MANUFACTURES
OF THE
MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz:
HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY and LIGHT BROWN CLOTH;
HEAVY GREY FLANNEL; HEAVY SCARLET FLANNEL;
Heavy Grey Blankets.
ALSO:
FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.
The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECSFULLY SOLICITED.
☞ Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.
sep 11—1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

STEAMER "NARENTA,"
FROM LIVERPOOL.
WE ARE NOW OPENING PER THE ABOVE:
52 BALES AND CASES
GREY COTTONS, GREY BLANKETS, WHITE BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, FLANNELS, HABERDASHERY, SCOTCH TWEEDS,
CLOTHING, RUBBER COATS, PRINTS, ROLLED LININGS, WINCEYS, UMBRELLAS, JACONET MUSLINS.
NEW FALL GOODS,
At Wholesale, and Lowest Living Profits.
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The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 17, 1872.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre.—A Mormon Bishop informs on his Brethren.

In the New York papers of Monday there is published the affidavit of a Mormon "Bishop" who took part in the massacre of an Emigrant train in 1857. In this year a large body of men, women and children, in respectable circumstances, left Arkansas for California, where they proposed to settle. They crossed the Plains *via* Salt Lake City, in wagons, filled with provisions, clothing and valuables, besides agricultural and mechanical implements, and taking with them carriages for the convenience of the ladies and children. "They rested every seventh day in their journey," says one report of the pilgrimage, "and "engaged in religious exercises in their "own way, as had been their custom at "home. They appeared to be related "to each other by families or by mar-"riage, and with the toddling infant "playing in the camp at night might be "seen the venerable patriarch of three "score years and ten. All seemed "happy together." These good people, in the midst of fancied security, imagining that every honest heart wished them well through their long and tedious journey, were murdered in cold blood, no member of the party ever returning to tell the tale of the horrible slaughter. The Mormons were suspected of the terrible crime, and it was repeatedly charged upon them, but they invariably and indignantly repudiated it and finally persuaded the American people that the tragedy was the work of the Indians. But now a witness of the scene, a man who took part in the massacre, appears on the stage and reveals the origin, progress and conclusion of the whole affair. This witness is Philip Klingon Smith, at present a resident of Lincoln, in Nevada, in 1857 "Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints" in Cedar City, Utah Territory. He testifies on oath to the Emigrant Train passing through Cedar City, when the Mormon Militia were called out and followed the train, their Lieut. Colonel J. C. Haight, the "President" of the Mormon Church at Cedar City, having, as he alleged, "received orders from head-quarters to kill all of the company of emigrants, except the little children." Other Mormon leaders asserted that "the decree had passed devoting the company to destruction." The unfortunate emigrants, though surrounded by the well equipped and mounted Mormons, appear to have fought well, as appears from the following sworn statement of Smith:—

After the fight had been going on for three or four days a messsenger from Major Lee reached Cedar City, who stated that the fight had not been altogether successful, upon which Lieut. Colonel Haight ordered out a reinforcement. At this time I was ordered out by Captain John M. Higby, who ordered me to muster "armed and equipped as the law directs." It was a matter of life or death to me to muster or not, and I mustered with the reinforcing troops. It was at this time that Lieutenant Colonel Haight said to me that it was the orders from head quarters that all but the little children of said company were to be killed. Said Haight had at that time just returned from head-quarters at Parowan, where a military council had been held. There had been a like council held at Parowan previous to that, at which were present Colonel Dame, Lieutenant Colonel I. C. Haight and Major John D. Lee. The result of this first council was the calling out of said regiment for the purpose already stated. The reinforcement aforesaid was marched to the Mountain Meadow, and there formed a junction with the main body. Major Lee massed all the troops at a spring and made a speech to them, saying that "his orders from head-quarters were to kill the entire company except the small children." I was not in the ranks at that time, but on one side talking to a man named Slade, and could not have seen a paper in Major Lee's hands.

THE DEVIL'S FLAG OF TRUCE.

Said Lee then sent a flag of truce into the emigrant camp, offering said emigrants that "if they laid down their arms he would protect them." They accordingly laid down their arms, came out from that camp and delivered themselves up to said Lee. The women and children were then, by the order of said Lee, separated from the men, and were marched ahead of the men. After said emigrants had marched about half a mile towards Cedar City the order was given to shoot them down. At that time said Lee was at the head of the column. I was in the rear. I did not hear Lee give the order to fire, but heard it from the under officers as it was passed down the column.

THE EMIGRANTS WERE THEN AND THERE SHOT DOWN,

except seventeen little children, whom I immediately took into my charge. I do not know the total number of said company, as I did not stop to count the dead. I immediately put the little children in baggage wagons belonging to the regiment and took them to Hamlin's Ranch and from there to Cedar City, and procured them homes among the people. John Willis and Samuel Murdy assisted me in taking charge of said children. On the evening of the massacre, Colonel W. H. Dame and Lieutenant-Colonel I. C. Haight came to Hamlin's, where I had the said children, and fell into a dispute, in the course of which said Haight told Colonel Dame that if he was going to report of the killing of said emigrants "he should not have ordered it done." I do not know when or where said troops were disbanded. About two weeks after said massacre occurred Major Lee (who was also Indian Agent) went to Salt Lake City, and, as I believe, reported said fight and its results to the commander-in-chief. I was not present at either of the before mentioned councils, nor at any council connected with the aforesaid military operations, or with said company. I gave no orders except those connected with the saving of the children, and those after the massacre had occurred, and said orders were given as bishop and not in a military sense. At the time of the firing of the first volley

I DISCHARGED MY PIECE.

I did not fire afterward, though several subsequent volleys were fired. After the first fire was delivered, I at once set about saving the children. I commenced to gather up the children before the firing had ceased. I have made the foregoing statement before the above entitled Court for the reason that I believe that I would be assassinated should I attempt to make the same befoin any Court in the territory of Utah. After said Lee returned from Salt Lake city, as aforesaid, said Lee told me that he had reported fully to the President (meaning the commander-in-chief) the fight at Mountain Meadows and the killing of said emigrants, Brigham Young was at that time the commander-in-chief of the militia of the territory of Utah.

The motives of this act of atrocity are not far to seek. A cotemporary thus states them:—

It was, undoubtedly, the desire of the Mormon leaders in carrying out the atrocity to strike such a deadly fear into emigrants that the route across the Territory would be looked on as a grave. They wanted no knowledge of the Territory to go abroad, and they wanted no settlements within it, save such as filtered through the Mormon Church. This is nakedly what the order to exterminate the Arkansas emigrants meant, no matter what other pretences may have been cunningly circulated to account for it, even among the ignorant Mormons, who would do for revenge what they might fear to do in furtherance of such a bloody policy.

Since the massacre by Nana Sahib and his blood-thirsty wretches, or the attempted murders of innocent persons by Fenian cut-throats, no tale of horror equal to this of the Mountain Meadows Massacre has been given to the world. It is so in keeping with the threats and the known acts of the Mormon outlaws, that it is believed by well informed journalists and will be generally accepted as the truth by the American people. Wherever the tale is told the indignation of all civilized people will go out against a community whose hands have been thus imbued in innocent blood. The New York *Herald* well says:—

It is an awful confession, and one that will awaken the whole United States to demand that this dark page in our history be illuminated by a full investigation and the prompt punishment of the guilty wretches who slew innocent and unoffending men, women and children. It was with this confession before them that a few honorable citizens of Utah asked Congress, during its last session, to so provide for the holding of courts that the murders in Utah could be properly investigated and the guilty brought to punishment. Brigham Young, who knew what was hanging over his head, sent a deputation of two Mormon Gentiles and their wives, together with his favorite Apostle Cannon, to lobby and corrupt where they could to prevent legislation. And while that was natural enough for Brigham Young to do it was currently reported that his financial agent at the seat of government had permanently secured in the judiciary committees of both the Senate and the House all the influence necessary to frustrate every measure that promised the dreaded investigation.

With such a record now sworn to by an eye-witness and a participator in the foul deed it will be interesting to watch the action of the governmnt. Even at this late day it should promptly investigate the whole matter and bring the guilty wretches to condign punishment. A people who could commit such a crime, and a community that would tolerate and cover it up, are unfit to be recognized as civilized. Fortunately, the frightful ulcer of Mormonism in Utah is in process of being eradicated, and the sooner it is completely removed the better.

A "Black Friday" in Baltimore.

Baltimore has had its "Black Friday," as well as New York. This time it was not Gold, but Coffee, that produced the panic and its failures. On Friday last, the following houses went under, with liabilities ranging between two and three millions of dollars:—

Lozear Brothers, wholesale grocers, of Exchange place, who went to protest on Wednesday and whose suspension was followed yesterday by that of the old firm of Kirkland, Chase & Co., heavy importers engaged in the West India and Brazil trade; J. C. Bridges & Co. and William Boyne & Co., wholesale grocers on Commerce street, and A. A. Perry & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, extensively engaged manufacturing staves and shooks for the West India trade, and several other failures are reported to-day.

The Baltimore *Sun* says the houses all to have sufficient assets to meet their indebtedness, if realized. The *American* says it is generally believed that the suspension will be only temporary, and that most, if not all, of these houses will speedily resume business. The *Gazette* remarks that no such disaster as is involved in the failures has befallen Baltimore for a long series of years, "and the day deserves to be ranked in the history of commercial events here with the famous Black Friday in New York." The New York *Herald* has the following editorial comment on the subject:—

Several failures are reported among what have been considered the soundest, as they were the heaviest, commercial firms in Baltimore. A large decline in the value of coffee, consequent upon the reduction in duty, is pointed at as the cause of the disaster, though the details of the matter hardly seem to bear out that assumption. All the suspended firms were intimately connected; the failure of one crippled the others and the whole circle have been compelled to stop. There was no precipitancy in the removal of duty from coffee, which had long been generally demanded, and prudent dealers had ample opportunity to guard against loss by the decline in price. If these Baltimore importers have suffered to any considerable extent from this cause it would appear that they must have failed to exercise ordinary business sagacity. But even if they have thus suffered for their own folly their case illustrates the danger of frequent modifications of the tariff, which unsettle values and derange the currents of trade. Stability of imposts allows dealers the opportunity to extend their plans into the future and calculate with certainty about prospective values, while the liability to frequent and great changes in the tariff reduces mercantile ventures to a game of chance.

From China to New York via the Suez Canal.

The first arrival of the year at New York from China via the Suez Canal was the steam propeller "Glengartney," laden with teas, which reached New York on Friday last. Her arrival excited great interest among the New York merchants. Her voyage is thus traced:—The "Glengartney" left the port of Amoy July 6, Singapore July 15, Point de Galle (Ceylon) July 24, Aden August 5, and passed through the Suez Canal the 13th and 14th of August without accident. Gibraltar was touched on the 25th of the same month and Madeira on the 28th, since which the time to the evening of Wednesday last has been occupied in crossing the Atlantic. The steamer experienced the South-west monsoon in the China sea, and the finest of weather in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Though the Captain highly extols the value of the Suez Canal, he complains of the excessive charge for its use, the gross tonnage, rather then the registered tonnage, being taxed, a change in this respect having been recently made. The "Glengartney" was armed with two twelve-pounders and a large stock of rifles, cutlasses, etc., for self protection in the case of disaster in the China seas.

☞ The efforts that are being put forth in various sections of the Province to render the School Act nugatory should decide the friends of the Act to stand more firmly than ever by each other and by the great measure of Education. The *Freeman* is again at its old tricks. It has no politics, except such as is shown in hatred to the School Act. A Kent County correspondent of the *Telegraph* of to-day relates how the Assessment has been resisted and the schools paralyzed in four parishes of the County, merely on the motion of one individual in each Parish, namely, a Frenchman named Auguste Renaud, an ex-M. P., in Wellington, a Mr. McInerney, in Richibucto, a Frenchman named Reuben Johnson, in St. Louis, and a Frenchman named Poirrier, in Dundas. The correspondent calls on the Government to meet these attacks on the School Law by engaging the ablest Counsel to be found, to defend the Law. The Government should certainly assume a firmer attitude in the matter than they have yet taken.

☞ The announcement that the stock list of the St. John Bank is about to be opened comes at a moment when the "tightness" in the Money Market is severely felt by our business men, and is accordingly welcome. A large portion of the stock of this Bank is already spoken for, and we have no doubt that the whole of it will be readily taken up. This addition to the Banking Capital of St. John, with that of the Maritime Bank, will be a great relief to the mercantile community.

Town of Portland's Legislation—What Ward Four Needs and Must Have.

MR. EDITOR: The papers have been more than once called upon by many of the respectable tax payers of that portion of Ward Number Four in the above town lying to the eastward of the Marsh Bridge to complain, and I think very justly too, of the neglect and utter disregard which their reasonable demands receive from the Town of Portland upon all occasions.

Number Four Ward is represented by three Councillors, Messrs. Snider, Jarvis and Fisher, who, we think, are very fair representative men, but the people of the above district say without hesitation that their wants, so often made known, are never hinted by their representatives at the Council Board, but seem to be wholly ignored—no one to speak for their required and necessary repairs at this "board of assembled wisdom." Notwithstanding this state of affairs, this portion of the Ward has to bear its proportion—and more than a fair part every year—of the taxes and assessments of the Town. It seems unfair to tax a people who receive nothing at the hands of the Town.

It is understood that this portion of the Ward was promised by two of the present Councillors of the Ward, Messrs. Snider and Jarvis, at the inception of the Town, that they should immediately receive proper

GASLIGHT ACCOMMODATION,

so long withheld by the then "Parish of Portland," being taxed for an accommodation they had not. After unaccountable delay on the part of the Town, one lamp has been placed near the Marsh Bridge. Two were promised, the other to be placed on the angle formed by the Westmoreland and Marsh Roads. This one has not been forthcoming. In this locality there should be at least three lamps, placed at proper distances, not only for the accommodation of the residents but to ensure reasonable safety to the driving public who have occasion during night time to pass over the disgraceful

DILAPIDATED MARSH BRIDGE,

with its upturned timbers and beam stringers, some of them long since incapable of retaining a spike, having fulfilled many years of hard "wear and tear;" while others of these exposed timbers' ends remain there, to the great danger and annoyance of the occupants of passing carriages and wagons, some of whom, when a collision takes place with these unsightly objects, are compelled to take a leap heels over head from their carriages. In fact, the whole structure daily threatens a voyage seaward:—the sooner the better, for, —truly it may be said, from its uncared for condition, that it is without an owner, or that he lives not in St. John. Some say that the owner of this bridge lives at Fredericton. Look at the pitiful excuse of a fence that encloses the southerly side of this great entrance to our "Liverpool of British North America." A story is going the rounds that the "ghost" of this fatherless bridge appeared the other night towards the sma' hours, and warned the neighborhood in the following language:—

"Three groans and a gurgle
And an awful struggle,
And away we go."

Our Local Legislature and our City and Town Corporations will have to answer a great deal in allowing this great thoroughfare to remain so long in its present unsafe condition.

Another thing in reference to which the people of the district complain of the Council, is the unfrequent visits of

THE PORTLAND POLICE

to this part of the Ward. They are scarcely ever there when occasion requires. There is a certain locality in this district to which I have been requested to call the attention of the Superintendent of Police, namely, in the neighbourhood of the Episcopal and Methodist Burial Grounds on the old Westmoreland Road, a short distance from the Marsh Bridge. It appears that there are in this locality four taverns situated only a short distance from each other, which we are informed are the indirect cause of many drunken brawls exhibited there on a Sunday morning. Of course, this would not be the case if these unfortunates who frequent this locality could not obtain liquor from these places. This is said to be the case almost every Sunday morning and during the time that Christians from the country around are on their way to their churches in the City, many of whom with their families in passing this place, are morally insulted by the fiendish conduct and blasphemy, loud and long, and this too by young vagabonds from the City, fit candidates for our Penitentiaries. This

PUBLIC SUNDAY SCANDAL

must have a certain amount of demoralizing influence which should not be allowed to continue at any sacrifice whatever. It appears that these "roughs" think themselves secure in the locality from the clutches of the police. I have myself seen in this same locality, on a Sunday afternoon, crowds of men and boys emerging from these bar-rooms in a disgracefully intoxicated condition, ready to offer insult to every body passing that way. Surely the Superintendent of the Portland Police must be aware of this. These debauchees when driven from the street betake themselves to the burial grounds above mentioned and make of them a rendezvous during night.

I have some more remarks to make upon this locality at another time.

WARD FOUR.

☞ The Toronto *Mail* explains that its demand for a more thorough organization of the "Conservative" Party means organization for attack on the Local Government of Ontario. Well, that is a matter with which the Government Party in the other Provinces have nothing to do. It seems a pity that the Local Legislature and the Parliament are so intimately associated in Ontario. The *Mail* says:—

The Toronto organ of the Factionists tries to make believe that we have advised the Party of Union and Progress to organize for defence. We desire that it shall be undeceived on this point. The organization we wish to see perfected is not for defence, but for attack—for attack upon the Corruptionists who for a brief term are allowed to rule this Province, and who have unsparingly used the power of the Local Government to help their cause in the Dominion elections. We are not particularly anxious about defence in Ottawa, the Dominion Government having a majority there of over fifty. If Mr. Gladstone had to-day a proportionate majority in the Imperial Parliament—say from 120 to 150—he would feel tolerably safe, we should judge. It is not for defence in Ottawa, but for attack in Toronto, that we counsel the immediate organization of our Party.

A Ball and Concert in Aid of P. S. Gilmore.

HIS FINANCIAL LOSSES TO BE MADE UP.

It is known that besides the losses made by the Guarantee Committee of the great Peace Jubilee, Mr. Gilmore himself was a heavy sufferer financially. He has, therefore, caused a card to be published, in which he lays his case before the public and announces a benefit Concert and Ball, to come off on the 17th October. His card concludes with the following references to the late Jubilee and the coming Concert, etc.:—

The co-operation of nations was solicited and secured; the countenance of Presidents, Emperors, Kings, Queens and Courts was sought for and brought to bear; the love-labor of tens of thousands was enlisted, and freely and heartily betowed; the best and greatest amount of musical talent ever united was placed under command; the almost unanimous voice of the press supported the cause; in fact, the greatest musical event of the nineteenth century, in which the whole world took an interest, was moulded into shape. With this magnificent material in the hands of an able committee, was it not reasonable to expect a substantial result? Gentlemen of Boston, you know the rest. The Festival has been accepted throughout the musical world as a marvellous, popular, artistic triumph; but its receipts did not cover its enormous expenses. Under these circumstances, the committe, who did everything in their power to bring about financial as well as musical success, —and to whom I am under everlasting obligation—cannot afford to be generous. This condition of things at the close of the Festival compelled a forfeiture of the receipts of the grand testimonial concert given myself during the Jubilee, my name being on the guarantee fund for the amount of that benefit. Believing that the public will appreciate a frank statement from one who lives by their patronage, I do not consider it out of place to say here that the result of the former Jubilee gave me the house in which I live, and about a thousand dollars a year from an investment made by the committee for the benefit of myself and family. It will be admitted that this small income was not sufficient to "move the world;" consequently, in my struggles here and in Europe during the last two years, to bring about the late Jubilee, I was compelled to incur expenses which might legitimately be added to expenses of the Festival, but which, under present circumstances, I must make an effort to meet myself. This is the way the matter stands; and while I would gladly retire from the field for a while, could I afford it, feeling greatly in need of mental rest and recuperation, I am obliged to enter it again to turn into substantial shape the friendly expressions, regrets and congratulation in which all citizens of Boston seem to unite, and for which I am deeply grateful to this generous community. Through the kindness of the Executive Committee the use of the Coliseum has been granted me. I therefore propose to give two entertainments—a grand concert and a ball—on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, October 17, the particulars of which will be announced hereafter, and for which I will solicit and hope to secure the assistance of the best resident talent; the musical profession of Boston and vicinity; the co-operation of choral societies; the aid of the management under whose auspices the Grand Jubilee Ball was carried out in such splendor; and to revive the scenes and pleasures of the great Festival, the social and musical triumphs of which have well won for Boston the admiration of musical people all over the world. Finally, let me say, I have never experienced greater magnanimity of spirit, more devotion to the interests and reputation of Boston, or less regard for personal responsibility than was exhibited from first to last by the Executive Committee of the late Peace Jubilee.

Military Riot in Jamaica.

Jamaica papers speak of a military riot at Kingston on the 3rd ult. The *Colonial Standard*, after describing the outbreak of a serious fire in Port Royal street, causing damage to the extent of £10,000, and narrating the steps taken for its extinction, says:—"All fears having subsided, the military sounded their bugle, and here it becomes our duty to report a frightful scene enacted by the soldiers. It appears that some gentleman, anxious to show the men how much he appreciated the efforts they had made to save the city, distributed liquor among them. The aid of the constabulary was naturally called in to prevent a rush. Some constables offended some soldiers by refusing to let them pass, and the latter commenced beating the constables with their belts. Inspector Field received a blow on the head, which drew blood. The cry was raised that the soldiers were murdering constables. Men, women and children who remained to see the last of the fire, ran helter-skelter, pursued by the soldiers. Along Port Royal street, up King street, on Harbour street, in every direction, were persons fleeing from the attack of the military. Razors and bayonets were used. Several constables were struck down, and just shortly before the *melee* a blow was aimed at the police magistrate, which most fortunately did not reach him. The attack was at its height at 1 o'clock, and it was not until some time after that hour that the soldiers were got together by their officers and marched back to camp; not, however, until they had done fearful mischief to the constabulary. Several mem of the latter force were most severely injured and were taken to hospital—three of them being now in a dangerous state. Others were picked up along the streets and conveyed to the Harbour street police station. One man, William Reed, had three wounds on the head, evidently inflicted by a hatchet, and a razor wound on the left side. William Armstrong had a gash on the forehead and a fractured finger. Louis Spencer had a bayonet wound through the left cheek and a wound in the head, and three others, Anderson, Berry and Clarke, received severe blows and bruises about the body. Private Lennard had his uniform cut with a razor in several places, but by a miracle he escaped unhurt."

SPORTING ITEMS.

Biglin and Ward—Preparations for the Great Race on the Hudson.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Ellis Ward, the youngest of the celebrated Ward brothers, and who is matched to row John Biglin, of New York city, at Nyack, on the Hudson, Thursday, Sept. 19, is practising and training daily at Sing Sing. Ellis is confident of winning the race. He will row the handsome shell built for him last spring by the celebrated boat builder, Jewett, of Newcastle, England. He will use new ten-foot spruce sculls, made by Tim Donoghue, of this city. Donoghue also manufactured Biglin's sculls.

In the betting Ward is the favorite. There are no takers on even bets, and only bets of odds in favor of Ward are made.

This race will decide a matter that has long been the subject of discussion in boating circles, *i. e.*, whether Ellis is a better puller than John Biglin. Ellis is looked upon as the most skilful and fastest sculler in the United States, not excepting the experienced Josh Ward, whose management of the brothers in the International race at Saratoga won them the race over such formidable competitors as they contended with upon that occasion. In this race Ellis willl not only have money at stake, but the honor and ability of himself and his brothers as oarsmen is to be upheld.

In John Biglin, who was one of the crew that came in third in the Saratoga regatta, Ellis will find a competitor of no mean ability as a puller, and this he undoubtedly knows. His easy walk over the course in the race with O'Leary not long since is not to be repeated on the 19th.

Crown Prince in Philadelphia.

Says the N. Y. *Herald*:—The fall meet at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, will begin on September 24, and be continued on the 25th, 26th and 27th. On the first day the purses are for three-minute and 2.26 horses. In the latter, Gray Eddie, Crown Prince, George, Sea Foam and Lady Maud are entered. On the second day the purses are for horses that have never beaten 2.42 and 2.31, respectively. The third day's sport begins with a purse for the 2.37 class, and then comes one for horses that have never beaten 2.33. This should be a good race, as Camors, Judge Fullerton, W. H. Allen and Hotspur are entered. On the fourth day the first trot is for horses that have never beaten 2.50, and the meeting concludes with a free-for-all-purse. In this American Girl, George Palmer and Rosalind are entered.

LOCALS.

Pic-Nic Postponed.

The Pic Nic of the St. John Presbyterian Church owing to the threatening weather this morning has been postponed until to-morrow or the first fine day.

Personal.

The degree of B. A. has just been conferred upon Mr. Arthur L. Smith, son of the Deputy Minister of Marine, by the Ottawa University. This is the second degree that has been granted by the College. Mr. Smith has proceeded to Laval University, Quebec, to pursue his study in the medical profession. We congratulate him on the success which has attended his course in Ottawa, and wish him a continuance of it at the "Ancient Capital."—[Ottawa Citizen.

E. Stephens, Esq., of the Grand Trunk Railway, is in our City. He stops at Barnes' Hotel.

The Market Slip.

The demand for cordwood at the Slip still continues lively, and prices remain the same. Several cargoes, lately arrived, are being rapidly carted away. Vessels with produce are daily arriving; prices moderate and sales active.

Reformed Presbyterian Pic-Nic.

We understand the children of the Sabbath School of Mr. Stavely's Church will hold their Pic-Nic to-morrow on the grounds of Carson Flood, Esq., Quispamsis. The Pic Nics of this Church are always pleasant social re-unions. The party will go by the regular trains at 11 a. m. 2.30 p. m.

Barry's Parcel Express.

A handsome express wagon, built by Mr. Lewis H. Kidd, Waterloo St., for Mr. Barry who has started a Parcel Express, was out on the street this morning. The workmanship on the wagon is excellent, reflecting credit on the builder. It is to be hoped that Mr. Barry's enterprise will meet with that success which it deserves. Messrs. Daniel and Boyd were the first to employ the new vehicle.

Bishop's Opera House.

The attendance at the Opera House last evening was, as usual, good. The programme, notwithstanding the absence of some of the favorites, was fully equal to those of previous weeks. The farces were funny. Pete Lee's new songs and dances were enthusiastically encored. Harry Hunter, in his Dutch songs, might well be pleased with the reception he received. McNulty, in "Forty Winks," kept the audience in convulsions until the conclusion of the piece. Another full house may be expected to night. Major Bishop is in Bangor making arrangements for his travelling company to perform there during the great Fair which takes place in that town this week.

"Brown the Oarsman."

Referring to a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, the *Telegraph* says:—

Our sharp contemporary should understand that Walter Brown never hailed from Boston. We have always been accustomed to credit him to Portland.

The editor of the *Telegraph* is "barking up the wrong tree." Walter Brown was undoubtedly born in Portland, Me. Ross, of the Paris crew, was born in Parrsboro. Hutton was born in Ireland; so was the editor of the *Telegraph*. Yet the Paris crew and the Editor all hail from St. John: Brown lived in Boston for several years and worked there at boat-building. He died in Boston and was buried there. If residence could make a man hail from a place, he undoubtedly hailed from Boston.

Crown Prince at Mystic Park.

The race for horses that have never beaten 2 25, for a purse of $2,500, came off on Saturdy last at Mystic Park, Boston. It was won by the black horse Camors in three straight heats, viz, 2.23¾, 2.24½ and 2.25. Crown Prince was second in the two first heats and won second money, beating Sleepy John, (driven by Dan Mace) Nonesuch, and Dauntless. It will be noticed that the time was very fast, and it is quite probable Prince was not sent for the last heat in case he should get a record inside of 2 26. He is yet eligible for the 2.26 class, although having beaten Nonesuch and Sleepy John. The last named horse won the $10,000 purse at Buffalo in three straight heats, the slowest of which was 2 25¼.

An Owner Wanted.

The packages of files, knives and forks, etc., dropped by the boys while making their escape from Mr. Barbour, on the South Wharf, still remain in the hands of the police, not having been claimed. The young shop-breakers who dropped them have not yet been traced.

A Fox Shot.

Yesterday, Mr. John Gardner, an employee of William Jack, Esq., heard a dog bark violently in the rear of Mr. Jack's residence, Mount Pleasant, and considering the animal a nuisance, he took up his gun with the determination of despatching him. When he had found the dog he discovered that the sagacious brute had cornered a full grown, red fox, and Mr. Gardner lost no time in popping Master Reynard over.

The St. John Bank—Notice for the Provisional Directors.

It will be seen from this day's TRIBUNE, that the Stock List of the new Bank,—"the St. John Bank,"—will be opened on the 23rd inst., by the Provisional Directors, Messrs. A. L. Palmer, Simeon Jones, John W. Nicholson, Thomas R. Jones and W. Tuck. The List will be in Mr. Palmer's office on and after that date. It will be observed that the promoters of "the St. John Bank" are all "solid men."

Steamers.

The "Acadia" arrived at Halifax on Sunday last. She will probably sail for this port to-day.

A telegram to Messrs. Melick & Jordan states steamer "Nianza" arrived at Halifax this morning. After discharging a portion of her cargo she comes to this port.

Steamer "New Brunswick" only left Portland this morning.

The Attendance at the Bazaar in St. Malachi's Hall,

yesterday afternoon and evening, was large and most respectable. The articles offered for sale on the six tables were numerous, rich, and of great variety, and the sweet persuasions of the young ladies were not only persistent but successful. The Wheel of Fortune did a good business, and the Refreshment Tables were well supplied and paironized. There will be a rush this evening at the Hall, which opens at 7 and closes at 10. The charge of admission for to-night will be ten cents.

The Race To-Morrow.

There will be no race to morrow between "Bismarck" and "Nellie Eaton." In justice to Mr. Eaton and his mare, it ought to be stated that her friends claim that after the match was made it was discovered that she was lame, and accordingly she could not come to time. Mr. Hill, her driver, however, claims a draw from the stakeholder on the ground that his terms were not accepted. "Bismarck's" friends, on the other hand, hold that Mr. Hill was too fast with his challenge and subsequently rued it.

City Police Court.

John Ross, 45, for being drunk on Prince Wm. street, was fined $4.

Jeremiah McCarty, 55, for being drunk on the same street, was fined a like amount.

Andrew McLarry, 23, for being found drunk on the King Square, was fined $4.

Isaac Wills, 55, for being found lying under a pile of boards on Carleton street, a common vagrant, was fined $4.

George Forbes, 19, for being drunk and using abusive and insulting language to the policemen while in the discharge of their duty, on Sydney street, was fined $6.

James McDonald, 30, for being found lying drunk on the North Wharf, was fined $4.

John McPartland, 22, and Daniel Sullivan, 22, for being drunk and creating a disturbance on Germain street, were each fined $6.

James Lahey, who keeps a licensed tavern on Brussells street, for keeping his bar open after hours between Saturday night and Monday morning, was fined $30.

Jacob McCloskey and John Donovan, arrested on warrants for assaulting and striking David Flynn, were dismissed on paying costs, the charge being withdrawn.

The boys Wm. McCowley, David Vaughan, and Reuben White, charged with burglary, were arraigned before the Magistrate this morning, Mr. John Kerr for the prosecution, Mr. Doherty for the defence. Several witnesses were examined and the goods identified. The case was remanded until 2 o'clock to-morrow, another witness being required.

Minor Locals.

The *News* complains that the Fire Alarm is "totally demoralized."—The house on Simonds St., Portland, occupied by Mr. Andrew Johnson, caught fire last night. The fire was soon put out.—Mr. Bremner of the Department of Agriculture, is in Fredericton.—Murphy beat Dustan in the foot-race yesterday. Stakes $10.—The Common Council will meet at 3 to-morrow. —The Teachers examination opened this morning in the basement of Calvin church. —Mrs. Peter Donovan who resides on St. James St., was run over by a coach, yesterday, and seriously injured about the upper part of her body and in her arms. The driver and owner of the coach are yet unknown but ought to be discovered.—Springhill Coal is coming to market. It is clean and bright, and burns beautifully.—The *Telegraph* says "Walter Brown never hailed from Boston," the reason being that "*we* have always being accustomed to credit him to Portland."—The remains of an old man supposed to have been a pauper, were found near Waasis Station on Wednesday last.

To the Editor of the Daily Tribune:—

I would ask through your valuable paper a question in regard to sending letters.—In some Post Offices the Postmasters and clerks send their letters and papers free while most others have to pay the usual postage. They stick the stamp mark "free" on them and of course they go along for nothing

Now, why should not all Postmasters be allowed to send their mail matter free? I think this work is unfair and, as a matter of honesty, ridiculous.

Yours,
FAIR PLAY.

Advertising Rates.

The following are the rates charged for Transient Advertisements in THE TRIBUNE:—

For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railway and Steamboat Co.'s, and other public bodies,—for Theatres, Concerts, Lectures and other public entertainments, say first insertion, 80 cts; each subsequent insertion 40 cts. For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, say, first insertion, 60 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 30 cts