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June 7 E. HARNEY, General Agent.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 7, 1872.

The Ship Worm in Canada.

Mr. J. F. Whiteaves, in an article in the Montreal *Gazette*, tells the ship-owning public of Canada "what he knows" about the Ship Worm. He relates that this destructive enemy of shipping was known to the Ancients,—"it is the Teredon of Pliny and the Teredo of Latin authors," the name being derived from the Greek verb Tereo, signifying the borer or excavator. In 1731 and 1732, the people of Holland knew all about it, for at that time Ship Worms caused such damage to the piles and dykes that the country was in danger of being totally submerged. Since that date the royal dock-yards of Sheerness and Plymouth, and various other yards in Britain and France, as well as vessels at sea, have sustained serious damage through its operations, many a ship having foundered at sea from no other cause. The Ship Worm attacked the sub-marine cable between England and Gibraltar, and penetrated a thick wrapper of cordage before being discovered. Literary men and Governments have attacked the worm, but without much success. Says Mr. Whiteaves:—"Sellius wrote an elaborate monograph on the Dutch ship-worm in 1773, and, since then, important essays on these creatures have been published; in England by Sir Everard Home, and his pupil, Sir Benjamin Brodie; in France by Mons. De Quatrefages. The French Government has issued two Commissions, at different times, to inquire into the best method of preventing the ravages of the Teredo in ships and harbors. The Dutch Government has issued another, and in England a committee of the British Association was appointed, in 1859, to investigate the subject, which issued a report thereon in 1860." Mr. Whiteaves then supplies some facts connected with the borer's operations that have a local interest for ship-owners in St. John:—

In Canada, the note of alarm has not yet been sounded, nor are the persons most interested apparently aware of the presence of the invader. Yet all along the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and as far north as Gaspe Bay, at least two kinds of ship-worm are, and have long been, indefatigably busy in destroying the wood work of piers, harbours, &c. Before the writer saw specimens of the Teredo navalis (designated by Linnœus as the "calamitas navium") from the piles at Pictou, N. S., from the port of St. John's, N. B., and of another rare species (of a closely allied genius, and new to the American Continent,) from water logged wood in Gaspe Bay. Two of these were kindly lent by Principal Dawson, and belong to the collection of McGill University. The destruction of fixed structures is not the only or worst evil, as the following illustration will show:—The brigantine Magdala, owner Mr. Palmer, Captain Fraser was built at St. John, N. B., (I believe) in 1868. On her first voyage out, from St. John to Liverpool, in 1868 (?), her hull was so riddled by the teredo navalis, that she all but became a perfect wreck, and had to put into the port of Glargow, where a new, copper-fastened hull, was put in. Mr. Nelson Davis, to whom I am indebted for the above particulars, has kindly shown me a piece of the original hull of the "Magdala," which is perforated in almost every direction. The burrows are about as as large round as an average wheat straw, and contain the shells and pallets of the ship worm, so that it is easy to identify with certainty the author of the mischief.

The writer's description of the worm, and his suggestions and reflections, are equally interesting and instructive:—

A careful study of all the ship worms I have been able to collect from Canadian localities, shows that there are two species, also that each of these is imported, and not an original denizen of our shores. There are about 20 or 30 species of Teredo known to naturalists. The Teredo is a boring bivalve, having much closer affinities with the clam and cockle than with worms. All bivalves, when alive, burrow; the majority in mud or sand, some in hard stone, while the ship worms always attack wood. No kind of wood comes amiss to them; they will burrow indifferently into the pine, elm, oak, cedar, mahogany or teak. In the Teredo, the body is worm like in shape, and the shells, which meet only at two points, are very small in proportion to the animal. Thus, in examples from Pictou, the worms are 3 or 4 inches long, while the breath of the shell is less than ¼ of an inch. The rapidity with which they burrow is astonishing. Generally, though not always, they bore with the grain of the wood, and as if guided by the senses of touch and hearing combined, never invade each other's burrows. Brunel asserts that it was the contemplation of a piece of wood bored by Teredines, that first suggested to his mind the idea of tunnelling the Thames. It is commonly supposed that the two shells are the burrowing agents, and they seem to combine the principles involved in the construction of the centre bit, and circular file. In the Gaspe Bay species, the animal is short and can be wholly withdrawn into its shell.

The best remedy against the attacks of the ship worms (as well as against those of burrowing crustaceans, which are also doing mischief on our coasts), is said to be to cover the part submerged with metallic sheeting, or with broad headed copper nails. Other remedies that have been suggested are mineral and siliceous compositions to be spread over the parts likely to be affected; or even a thick coat of tar or paint, continually applied, which latter, it is thought, would kill the adults, and prevent the ingress of the fry.

In a newspaper article, and without figures, it is impossible to give full details of the structure and curious anatomy of the various species of ship worms. For fuller details on these points, as well as for more elaborate descriptions as to the mode in which their burrows are made, the reader is referred to the excellent articles which have been published on the subject, particularly in European journals. In the reports annually published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, lists are regularly given of the shipwrecks and other marine casualties, on our seaboard. To many of these wrecks is appended the brief statement, "cause unknown." Who shall say how many of these may be attributed to the ravages of the ship worm? The object of this brief sketch is simply to call the attention of shipbuilders and others likely to be interested, to the occurrence of these creatures on our shores, so that measures may be taken in time to prevent or check the mischief otherwise likely to ensue.

Our Public Men.

Death, overwork, and a desire for retirement and the ease of private life, are making serious inroads in the ranks of our Ottawa politicians. Sandfield Macdonald has just died. Howe's health is said to be completely broken, and a mild, southern climate is recommended. Both Galt and Dorion are reported to be about to retire from public life. Gray will retire from Parliament and take the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. Lesser lights, we hear, will be too glad to retire with smaller officer, some others will quietly subside into Railway and canal contractors. On the other hand, it is believed that George Brown will enter Parliament again to comfort his old antagonist, Sir John, who gives no sign of withdrawal from public life. Among local politicians, the illness of Mr. Garvie is a noticeable event, and it is understood that he can not engage in public business for some time to come, if ever.

☞ We asked the Fredericton *Head Quarters* for its authority for the statement that the terms on which the Chauveau Resolutions were voted down by the Commons were "that the Dominion Parliament will renew the grant annually received by the Roman Catholic Schools from the Local Government."

As the Dominion Parliament has nothing to do with Education; as it cannot appropriate monies to the support of Education; as no such appropriation whatever has been made by Parliament and nothing of the sort even hinted at there; as such a proposal as been mentioned by no other paper, politician or other public organ, we felt justified in asking the *Head Quarters* for its authority for a statement that affected every individual in our Province. The *Head Quarters* replies as follows:—

The St. John TRIBUNE asks us to give our "authority for the remarkable statement." It was given on what we considered as excellent authority, and not as a fact, but merely as a supposition. The request of the TRIBUNE, if not impertinent, is certainly *very cool*.

The reader will infer from the above that "the supposition" was unwarranted.

☞ On the 14th of May, THE TRIBUNE published, with editorial comments, a series of questions addressed to the Manufacturers of the Dominion by a Special Committee of the House of Commons. Most of our City manufacturers read these interrogatories for the first time in THE TRIBUNE, as the Committee had omitted to distribute them as liberally in the Lower Provinces as they might have done.

Mr. Gibson's Nashwaak Improvements.

Walking up the bank of the St. John River, at Fredericton, and looking over towards the Nashwaak bridge (that seems to alter in remoteness according to the state of the atmosphere and the height of the water) and somewhat on its right, a white object is seen rising amid the dark wood:—that is the spire of the new church in Marysville, which is one of Mr. Gibson's latest improvements. "So shines a good deed in a naughty world." It is about three miles from Fredericton city to Marysville, and after crossing the river the road intervenient gives a view of the country with good features and showing evidences of agricultural capability. It is said to remind some people from the old country of certain parts in Scotland. There is something picturesque in the scene where the left bank showing a wooded front to the water grows steep, and the Nashwaak, that further down winds among intervale islets, flows straight and swiftly at some depth below. The road runs north and takes many turns; and along it from the ferry landing there are fine fields and clearings. Farming improvements that have been made within the last few years are noticeable in the approach to the mills, and in the fields some great cattle may be seen grazing. E'er the road turns and brings the right bank, that rises high from the mills, into view, the visitor's ear is greeted with what might be mistaken for the cries of wild birds but which is the ripping noise made by the circular saws; and looking down the bank he may see some slight saw-dust scum upon the water. When one remembers the appearance of the Settlement some years ago, and the general unpainted, weather-blackened look of the few buildings and shanties, and sees Marysville as it is to day, with its villas, its lines of cottages, its fine church and school-house, he cannot help being struck by the wonderful change that has come over the scene and praising the energy that has accomplished so much But he might not be able to help noticing an incongruity at the very entrance of the village, within bow shot of the fine, square, French-roofed villa lately erected, in the shape of one of the roughest of rough shanties, the two windows of which are ornamented with oranges and clean clay pipes, and outside hangs a printed notice that "Mc Kee's celebrated Sarsaparilla Beer is sold here."

There is no use going into

A DISCRIPTION OF MARYSVILLE.

It has often been "done" before. Its situation on high banks is fine. Above the truss bridge that connects them, and that is thrown across the dam above the mill, the river that is divided by the boom which confines the logs to the left bank, takes a turn, and the bed becomes narrowed and the banks wooded and more steep. For four miles up the stream, we are told, there are logs, occupying for the first two, half its breadth, and, for the other two, extending from bank to bank. Mr. Gibson's operations, it is well known, are on the most extensive scale, thirty millions being, on a rough estimate, the product of last year's. In the two water-power mills there are four gangs at work, each capable of cutting 30,000 feet of deals per day,—four in the large and and one in the smaller mill. In a compartment of the latter there is a grist mill, with three hoppers and curbs, that grind about 12,000 bushels of flours and meal a year. A hundred men are employed about the mills. Morrison sawed altogether for Gibson, and it may be conceived readily that the destruction of the fine mill below Fredericton has not only been an immense loss to the former, but a very great inconvenience to the latter gentleman, and that an enormous deal of work has been thrown on some of the mills about St. John.

Mr. Gibson is

ALWAYS MAKING OR CONTEMPLATING IMPROVEMENTS

It is often said that he has the vision of a great manufacturing place constantly in his mind's eye, and that the town lots and streets are already marked out in the clear fields. It is certain that he has twenty acres enclosed as a cemetery. He is at present building a fine Church, laying the foundation of a Mission House, and about to put an extensive addition to his School house.

The present school house is situated on, we should think, the highest point in the "ville," as is right in a structure built to shed light. It is a nice looking building, facing the river, and is 30 by 40. The proposed addition will run at right angles, and be sixty feet long by sixty wide, and divided into two apartments, with an entrance door at each end. It will be connected with the original part by a sliding door, so that on state occasions the whole three school rooms will be made one. This addition to the school room proves the growing and flourishing condition of Marysville, though it cannot be statistically proved that the number of children increases with the prosperity of a place.

THE CHURCH,

which is of the Gothic order, is an extraordinarily fine building to find in such a new locality, but it is in keeping with other structures there. Mr. Gibson has spared no expense to make it the finest church built of wood in the Province. It stands on the eminence next the school house and is reared on a very solid foundation over cellars of stone. From the sill to the tower and belfry to the top of the spire is a height of 150 feet. In the middle of the main portion of the building there is a lantern, a sort of double drum erection, circular and pinnacled, from which the roof slopes. This lantern is a distinctive feature in the building. A number of principal pinnacles, that branch out into a number of lesser pinnacles, spring up around the roof. There is an immense deal of ornamented work about the church, and of course tastes will differ as to its propriety.

From the main building there is a short extension on a lower level. The interior is very fine. From the floor to the top of the lantern (that will be lighted with stained glass panes) is a height of 60 feet. The effect of the arches, of which there are eight principal, and a number of lesser internal ones is very fine, simple yet elegant. Six arched windows with single mullion around the body of the church, give light, and in the tower looking East there is a great window with three single middle mullions; and here the gallery is placed. The vestry, etc., is a fine apartment 22 feet square, and 16 feet high. Our hasty description cannot do justice to the elegance of the design and the beauty of the workmanship. Mr. Stead is the architect, and we hear that he has been allowed full scope in carrying out his idea; and Mr. Samuel Butler (who designed the schoolhouse) chief carpenter, and T. Brown, head mason have ably aided him in carrying it out.

☞ Hon. Mr. Haviland a few days ago, in the Island Assembly, moved for the appointment of a Committee to investigate charges preferred by *The Patriot* against the late Government in connexion with Railway matters. The editor of the *Patriot* opposed the motion in a speech in the Assembly, but finally voted for it, as the feeling of the House favored the investigation as a measure of fair play. When it came to the appointment of a Committee, however, leading members declined to serve,—thus testifying to the impropriety and dishonesty of the *Patriot's* charges.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Attempting to Throw Erie Trains from the Track.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, PA., June 3.—Some malicious scoundrels made an attempt yesterday morning before daylight to throw passenger train No. 4 on the Erie Railway down an embankment by placing ties on the track. The spot chosen for the hellish deed was between this place and Great Bend, near Red Rock, where there is a sharp curve in the road. The night watchman discovered the obstructions in time to remove them before No. 4 arrived. A short time before two strangers were in the watch house, but went away a few minutes before the watchman started out. The latter, suspecting them, started in pursuit with a handcar. They are in jail. Two weeks ago the westward bound night express, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour, struck a rail bar weighing 450 pounds near this same spot. The intent was to throw the train down an embankment of twenty feet into the river. The rail was thrown off and the train passed safely.

Theatrical Rehearsals.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* touches thus upon the rehearsals at the theatres:—"The stage manager shouts 'Begin!' and the interesting heroine enters. Now if the stage manager be a man of soft mould, he is indulgent towards the chief actress; but if he be a functionary well up to his work, he shows no respect to persons, and over hauls the stars as he does the lesser satellites. 'I have sacrificed everything to Henry,' sighs the star; my 'maiden innocence, my hopes of happiness, my—' 'Stop!' roars the stage manager; 'when you say 'I have sacrificed everything to Henry,' you must make a resigned gesture, as if you felt the sacrifice to be worth something; and when you say, "My maiden innocence," try and avoid smiling as you did just now.' 'I didn't do anything of the sort,' protests the star, hotly 'Then it was the gas made it seem so,' retorts the manager. 'Now go on.' The star does go on, and has a three hours' drilling of it Simultaneously with her the satellites get their share much in this fashion:—'Miss A, don't throw your eyes about in this manner; you're always looking at the orchestra stalls.' 'I don't look at the stalls.' 'A good actress,' resumes the stage manager, sententiously, 'is so enwrapped in her part that the world ends for her at those foot lights.'' (Miss A pouts). 'Miss B,' goes on the stage manager, 'pronounce four times over the word "harrowing," which you just pronounced "arrowing." 'H-h h-arrowing, then;' cries Miss B, fiercely; 'but you're always at me about something.' 'Miss C,' proceeds the stage manager, imperturbably, 'three times have I told you to assume an outraged expression when you are asked to betray your family for gold, and you don't look outraged in the least.' 'I shall look outraged at the performance,' answers Miss C. 'That's what you always say,' vociferates the stage manage, 'and when the performance comes it's as bad as ever.'"

A Nation of Liars.

The Island of Ceylon is very beautiful, the scenery lovely, and the sail productive in spices and many kinds of fruit; indeed, it is said, that it alone might produce sufficient coffee for the consumption of the entire world. The natives are generally of short stature, very effeminate looking, apathetic, and such liars that it is impossible to depend upon their word. If they may but repose for hour after hour under a tree, with a piece of bread fruit beside them, they seem to care for little else. The men wear their hair turned up behind with a comb, the height of the comb denoting the rank of the wearer This and their small features gives them altogether such an effeminate appearance that it is difficult for an European to distinguish them from the females. A visitor lately entered one of the schools, and seeing a row of boys sitting with their backs towards him, and each with a comb in his head, unconsciously asked if boys and girls were educated together. One of the natives of high rank was lately called on to give evidences at a trial, and swore such complete falsehoods that he was imprisoned for perjury. He applied to the English Governor, and with surprise asked why he should be punished for what his people did. "My father," he said, "was a liar, and my grandfather was a liar, and we are all liars. It is the custom of my country. Why should I be punished?"

—A Scotch law lord was seated one day on the hill-side of Bonally with a Scotch shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in what he thought the coldest situation, he observed to him, "John, if I were a sheep, I would lie on the other side of the hill." The shepherd answered, "Ah, my lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye wad have had mair sense."

— The insurance upon Mr. Gilmore's life for the benefit of the Jubilee Association, has been made in the following offices:—Equitable, $40,000; Washington, Mutual Life, Continental, Northwestern, Phœnix (Hartford), National Life (Vermont), New England Mutual and Union Mutual, $20,000 each. Total, $200,000.

— The friends of Mazzini talk of embalming his corpse for public exhibition.

— The rinderpest has reached China and threatens Japan.

— A New York tailor guards his shop with sanguinary bloodhounds.

— California ladies are giving Mother Goose parties.

AN ASPIRING MAYOR.—A telegram to a London paper from Bristol says:—"The spire of Redcliff Church, Bristol, was completed to day. The Mayor, Mr. Proctor Baker, who was accompanied by the Mayoress in his perilous ascent, laid the cap vane in the midst of a storm of thunder, lightning and hail, which broke over the city during the ceremony. The height of the spire from the ground is 300 feet. The party, which comprised the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Randall, the Churchwardens, and a few others, were taken up to the first stage, about 150 feet, in the steam lift which had been used in the erection of the spire; and, for the remainder of the distance, all but the Mayoress had to climb a series of ladders. The Mayoress was hoisted to the top in a temporary lift, improvised for the occasion. Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell, a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony."

MURDER OF TWO OFFICERS IN INDIA.—A deplorable occurrence is reported by the mail from India. A private named John Butler, of the 108th regiment, stationed at Deesa, a man of bad character, in a determined manner watched all night for Capt. A H. Laurie, of his regiment; and on his going out in the morning for parade fired at him two or three times. Lieut. and Adjt. Albert Munro, hearing the shots and the screams of Mrs. Laurie, who witnessed the occurrence, rode to the spot, and was shot dead by Butler. The wretch then fired again at Capt. Laurie, who was fearfully wounded, and at two other officers, who fortunately escaped, and when pursued he managed to blow his own brains out, firing in all eleven shots from his gun in a few minutes. Captain Laurie died shortly after. Both officers were great favorites with their regiment. No motive for the horrible crime is assigned. Capt. Laurie served with the Saugor Field Division in 1859, and obtained a medal.—[Homeward Mail.

LOCALS.

Grading the Schools.

The Superintendent of Schools for the city, Dr. Bennet, has been engaged this week in grading Advanced School No. 3, Charlotte street, and will finish there to-day, after which he will grade Mr. Hartt's School.

Cool, but not Comfortable.

On the evening of Tuesday last, a young man named Rolston, a wholesale dry goods clerk, and a member of the St. John Boating Club, was getting into a gig at the ferry landing, when it turned over, landing him head first into the tide. He was speedily rescued, having received no further injury than a severe ducking.

Personal.

The Toronto *Mail* says of Hon. Dr. Tupper:—The President of the Council is still in the prime of life, vigorous alike in mind and body. He is a man of fine presence and intrepid bearing—with a look indicating great decision of character. There is unmistakeable firmness in the mouth, but perfect ease and frankness, amounting to cordiality, in his manner. His speech, both in debate and conversation, is alwas earnest and animated. As a public man, he is now one of the greatest powers in the House of Commons, and is probably destined to wield a still greater and wider influence as a Dominion statesman.

The Toronto Dailies.

We have already referred to the success that has attended the brief career of the Toronto *Mail*. To-day we have to note, with great satisfaction, an improvement in the appearance and size of the Toronto *Globe*. This paper comes to us enlarged to forty columns, printed from new Scotch type, and bearing all the evidences of successful management and ample financial backing. The paper is yet scarcely equal to that used on the *Mail*, and there appears to be a fault in the press-work. The *Globe* is filled with very interesting reading, exhibiting wonderful variety and judicious selection.

The St. John Glass Company.

The *Royal Gezette* contains a notification from the Provincial Secretary, under date June 4th, certifying that "Messieurs Crawford & Pugsley, James Christie, C. N. Skinner, A. L. Palmer, James Hegan, Thomas Furlong, A. Christie & Co, L. B. Botsford, and William Pugsley, Junior, have this day filed in the Office of the Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick a Memorandum of Association for the incorporation of a Company, to be styled "The Saint John Glass Company," for the purpose of manufacturing Glass of all kinds, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of that object, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, to be divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars each; and that the Office or principal place of business will be at the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, New Brunswick."

Minor Locals.

F. Shaw & Bros, want 500 men to peel hemlock bark on the Grand Lake stream, on the border of New Brunswick.—Measles are affecting quite a number of old and young people just now.—So much rain has fallen lately that the prospects are rather blue for the agricultural community.—Merchants from all parts of the Province report the roads to be in a terribly bad condition—Mr. Innes, of lower Newcastle offered for sale in Chatham on Tuesday, the first salmon of the season. They would average about 10 lbs., and sold for $1.20. A salmon of 14 lbs. brought $5 in St. John about the same date.

"Little and Often."

In York County where eggs are still sold by the dozen, instead of by weight, farmers are introducing a breed of hens whose speciality is to lay "little and often." The breed is a perfect success, the eggs being so small that they are mistaken by the children for marbles. Any quantity to be seen in the grocery stores.—[Fredericton Reporter.

City Police Court.

James Jones came down from King's County, and got very drunk. He was allowed to return to the Agricultural regions, without being fined. Thomas Pendergast, 21, drunk and fighting with Samuel Dugan on Carmarthen St., fined $10 or 20 days gaol. Timothy Moran, 60, Ireland, drunk on King's Square fined $6. The fine in this case was allowed to stand this being his first appearance. Clarence Trynor, 16, N. B, arrested for fighting, fined $10.

The Y. M. C. A. Building,

The Building Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association having accepted the tender of Messrs. D. & T. Sullivan, for building the foundation wall &c. of the new building on Charlotte street, these gentlemen have begun the work and expect to finish the walls by the 1st of July. Mr. Stead the architect is preparing the plans and the work will be pressed forward with vigor, so that the building may be roofed in early this fall.

In the building the rooms of the Association will consist of a large Lecture Hall, a class room, reading room, parlour, committee room, office, gymnasium, dressing room, baths &c.; there will be two stories on the ground floors with good cellar accommodation. The lot is 50x90 with a passage of 9 feet to the rear lot; the building will be 40x80 on the ground floor, and 50x80 above.

The trustees under the Act of Incorporation are Messrs. William Welsh, T. W. Daniel, Isaac Burpee, John Stewart, H. B. White, E. McLeod, and John E. Irvine. The Building Committee are Messrs. Wm. Welsh, S. Clawson, J. E. Irvine, W. H. Fairall, E. McLeod, Geo. Barteaux, John Stewart, and H. B. White. A large amount has been subscribed by some of the members and friends of the Association, and many of our citizens have promised their support.

The meetings of the Association are largely attended, and the need of a larger building is much felt, the one about to be erected will be admirably adapted for its purpose, and form a safe and pleasant resort for our young men. There is no doubt but the Rooms of the Association when needed will be cheerfully placed at the disposal of the various religious and charitable societies who have always had the use of the Room at present occupied when required. The lecture hall will answer very well for the union prayer meeting, the bible society meeting, and gatherings of a similar kind. The building committee are now going to call upon our citizens for subscriptions to the building fund. We hope they will be liberally assisted in their present work.—*Com.*

Shipping Notes.

The Western telegram to the St. John Ass'd Press this morning says: "The storm of Wednesday was very disastrous to the shipping off the New England coast. The British schooner "Julia," Capt Stevens of Saint George, Nova Scotia, was driven ashore near Gloucester, Mass., and now lies broadside on and will probably be a total loss. The British schooner "J. W. Lawrence" of Saint John, N. B., Captain Capp, bound to Boston with a cargo of piles, went ashore about three miles from the lower end of Plumb Island, on Wednesday afternoon and is a total loss. The crew and Captain's wife are safe. The schooner "M. M. Freeman," of Dennis, Me., went ashore at Cape Ann and only one man was saved. The British schooner "Edinburgh" is ashore at Gloucester. The vessel is full of water. The schr. "Restless," stranded at Ipswich and the Boston Pilot Boat is supposed to be lost with all hands."

Great credit is given to the seamen of the United States squadron lying in the port of Marseilles, who gallantly aided to extinguish a fire that threatened a thousand merchant ships as well as the City itself. A ship laden with petroleum caught fire and exploded, to the horror of the inhabitants who became panic stricken. Says an eye witness:—

Presently a well-manned boat came from the part of the basin illuminated by the blaze and pulled directly toward the burning ship. This was soon followed by another, then a third, ten, twenty, all the boats of the American squadron. A moment later men were seen on the deck of the burning ship. The silence of the people on the shore was such that they could hear through the smothered roar and crackle of the fire, the word of command and the blows of axes. The people are thinking of the hundreds of barrels of petroleum below and its possible escape on shore and communication to other ships, perhaps others with petroleum, and in imagination conceived the whole surface of the basin covered with blazing oil. Presently the burning vessel began to settle. She had been scuttled and her cargo was now under water, the deck being level with the surface. The danger from the escape of burning petroleum was still imminent, when a line of boats, lashed together stem and stern, was seen pulling away, and as the file straightened out the burning ship moved also, and was slowly towed out to the bay by over two hundred well-manned oars. It was only then that an immense cheer broke from the thousands of people, who felt inexpressible gratitude for the salvation of the city.

Law'o.'s Sewing Machine Agency.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of this Agency (82 King St.,) in to-day's TRIBUNE. Its business has increased so largely of late that the Agency in this City will probably be removed to more ample ware rooms. Although 80 to 112 hands are constantly employed in Montreal in manufacturing the Howe, Singer and Lawlor machines, it seems impossible to turn them out rapidly enough to fully supply the demand in the Lower Provinces The "Lawlor," which is reputed one of the best of the cheap machines ever manufactured, has an adjustable pressure foot, and a check lever and a crank movement below, same as the Singer,—improvements that have given the utmost satisfaction. The Agent in St. John, Mr. E. Harney, is ever courteous and prompt in business,—qualities that tend to the success of the Agency in no slight degree.

Academy of Music.

Last night the play was the "Rapparee," and the farce the "Happy Man." Mr. Murray in the leading character was as pleasing, vigorous and versatile as ever, and delineated the bright and dark sides of Irish life, with that thorough adaptation of character which he can assume so truly as to appear perfectly real. The play was well mounted and passed off smoothly, as far as the acting was concerned. In the farce of the "Happy Man" Mr. Murray as "Paddy Murphy" impersonated the rollicking Irishman, and gave a sample of military marching, and drum playing and a song. To-night Mr. Murray takes his benefit in the "Golden Bubble" and "Mickey Free." Louis Aldrich and Dora Goldthwaite will appear for the first time this season.

Dominion Parliament

[Holton's motion, declaring that the offices granted to Judge Johnson in Manitoba, in addition to his Judgeship, was a violation of the laws securing the independence of the Judiciary, was voted down: yeas 58, nays 92. The Militia Estimates which are $49,000 in excess of last year, were agreed to. Sir George E. Cartier explained that the Government would not spend money on Fortifications, except to keep them in repair.]

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE EVENING PAPERS.]

OTTAWA, June 7.

In the House, after recess, several private Bills were advanced a stage.

The debate on Militia estimate was resumed in Committee of Supply.

Bolton ojected to the item $49,000 for Enrolment, considering it unnecessary, and thought five hundred thousand ought to cover the entire Militia expenditure this year, after the ratification of the Treaty.

McKenzie objected to the twelve months artillery training, and advocated the six months tuition. The present Militia system was one of expediency, maintained by the patriotism of the people only. Reports of the Adjutant Generals show it would soon be necessary to resort to the Ballot system.

Cartier denied that volunterring was growing lesss popular. In cities, selfish employers discouraged the movement, and it might be advisable to adopt the Ballot system in such places; but in the rural districts there was no lack of Volunteers.

Anglin wished to know why the barracks and grounds at St. John were retained by the Imperial Government, while important fortifications at Quebec had been handed over to the Dominion.

Cartier replied that correspondence was in progress with Imperial authorities on the subject of the tranferring the property.

Island Mails still Detained!

Passengers by the Island boat, which crossed to Shediac yesterday evening, reached St. John by train last night, but the mails, as before, were detained at Shediac until this morning, and delivered at 1.30 P. M. to-day. The Inspector should have this matter righted.

Fine Horses.

Mr. J. B. Hamm has just received a consignment of very fine horses from Prince Edward Island. They may be seen at his Model Livery Stables.

Correction.

The "Jante Berg," from Rotterdam, with a cargo of liquers, which arrived in port on Wednesday, is consigned to Messrs. Berton Bros., not Cudlip & Snider as stated yesterday.

Mechanic's Institute.

The public have had the Academy of Music and Bishop's Opera House brought so prominently before them lately, that the Mechanic's Institute has apparently passed into a state of blissful obscurity. At a meeting last night of the venerable directors, some of them who have observed how nice and comfortable, carpeting, painting, frescoing and good seating makes a public hall, appointed a committee to ascertain the best means of seating and arranging the interior of the hall for next season. A good idea, and as the acoustic qualities of the hall are very good, they can make it useful yet.

Bishop's Opera House.

Good houses are the rule at the Opera House every night. The "Tumbleronicon" playing and the bird imitations are on for the last nights, and those who want to hear those wonderful performances should go at once. Hogan and Mudge in their songs and dances are becoming greater favorites every day. To night there will be an entire change of programme, and a Grand Matinee will be given to morrow for ladies and children. The matinee on last Saturday was well attended, and a good opportunity is given for a pleasant entertainment which the ladies can have all to themselves.

Branch Bank in Fredericton.

The Bank of B. N. America, which has recently opened agencies in St. John and St. Andrews, is expected to establish another in Fredericton. The *Reporter* says:—

The Central Bank Building and grounds have been purchased by Alex. Gibson Esq. Rumor has it that a branch of the Bank of British North America is shortly to be established in Fredericton, and that the premises have been purchased with this object in contemplation.

The Local Government

have just appointed from forty to fifty more Magistrates in Carleton, Charlotte and York Counties; five Coroners for Carleton and one for York, and an Issuer of Marriage Licences for Carleton.

Horses, Waggons, etc.,

will be sold to-morrow at 11 o'clock, at Hamm's Stables, by Hanford Brothers.

That Shutter.

The owner of the shutter taken fram the shop corner of Carmarthen and Leinster streets, is having his patience severely tried. Direful consequences will overtake the purloiners if they don't send it back immediately.

Steamers.

The "New York" left Portland this morning at 1 o'clock, having been detained by the North Easterly gale which prevails. In all probability she will not reach here before to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, June 6th,—Flour at Liverpool 26 a 28, Red Wheat 11 10d a 12 1d.

New York Flour Market quiet, steadier. Common to good Extra State $7 30 a $8.30.

Pork steady $13.25, a $13,30. new.

Grain freights firm 8½ a 8¾d.

Montreal flour market. Sales fifteen thousand Canada and Welland Canal superfine, $6.20 a $6.35, according to quality.

New York, June 7.—Gold opened at 114¼.

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