DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST,

Office 61 Union St., NEAR GERMAIN, (Formerly occupied by Dr. Pidler,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

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

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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 ery 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.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Per the "Polynesian," at Portland.

NOW OPENING:

THREE CASES MILLINERY.

Ladies' New Straw Hats,
New Feathers,
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New Jet Ornaments,
White and Black Blond Laces.

Daily expected per "Austrian, at Halifax:

8 Packages Hosiery, Millinery, Woollens,

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EVERITT & BUTLER,

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Printers, Booksellers, Stationers,

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

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

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IN AID OF THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE President and Directors of the above named institution, in order to liquidate the liabilities of said building, and to render it worthy of the purposes for which it was intended, as a

Temple of Art and Recreation,

beg leave to announce to the public that they have arranged with a Committee of Management and Business Managers to give on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

MAY 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1873.

FOUR GRAND

GIFT CONCERTS!

At which will be given away

30,000 Dollars in Cash

IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION:

1	GRAND CASH GIFT OF				$10,000
1	"	"	"	"	2,000
1	"	"	"	"	1,000
1	"	"	"	"	1,000
1	"	"	"	"	500
1	"	"	"	"	500
1	"	"	"	"	250
1	"	"	"	"	250
1	"	"	"	"	250
1	"	"	"	"	250
10	Grand Cash Gifts of $100 ea.				1,000
20	"	"	" 50	"	1,000
50	"	"	" 20	"	1,000
500	"	"	" 10	"	5,000
1200	"	"	" 5	"	6,000
1790	Cash Gifts amounting to				$30,000

Or, about ONE chance in NINE.

☞To render the Concerts superior to any yet given in St. John, the BEST TALENT on the Continent will be procured if possible. The sum set aside for such purpose being

$5,000.00.

16,000 Tickets only will be issued at.....$5 each.

Eleven Tickets for Fifty Dollars.

All Tickets will be numbered and registered in the Managers' Books, and NO TICKET GENUINE UNLESS PAID FOR.

All receipts from the sale of tickets will be deposited forthwith in the BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK to the credit of a Special Fund subject only to the Joint Cheque of the Inspectors representing the Company and the public and one or other of the Managers.

Should the enterprise not succeed, the BUSINESS MANAGERS BIND THEMSELVES to return all monies received from ticket holders.

The distribution of Cash Gifts will be solely under the control of a Committee to be selected by the audience from among themselves, assisted by leading citizens, and to take place during the period of the Concerts.

GEO. E. S. KEATOR, M. D., President.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN GUTHRIE, T. B. BUXTON,
A. M. RING, M. D. J. T. STEEVES, M. D.
J. R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Committee of Management on behalf of the Company:

J. T. STEEVES, M.D, M. W. MAHER, M. P. P.
R. P. McGIVERN.

Committee of Reference:—SIMEON JONES, Esq., of S. Jones & Co., Bankers; R. P. BUTLER, Esq., of Everitt & Butler, Merchants; G. J. CHUBB, Esq., of H. Chubb & Co., Printers and Publishers; W. H. THORNE, Esq., Merchant; G. FRED RING, Esq., Merchant; JOHN MELICK, Esq., (Melick & Jordan, Ship Brokers.)

Inspectors:—WM. BREEZE, Esq., C. E. L. JARVIS, Esq.

☞Tickets for sale at the Boookstores of H. Chabb & Co. and T. H. Hall, and the Music Store of E. Peiler & Bro., and at the General Agency Office, 51 Prince Wm. St.; R. N. Knight, Carleton, and of Agents throughout he Province.

All Registered Letters, Post Office Orders and Communications must be addressed to

WM. H. OLIVE, } Business
WM. MANNERY, } Managers.
P. O. Box 455, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

jan 29

The Daily Tribune.

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

TUESDAY EVENING, MAR. 18, 1873.

How the Temperance Cause is to be Damaged by the Bungling Legislation of its Friends.

Hon. Mr. Crawford has a bill before the House of Assembly that repeals all our legislation on the liquor traffic and imposes new restrictions. One of its clauses, in the shape in which it was introduced, provided for the retention of that provision of the present law that gives the majority of the rate-payers of any parish the power to prevent the issue of licenses for the sale of liquor among them. This is a most important provision, and has been productive of more good than any other legal provision for the restriction of the liquor traffic. When the majority of the people are so opposed to the sale of liquor as to petition against the issue of licenses they will, as a rule, look to it that the trade is not carried on without license. By virtue of this law dram-shops have been banished from many parishes of New Brunswick. It is the boast of the West Isles and many other parishes that intoxicating liquor cannot be purchased within their boundaries.

And yet the advocates of restrictive legislation propose to repeal this important provision, and the holders of temperance meetings, and the preachers of temperance sermons, and the getters-up of temperance petitions, and the coiners of brimstone-smelling epithets for anti-temperance people, remain profoundly silent!

Do these gentlemen realize the importance of the retrograde legislation now hanging over the country, or do they fancy that the law can be easily re-enacted? Give ear, O ye revilers of the wine cup! hearken, O ye hurlers of fiery epithets at the heads of the liquor dealers, to THE TRIBUNE! We have now on our statute books the law permitting a majority of ratepayers to prohibit the sale of liquors in any parish. This law will remain in force unless the Supreme Court declare it unconstitutional. The Ottawa legal authorities are opposed to the Local Legislatures imposing important restrictions on the liquor traffic, holding that the power of prohibition belongs to the central Parliament, and are prepared to disallow any prohibitory bill that may be passed. But the general Government can do nothing to annul the law that is now on our statute books. Should the Supreme Court decide that our present law is constitutional, as it probably will, we shall then be sure of the prohibitory power that works so effectually in communities overwhelminly opposed to the traffic in strong drink; but if we repeal the law we will never be allowed to re-enact it, because the central authorities claim the sole right to prohibit the traffic and will disallow any measure similar to the one to be repealed by Mr. Crawford's mutilated bill.

If temperance men are a majority of the House, as would appear from the talk on temperance legislation, although the frequency with which members find it necessary to retire to neighboring bar-rooms for private consultation on the affairs of State and the best methods of promoting the interests of their constituents would appear to suspicious people to denote the contrary,—the remains of Mr. Crawford's bill will be thrown out, and legislation confined to the imposition of such restrictions as may be deemed possible of enforcement. This is the second time THE TRIBUNE has called the attention of temperance people to the matter and we hope they will wake up now.

THE WATER COLOR MINIATURES painted at NOTMAN'S STUDIO are fine specimens of artistic skill and are fast becoming very popular. Call and see specimens. t

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

Mr. Palmer's Position—Sir John's Railway Policy—Mr. Mackenzie's Complaints—Mr. Dodge Predicts Constitutional Monarchy for all America—Sir Francis Strikes from the Shoulder.

The Toronto *Mail* has very full reports of the debate on the Address. As our telegrams did full justice to Mr. Tobin, our report of his speech having been widely copied in Nova Scotia as the best report published, we begin with the speech of the seconder:

Mr. Palmer, of St. John, rose to second the address, and though he could not add much to what had been said by his predecessor, yet coming from another Province he would desire to say a few words. While he would yield to Nova Scotia in eloquence and poetry, yet, as a representative of New Brunswick, he would yield to none in loyalty and love to British rule, and he was proud to say that any man in his Province who would advocate any scheme of severance from the Mother Country would find himself entirely unsupported. He desired to assent entirely to the remarks made by the mover of the Address with reference to our Governor and his lady. He then referred to the Pacific Railway, congratulating the Government on their success in the matter. He fully realized the value of money, and would hold the Government strictly responsible for the expenditure of the public money; but money was of no use unless it was used to develop the resources of the country. With reference to the canal improvement, he was glad that without burdening the people the Government found themselves in a position to propose such improvements in the canal system of the Dominion. With regard to the western canals, he would have been ashamed of his ignorance of the subject had he not found that gentlemen from the west were fully as ignorant respecting the wants of the Maritime Provinces. He dwelt on the importance and necessity of the Bay Verte Canal, describing the hindrances to trade and commerce experienced from the want of this canal, and was sure that there was no public work of greater consequence. Mistakes, no doubt, had been made in public works of the past, but he would hope that every care would be taken in the future. There was one other subject to which he would desire to refer. The Speech seemed to have been framed in order to ensure its easy passage, and to his mind it was principally remarkable, not for what it mentioned, but for what it did not mention. He referred to the claims of New Brunswick, and said that he firmly believed that her only hope was from the Government, for he had carefully looked to the speeches in Ontario during the election, and whenever the claims of New Brunswick were mentioned favorably, it was so mentioned by a supporter of the Government. This being so, he thought New Brunswick representatives ought to thank the Government for making no mention of this matter in the Speech, for whatever the Government proposed would be sure to be opposed by the gentleman opposite. What he wanted was to have an opportunity of appealing to the justice of the whole House. He, therefore, thanked the Government for omitting the question from the Speech. He again referred to the matter of connection with England, believing that the whole House was agreed on the subject. He sat down amid cheers.

Mr. Mackenzie's speech dealt principally with generalities that didn't glitter worth a cent, and he made few salient points. He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Tobin and Mr. Palmer. The following is about all he specifically complained of:

He was surprised to find no references in the speech to the necessity for the passage of an insolvency law, as there was a strong feeling in the country for the necessity for such a law. Then there was no reference to the claims of New Brunswick. The seconder of the Address was dissatisfied because the Opposition did not take action in the matter. He might tell him that, during the election contest recently past the great charge against himself and his friends was that they favored the claims of Nova Scotia. The Opposition did not propose to move any amendments to the address as it did not commit them on any subject; but he desired to congratulate the House on the return to political life of many veteran politicians, such as the hon. member for Montreal West, and on the accession of new members to the House; and he also congratulated himself on the victory he had recently gained, and on the large accession of gentlemen who supported him.

The Premier's speech contained a complete refutation of the slanders so diligently circulated by the Toronto *Globe* and its hangers-on throughout the country in reference to the control of the Pacific Railway having been vested in citizens of the United States. A portion of his speech is thus reported:

Sir John Macdonald on rising congratulated Mr. Mackenzie on his continuance in office as leader of his party, though he would have been equally satisfied had the hon. gentleman by his side been selected for the position, and he desired to assure them that whoever might be leader they would receive every courtesy from the Government side of the House, and he believed the members of Parliament of Canada would rival the members of the English Parliament in the observance of all those rules which made political life so pleasant in England. Though he could not concur generally in the remarks of the member for Lambton, he could cordially join in his congratulations towards the mover and seconder of the Address. The eloquence of the former must have struck every one who heard him, and they all knew the deep learning and the practical good sense of the seconder. The House might well congratulate itself that in these two gentlemen, and in many others, including the member for Montreal West, they had gentlemen who would do credit to the House and good service to the country. The hon. gentleman opposite had acted with a wise discretion in carrying out the English precedent of not moving an amendment to the address, as such amendments were useless obstructions, and lengthened discussions on the various subjects were always unsatisfactory, and could accomplish no useful purpose in the absence of the papers and information which would enable the House to come to a decision. He could not complain of the conduct of the hon. gentleman who had taken a very fair course in informing the Government on what questions they might expect opposition and attack. As to the Pacific Railway, he did not desire to enter into the subject at length on that occasion, but in reply to what had fallen from the leader of the Opposition, he might state that the Government were quite ready to stand by the course they had taken in the matter. That course was adopted after a most anxious and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case. The House and the country knew with what difficulties the matter had been surrounded. There were local and sectional jealousies which, it was feared, might rise to such an extent as to destroy the fair hope of carrying out the enterprise. The Government had to guard against this. They had to guard against any injury to the credit of the project, either in this country or England, and above all they had to guard against the possibility of any foreign line obtaining control of our great Canadian enterprise, (great cheers), and he could assure the House that if in the charter that had been granted there was a single departure from the word or spirit of the Act of last session, that departure was to prevent that possibility of foreign control. (Cheers.) He would not now dwell on this, as it would be the duty of the Government and their pleasure to prove to the country and the House that they had omitted no protection which could be devised for the purpose of keeping the entire control of this great Canadian enterprise in Canadian hands, and to insure its being dealt with by Canadian means and Canadian ingenuity and skill, and by Canadian or English capital, or both. (Cheers.)

Sir Francis Hincks made a telling speech in reply to Mr. Mackenzie. He evidently feels free, now that he is a private member, to pay off some old scores. He is thus reported:

Sir Francis Hincks wished to repeat that he had absolutely retired from official life, and the cause of such retirement was entirely on private grounds. The member for Lambton had referred to his financial policy as being the cause of the recent stringency in the money market. He would ask if the hon. gentleman attributed the stringency in England and the United States to the same cause. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman had not pointed out any fear of a stringency. One cause was patent to all. The Government had for some time a large balance of money for the Intercolonial Railway, but as that railway had to be constructed, the money had to be withdrawn from the Banks, thus necessarily diminishing the power of the banks to give accommodation. He could not say whether importation had been excessive or not, but a further cause was the increased price of all staple goods. Since he had retired from the Government he had received the strongest expressions of regret at his retirement from gentlemen in opposition to him in politics, as well as those on his own side of the House, and he would not be afraid to go to any part of Ontario and meet the hon. member for Lambton squarely on his financial policy. The honorable gentleman had made use of an expression about the subservient majority on the Government side of the House. He (Sir Francis) thought it better to be subservient to a Government than subservient to the proprietors of a leading newspaper in Ontario. The hon. member for Lambton had also stated that his (Sir Francis's) former financial policy had brought ruin to the country. Of course he referred to the Act which had enabled municipalities to borrow money to aid public works; but it was not fair to charge the Premier of the day with all the blame arising from legislation which received the sanction of Parliament, and he well remembered that the Hon. George Brown strongly supported the measure referred to; and, further, what the hon. member for Lambton styled "ruination to the country" was not so much the result of injurious legislation as recklessness on the part of the municipalities borrowing the money. They had heard during the past few years a great deal from the opposite side of the House about coalitions and the evils thereof, but not a word had been uttered against them since the famous Scott coalition in Ontario.

Mr. Dodge, in reply to contemptuous remarks on the progress of Canada, made a remarkable speech, showing himself more Canadian than the Canadians, and more British than natives of Great Britain. His remarks, coming from one who was a citizen of the United States until very recently, are curious:

Mr. Dodge said that when he heard the speech of the member for Waterloo he thought he was in the Legislative Chamber of Illinois, or some other State, and not in a chamber under the protection of Great Britain. A short time ago he had been honored by being made a loyal subject of the Queen. He could assure the House that it was wonderful what a unanimous wish there was among the respectable population of the States for a constitutional Monarchy, and they looked to Ottawa and this House for the men who would raise a bulwark behind which the respectable men of the Continent could make a stand against licentiousness and disorder. Though an American a short time ago, he believed himself to be as nearly as anything a Baldwin Reformer, and if he were a spiritualist, he would like to have some spiritual intercourse with the late Robert Baldwin, so that he might ask him where his friends now are. He professed himself a Government supporter, and said his constituents were disgusted with the tyranny of the *Globe* and the old man at the head of it who desired to rule the whole of Canada. A member of the House had been talking to him and told him how he sympathised with him as an American, and told him he rejoiced in the prospect of there being one whole republic on this continent, and said the Governor was no more than the bauble on the table, and the Queen a mere appendage. Any one one who could do this and then try and get him on the other side of the House deserved to go to a place, he would not mention. (Loud cheers.) He believed what was done in Ottawa was of much greater consequence in respect to the future of the whole continent than what was done at Washington, and he hoped yet to see the day when 20,000,000 of people and more should fill up this great and glorious country. He had told his constituents that the present Government was a Government of statesmen of which the country ought to be proud, and he believed the true Reformers were on the Government side, and the obstructionists opposite.

The necessary buildings for the accommodation of the French Atlantic Cable Company, on the Point Pleasant Beach, Halifax, have been commenced. One of the smaller buildings is up, and the frames of the others are on the ground ready to be erected.

Some of the Halifax reporters talk of providing themselves with badges to be shewn when necessary as evidence of their high calling, and they will probably adopt a design of a little hatchet as emblematic of their inability to tell lies.

The republication of the *Fortnightly Review*, at a reduced rate, by Holt and Williams, New York, cannot fail to find a cordial support among the lovers of independent thought, profound discussion, and earnest literature, for which that Review maintains an eminent rank among the foremost English periodicals. Its editor, Mr. John Morley, is a young man, not only of brilliant promise, but of distinguished performance, remarkable alike for solidity of judgment, comprehensiveness of view, breadth of attainment, and force of expression. His monographs on Burke and Voltaire fully attest his rare powers, and have won for him a wide reputation as an original thinker and admirable writer. The number of *The Fortnightly* recently issued contains a sagacious analysis of the "Causes of War in the existing European Situation," an imaginary "Conversation with Marcus Aurelius," by W. W. Story, "Louis Napoleon," by Albert Venn Dicey, and other papers of ability and interest.

LOCALS.

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

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

New Advertisements.

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

Amusements—

Academy of Music Gift Concerts

New Spring Goods— Everett & Butler
Fresh Seeds— J. Chaloner
Colonial Book Store— T. H. Hall
Fire— Hanington Bros
Just Received— J S May
Oranges, Lemons, &c— Logan & Lindsay
Election Card— J G Forbes
Received To-day— T R Jones
Satin Hats— D Magee & Co
Clement's Line— C McLauchlin & Son
New Goods—
Likely, Cameron & Golding
Card Second— J & W Shaw

AUCTIONS.

Lockhart & Chipman
Paper Hangings do
Corporation Property— Hurd Peters

Brevities.

Messrs. J. & W. Shaw, bakers, will be ready to wait on their customers to-morrow, as before the fire.

A complimentary concert tendered to Mr. C. W. Moncrief comes off to-night in the Institute.

A literary and social meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night at 8 o'clock.

The Common Council Pleasure Party left for Fredericton yesterday afternoon, the Corporation bills having been delayed, by request, until their arrival, so that it might appear that the Pleasure Party secured their passage.

A public temperance meeting will be held at the Temperance Hall, King street, this evening. All friendly to this reform are invited.

Mr. Forbes's Card.

We publish the card of James Gordon Forbes, Esq., candidate for the Aldermanship of Duke's Ward. Mr. Forbes intimates that he will not make a personal canvass.

Handsome Jewelry.

A very handsome diamond ring is attracting much attention in the window of George Hutchinson, Esq. The price is a very moderate one, only $700. There are also specimens of work done at his establishment. One gold set—brooch and earrings in filigree work—is very much admired.

Subscribe for the DAILY TRIBUNE, *and have it delivered at your residence every afternoon*

Aerial Navigation—Across the Atlantic in Three Days—The Model of the Air-Ship at the Royal Hotel.

It is the intention of Mr. Wellby, an Englishman at present stopping at the Royal Hotel, in the city, during the coming summer to cross the Atlantic in an air-navigating steamship. Mr. Wellby has given air navigation a great deal of study, and the result of his labors is this vessel in which he intends making the voyage. Immediately after the French war, which gave such an impetus to this study, Mr. Wellby proceeded to Paris with his model, patented it, and sold the right in France for 100,0000 francs, making the condition that they should not use it until he had launched one of his aerial crafts himself. So impressed are those having the right in Paris that they offer to construct one simultaneously with him, and meet him at any latitude or longitude he may name. Mr. Wellby is an Englishman and is determined that to his own country shall be the honor, so he intends to leave this side of the Atlantic, from somewhere in Canada, and land in England. The money—and not a little is required, as the ship will cost about $50,000—he supplies from his own private means. The float or balloon part of his craft is wedge-shaped at each end, 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. This is now being made in Philadelphia of copper sheets, weighing four ounces to the square foot, and capable of containing 187,000 cubic feet of gas. Fastened to this by metal bars to make it perfectly strong, is another boat of the same shape to contain the engine and steering apparatus which will be made to weigh in proportion to the sustaining power of the gas in the balloon. This boat is provided with a ten horse-power engine and screw propeller capable of driving the vessel at a high rate of speed. By the aid of very ingenious clock work, these two wedge-shaped boats can be turned in opposite directions, as the wind may require, so that no matter from which quarter the wind comes, the vessel can be kept in the desired course. It can overcome a side wind by turning the sharp end into it, and receive half the force on the rear side, which will assist its speed, as the mainsail of a ship receives it when sailing across the wind. The engine for the boat is now being made in Fredericton under Mr. Wellby's own direction, and the fuel will consist of petroleum and water gas prepared by a process of his own. Between these two parts of the craft is the car, or rather two cars, in which the navigators stay, one above the other. In the upper car is the steering apparatus for the balloon part, in the lower that for the boat part. Here also the mails, provisions, etc., are carried. The inventor thinks that, with everything favorable, he could cross from land to land in twenty-four hours, but puts the ordinary passage at three days, which, it must be admitted, is quick transit. Professor Wise, of Philadelphia, who is acknowledged to be the most practical aeronaut in America, considers this the nearest approach to an air ship ever produced, and intends accompanying Mr. Wellby in his voyage, which will take place about July of this year. Efforts are making to have Mr. Wellby start from St. John. We hope there will be no fog when the great day arrives.

St. Patrick's Day in the Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Academy was filled last evening with an audience who went to do honor to St. Patrick and be themselves entertained. A more sympathetic audience could hardly be got together. The singers felt this, and did their best to please. All the performers wore the "immortal shamrock," and many of the audience also had adorned themselves with the same. Green was the prevailing color, and old St. Patrick from above must have looked down with pleasure on those gathered to do him honor. The Father Mathew Band opened with "St. Patrick's Day," and during intermission played some choice selections of Irish airs. Alderman Ferguson addressed the audience on "the day we celebrate," and gave a short sketch of the life and labors of St. Patrick, closing with a really eloquent appeal to Irishmen to live up to those principles which are imbued in every true heart. The address was loudly applauded, and it deserved it, as its composition was scholarly, its tone manly and healthy, and its delivery smooth and impressive. The musical part of the programme commenced with a solo and chorus, "The Harp that once Through Tara's Halls," in which Mrs. Perley sang the solo. Mr. James Guthrie sang "When the quiet Moon" in his clear tenor voice, and was loudly cheered. Mr. John McWilliams read two pieces appropriate to the evening, "The Irish Tongue," and "Songs of our Land." Mr. McWilliams is an excellent reader, having a deep clear voice, an expressive face, and every confidence, but unfortunately he selected rhyme. Mr. M. McSorley read an oration in praise of Ireland. (Tremendous applause.) Miss Coholan's "Come Back to Erin" was encored, and she replied by singing a verse of the same. The comical part of the programme came next, "Paudeen O'Rafferty's Say Voyage," a recitation by Mr. S. McCaffery. It convulsed the house. Mrs. Perley was in capital voice and good humor. She sang "The Shamrock," and, in response to an encore, gave the "Merry, merry Sunshine," brilliantly. She also sang "Nora, the Pride of Kildare," which was her best, and gained an encore, in response to which, she sang "Kitty Tyrrel." The audience would willingly have had more from Mrs. Perley, but she seemed to think that she had supplied her full share to the entertainment. A duet by Miss Coholan and Mr. Guthrie, and a piano solo by Mrs. Landry, were both encored. Mr. W. A. Lockhart appeared on the stage with a bouquet consisting of one Shamrock in his hand, and sang "The Ivy Green," responding to an encore, by telling of the life, labors, death and resurrection of the "Fine Ould Irish Gentleman." Mrs. Landry sang "Castles in the Air," very prettily, and responded to an encore with a verse of the same. The "Cruiskeen Lawn," song and chorus, Mr. Guthrie singing the solo, concluded the performance, and the audience separated, heartily wishing that St. Patrick's day would come twice a year.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, CARLETON.

In this hall there was another large gathering, the Carleton Serenade Band providing good music. An address on "Ireland and the Irish," by Mr. M. J. Dolan, musical selections by Prof. Burwood, H. Campbell, Misses Toomey, Mrs. Hermer and several others. Mr. John March gave readings, and Messrs. M. J. Dolan and P. Nannery gave recitations. The entertainment was entirely successful.

ST. PETER'S HALL, PORTLAND.

A free public entertainment was given under the auspices of St. Peter's Temperance Society. The Rev. Father Michaud occupied the chair. There were addresses, songs and recitations, which were all well received. An appeal was made by the Rev. chairman in behalf of temperance, and a large number took the pledge on his invitation.

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

Shipping Notes.

The brig Sarah Crowell (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Farham, master, at New York, 14th inst., 17 days from St. John, P. R., reports: Had strong N. and N. W. winds most of the passage, was 4 days north of Hatteras, 8th inst, lat 32.48, lon 75, spoke brig Forest Prince, from Ponce, P. R., for Boston.

The bark Ida E., Doane, master, before reported ashore near Shepherd Bay was got off by the Coast Wrecking Co., on the 14th, at 6 p. m., after discharging 274 hhds and 64 boxes sugar, and was towed to New York. She received no damage.

The bark G. W. Hunter, hence for Dublin, before reported ashore and afterwards abandoned, was insured, vessel freight, in Yarmouth, N. S., offices, as follows:—Commercial, $9800; Pacific $3000; Marine, $1250; Atlantic $5000.

The New Line.—The steamer Lewiston, purchased by the new Steamship Company to run between this port and Portland, Me., registers 1500. She will be run in connexion with the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroads.

The brigantine Royal Sovereign, Breen, master, before reported wrecked at Glasgow Head, was condemned and sold at auction on the 14th instant, at Cape Canso.

The schooner Tempe, Scott, master, having undergone thorough repairs, was launched from Hilyard's blocks yesterday. She has been chartered for Cuba and will commence to take in her cargo without delay.

Advertise in the Tribune.

Business men in every department of Trade, Lawyers, Doctors, Landlords and others who wish to extend their business, increase their practice, sell property, or rent houses, will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the DAILY TRIBUNE. Our subscription list includes the names of a large number of our leading professional and business men, and our city circulation is not exceeded by any other daily in St. John.

Markets.

March 18th, 1873.

[Corrected weekly for THE TRIBUNE.]

Hay, per ton	$16.00 a	$18.00
Lambskins, each	1.20 a	1.80
Sheepskins "	1.20 a	1.75
Beans, per bushel	2.00 a	2.50
Buckwheat, Grey	2.50 a	2.75
" Yellow	1.80 a	2.00
Flour, Am. Extra State		
" Canada Superfine	7.00 a	8.00
" " Choice	7.25 a	7.50
" " Extra	7.40 a	8.00
Cornmeal	3.50 a	3.60
Oatmeal	6.25 a	6.50
Potatoes, Kidney per bush.	1.00 a	1.20
Potatoes, "	70 a	1.00
Parsnips, "	80 a	1.00
Butter, Rolls, per lb	24 a	26
Butter, packed "	19 a	23
Lard, "	12 a	14
Eggs, per dozen	28 a	30
Oats, (Prov.) per bush	48 a	52
Oats, (P.E.I.) "	55 a	58
Cheese, Diary, per lb	13 a	15
Beef, "	5 a	8
Mutton, "	5 a	6
Lamb, "	5 a	7
Pork, "	7 a	8
Chickens, per pair	50 a	80
Geese, each	50 a	75
Turkeys, per lb	14 a	17
Ducks, per pair	50 a	75
Peas, per bushel	80 a	90
Beets, "	60 a	70
Turnips, "	40 a	50
Carrots, "	40 a	50
Hams and Shoulders, green, per lb	8 a	9
Hams and Shoulders, smoked, per lb	10 a	12
Hides, per lb	6 a	7
Tallow, per lb, Rough	6	
" Cakes, per lb	9 a	10
Yarn, per lb	60 a	80
Socks per pair	25 a	30

WHOLESALE JOBBING PRICES.

Pork, Am. Mess per bbl.	$17.00 a	$17.50
" Prime "	12.00 a	13.00
" P. E. I. Mess	00.00 a	16.00
" " Prime Mess	00.00 a	14.00
Beef, Mess	10.00 a	12.00
Beef, Extra	14.00 a	15.00
Codfish, per quintal	3.75 a	4.00
Pollock "	2.75	
Ling "	4.00	
Haddock "	2.25	
Herring, Bay, per bbl	3.00 a	3.25
" Quoddy "	3.25 a	3.50
" Shelburne "	3.75 a	4.25
" Split "	3.00 a	3.50
Shad No. 1 per hf-bbl	5.00 a	6.00
Oysters, P.E.I.	0.00 a	0.00
" Shediac		
Smoked Hearing, No. 1 Digby, per box	80	
" " No. 2 "	45	
Grand Manan, Scaled, per box	18 a	20
Grand Manan, No. 1, per box	14 a	16
Cordwood, Maple, per cord		
Cordwood, Mixed, p. cord	7.50 a	8.00
" White Birch		
" Dry Spruce		
Kerosene, Can. per gal	38 a	40
" Am. "	45 a	48
Apples, Winter, per bbl	2.50 a	4.00
" Dried, per lb	8 a	10
Corn, per bushel	80 a	90
Molasses, Porto Rico, per gal	48 a	55
Molassses, Cienfuegos, per gal	36 a	39
Sugar, per lb	9 a	10
Teas "	25 a	50

Cargoes of Fish, Produce, &c., in Slip will average 8 to 10 per. cent. lower prices.

The New York Life Insurance Company.

Commencing business in 1845, it has issued nearly one hundred thousand policies. Its experience of more than a quarter century is an assurance against all doubtful experiments in the conduct of its business. It grants all desirable forms of Life Insurance, on practical plans and most favorable terms. Ordinary Life Policies, Limited Payment Life Policies, Endowments, Annuities, and Tontine Investment Policies.

The question of to-day is not, Shall I insure my life? The wisdom of that step in the real interests of one's self and family has long since been demonstrated beyond cavil, but the importance of discrimination as to how and where to insure has also been demonstrated with equal clearness. The quality of insurance as afforded by different offices should be the point for study, and the decisive question really is, Which company, as tested by past experience, will furnish perfectly safe insurance at the lowest net cost, on the most equitable conditions? The matter of dividends having been the chief source of exaggeration and consequent disappointment heretofore, it is a grave question whether the original plan of letting them remain is not the better one, as is now presented in the admirable "Tontine" policy by some of the old companies, and with the choice in the New York Life of no less than five different methods of using the accumulated surplus. This is the latest and, by the highest authorities, the most improved form of insurance, producing the largest results, optional as cash or paid-up insurance in the short term of ten and fifteen years, and at the lowest annual premium, i. e., ordinary life rates.

The Canada business of this purely Mutual Company for 1872 is as follows:—

Total Premiums received in the year, $197,327.65.

Number of Policies issued in the year, 531.

The amount of said policies, $2,399,100.00.

Total amount at risk in Canada, $4,800,000.00.

The number of Policies become claims, 9.

Amount of said Policies, $17.500.00.

Amount paid during the year, $16,597.00.

Amount of claims in suspense, none.

Deposit in Ottawa in Gold Bonds, $100,000.00.

According to the 28th Annual Report of the New York Life Insurance Company, the Cash Assets exceed Twenty-one Million of Dollars. Mr. Robert Marshal is General Agent in this City for this large Company, and persons desirous to effect Life are invited to call at his Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agency, Prince Wm. Street, and every information will be afforded.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned, especially among grammarians and philologists, by the hope that Gen. Grant publicly expressed that the world will become one nation speaking one language. We are not told what the peculiarities of the language will probably be, but if the General has the arrangement of its syntax, we suppose that the verbs will not agree with their nominative cases in number and person.