The Daily Tribune:

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 19, 1872.

Public Representatives.

No. 6. AND LAST.

In the last five issues of this paper we have discussed at some length the qualifications which we require or desire in public men. We might have suggested other qualifications, and perhaps we should have called special attention to the necessity of all representatives being free from the dictates of any individual or clique. Indeed, we should have done so, had we not felt convinced that any one, possessing the attributes to which we have referred, would be all powerful to resist extraneous influences, and sufficiently wise to know the straight path and to follow therein without swerving to the right hand or the left. We make no pretence to originality of thought or in expression in all that we have written upon this subject. We have made no attempt to paint our words with the tinge of sensationalism or the glare of personalities, nor have we aimed at supporting or opposing any political party. The sole object of these papers has been to direct the attention of thinking men of all classes and of all shades of opinion to a most important subject, a subject which has unfortunately been neglected by the people, and we may add, by the Press.

We would now ask our readers to ponder carefully over all that we have written, treating these articles merely as a text, and amplifying or, if they see fit, analizing our rough ideas to the fullest extent, and applying their own perfected formulæ to the very first subject presented for consideration. And even now, an excellent opportunity awaits them, for Mr. David S. Kerr has stated in the most public manner that he seeks election as representative for St. John in the House of Commons; and are not several other candidates already at the door, although they have not yet sent in their cards?

In dealing with our general subject, it is very possible that we have appeared to lay the burthen of blame for public defection, more upon representatives and candidates than upon the people; and lest we should have created such an impression as to our real opinion, we would state emphatically that we chiefly censure the people, the careless, thoughtless masses who, year after year, grumble at their own selections, and ignore the existence of the quiet, worthy men who if they received only a reasonable support would come forward in the interests of the public.

It is impossible to write too strongly upon this subject, and we would therefore entreat our readers to consider their requirements in this relation earnestly, carefully and honestly. We, in New Brunswick, in the brief space of ninety years, have beheld as many political conflicts as some larger communities in a greater space of time. In that period, political parties, with views as opposite as light and darkness, have fought, have divided, sub-divided, and again combined; many old party names and expressions are now not even understood; many ideas, once the nuclei of factions, are now no longer held; and, in brief, at the present time, although there are divers shades of opinion, there are really no political parties. What we want then are men rather than fancies; good, true, honest men with minds and strength fit to grapple with the thousand notions which this unsettled age begets; capable of guiding a vigorous but undeveloped country rightly, and knowing how best to utilize its growing strength and wealth. We do not think that we deceive ourselves in entertaining a strong conviction, that in this Province we possess many secrets of success; that we are capable of accomplishing a not ignoble destiny; and that, in various walks of life, in our offices and our workshops, behind our ledgers, and in our colleges and schools, we nurture many noble souls and brilliant intellects which we may yet produce and assign for them leading positions among our revised and corrected Representative Men.

Talk About Town.

The talk about town this week has a good deal to do with the Local Government. On the one hand, the talk is that the Government have not been strengthened by the addition of Messrs. McQueen and Crawford; that these gentlemen control no votes except their own; and that they would have been equally good supporters had they remained private members. Further talk is that the Government, by filling up their ranks, have shut off all inducements to the "loose fish" to join them; that their delay in perfecting the details of the School Bill has lost them many friends, and that General Procrastination has driven to the other side many who would willingly have seen that they obtained fair play, if not a little more, in the "coming struggle." And then the talk is that Honest John is on the war-path, bent upon having the scalps of the Government at all hazards; that he and Canterbury's King have had several spicy bouts of late; that Lindsay is dissatisfied, Willis red-hot in opposition, Wedderburn equally determined to attack, and that altogether the Opposition have nineteen, if not twenty, good men and true, pledged to vote against them, not counting a new member from Westmorland and several doubtful birds. The talk, then, runs that the Opposition are exceedingly sanguine (and sanguinary;) that they will early move a direct vote of Want of Confidence, and smash the Government Machine, and that they feel the greater assurance of success from the Catholic Bishop's talk in the Cathedral on Sunday last. The talk is that the Government should explain to their Protestant supporters the meaning of the Bishop's statement, which he declared that three members of the Government had assured him and his people the School Bill would provide for their Sectarian Schools being protected! And then the talk is that it looks very much as if the Government have been running with the hare and holding with the hounds.

Again, the talk is that the Government are prepared for the struggle; that they feel tolerably safe; that the Premier's perambulations and coaxings have made things pretty secure; that what Hatheway has left undone Kelly has not failed to accomplish; that these two gentlemen are the mainstays of the Government, and what they promise or threaten generally comes to pass, whatever their colleagues may promise or threaten to the contrary. The talk again is that the Catholic agitation will strengthen, not weaken, the Government; that the attacks on the "authors of the Bill" are attacks on three fourths of the Legislature from whom they expect redress; that the Fredericton resolutions were calculated to embitter existing differences and prolong the controversy; and that the wisest course would be to present a clear, elaborate and authoritative statement of grievances, if such exist, to the Legislature and request a modification of the provisions of the Act. Again the talk is that the Government are expecting much from the Ottawa Government and Parliament in the way of "Better Terms," though nothing has been promised; that the assembling of the Legislature is "postponed" in consequence; that the meeting of Parliament is also "postponed" awaiting "Better Terms" for the Dominion from Congress in connexion with the Washington Treaty; and that the result of these joint "postponements" may be less favorable to this Province than many persons have been led to anticipate. The further talk is that the Government will stand better if they muster pluck, bring on the Westmoreland Election early, call the Legislature together, fight their opponents on the merits of their administration, and leave "postponements" to the weak and cowardly. The genuine, honest talk is that the people care little for Governmental or Opposition squabbles; that they do desire the economical and honest administration of public affairs; that they admire resolute and manly politicians who neither court nor shun defeat; that they prefer under all circumstances an industrious Government who attend well to executive duties and are ready when the time comes to meet the Legislature with progressive measures properly matured, by which they will be prepared to stand or fall. Again the talk is that the day has come for honest dealing with the people,—for a cessation of unseemly personal disputes in the Legislature,—for abstention from the exercise of intense selfishness in politics, and a return to the chivalry and simplicity and honor of our political forefathers.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Dead Bodies Show Signs of Life.

[From a Detroit Paper.]

Three young men were killed lately at a fire in Detroit. Their bodies were removed; the body of Stewart was taken to his mother's house, on Congress street, while those of Boeninghausen and Geiger were handed over to the city undertaker and dressed for the grave, before being taken in charge by friends. Both were put into their coffins, and remained thus until Sunday morning. About 8 o'clock, as Mrs. Boeninghausen (the mother) opening the coffin to exhibit the dead to some sympathising callers, she observed, or thought she did, that the corpse had turned a little in its coffin. She was at once greatly excited, and her excitement and that of her friends increased as the face of the corpse had assumed a look of life, the face being flushed, the finger nails looking red, and considerable warmth being apparent on touching the hands or face.

The corpse was immediately removed from its coffin, placed on a lounge, and wrapped in blankets, and in a little time, two or three surgeons had been called. As time went on, signs of life became more and more apparent, and the news began to spread through the city that there was hope of saving the young man—raising him from the dead. Scores and hundreds of people began moving toward the street, and during the day and evening the house and yard were filled with citizens anxious to learn the smallest particulars of the case. The face was warm when touched; it seemed as if the blood was circulating in the fingers; and by evening the parents and friends of the victim had great hopes that he would be restored to consciousness before morning. The body was kept warm; the feet and hands vigorously rubbed every few moments, and at length it seemed, when looking at the boy, as if he was only asleep. The stiffness and rigidity which characterize the limbs of the dead were lacking here, as the hands could be moved easily, the fingers bent, the arms raised and moved from side to side, and several medical men were sanguine that they could raise the dead to life.

In the evening, in addition to a score of other methods being tried, electricity was brought into use and given a thorough trial, but without, however, producing the effect hoped for. Monday morning the body remained in the same state as the night before, and scarcely any change took place until next day, when the flesh grew cold and every one gave up hope of life. The limbs did not grow rigid, and neither had the flesh left the face at three o'clock in the afternoon; and for this reason the parents have decided not to bury the corpse until nature exhibits unmistakable signs of death.

The case of the young man Geiger, is still more singular. Sunday morning, as in the other case, signs of life were exhibited, and he was taken from his coffin and placed upon woollen blankets, and his friends, intensely excited, began making great efforts to restore him to life. His hands were chafed, his feet rubbed in hot whiskey, and every effort made for the next ten hours to break up what many believed was a trance. The news went abroad, and half the medical men in the city, besides hundreds of citizens, paid the house a visit. Everything was tried that could be suggested, but no further change was made than to bring a deeper flush to the cheek and to render the limbs less stiff. Work was continued all Sunday night and all Monday, and then, every effort having failed, it was decided that nothing more could be done. And yet, long afterwards, the face of the corpse was warm to the touch, the hands were not nearly as cold as the ungloved hand of a pedestrian, and the finger nails were as red as those of any person in good health. A score of doctors in all visited and examined the body, and some would not be convinced that death had actually occurred, while all were puzzled to account for the condition of the body.

The body of young Stewart did not exhibit such strong indications of life as those of his companions but it was nevertheless hard to convince one that he was dead instead of sleeping.

In Geiger's case, as in Boeninghausen's, the parents determined to keep the body until decomposition sets in. Hundreds of theories have been advanced in explanation of this strange phenomena. Some think the victims inhaled something to cause the present condition of the bodies, and others claim that death came instantly, and that the bodies exhibit just the indications shown when a person is killed by a stroke of lightning. Be this as it may, the incidents created much excitement around the city, and, as was natural, nearly every report was grossly exaggerated to help along the general belief that a miracle was to be wrought.

The Niagara Extortionists.

Ten back-drivers at Niagara Falls have formed an association and purchased the hacking privilege of the Cataract House, paying therefor the reported sum of $3,500 for the coming season. It sounds like an unprofitable investment to pay such an amount for the mere carriage monopoly of any one hotel, and yet a look into it will afford convincing proof of the shrewd judgment of the originators of the combination. The company pays $700 a month, which is about $2.35 per day for each back—supposing the organisation confined to ten—and their charges are two dollars per hour. As there are no drivers to pay, the commission on the sale of fancy goods, which are usually retained by them, will be turned into the treasury, and will nearly, if not quite, balance the loss sustained by dull days and unfavorable weather. Then to this considerable income can be added the bonuses paid by the Museum, Laundy's Lane, Whirlpool, Rapids, etc., and the extra receipts of many days when the specified number of carriages will be inadequate for the demand. Three thousand five hundred dollars for the carriage monopoly is pretty good evidence of the business done by the Cataract House.—[Baltimore American.

Murdered her for Love.—The Murderer Lynched.

The Washington (Arks.) *Telegraph* publishes the confession of Robert Norwood, who murdered Miss Mollie Holt, near Pine Grove, Hempstead county, Arkansas. He said that between himself and Miss Holt there had long existed a matrimonial engagement, and that on account of the opposition of her relatives a consummation of the engagement had been prevented; that on the day of the killing he had met her at the house of Mrs. Nelson, where she was spending the day, and had a long talk upon the subject—she persistently refusing to marry him contrary to the wishes of her relatives; that when he left the house of Mrs. Nelson he had determined to make an other effort, and for this purpose waited on the roadside for her return to her mother's. When she came he attacked her and she still persisting in her refusal to marry him, he fired upon her four times, then beat her brains out with the butt of the pistol, and started off, but fearing that there might still be life enough in her to expose him, he returned and cut her throat. When the discovery was made and the alarm given, he went with the grief stricken mother, and wept with the mother over the ruin he himself had wrought. On Sunday morning Dec. 24, while Norwood was being watched and guarded, we understand that about one hundred armed men forced the guard, took the now desperate man to a convenient limb, and there hung him by the neck until he was dead, dead, dead. And thus ended the most horrible tragedy that we have ever been called upon to chronicle. It is proper that we should state that the young man Norwood is of respectable family, and has himself been generally regarded heretofore as a worthy and deserving young man.

The War on Wooden Buildings.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The war against Wooden Buildings is still loudly and vigorously waged in Chicago, while all the time the thud of hammer on nail continues to be heard, and hundreds of carpenters and contractors are busily engaged in running up slim frame buildings and gathering together material for another conflagration. The era of shanties has set in. On what have been or might be business thoroughfares such buildings are being crowded together, to the exclusion of substantial structures of brick and stone.

The argument against wooden buildings on the mere score of economy is well stated in a recent editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*. Every frame building put up postpones the erection of brick buildings within an area of 400 feet square. Every frame building put up within 400 feet of a brick building injures the latter in value, increases the risk, and destroys a portion of its rental. Every wooden building erected adds to the chances of conflagration, and consequently adds to the general rates of insurance. These are already higher in Chicago than in any other city of like size. A general estimate of the insurable value of property in the city before the fire puts it at $300,000,000. At an average rate of one per cent. the premium amounts to $3,000,000 annually. The addition of one-quarter of one per cent. to the insurance rate adds $750,000, or one-half of $1,500,000, to the annual tax. The amount saved to the city in two years by the adoption of a different course, and the erection of durable and substantial buildings, would be sufficient to pay the difference in cost between wooden and brick buildings.

The discussion is of course of most interest to the citizens of Chicago, as it most closely affects them. But the principles it involves and the important lessons to be gathered from it are of broader application, and may with propriety be heeded by all American cities in which rapid growth too often takes place at the cost of durability and safety, and is sometimes suddenly shocked by some terrible and far-reaching disaster.

IF YOU LOVE good things secure some of those fine Oysters at George Sparrow's, King Street. 1w—dec 30

LOCALS.

Life Insurance.

The statement in THE TRIBUNE last evening that Hugh Morris, Esq., who died at Lancaster yesterday morning, was insured in the "Union Mutual Life Insurance Company," of which Thomas A. Temple, Esq., is agent, was incorrect. Mr. Morris was insured in the "Connecticut Mutual," of which C. W. Wetmore, Esq., is agent here, and $1,500 is the amount.

Off the Track.

Yesterday, as the through train from Shediac was rushing along at good speed, near Bloomfield, the truck of a central car jumped the rail and bumped along for half a mile before the accident was noticed. The cars before and behind kept the track and no serious results followed. There was a detention of a few minutes, while the naughty car was being replaced.

Railway Detention.

Yesterday, the detention on Eastern Extension was such that the through train from Shediac was obliged to come on without waiting at Painsec Junction, as usual, for Amherst, Sackville and Dorchester passengers. The railway authorities made use of the Petitcodiac freight train to forward the victims, and a special train brought them to St. John, arriving about 12 30 last night.

Cheap Publications.

Messrs. J. & McMillan have received "Little Breeches, and other pieces," by John Hay; a reprint by the Canadian News and Publishing Company, Toronto. Also "Nast's Illustrated Almanac," published by the same Company. They are offered at very low prices.

That up-the-Bay Steamer.

Judging by the particulars that have been given lately in some of the papers, it would be thought that the steamer which is to run to Hopewell Hillsboro', Dorchester and Moncton next season is already finished. But an obstacle has appeared which was not thought of at first. The engine and machinery cannot be had in the city till next July, at the earliest; and even if it is promised in July it would not be ready till October, so builders say. Men who have the means are determined to have the steamer on the route, and are sending to England to see if they can get an engine brought out in the Spring.

Theatrical.

The audiences at the Institute this week drawn by the performances of the Flora Myers Troupe, have been large. Last night "Fanchon the Cricket" was presented. Miss Myers impersonation of "Fanchon" was natural, easy and sprightly, and was well received. Walter Purcell as "Landry," and R. S. Meldrum as "Didier," sustained their characters quite creditably. Mrs. Ayling as "Molten Barbeaud," and Edwina Grey as "Madelon" were attractive representations. The Ballad singing of Jennie Vache and the Dutch songs of Frank Budworth were greatly applauded and had to be repeated. To night the "Ticket-of Leave Man" will be played.

Glass Manufactory.

Mr. Richard Davis, who had for some time carried on the glass making business in Montreal on his own account, and in the employment of others, till he was burnt out last May, has been in the city some days trying to establish himself in business here. Some of the prominent business men at first took the matter in hand, as the facilities for manufacturing here are unequalled, quartz, sand, coal and manganese being plentiful and cheap in this city, compared with Montreal and cities further West. But though Mr. Davis showed that a good return could be made for the money invested, and offered to put in two-fifths of the capital required himself, some local differences prevailed, and the matter will be thrown up. Mr. Davis, who is stopping at Barnes's Hotel, will go to Montreal in a day or two, and thence to England, to remain, as he cannot get sufficient encouragement here.

New Time Table.

The detention and want of connexion on the Government Railways in this Province have not been very great this season compared with the delays on other lines, and considering the numerous and sudden changes of weather, and the very heavy demands of freight. Nevertheless, the authorities, anxious to reduce complaint to the minimum, have arranged a new Time Table, which will go into operation on February 1st, and will be found to expedite matters considerably.

Under this arrangement, a train will leave St. John Station at 6 a. m., with *freight only*, and proceed straight through to Shediac, instead of stopping at Petitcodiac and forming part of the general train from there through, as at present arranged.

The Express train will leave St. John at 9.30 a. m., and carry no freight on any part of the trip.

The morning train from Sussex will arrive at St. John at 9 35, instead of 10.10; and the evening train to Sussex will leave St. John at 5 p. m., instead of 4.45.

The new Time Table will be found in to-day's TRIBUNE.

New Milling Establishment.

The Wilson saw mill, situated back of Salisbury, having been purchased by Mr G. B. Cushing, of this City, and Mr. Clark, an American gentleman, work at this establishment will be proceeded with vigorously in future. The mill cuts shooks in winter, which take cars at Salisbury Station and are shipped from St. John. It is understood to be a good property, and properly handled will prove a good investment for all concerned.

Concert and Readings in St. Malachi's Hall.

The entertainment in St. Malachi's Hall last night by the Father Mathew Association was in aid of "The Catholic Free School Fund." The hall was filled, and an overture well played by the Carleton Serenade Band opened the entertainment. The programme was much the same as on Tuesday evening. The singing of Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Landry and the readings of Mr. J. McWilliams were the principal features of the entertainment and were well received.

Fire at Norton.

We are informed that on Monday the house of Moses Innes, near Norton Station, was burned to the ground, the family narrowly escaping with their lives.

Manufacturing Power Wanted.

In his admirable charge to the Jury a few days ago in the Forbes Anglin libel suit, Chief Justice Ritchie referred to the wonderful progress made during the last thirty years in the building up of this city. Thirty years ago, he said, the Ferry between St. John and Carleton consisted of one boat and a man to row it. The mails were made up, received, and distributed by one man. Men then prophesied that perhaps a vessel might in their day sail direct between Great Britain and St. John. The Steamship and the Railway were not dreamed of and telegraphy was a thing in the dim vista of obscurity. But all these events have come to pass, and though there is a steam engine and a factory in every nook and corner, a want is still visibly felt. This present season of all others there is a demand for power worked by steam far surpassing any demand in our previous history. Engines and machinery are wanted for mills, for steamers, for railways and various other requirements, and our foundries and machine shops are not able to supply half the demand. There is room for all here and for more. An extensive machine shop and foundry—larger than anything we have at present—is one of the great wants of this city to-day. Men are obliged to look to the United States, to England and other places for all sorts of machinery and castings. A desire to encourage home manufactures is laudable, though it may be carried to extremes, as in the case of the pipes for the water supply, where a direct loss, in any event, will accrue to the people, through the fault of the Corporation, of not less than $25,000. If a fire takes place, the less indirectly none can tell. But when articles of every day use, which can be made here cheaper than in other places, are wanted, the complaint that our manufacturers are not equal to the calls upon them is well grounded. No better opening for a machine shop and foundry can be discovered anywhere than in St. John to-day, and it is to be hoped that, if the present manufacturers do not enlarge, other parties will go into the business and reap the certain reward that is sure to await them. A good arrangement would be for present proprietors of foundries and machine shops to combine,—unite their capital, their energies, their talent,—and give St. John an establishment equal to anything of the kind to be found in the Dominion.

A Sharp Dodge.

Letters were now and then discovered in the Post Office baskets torn open, and the officials were at a loss to know the cause. It now appears that some young rascals have been in the habit of gumming the slide with a sticky substance, which prevented the letters from dropping into the basket below, thus securing the letters, which, if of no value to them, were put back opened. We would suggest an improvement on the old-fashioned wooden slide for it frequently happens that letters, etc., accidentally stick in the passage until others are pushed in, affording thieves an opportunity of abstracting them. Let the entrances to the boxes be on the improved plan adopted by the large American offices, and this risk will be avoided.

Hampton Items.

The school for District No. 2 is located at the Station. At the meeting on the 11th inst., the following were elected Taustees: T. G. Barnes, Wm. Fowler, and Wm. McManus, Esquires, and Hon. J. H. Crawford Auditor. Mr. Wm. Wetmore, a first class teacher, has been employed, and the school in Athenæum Hall will open on Monday next, 22nd inst.

The Rev. Mr. Boggs, Baptist clergyman of this city, lectured at the Meeting House, Hampton Village, last evening on Temperance.

The Hampton and Lower Norton Branch Bible Society will hold its annual meeting in the Baptist Church, at Hampton Ferry, on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst.

The Grammar School, formerly at Kingston, opened at Hampton, about three quarters of a mile west of the Station, on Monday, with Mr. John Raymond as teacher. Mr. Raymond has an excellent reputation as a teacher, and has several young men from this city boarding with him and attending his school. His pupils number at the present time about 40. The attendance, in fact, is so large that it is thought the building will require enlargement.

The Sussex Assemblies.

This famous series of Quadrille Assemblies is still in full feather. There will be a meeting to-night, and a large attendance is expected, circumstances being highly favorable for the amusement. Dancing space and refreshments will be provided for eighty couples, among whom our City will probably be represented.

The Alma Lumber Company.

Messrs. Merriam & Eastman, American citizens who purchased mills at Pollet River, Albert County, a couple of years ago, and who have carried on an extensive lumbering business there since, have lately purchased, in connection with parties in New York, the property at Salmon River, Albert County, lately owned by James Vernon, Esq., of this City, as briefly alluded to in the TRIBUNE lately. This is one of the most valuable lumbering sites in the Province, and facilities for shipping from the mill are excellent. The distance from St. John, up the Bay, to these mills, is about seventy miles. It is the intention to ship lumber exclusively to the American ports, South America, and the West Indies. Somewhere in the region of $30,000 will be laid out by the Company, during the summer months. In addition to lumber manufacturing, shipbuilding will also be carried on, and the improvements contemplated are on the most extensive scale. Messrs. Merriam & Eastman are known to business men here as young men of great energy, untiring zeal, and strict integrity.

"Star of Peace" Lodge, B. T.

Yesterday evening, Mr. John P. Bell, P. G. W. C. T., instituted a new Lodge of Templars, "Star of Peace," No. 367, with the following list of officers:—W. S. Leonard, W. C. T.; Geo. Elston, W. V. T.; B. Storms, Sec'y; W. C. Everitt, Treas.; Henry Bailey, Chap.; Jas. E. Dudley, Fin.; R. H. Gaddis, Mar.; F. Bustin, I. G.; W. Peacock, O. G.; Thos. Clark, P. W. C. T.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT THE POLICE COURT.

WHITMAN ON THE STAND!

This morning the case of Isaacs, charged with shooting at Whitman, etc., was resumed in the Police Court.

JAMES F. WHITMAN, sworn:—Am a resident of Nova Scotia, but have been more or less absent for the last twenty years. I recognize the prisoner, though I did not when he came into Court. I recollect having some words with Isaacs last Friday evening. I think I asked him who he was and he said he was a Jew, or a Yankee Jew, or something to that effect. He said I was drunk and I said he lied.

At this stage, Mr. Whitman wished to explain why he did not

PUT IN AN APPEARANCE

before. He said he had not been summoned and did not think he was bound to appear, and for that reason did not appear. He was sorry for what had happened and would have apologized next morning, if the matter had not been brought into Court.

Resuming he said: At that time in the afternoon the Porter asked me to go to his room and I went. About half past six went into tea. I expressed some apprehension to Colonel Macshane regarding the intentions of the prisoner; I did not express them to the prisoner, but he may have overheard them. I believe I said he was a Jew. I got up to go out of the room, and the prisoner drew a pistol and fired, I believe the bullet went above me into the ceiling. I turned to seize him, and he fired again and

STRUCK ME ON THE RIGHT BREAST.

The mark was examined by Doctor Carritte afterwards. I grappled with the prisoner and got him down, holding his arm out with one hand and the back of his neck with the other. I held him till some one took the pistol from him, as I was afraid some one else might be shot. After the pistol was taken from him, I don't know what became of him. I went to my room and laid down and feeling some pain in my right breast, sent for Dr. Carritte; I did not examine the wound, or think the ball was there till the Doctor came. He examined the coat, vest, shirt, and breast, and found the ball passed through the lappel of the coat, through the vest, and struck the shirt, leaving a scar. I

FOUND THE BULLET

afterwards in the pocket of my vest. I gave it to Col. Macshane. I made a mark on it.

Cross-examined:—

Have been in the city since September; was at Victoria Hotel; am a Barrister by profession, but am now a

COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION

for a railway. Have been at the Claremont House since the fracas. I drove out there in a sleigh with Mr. Albro and Mr. Duncan. I was advised to leave the Waverley the Sunday previous to the row. I had a disagreement at the Victoria. I did not draw a pen-knife on a waiter at the Victoria. I did not

THROW A BOTTLE AT MR. CREGAN,

in the Victoria. I throw a bottle behind the bar. I have not struck a man during the last fifteen years. I deny I threw the bottle at any one. I did not know Mr. Cregan was there. I ordered

A HEARSE TO THE VICTORIA.

When I went to the Victoria first Mr. Cregan was very polite. I made an arrangement to pay $14 a week. At the end of the week I got a bill for $2.50 a day. I did not notice it and at the end of another week got another bill for $2.50 a day. I went to the clerk and told him of the arrangement. He said Mr. Cregan had nothing to do with it. My room was changed after that again, and I lost a valuable pipe worth $30 out of my room and could get no satisfaction about it. A short time after that I

LOST A WHITE VEST

sent to be washed among other clothes. I spoke to Mr. Balcomb, the clerk of the hotel about it, and he seemed to believe the hotel boy before me. I thought the clerk very insulting and that was the reason I sent the hearse to the Victoria. Mr. Balcomb

THREATEND TO WRING MY NECK

once. I have no particular aversion to Canadians, negroes or Jews. I felt aggrieved at the Victoria by losing a top coat, handkerchiefs, a white vest and my pipe. I deny having been drunk most of the time I was at the Waverley. I have been

UNDER THE INFLUENCE

of liquor occasionally. I think I always knew what I was about. The afternoon of the row at the Waverley I came in and made reference to a conversation I had with a man who was putting in coal. I thought he was disappointed and I gave him twenty cents for not putting it in. I told it as a joke. I am fond of jokes, but not offensive. I don't recollect what Isaacs said. I thought his remarks offensive. I didn't want to know him. I don't remember being introduced to Isaacs. I may have called him a Jew, and may have said the Jews crucified our Saviour. I didn't say

I WOULD CRUCIFY HIM.

had a cane in my hand. He said I was drunk and I apprehended an attack, I may have been mistaken; I raised the cane to strike him; I don't remember challenging him to fight with revolvers. I never saw a pistol fired while living in France and Italy, and never saw one fired in my life till I saw

DANIEL E. SICKLES SHOOT KEY'S

in Washington. If I struck Isaacs with my stick it would have given a heavy blow, I have not been in the habit of showing wounds and bruises I received in scuffles. At the tea table I remember Colonel Macshane being there. I didn't address Isaacs when I said "a damned Jew Crucifier", I don't recollect staring at Isaacs across the table. I may have told the waiter to put a screen up across the table. If I used the words "damned Jew Crucifier," I was

ADDRESSING COLONEL MACSHANE.

I swear positively when I got up I did so to leave the room. Col. Macshane told me I had used insulting language, and I felt under the influence of liquor and got up to leave the room. In going towards the d or I would have to pass the prisoner. After the shot was fired I rushed back and seized him. I did not

MAKE THE HOLE MYSELF

in my coat. The first and third shots went in the ceiling, and the second in my coat. The waiters disappeared after the first shot was fired. I was about three feet feet off when the second shot was fired. I think Doctor Christie

KNOWS A LITTLE TOO MUCH

by the way he swears. I would be sorry to say the same about a man I only knew a month, as he said about me. I don't remember brandishing my cane over the head of any one else that day. I did not put the bullet in my vest pocket.

DOCTOR CARITTE,

sworn:—Know Whitmab. Was called last Friday mid-night to see him. Found him on his bed. He said he was shot and wanted me to examine his chest. I examined his breast and found a mark. He showed me a ball. I

PASSED IT THROUGH THE LAPPEL

of his coat, and found it went through. I tried to pass it through the vest, but it only went partly through. The contusion on the breast was under the indentation in the shirt. A spent ball would produce the mark. The hole was nearly straight.

Cross-examined:—

Any blunt instrument would produce the hole in the coat. One hair of the mohair lining and some of the wadding went through the hole. The coat was pretty thick.

Mr. Alward wished to have Mr. Whitman arraigned for abusive language to Isaacs on the Friday afternoon of the row, but the Magistrate refused to entertain the proposition.

No further witnesses were examined, and the case was sent up for trial at the County Court next Tuesday.

Masonic.

At 8 o'clock Thursday evening, W. Wedderburn, Esq., the Grand Master, officially visited "Union Lodge of Portland" for the purpose of installing the officers for the ensuing year. A large attendance of Grand Lodge members accompanied him, and the Hall was crowded to excess. The beautiful service of Installation was most impressively performed, and the following brethren invested:—

Henry Duffell, W.M.; E. McLeod, S.W.; Beverley Stevens, J. W.; R. Shives, Treas.; Charles Hillman, Sec.; Samuel Edgett, S. D.; Wm. Rankine, J. D.; Arch. Rankine, S. S.; J. McG. Fraser, J. S.; R. L. H. Flaherty, D. of C.; C. U. Hanford, I. G.; Dingee Scribner, Tyler.

The W. M. installed very suitably addressed the Grand Master and brethren, and the Grand Master responded very happily. The work of the Lodge proceeded until about 10 o'clock when the Grand Master retired while the brethren saluted with the Grand Honors.

We have thus far gone with the Grand Master in all his official visits in St. John, and vicinity, and we are enabled to announce that Freemasonry in this part of the jurisdiction of the Grand Master is in a most flourishing condition. All the Lodges have been crowded, while the reports of the officers shew the funds to be in a most healthful condition.

It is understood, we believe, that the Grand Master will next visit Zion Lodge at Sussex on Wednesday evening next, and will during the ensuing season also visit the Fraternity in different parts of the Province.

Horse Notes.

Our usual weekly article on the Trotting and Driving Horses, together with reliable information as to what is transpiring in sporting circles, will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Orrin M. Shaw and H. N. Robinson, Esqrs., two well known turfites, of Bangor, were at the "Victoria" yesterday.

The Trotting Match between Golding's "Bob" and Barnes's black gelding, "No Name," is the subject of considerable speculation.

Sale of Waggons, Sleighs, Robes, etc.

At 11 a. m. to morrow, Hanford Bros., auctioneers, will commence the regular Saturday sale of carriage stock, at Hamm's Livery Stables. The sale will last about an hour. Bargains may be expected.

For England.

A number of our merchants expected to to leave for England *via* Portland this week, but learning that the old *North American* had been substituted for a better boat, they preferred to hold over till next week.

Personal.

Hon. John McAdam, M. P. P., Robert Robinson, Esq., M. P. P., and other politicians, have been in town recently. Hugh Davidson, Esq., left for home this morning. Mr. Davidson will pay about one-seventh of the whole School Tax of Petitcodiac.

The "Empress."

This steamer, due yesterday evening, only arrived at 1 p. m. to-day. She had been detained on the other side of the Bay until 9 this morning, owing to delay of the Nova Scotia railway trains.

No Business.

No business offered at the Portland Police Court to-day.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Jan. 19th.—Flour at Liverpool 26s. and 30s. Red Wheat 11s. 3d. and 11s. 9d.

New York flour market dull without decided change. Common to Choice Extra State, $6.65 a $7.40.

Pork dull—$14.25 a $14.37 new; $13.25 a $13.37 old.

Grain freights lower—6½d.

Montreal flour market dull, drooping. Western State and Welland Canal Superfine $5 90 a $6.

No gold quotations received at 1 P. M.

The Skating Carnival.

MR. EDITOR:—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* suggests the propriety of a separate enterance for masqueraders. The idea is a good one and I have no doubt will be attended to by the management. Should it not also be an inducement if the Committee would offer a small purse for the best and most original *get up*? It would be the means of inducing parties who merely put on a dress of any kind, to adopt something original. What say the Committee to the above?

Yours, MASQUERADER.