The Weekly Tribune.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
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Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1874.

Mr. Geo. H. Miner of Westmorland Point is authorized to act as general agent for the TRIBUNE.

Asking their Rights.

The people of Sussex, having been deprived of the train by which they have chiefly held communication with St. John for fifteen years, are making an effort to obtain a restoration of their rights. At a public meeting in Sussex resolutions setting forth the disadvantages to which the people are subjected by the want of the morning and evening train were adopted, and the following humble petition was telegraphed to Ottawa:

SUSSEX, July 27th, 1874.

To Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Ottawa:

At a meeting of residents east of Hampton a petition was framed and signed, and will be mailed to you to-morrow, praying that the No. 8 local train be continued to Sussex; please kindly cause such instruction to be given.

(Signed) E. A. VAIL, Chairman.

Hon. A. J. Smith was also communicated with (nobody seems to have thought of Burpee) and he promised to use his influence on behalf of the people.

Now it is a pretty state of things when rights and privileges that have been enjoyed by people for fifteen years—railway accommodation on the strength of which hundreds of men have purchased land and built houses—are taken away without a day's notice, without consultation with a single person to be affected, without the slightest regard for industries that depend on such railway accommodation for existence. Under the old Government no such arbitrary measures would have been taken. The people and the people's representatives would have been consulted about the matter. With Mackenzie, however, no interest, no traffic, no cherished institution, depending in any way on the Government, is safe from being destroyed without warning. He tells Brydges or some other underling to visit a railway line and report what changes can be made, and then he acts on the report of his agent with utter recklessness as to the consequences to follow or the interests to be affected. We hope the prayers of the Sussex people may prevail, as we feel that such humiliation before such a man must be galling in the extreme—that the memory of it will not be bearable if it is not crowned with success.

Reciprocity.

The discussion of the treaty proposals made by the Government of Canada to the Government of the United States is kept up on the merits of its reciprocal features. It seems to be forgotten that Canada agrees to pay an enormous price, by sacrificing a valuable claim and shouldering gigantic obligations, for the proposed small measure of reciprocity. If the question were one of reciprocity pure and simple we should discuss it on its merits, but such is not the case. The question is, Shall Canada pay the proposed price for the half-way reciprocity that is offered? We say No, the manufacturers say No, the commercial men who have spoken say No, everybody says No—except those who are paid for giving their assent and those who have a direct pecuniary interest in the adoption of the treaty. Reciprocity would be approved of by the country, even though the manufacturers might tremble and protest, if it were offered without the crushing and degrading conditions that are attached to the Grit scheme that now awaits the approval of the Senate of the United States.

Beecher's Case.

The clouds thicken around the chief actors in the Tilton-Beecher drama, Tilton declares that both Beecher and Elizabeth confessed their criminal intimacy to him, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says Mrs. Tilton confessed it to her, and it is stated that Tilton signed a document within a few days withdrawing all his charges, for the purpose of endeavoring to stop the investigation. Tilton has stated everything by turns, Mrs. Tilton has acted rather strangely, and Mr. Beecher's letters are hard to reconcile with his partial explanations. Here is a specimen of the manner in which Tilton's chief charges—the improper caress and the bedroom scene—were picked to pieces in his cross examination:

Q.—There was nobody there but you three? You were looking at engravings? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Winslow—Were you sitting on the floor? A.—Not the whole of the time; I remember that those two were sitting down on the floor with the pictures; I am a restless sort of a man, and I do not know where I was; it was a long time ago.

Q.—Do you say that you saw it with your own eyes? A.—With my own eyes.

Q.—Do you remember whether Mr. Beecher looked at you first? A.—No. He did not know that I noticed it. I was standing up, I think. I have to bring up the picture in my mind. I do not remember exactly whether I was standing or sitting; perhaps I was in a chair. I know that there was a kind of portfolio folded out, and that the pictures were folded down (indicating with the hands). She was sitting on the floor or on a stool, and he on the floor.

Q.—Were you where he could see you? A.—He was looking at the pictures.

Q.—If he had looked up would he have seen you? A.—Yes.

By Gen. Tracy—You were looking at some pictures in the room? A.—Yes; these things were on her lap.

Q.—What part of her person did he touch? A.—Her ankles and lower limbs.

By Mr. Winslow—Not above the knee? A.—No. If he had he probably would have been struck. It was a question in my mind whether a minister could consider that a proper sort of caress.

Q.—Was it done slyly? A.—Yes, very slyly. His right or left arm was under her dress.

By Gen. Tracy—How were they sitting? A.—My impression is that she was sitting on some little stool and he on the floor by her side, and that some pictures were, perhaps, put up against the chair and folded, and that it was by an accidental brushing up of her dress that I saw his hand on her ankle.

Q.—Do you know whether it was accidental or casual with him? A.—I only know that I asked her.

Q.—Could you know whether it was accidental or intentional? A.—I spoke of it to her. She at first denied it, and then confessed it. I did not attach much importance to it after the explanation was made.

Q. You were in doubt whether it was intentional or accidental? A.—It was merely a suspicion.

Q.—How about the bed-chamber scene? A.—That was a long time ago, and that was blotted out of my mind, too.

Q.—When was it? A.—I do not remember the year; it was a good while ago.

By Mr. Winslow—Before or after the ankle scene? A.—Before.

Q.—How long? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Before '68? A.—I do not know.

Q.—After you were living in Livingston street? A.—Yes; I remember the room. Again, I identify it by the picture. It was in the left hand room. I have two front rooms in the second story, and it was the left hand of these two rooms. I knocked at the door and Elizabeth came. I was surprised that it was locked. She was surprised at finding me. Mr. Beecher was sitting in a red plush rocking chair—a sort of ottoman chair—with his vest unbuttoned, his face colored like a rose when I saw him.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How long had you lived in Livingston street at this time? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Had you lived there for two or three years? A.—That I do not know. I should say I lived there perhaps two or three years.

Q.—Was it during the war? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—Do you know whether it was before or after your visit to Fort Sumter? A.—No.

Q.—The explanation was satisfactory to you on that occasion? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—So that you let it be, and attributed nothing to it? A.—Yes, I attributed nothing to it. If the door had been simply shut I should not have thought anything of it; but the door being locked I wondered at it.

Q.—Was there more than one door leading to that room? A.—One door comes in from the hall.

Q.—Was there any other door leading into the room from the other room? A.—There is a middle door communicating between the two rooms.

Q.—Two sliding doors? A.—Yes.

Q.—And was there a door leading from the hall to the other room? A.—Yes, that is the plan of the house.

Q.—And the room that Mr. Beecher and your wife were in was a room communicating with another room with sliding doors? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that room for that Mr. Beecher was in? A.—A bedroom.

Q.—Was there a bed in it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is the other room a sitting room? A.—It is.

Q.—Did you try that door which led into the sitting room? A.—No.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I came and knocked at the hall door.

Q.—For aught you know they had gone into the sitting room from the hall, and from there Mr. Beecher may have gone into the bedroom? A.—Yes. I will give them the benefit of the doubt.

Q.—Was it explained to your satisfaction? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the explanation that satisfied you. A.—The annoyance of the children. My wife said that our children and some of the neighbors' children were making a noise, and she wanted to have a quiet talk with Mr. Beecher, and so she locked herself in.

Q.—That satisfied you? A.—That satisfied me. It was entirely reasonable. I only quote it as a suspicion.

Q.—Do you remember whether the sliding doors leading from this room were open? A.—They were shut. I remember it because I looked in. I saw two white doors coming together. The picture is distinct to my mind. I do not forget pictures.

By Mr. Claflin—Q.—Was the door opened immediately? A—Yes. I did not want you to think that I thought there was anything wrong at that interview at all.

The above is all that Tilton professes to have seen or heard to incriminate the pastor of Plymouth, and it amounts to very little, even though it should be accepted as the truth. Tilton's entire case is that the criminality was confessed to him, and it will need the testimony of others to obtain credence for the statement. Mr. Beecher creates the impression that he has something wrong to confess, by withholding his statement so long, and it would be much better for him to make his explanations without seeming to wait for everybody else to get through first, like one who confesses and explains nothing until he knows just how much of his conduct has been discovered and what evidence there is against him. The best suggestion yet made is that of the N. Y. *Sun*—a suggestion which has been adopted—that the case be carried into the courts by the indictment of Tilton on a criminal charge of libel. The present investigation will not satisfy the public, no matter what may be the verdict. The witnesses answer what they please, attend or not as they please, and testify falsely if they wish, without fear of prosecution for perjury. "Either," says the *Sun*, "Mr. Beecher is an abandoned and adulterous monster, debauching the women and desolating the homes of his flock, or else Mr. Tilton is guilty of inventing and circulating a mass of cruel and indecent libels intended solely to blacken the reputation and destroy the usefulness of Brooklyn's most respected citizen and America's ablest preacher. Let the District Attorney at once perform his duty. Let him bring the subject before the proper authorities, and let it be investigated and determined before a court and a jury, where the attendance of witnesses can be compelled, perjury punished, and the real facts be fully ascertained, and justice done." This is what it has come to at last, and the farce of the extra-judicial enquiry might as well come to a close at once.

Early indiscreet friends are worse than enemies. There is Victoria Woodhull, for instance, praising Theodore Tilton and his principal friend and witness, Frank Moulton, as "two of nature's noblemen." Tilton's troubles were great enough without this infliction, and his chances of being believed little enough without this blow at his moral character. If Mrs. Woodhull had loved Tilton wisely and not too well she would have abused him roundly.

This is the year of destructive local storms. Our readers will recall many that have descended upon particular localities, done an immense amount of mischief, and were not felt elsewhere. There was one of these on the Potomac three weeks ago, strewing that river with wrecks and corpses, and another terribly fatal one is recorded in the press despatches in another column. There was another of similar character at Eureka, Nevada, on Friday last. A despatch from there says it had been raining with great violence from early morning till noon, when the cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the eastward and a vast volume of water rushed down the canon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by a fearful rush of water, which constantly increased in violence, depth and impetuosity. The people in that portion of the town were hemmed in and the houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with the occupants. Ropes were procured and brave men thus protected dashed into the flood and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The body of Mrs. Brady was recovered. Robert Robinett, reporter of the *Sentinel*, is among the drowned. The *Sentinel* office was swept away. Bodies were taken to the Court House as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost, thirty houses were swept away, and all that part of the town containing the dance houses and other places of amusement, are gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but it is believed it will reach 25 or 30 persons.

Municipal Councils have a strange habit of plunging headlong into expensive undertakings, just as though they considered the people unfit to discuss and express proper opinions on public projects. There have been many instances of this kind of enterprise in this city. In Halifax, lately, a motion was put through the Council, without debate or division, to buy a site for a City Hall at the owner's price, $33,000, and press and people are indignant thereat, openly charging that members of the Council had a commission on the purchase. "The City Hall" is what the *Reporter* calls the transaction. The site is denounced as out of the way, not at all suited for the purpose, and dear at the price.

Barnum's balloon went up from the Hippodrome on Friday in search of the easterly current that is supposed to be caused by the earth's rotation on its axis. It sailed to the north, landing at Germantown that evening, the gas having escaped considerably. Three of the six New York reporters with Donaldson got out, when, strange to say, the balloon was so much lighter that it rose to a good height and sailed away to the northwest. The party, doubtless, effected a safe landing on Sunday, without having discovered the easterly current.

The New Brunswick Postal System, first introduced at the Spring Hill celebration, has been adopted in Halifax. It was first tried at the excursion tendered by the Chamber of Commerce to the Dominion Board of Trade, and was very successful. The gentlemen from the Upper Provinces promised to introduce this St. John idea at home.

All efforts to secure the passage of constitutional bills have thus far failed in the French Assembly. The Deputies seem to be incapable of agreeing to anything that promises to be permanent. Expedients for temporary purposes command majorities, but constitutional provisions are always in the minority, as each party prefers the present chaotic state to anything except its own favorite form of government. The great trouble is that there is no fixed time for the Assembly to cease to exist, and no authority except itself to cause its dissolution. It cannot be wondered at that its members should cling to their seats instead of risking defeat by an appeal to the people. If the Assembly sat for a fixed period, or could be dissolved at any time by the executive, there would be a marvellous difference in its method of doing business. Thursday's despatches show that there is a large majority against dissolution. The Deputies have practically declared themselves life legislators, and may retain power until a popular revolt or military interference shall put an end to their authority.

There is nothing new in the Beecher scandal. Mrs. Woodhull says that Theodore Tilton lived and slept at her house three months, being rarely out of her sight during that time—"slept in these arms," she says—and that he told her all his troubles and wrote her biography at that time. Everybody who knows or professes to know anything of the parties concerned in the scandal is telling his story to the press reporters and getting into print. Mr. Beecher keeps his mouth shut as closely as ever, and will not be likely to testify until near the close of the inquiry. The published statement, pretending to be an abstract of his testimony, was bogus, and nothing has been shown to support the theory that Mrs. Beecher was ever jealous of her husband.

There is no longer any doubt as to Germany's intentions with regard to Spain. The German squadron that has been for some time cruising in British waters is under orders for the Spanish coast, and the official organs of the German government openly speak of the intention of the Emperor to interfere in Spanish affairs. The intention is first to crush the Carlists, as they are favored by France and blessed by the Pope, but what is to follow is not so clear. The Republic may be recognized and established on a firmer footing, or a German prince may be placed on the throne that was deserted by Amadeus. The visit of the Emperor William to Victor Emanuel has something to do with the perfecting of a scheme for the disposal of the Spanish question.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, the recently appointed United States Minister at the German court, is charged with having taken a bribe of fifty bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to make a certain contract between it and the Erie Railway, of which he was a Director and counsel. The Erie Company lost $5,000,000 by the contract, but Mr. Davis pocketed his $50,000. The charge is openly made by a publishing company perfectly able to pay any damages that may be accorded by a jury, but Mr. Davis stands on his dignity and his gains.

We hope the Premier has sense enough to see that his railway "reforms" in this Province are breaches of faith with the people and injurious to the railway. Even his own supporters have been forced to turn against him and expose the real character of his pig-headed policy. He will not have a New Brunswick supporter, except the paid ones, in the House of Commons next session, if he does not change his meddling and disastrous policy. There would have been fewer turn-coats in New Brunswick to-day if al. had understood Alex. Mackenzie's real character and foreseen the arbitrary and sleepless meddlesomeness with which he would harrass every industry and every interest.

Light on this Picture and on That.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR:—The burning in effigy in an obscure part of Albert County of Senator McClelan, who represented that County for many years, afforded the editor of the Moncton *Times* an opportunity to give publicity to a most diabolical act. It is to be regretted that journalists will lend themselves, indirectly, to countenancing an act which was not only uncalled for, but disreputable in the extreme. In 1867, Senator McClelan and the editor of the *Times* were on an electioneering pilgrimage through Albert County. The latter gentleman wished to represent that fine, intelligent County in the House of Commons, and, forsooth, sought the all-powerful influence of the Senator, who, it is alleged, spent considerable money on what proved to be a lost cause. It is well known the would-be representative was defeated, but this was not due to the want of action on the Senator's part. To-day we find these two worthies are not on good terms. The Senator is as powerful to-day in his County as ever he was. Witness the election of Rogers and Ryan as proof of the assertion. The editor is—well, to say the least, he has no influence in Albert, and what is worse for him he never will have while Senator McClelan lives. Hence the cowardly conduct of Mr. Stevens in the premises.

Yours truly, PETER WILKINS.

Salisbury, July 23d, 1874.

Railway Fares.

TO THE HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Premier, &c.:

Sir:—Your new ordinance relative to family tickets between St. John and Sussex, on the Intercolonial Railway, is a mean repudiation of a long-existing arrangement between Government and people, and a swindle upon a large and influential number of business men and their friends.

The Government Railway Commissioners, with the approval of the Local Executive of that day, when the route was opened, exerted themselves both publicly and privately to induce the business class of St. John to provide themselves with locations along the Railway, offering them for so doing the inducements of reduced fares in the shape of family tickets; numbers of our citizens availed themselves from year to year of these invitations, some purchased and others leased locations along the road, and by the present time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in lands and buildings along the Railway from St. John to Sussex. The local traffic consequently grew and has now become a lucrative one to the road; not a tithe of these great outlays and expenditures would have been made but for the urgent solicitations and inducements of the Local Government and their efficient and zealous commissioners; the system was considered a permanent one, has worked successfully and satisfactorily and has been in operation for the past 15 years when lo! you, a perfect stranger to all these transactions, seized with a sudden fit of economy, and acting on the advice of another stranger, an irresponsible railway autocrat (who, by the bye, has just been discharged from another railway on account of his extravagance and mismanagement), now rudely break up our customary arrangements, deprive our families of the accommodation they have enjoyed for so many years, and, by your arbitrary ukase seek to extort from us largely increased fares. Such conduct on your part is no better than *repudiation* and *swindling*. Your humble servant,

SAINT JOHN.

St. John, July 28, 1874.

Disastrous Fire.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of Messrs. R. & T. Finlay's harness shop, in Charlotte street. It was first discovered by a daughter of Mr. James McGill from the back window of their house, which is situated in an alley running at right angles from Charlotte street. The fire was well under way before being discovered, as there was a large quantity of combustible material in the shop. It spread towards Charlotte street, into the salesroom of the Messrs. Finlay, and to the adjoining building, occupied by Mrs. Allan as a millinery store and by J. L. Olive & Co. as a general dry goods store. The stock of both parties was removed as soon as possible, and, except by breakage, the loss will not be serious, as neither fire nor water touched the stock. It was, of course, thrown round by some of the friends who assisted in carrying it out, as much as possible. The building used by Messrs. Finlay was also occupied by E. O. Hughes & Co. as a jewelry and fancy store; the middle flat by Mr. C. W. Mitchell, book agent; and the third flat by S. F. Simenson, photographer. A considerable portion of Messrs. Finlay's made-up stock was saved from the salesroom, but the other occupants of the building saved comparatively little. The building belonged to Mr. Henry Jack, and the one adjoining was owned by Mr. William Dunlop. The fire increased in intensity, and it required the most strenuous efforts of the firemen to keep it confined to the two houses mentioned. One of the buildings had a flat gravel and tar roof, and it was impossible to do more than keep a supply of water and prevent the adjoining building from burning. At one time Horton's building was in great danger, but it was fortunately saved. The rear of these buildings was one of the most dangerous places in the town, in case of fire. There was nothing but a lot of wooden sheds and rookeries that seemed specially prepared for a bonfire. Messrs. Finlay's workshop, which runs back a long distance, was only about four feet from Mr. McGill's house and several other tenement houses. Mr. McGill's house caught fire, and all the houses facing on the alley were threatened with destruction. Through the active exertions of the men of No. 2 Company, who stood on the top of the building until their ladder was almost burned in two, the places were saved. Every fireman, however, seemed to do his best, and all the companies worked harmoniously. The furniture was all removed from the buildings in the alley, and considerably injured. Mrs. McGill was sick in bed, and was carried out of her room to a place of safety. An immense number of people were in the streets, and in the windows of adjoining houses to witness the conflagration, which threw its light high up into the air. Parties who crossed the Bay in the Empress saw the bright light when some distance out, and a number of pleasure seekers returning from Digby and other places were trembling for fear their own homes would be found in ashes when they arrived.

The losses are serious to all concerned. About 600 feet of hose belonging to the corporation was consumed in Messrs. Finlay's establishment, where it had been sent for repairs. Messrs. Finlay were insured for $4,000 in the North British and Mercantile. Mr. Simenson was insured in the Royal for $1000, and in the Scottish Imperial for $800. Mr. Olive was insured for $1000 in the Queen.

Brevities.

Base Ball has given way to the military mania. Nearly every young man who ever played Base Ball now ignores the little game and runs to the militia officials and enrolls his name as a soldier brave and true. Some boys have also enlisted themselves, unknown to their parents. Some of their clothes are so much too large that they look as though they were about to act clown in a pantomime.

One of the prizes to be fired for by the Artillery Brigade now in camp was presented by Col. John Venner Thurgar, who, in 1819, was gunner in the company formed here on the 10th anniversary of the city's birth.

There are rival musicians in Prince William street to-day—a hurdy gurdy man, a tambourine player and an auction bell ringer. The more the merrier.

Mr. D. McLellan's horse, driven by the owner, fell in Main street, Portland, this morning. The animal, after being unharnessed, was found to be uninjured, but very dusty.

Some of the King street merchants are now having neat and convenient iron awning frames placed on their shop fronts. These are a great improvement on the old style, with its big spread of canvas and dilapidated wooden posts, recently and so suddenly swept away.

Rev. Mr. Stavely, after years of faithful warfare against the Evil One, on behalf of his congregation, sails for Europe this evening, by the S. S. Tyrian, on a three months' leave of absence.

Shediac as a Watering Place.

The "season" at Shediac may be said to have fairly commenced. Already the hotels are crowded with the wives and families of our leading citizens. The boating, bathing, driving, &c., are prosecuted with vigor. The air is musical with the songs of birds and sweet with the perfume of a thousand flowers. The climate is delightful, the cereals abundant, the trees and tall grasses appear in all the glory and grandeur of a tropical clime, and everything evinces the prosperity of the farmer and the glory of the agriculturalist. The rates of accommodation are exceedingly low, and Shediac may justly be termed the Newport of Canada, without the dissipation and vice which attend that watering place.

W. G. Lodge of British Templars.

The delegates who attended the W. G. Lodge, last week, were delighted with the wild beauty of Lord's Cove scenery and the intelligence and hospitality of the people of Deer Island.

The Order increased in membership, during the year, 1,081, has a balance of $560.65 in the hands of the W. G. Treasurer, and has an increase of nineteen working Lodges for the year.

The following officers were elected: Prof. Geo. E. Foster, Fredericton, W. G. C. T.; Jas. Watts, Woodstock, W. G. V. T.; R. T. Babbitt, Gagetown, W. G. Secy.; John McLauchlan, St. John, W. G. Treas; W. S. Thompson, Deer Island, W.G. Lec; W. P. Flewelling, Clifton, W. G. Coun.; Rev. D. I. Wetmore, Clifton, W.G. Chap; J. A. Thompson, Woodstock, W. G. Fin.; Oran Smith, Russagornis, W. G. Rec.; Jas. McKay, M.P.P., Pennfield, W.G.Mar; Miss A. A. Goslin, Smith Creek, W.G.D.M; Henry Smith, Deer Island, W. G. I. G.; W. W. Thompson, Fairhaven, W.G.O.G.; Rev. Thos. Todd, Sussex, W. P. G. C. T.;

Valuable Mill Burned.

About 9½ o'clock, Wednesday evening, a brilliant light in the direction of the Suspension Bridge attracted a large number of people thither, who arrived at Union Point in time to see Messrs. Long & Barnhill's mill in flames. In a short time the mill was consumed, and only by the most strenuous exertions of the firemen was a large quantity of lumber saved from destruction. The fire is supposed to have originated near the sawdust furnace, and was first discovered by John Casey, the night watchman. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and before the Portland steamer arrived the mill was so far burned that the firemen devoted their entire attention to saving the lumber piled around. In this they were very successful, and the loss is much less severe than if the stock had been destroyed. The mill was leased by Messrs. Long & Barnhill in 1868, from the Brown estate. At that time the mill was valued at $8,000, and since then the present lessees have expended about $15,000 in improvements, and about the same amount in new machinery. The mill was cutting at the rate of 70,000 feet of lumber a day, and the firm had a contract with Mr. W. H. Murray, Spring Hill, York Co., that would keep them busy for some months. The loss will foot up about $40,000 and there is only an insurance of $6,000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe office. A young lad, after the fire broke out, was discovered sleeping in the engine room, and was with difficulty rescued from his perilous position. The mill employed nearly one hundred hands, who will thus be thrown out of employment.

Customs Appointment.

Mr. James Boyle has been appointed preventive officer of Her Majesty's Customs at Chance Harbor, in the Parish of Lancaster.

Consolidated E. & N. A. Railway.

The Express train for Bangor and Boston will leave St. John, 9.30 a. m., and for Fredericton, 4.15 p. m. The express train from Bangor is due to arrive at 6.00 p. m. tf

The Prayer of the Persecuted.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

I take the *Telegraph* and TRIBUNE, and don't want to part with either. But the *Telegraph's* unending puffing of its editor is almost too much for me. Day after day it is afflicting its readers with a rehearsal of Mr. Elder's Board of Trade speech, and explanations and elucidations of what he said, didn't say and wanted to say. Does he imagine that we care anything about it? Does he suppose the world is suffering through ignorance of what Wm. Elder's speech meant? I do not object to its being reported at length, but I pray with all the fervency of a persecuted man he will awake to the discovery that people have not the slightest desire to hear anything more about Wm. Elder's speech on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Prayerfully yours, REDLEW.

Shipping Notes.

New Ship.—Messrs. Hilyard Bros. have on their stocks a large ship just ready for launching. It was their intention to have launched her at noon to-day, but just as the tug boats were coming into position a small piece of the ways was discovered to be out of place, which could not be repaired until low water, consequently the launch is postponed until midnight. The accident is only a mere trifle in itself, but it is the first time anything of the kind has ever happened to a vessel on their blocks, so near completion. She is beautifully modeled, and her design can be seen to perfection as she sits so gracefully on the stocks. Her timbers are hackmatack, spruce and pitchpine, of the first quality, and she classes A 1 9 years in Bureau Veritas. Her dimensions are 185 feet keel, 37 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and she will register about 1300 tons. She was built for D. V. Roberts and others. Captain David Mathias will command her. A charter has not been effected yet, but she will probably load for Liverpool. She is named the Albana, after a river of Damascus. The name, like the names of all the rest of Messrs. Roberts' vessels, begins or ends with the letter a. After her arrival in Liverpool she will be coppered and fitted for the East India trade.

County Court.

July 28.

The County Court opened this morning, at 11, Judge Watters presiding.

The Grand Jury responded to their names as follows: Stephen G. Blizard, Foreman; A. J. H. Barstch, Evan Evans, Wm. J. Logan, J. R. MacFarlane, Jas. McNichol, Jr., Jas. W. Montgomery, George Robertson, Albert J. Lordley, George Calkin, C. Murray, Jas. Knox, Jas. Wittaker, Thos. K. Kohan, Thos. Patton, K. T. A. Scott, Thos. Youngclaus, Ira Cornwall.

The Judge, in his charge, said there was very little business to come before the Court, there being only one case to be considered by the Grand Jury, and congratulated the community on so little crime. The case is one of stealing a watch and chain—The Queen vs. Reuben White.

REMANETS.

Jas. Domville et al vs. R. M. Dixon—Harrison & Burbidge.

F. T. C. Burpee vs. Collins—do.

NEW DOCKET.

John Walsh vs. Peter O'Hare—W. Jack.

Jas. Anderson vs. E. O. Hughes—D. S. Kerr.

Hugh Ryan vs. D. McNamara—C. Doherty.

Chas. A. Turner vs. R. K. Clements et al—C. N. Skinner.

John A. Wright vs. John Ford—J. A. Wright.

William Cotter vs. Jos. Lordly—Forbes & Sinnott.

J. M. Fowler vs. James S. Fowler—H. C. Macmonagle.

Robert Fair vs. James Kirkpatrick—Harrison & Burbidge.

Timothy Burk et. al. vs. R. A. Cook—R. J. Ritchie.

John B. Lorimer vs. Silas W. Dickson—Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley.

Benjamin Miller vs. James Wilson, Jr.—A. W. Baird.

M. McDonald vs. G. H. Shannon—M. McDonald.

John Jones et. al. vs. Charles Norman—C. Doherty.

A. C. Fairweather, assignee, vs. James Taylor—Harrison & Burbidge.

Wm. Dunlap vs. D. Wortman—M. McDonald.

C. Spencer vs. Lockley—Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley.

Richard Cripps vs. R. Routch—S. R. Thomson.

John A. Wright vs. Jos. Armour—J. A. Wright.

In the case of the Queen vs. Reuben White the Grand Jury found a true bill, and was dismissed until Monday next at 3.30 p. m.

The case of Wright vs. Ford is put off until next Court.

The first case tried was an assessment case of Mont. McDonald vs. Geo. H. Shannon. M. McDonald and R. B. Weldon for plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff of $30.

Court adjourned until 2 p. m., when the case of Welsh vs. O'Hare was taken up.

July 29.

Yesterday afternoon the cases of Walsh vs. O'Hare—an action brought to recover $32 for goods sold, and Burke vs. Cook—a similar suit for $31, were tried, the verdict in each case being for the plaintiff.

John Holland, up on a bastardy charge, gave bonds to appear in October.

This morning James Anderson vs. E. O. Hughes, an action of assumpsit, was decided for plaintiff—verdict $190. John Kerr, Esq., for plaintiff.

Hugh Ryan vs. D. McNamara was the next case. This is an action for damages. The plaintiff leased to defendant some pasture land on condition that a certain amount of fencing should be done in payment for rent. The fencing was not done and the plaintiff claims damages. The contract is denied by the defendant. Chas Doherty, Esq., appears for plaintiff, and