative to the admissibility of the latter's treating the witness as hostile. Mr. King considered his honor's opinion on the subject contrary to law but the judge said it would remain as it was unless contradicted by authority to be produced by the Attorney General.

The witness proceeded as follows: One of my brothers uses tobacco; had no difficulty, that day, with my father; I recollect telling the Grand Jury that father sometimes used the knife; I gave it to Mr Douglass.

Cross-examined: There was no dinner ready that day; it was often the case. (The witness then gave testimony corroborating that of his brother, in reference to the drinking habits of father and mother.) Father was a shoemaker; sometimes when he came home and found no meals ready he would complain, which usually brought on a quarrel and sometimes went away without a word; mother used to beat us violently when she was in liquor.

Re-examined: Father sometimes got drunk too; he would very seldom quarrel with mother.

John McBrine was called but was not present.

The next witness was Dr. James McCarron: He said, I was called to attend the deceased; it was either Tuesday or Wednesday; prisoner came for me and said he had struck her with a knife and scratched her; I went over to his house in Exmouth street; I found the woman in bed with a bandage on; I removed the bandage and found a penetrating wound in the abdomen with about 7 or 8 inches of the intestines protruding; I tried to reduce the protrusion but they were so swollen and the lips of the wound so inflamed that it was not possible; I told McBrine to go for another doctor as fast as he could, and to call at my office for me as he returned; I waited in my office for half an hour and grew anxious about the woman; I went back, got a coach and had her removed to the hospital and left her in care of Dr. Keator; I think when I first went there she had on a dress and two petticoats; I stayed at the hospital until the wound was properly bandaged up; she had on a dark grey dress, I think; the wound was between half and three fourths of an inch in length.

Archibald Douglas testified to seeing deceased at the hospital, receiving the knife from Wm. McBrine. Witness is brother-in-law to prisoner.

Previously, Dr. Keator was placed on the stand and corroborated the testimony of Dr. McCarron.

Thomas Crawford testified to getting the clothes from the Dead House.

John McBrine: I am the eldest son of prisoner; I don't know but I think on cross examination said mother drank pretty freely; as far as I know William's evidence on that point was true; I couldn't stop home; I remember Mrs. Barr; she was about our house a good deal; father often complained about mother and Mrs. Barr drinking but his complaints did no good; mother was very quarrelsome when in liquor; father was not taken care of when mother gave herself up to drinking; he often went without his meals; the evening after mother was said to be hurt I went home and found Mrs. Barr there drunk in bed; I sent her to Gaol; she is dead now; I don't know her age; mother was harsh enough to the young children; father used to tell me of it; he sometimes went out to work and often had to go without his dinner; father drank too; when he was sober there couldn't be a better man; when he was in liquor, if left alone, he would not be quarrelsome; don't believe he is a man to stick a knife into any body.

Re-examined: I remember when mother did not drink; that was three years ago; father has drunk longer than that, as long as I can remember, off and on; mother always quarrelled with father; father has drunk off and on for eight years.

Calvin Powers:—I got these clothes at the hospital from Crawford; saw them at the inquest; they are the same; I got this knife at the inquest.

The Attorney-General here stated that Mr. Justice McAvity and Mr. Charles Chandler, who were supœnaed for the Crown, being only able to give evidence purporting to be dying declarations, which, in his opinion, was inadmissible, were out of court and he thought their presence unnecessary. His Honor coincided and the examination of the remaining witnesses was commenced.

Bridget Mitchell:—I am employed in the hospital; remember Mrs. McBrine being brought there; undressed her; the head nurse took the clothes and I did not see them again.

Emma Jane Higgins:—Am matron of the hospital; saw Mrs. McBrine there; I didn't see her dressed; only in her night clothes; I never saw the clothes except rolled up in the dead house. If clothes are expected to be particularly looked after we put them in the dead house; it is kept locked; the doctor has one key and I have one; the bundle was removed about a fortnight ago; I gave Crawford the key and had to get them out; I don't think there was any other bundle there.

Cross examined: We generally put the clothes of dying patients in the baggage room.

Wm. Pattison, sworn: Am a sergeant of police force. (Knife shown) I got that knife from Dr. Barteaux at the hospital.

Pattison was the last witness for the prosecution and with his testimony the case for the Crown closed.

John Rankine: I know the prisoner; have known him a long time and have seen a great deal of him; I endeavored to reform him several times; he was a quietly disposed man; I never knew him to quarrel; I knew him when sober and drunk.

This was the only evidence for the defence.

The Attorney General now cited Rex vs. Carrol, 7 Car. and Payne, p. 145, and Rex vs. McRin, 7 C. and P., p. 297, relative to the fact of intoxication being matter of defence, Archbold, p. 598, with reference to reducing murder to manslaughter, and Moody vs. Robinson, Fisher's Digest, Regina vs. Holland, Fisher's Digest, p. 2650, Archbold p. 580, Regina vs. Martin. 5 C. and P. Reports relative to death being occasioned by neglect.

It being now nearly one o'clock Mr. Wedderburn postponed his address to the jury until after dinner.

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE see first page.

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

On the First Page: Yesterday's Second Edition.

New Advertisements.

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

Amusements— Flora Myres' Theatre
Albion House— Beard & Venning
American Kerosene Oil— McLaughlin & Sancton
Christmas, 1872— Manchester, Robertson & Allison
Osborn Sewing Machine— J. D. Lawlor
Scone Third — J. W. Montgomery
Corsets— Barnes, Anderson & Kerr

AUCTIONS.

New Brunswick Bank Stock— W. D. W. Hubbard

Cheap Music.

By reference to the new double column advertisement of Messrs. Peiler Bros., our musical readers will learn that this enterprising firm has greatly reduced the prices of all descriptions of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and SHEET MUSIC.

The Lyceum.

The attendance at the Lyceum last evening to witness the production of "Rip Van Winkle," for the second time in our City, was good. Mr. John Murray as Rip was an excellent piece of acting; and the caste throughout was a good one, each character in the piece ably sustaining his part. To-night, for the first time in St. John, will be produced "Grimaldi," or the Street Singer." This is said to be Mr. Murray's master-piece.

Found Hanged.

The *Gleaner* says that on last Tuesday evening a man named John Russel, a resident of Douglasfield, was found hanging by the neck to a tree by the side of the Great Road leading round the coast, near the Tabusintac, in Alnwick. When found he was immediately cut down and taken to a house in the vicinity, but as life was extinct, a Coroner in the lower end of the county was notified and an inquest was held, at which a verdict of suicide while in a state of insanity, was returned. The deceased, whose father committed suicide by hanging about three years ago, hanged himself with a muffler which he had been wearing about his neck. He leaves a wife and a family of five children.

True Bill for Arson.

The Grand Jury this morning presented a true bill against George Sherwood and others for arson.

A Vessel Ashore at Mispeck.

A gentleman who arrived in the city this morning reports a vessel laden with flour ashore and going to pieces off Mispec. At last accounts barrels were being washed ashore in a much damaged condition. The vessel is probably a schooner with a general cargo from Boston.

A Correspondent, writing from Athens, curiously contrasts the mixtures to be found there of ancient and modern civilizations. Railroads spin their trains amid the temples of three thousand years; steamers dash their swells upon the Pireus, and the scream of their whistles resounds from Athos, Pentelicus and Cytheron to Olympus and the heavens beyond their gods. Dr. Ayer's world-renowned medicines, those consummations of modern science, are posted on the Acropolis, the Parthenon, the Areopagus and the Thesion, while the modest cards of Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Pills look from the windows of the shops in the streets of Athens, where they are sold.—[N. Y. Sunday Globe.

Exports.

The following is the return of exports from this port, for the month of Nov., 1872, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

	1872	1871
Produce of the Mines,	$ 2,396	$ 606
Forest,	210,144	87,400
Fisheries,	10,737	6,043
Animals and their produce,	6,015	5,344
Agricultural products,	1,997	1,509
Manufactures,	88,421	68,789
Miscellaneous,	569	1,135
Goods the produce of Canada,	$320,279	$172,826
Goods not the produce of Canada,	84,345	86,870
	$404 624	$259,696

Gain for the month of November, 1872, $144,579.

Shipping Notes.

The oldest steamer in the world, the Industry, 54 tons register, launched on the Clyde in May, 1814, has been presented by Messrs. Steele & McCaskell to the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, to be preserved as a memento of the early days of steam navigation. She was the seventh steamer built on the Clyde. For some time past she has lain sunk in the East India Harbor at Greenock, but was floated and beached a short time ago; after being caulked she will be laid up.

The new ocean steamer Prince Edward, built in England for a Prince Edward Island company, arrived at Charlottetown on the 26th ult., and was besieged by the populace, who, the *Herald* says, "poured down to the wharf to welcome to our port the first ocean steamer intended for regular service between this Colony and Europe, and doubly to greet her as being solely owned by a company of enterprising merchants of our city." She made the passage in 14 days, and proved a good sea boat. Her dimensions are: Length of deck, 260 ft.; beam, 32 ft.; hold 238 ft.; tonnage, 1364; classed A 1 at Lloyds, being the highest class.

The brig Mary Givan, of Bridgetown, N. S., from Philadelphia for Boston, was totaly wrecked near New Bedford on the night of Saturday, the 30th ult., one man being drowned.

The schooner Lottie C., McLeod, from St George, N. B., for Jamaica, is ashore at Bass Harbor, having parted her chains. She is reported to be badly injured.

Subscription price of the DAILY TRIBUNE, FIVE DOLLARS *a year. New subscribers will receive it from date until December 31st* 1873, *on payment of the yearly subscription.*

Death from Strychnine.

Capt. Wm. Palmer, of the schooner Lassie, died suddenly at Murdock's Hotel, Chatham, on Friday. The schooner had been laid up for the winter and the captain having received some $40 from the owner drank heavily for two days. On Thursday night he was taken with cramps and died early on the following morning. The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that the deceased came to his death by swallowing strychnine and the verdict returned was of death by poisoning.

Healthy.

In regard to the county of Gloucester it is now stated that escapes from custody are now considered so much a matter of course that the Magistrates have not thought it worth while to hold any meeting, or to institute any enquiry into the circumstances.

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

THE SESSIONS.

A meeting of the board was held in the City Court room at 11 a. m. to-day, the Mayor in the chair. There were about 19 Justices present.

The County Treasurer's account for the quarter was presented, showing a balance against the County of 21,115; this with other accounts was on motion ordered to be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion it was ordered that the usual quarter salaries be paid. The Committee on the Assessment Bill reported progress.

A communication from W. Wedderburn, Esq., M. P. P., referring to an enclosed copy of a printed bill, relating to Water lots and other shore rights, presented at a session of the Legislature in 1871, and postponed and again presented, slightly modified, at the last session of the House and again postponed, was read. On motion of Justice Marshall a special committee, consisting of Justices Marshall, Keans and McLean and the Clerk of the Peace, was appointed to investigate and report to the board at its next meeting.

His Worship referred to the matter of recognizing the services of the men who rescued the crew of the schooner Pioneer, to the consideration of the board, in order that their gallant conduct might be recognized in some substantial manner. He stated that the Common Council and Board of Trade had already moved in the matter. Justice Keans spoke at great length, both as regards the recognition of the services of the men and the defective life boat system of our port. He moved that a special committee of five be appointed to take the matter of providing substantial token for the men in hand. Justices Keans, Marshall, McLean, Rankine and Glasgow were appointed.

His Worship stated that it had been reported that the life-boat and boat-house were not in thorough repair; and he felt it his duty to say that the boat was in good order and thoroughly fit for duty.

Justice Glasgow, on behalf of the Carleton boat, made the same statement.

Justice Marshall asked if the Carleton life-boat went out to the scene of the disaster.

Justice Glasgow stated that she did not go, owing to the want of a competent crew.

Morton A. Cameron and Wm. Heffren were appointed surveyors of lumber for the town of Portland.

On motion of Justice Jordan it was ordered that the polling place for the parish of Simonds be moved from McLean's School-house to the Agricultural Hall at Brown's farm, at Loch Lomond.

Board adjourned until Tuesday, 10th at 11 a. m.