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

MANUFACTURES

OF THE

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 very 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.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

55 and 57 King Street.

PER THE "MANITOBAN" AND "SCANDANAVIAN," VIA PORTLAND:—

3 Cases Clarks Reels, 1 Case Elastic Goring,

2 CASES RUBBER BALLS.

FROM NEW YORK:—

6 Cases Newest Styles Paper Collars,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

We are receiving by every steamer to Portland NEW GOODS to keep up our assortment and we desire to say that orders from the country will be promtly attended to.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

jan 24

BARNES & CO.,

Printers, Booksellers, Stationers,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

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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WILLIAM DUNLOP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Flour, Groceries & Liquors,

No. 40 CHARLOTTE STREET,

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159 Union Street.

GEORGE MURDOCH,

Harness Maker,

AND DEALER IN

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

Strict attention paid to Jobbing and Repairing. nov 21 1y

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 so 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. R. 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. GRUBB, 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 Bookstores of H Chubb & Co, J. & A. McMillan, T. H Hall, and the Music Store of S. Peter & Bro., and at the General Agency Office, 61 Prince Wm. St., and of Agents throughout the Province.

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

WM. H. OLIVER, } Business
WM. NANNERY, } Managers.
P. O. Box 495, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

jan 29

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART.....Editor.

THURSDAY EVENING FEB 6, 1873.

The Government of New Brunswick and the Common Schools Act.

The Government has printed a statement in reply to the statement prepared by the Ottawa Government on the New Brunswick Common Schools Act for transmission to the Privy Council of Great Britain. The statement is an able argument against the denominational claims and the right of the Government and the Parliament of Canada, or the Privy Council of the empire, to interfere in the educational affairs of this Province. This document says:

Two questions appear to be raised by the Resolution of the House of Commons, the one relating to the powers of the New Brunswick Legislature; the other relating to the powers of the Parliament of Canada.

Before considering such questions, it may be remarked that in the resolution it is assumed as a fact that the New Brunswick Legislature, by the passage of the Common Schools Act 1871, made such changes in the law as deprived the Roman Catholics of the privileges they enjoyed at the time of the Union, in respect of religious education in the Common Schools. This assumption the Executive Council can not for a moment admit. No privileges are taken away by the Common School Act 1871, except such as were secured by the statutes thereby repealed; and the Executive Council regrets that the House of Commons should have assumed a state of facts which would dispense with the necessity of examining the legislation of the Province upon the subject.

With regard to the right of our Legislature to make the changes in the school law the Executive quotes the conclusive opinion of the Minister of Justice. In reply to the assumption in the resolution that passed the House of Commons as to the effect of the Common Schools Act, "and the attempt to maintain that the Roman Catholics had by the Parish School Act of 1858, (21 Vic. c. 9) rights or privileges with respect to denominational schools which bring the case under the 1st sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act," a detailed examination of the section, and of the various educational Acts of our Legislature, is made. It is claimed that

In order to render any law of a Provincial Legislature inoperative under the 1st sub-section of section 93, it is requisite that there should in such Province have been at the Union, denominational schools, with respect to which certain class of persons had rights or privileges, and that those rights or privileges should have been secured by law.

It is very clearly shown that no denominational schools existed by law in New Brunswick except those established by special Acts, the Mount Allison institutions for instance. The most conclusive testimony is offered as to the public, not denominational, character of the Parish Schools Act, and of all the legal machinery under that Act. The Trustees were parish officers, no more denominational than hog reeves or fence viewers, the school districts were territorial—not ecclesiastial, as would be the case if members of our sect were to be allowed peculiar privileges in its schools.

The school meeting was a collection of rate paying inhabitants of the district; and such meeting called for the purpose had power to order a rate for the support of the school, or the entire County or Parish might provide for the support of the schools of the County or Parish respectively by assessment.

Such was the structure of the Parish School Act of 1858, (21 Vic. c. 9), and it is inconceivable that schools so controlled, so sustained, could for a moment be regarded as denominational schools. They were clearly schools of the rate-payer, not of the denomination. They existed not in connexion with the denomination but in connexion with the state, and vested no rights or privileges in any class of persons.

The claim that the parish schools, if not denominational, were schools in which denominational teaching was legalized, receives the following blow:

By section 4, clause 8, the Board of Education had power—

"To provide for the establishment, regulation and government of School Libraries, and the "selection of books to be used therein; but no "works of a licentious, vicious or immoral "tendency, or hostile to the Christian religion "or works on controversial theology, shall be "admitted."

When works on controversial theology are classed with obscene, vile and infidel publications, are deemed equally unfit for use in the Library, how can it be said that they may be taught in the School Room? Prohibited from use under the eye of the parent, shall they be taught by the teacher? Shall the Library be shut against them, and shall the School door be open to them? And does not the exclusion from the Library of works on controversial or distinctive dogmatic theology, clearly show that in contemplation of the Acts the Schools were to be Schools of the public and not of any sect, and that the Legislature expressly sought to guard against the introduction of Sectarian aims into the administration of school affairs?

Again—"The Board of Education shall "secure to all children whose parents or "guardians do not object to it, the reading "of the Bible in Parish schools; and the Bible, "when read in Parish Schools by Roman "Catholic children, shall, if required by their "parents or guardians, be the Douay version "without note or comment." (See section 8, clause 5.)

Without the note or comment? If distinctive doctrinal teachings were allowed why should the Bible when read by Catholic children be the Douay version without note or comment? Why not the Douay version *with note and comment?* Can it be seriously contended that the authorized notes and comments by which the Roman Catholic Church declares the meaning of the Scripture, shall be excluded, and that the private judgment of the teacher shall expound its meaning, and that this is denominational teaching? Can this be "the fulness of distinctive religious teaching?" and can it be said that the principles of Christianity which the law required to be impressed upon the minds of the pupils are the principles of Christianity "after a denominational fashion," when works on controversial theology and the Church's interpretation of the Bible were expressly excluded?

Can it be contended that the reading of the Bible, required by the Parish School Act of 1858 to be secured to every pupil, gave a denominational character to the Parish Schools? Although Roman Catholics might ask that their children should have the Douay Bible, without note or comment read, is not such Douay Bible but a different version of the Holy Scripture from the version which is used by Protestants? Neither version professes to be a denominational or sectarian book, but simply the Word of God; and as such, its use in school cannot be held to be denominational teaching.

This point is illustrated at great length, and the positions assumed by New Brunswick are supported by many arguments and citations.

The Government of New Brunswick earnestly protests against the whole proceedings, claiming that they are dangerous to the constitutional rights of the Province, and are calculated to lead the Privy Council or the Parliament of Canada to the assumption of arbitrary authority over the internal affairs of the members of the Confederation.

The Parish Schools Act in force at the time of the adoption of the British North America Act provided for assessment for the support of schools, and the Common Schools Act simply facilitates the adoption of that system by the several school districts, cities and counties. The schools established under the assessment section of the former law were, of necessity, non sectarian, and so are the schools established under the new law. In Upper Mills, Saint Stephen, for instance, the schools were supported by assessment for years previous to the adoption of the Common Schools Act, over one third of the pupils being Catholics. The two versions of the Bible were read daily, and the teacher, sometimes a Catholic and sometimes a Protestant, endeavored to impress on the minds of the pupils the fundamental principle of Christianity. There has not been the slightest change made in the school district by the enforcement of the present "unconstitutional law" so "subversive of the vested rights of Catholics." The ratepayers meet and vote an assessment, the committee (now called Trustees) employ the best teachers that can be obtained, and the Catholic and Protestant children assemble for the purpose of receiving instructions in arithmetic and smiling at exhortations to morality. The statement prepared by the Government would be rendered stronger than it is by making this point perfectly clear to the law officers who are to sit in judgment on the question.

Steam in the Seal Fishery.

In 1863 two enterprising Newfoundland merchants forsook the ways of their fathers in the mode of prosecuting the seal fishery, and each sent a wooden screw steamer as an experiment. How well they succeeded may be inferred from the fact that this year over thirty splendid steamships will be sent out. Four or five of these go on their first voyage. The Neptune, just launched at Dundee, Scotland, is the largest and most powerful sealing vessel ever employed at the seal or whale fishing. She is 787 tons builders' measurement, and is bark rigged. The Neptune will stand her owners (Messrs. Job Bros., Saint John's, N. F.,) $120,000 or $130,000 equipped for the seal fishery, and should she succeed in getting a full load on her first trip she will pay about fifty per cent of her cost. The voyage generally occupies five weeks.

'Now, my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still—so still that you can hear a pin drop." For a minute all was still, and a little boy shrieked out, "Let her drop."

John Beer, a Swiss young man, in New Orleans, hung himself there the other day being despondent because he could not obtain employment. He had a rich uncle and also a wealthy brother in France, who had refused to assist him, wherefore he left a letter directing that the rope with which he executed himself should be cut into two parts, and one of them sent to each of his disobliging relatives. He also directed that the bill for his funeral expenses should be sent to his uncle; and we think we see his venerable relative paying it.

RESURGAM.

There's a bloom in the heart of the flower,
Although the flower be dead;
And it came from the heart of the giver,
And it lives in the words she said.

It was long, long ago that she gave it:
And yet when it meets mine eyes,
A blush of beauty sweeps o'er it,
And its dead leaves seem to rise.

And, warmed by the love within it,
It trembles, and buds, and blows.
Ah! all of my earthly heaven
Is hid 'neath the leaves of the rose!

NOTES AND NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

A little girl at Dubuque amended the Lord's Prayer by asking for "her daily gingerbread."

A disease called the black cholera has broken out with terrible results, in Crawford county, Illinois.

A New Orleans paper says that a young widow in that city, who writes well, "is training herself for an editor." Who is the editor she is training for?

An unselfish suicide at Atchison Kansas, Irving Gumar by name, left the autographic injunction, "Don't make any fuss over me, but chuck me into a hole."

A sweet little boy, only eight years old—bless his little heart—walked into the scene of a teachers' examination at Oswego, last week, and bawled out, "Annie, your feller is down to the house!"

A Fort Wayne newspaper reporter is doing a good work by prosecuting in the courts the keepers of disreputable dance houses and other establishments of the kind.

The prevailing method of choosing officers appears to have invaded the sanctuary. At a recent election of wardens in an aristocratic Pittsburg, Pa., Church there is said to have been much "vain repeating" after the manner of the heathen who choose the Aldermen of New York.

A soldier was lately court-martialed at Fort Sanders, Wyoming, and sentenced to forfeit $10 of his monthly pay for three months, because he was afraid of ghosts and refused to mount guard where they were wont to walk. It is hard to require soldiers to face spectres and ghosts, as well as the "red devils" of the Western wilderness.

There are some tough fellows among the miners of California. A San Diego paper tells of a man who fell down a shaft of 175 feet deep in a bucket, went through a platform of two inch plank into a well, and was fished out not only alive, but without serious injury. If the bucket had been suspended at the end of this yarn it would have been safe.

If the telegraph hasn't blundered in making the report, a sapient jury in Chicago have found a woman guilty of "involuntary manslaughter." Here is a new dance, unless it means that she slaughtered a man against his will. That can hardly be, however, for in that case the jury would probably have acquitted her altogether.

And still the wonder grows that the race of fools does not exterminate itself by its own idiotic heedlessness. A store in the town of Edge Hill, Virginia, was lately blown up and several persons injured, because, forsooth, the proprietor of the establishment thought it a brilliant idea to load a gun over a canister of powder and smoke his pipe at the same time. A spark from the pipe did the business.

A Chicago court has decided that a married woman may not only use her own property in commercial operations, but she may become a partner with her husband or any other man. It is all very well for a woman to be the partner of her husband in the possession of merchandise as well as joys and sorrows, but if she becomes the business partner of another man, there is likely to be trouble in the family. Such complications are not to be encouraged.

A mysterious disappearance of a whole family is reported from Madison, Wis. There lived there a prosperous farmer named Glady, and he is missing with his wife and two daughters. Neighbors, on going to the house, found the stock nearly starved, but of the family no trace was to be discovered. The fact that the farmer kept a sum of $1,500 in the house may have something to do with the matter; and if so, it only affords another instance of the folly which people commit who, living in isolated situations, keep considerable quantities of cash by them.

A most extraordinary surgical operation for defective sight was performed in Boston recently, Mr. Charles Thurlow of Taunton, who has had such trouble with his eyes as to be almost blind, was accidentally knocked into the hold of a vessel, and strange to say, he now sees as well as anybody. What adds to the wonder of this cure is that Mr. Thurlow was also deaf before this treatment, and now he also hears perfectly. The treatment was somewhat heroic, and not likely to be recommended by the doctors, except to persons of strong constitutions.

GENERAL.

Justice has at last overtaken one of those wicked persons who have so long defied the law with impunity—not in this country, we are sorry to say, but in England, where an umbrella thief has been sent to the penitentiary for fourteen days. He carried off the sacred implement from the waiting room of a railway station, and when asked by the Judge what he had to say for himself, he declared that he left the station with the umbrella "in a fit of abstraction." This was evident enough, but the court sent him up all the same.

At Rathdowney, in Ireland, the other day, one Edward Dowling proclaimed that, being too good for this world, he would be translated at a certain hour from the public square of that town. Two thousand people got together to see Mr. Dowling go up. He told them that the fiery chariot would soon arrive to carry him off, but unfortunately the vehicle didn't come. He waited and waited, and at last was compelled to announce that the ascension was indefinitely postponed. In all other respects the miracle was a perfect success.

Subscribe for the Daily Tribune, *and have it delivered at your residence every afternoon.*

Wrecks in December.

The number of vessels belonging to, or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 41—of which 23 were wrecked, 4 abandoned, 2 burned, 4 sunk by collision, 4 foundered, and 4 are missing. They are classed as follows: 4 steamers, 6 ships, 6 barks, 6 brigs and 19 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $1,514,000. Below is the list, giving names and ports whence hailing. Those indicated by a w, were wrecked; a, abandoned; b, burned; s, sunk by collision; f, foundered, and m, missing.

Steamers.—Churucca, m (Span); Sir Francis, w, Hull, E; Erie, b, New York, M Breslauer, w, London.

Ships.—Bennington, w, Boston; Wallace, b, Boston; Tuscarora, f, Philadelphia; British Flag, m, Liverpool; Montesagle, w, Liverpool; City of New York, m, New York.

Barks.—Aurora, w, Salem; Globe, w, Boston; I Harnett, a, Br; Bestemor, w, Nor; Especulader, w, Colom; Francis, w, Ger

Brigs.—Kennebec, a, Portland; Altavela, f, Kempt, N S; Micmac, w, Lunenburg; Anna Lassen, sc, (Nor.); Geo Downs, w, Demerara; Union, w, Harbor Grace.

Schooners.—A M Bliss, w, Boston; Hebe, w, Boston; A Gilbert, sc, Gloucester; Congress, f; Clara Norton, a, Bucksport; Enterprise, a; New Dominion, w, New Dominion, w, St. John, N. B., H. A. Rogers, w, Gt. Egg Harbor, Mary E. Jones, w, Clyde River, Wm. Mighell, sc, San Francisco, Central Ameria, f, Taunton; Arctic, w, P. E. Island; Henrietta, w, Boston, Franklin A. sc., Gloucester; C. A. Grainer, w, Newport; Geo. Steele, w, Gloucester; J. P. McDevitt, m, S. A. Hammond, w, Taunton; Maud Muller, w, Gloucester, Fisherman.

Love in Holy Orders.

There has been some trouble in a Catholic Church at St. Paul. The Bishop of that Diocese has removed from the pastoral charge of the St. Louis Church there the Rev. A. Schirmer. The story is a romantic one. Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Hilmar, pastor of the St. Anthony Catholic Church, yielded to the tender passion, fell in love with his housekeeper, and, boldly braving all consequences, married her. The Bishop, as a matter of course, unfrocked him. He went into the Episcopal Church, and is a minister thereof. Now Mr. Schirmer is taken in the same way—has fallen in love with a sweet young Irish girl, a friend of his sister. The Bishop orders him to cease all association with the fair lassie, and send her away from his sister's house. Schirmer wrote to Mr. Hilmar to know what he should do about it. We can easily imagine what advice he got. So he refused, did Schirmer, to do as the Bishop directed him, and the Bishop has accordingly "withdrawn his faculties." He, too, will probably marry the young Irish girl, and go into the Episcopal Church, like his friend Hilmar. Considering the lovely Hibernian, we do not see that the Rev. Mr. Schirmer is greatly to be pitied. Our sympathy is mainly with the Bishop, who is conscientiously trying to do his duty, as he understands it, under such unpropitious circumstances.

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the Daily Tribune see first page.

For advertisements of Wanted, Lost, Found, For Sale, 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
do Victoria Skating Club Carnival
International Steamship Company—
H W Chisholm
Card— R A Chapman & Co
AUCTIONS.
Trade Sale of Groceries— Lowe'hart & Chipman

Brevities.

Dr. Dow, of Fredericton, lectures this evening in the City Hall, Carleton, subject, "A day in the Highlands of Scotland." This is the first lecture of a course before the Carleton Literary Association.

A *Telegraph* reporter walked home with a *handsome* young lady from Hamm's Building last evening. It was his first offence, and he considered it necessary to publish the fact this morning. The young lady delared the "whole thing was as good as a play."

The *Christian Visitor* wants the Evangelical Alliance to raise money and purchase the Academy of Music, for the use of religion and temperance.

The Shipbuilders and Traders Company held a meeting last evening in their room, Waterloo street. The bye-laws of the Company were passed, and other business transacted.

Mr. Gaylord and daughter were passengers by the New Brunswick, for Boston, this morning.

St Andrews Society holds its quarterly meeting this evening.

New Social Temple of H. and T.

The members of the Grand Temple and officers of Victoria Social Temple proceed to Hampton to morrow evening for the purpose of organising a Social Temple at that place. The ladies of Hampton take particular interest in the affair. The charter roll is a strong one.

Railway Ball.

The committee, having charge of the ball at Moncton on St. Valentine's eve, are very busy making preparations. The Government have offered to provide the music, and the 62nd band has been engaged, and the best band also to be had in Halifax. About four hundred invitations have been issued.

New Dominion Lodge.

At a regular meeting of New Dominion Lodge, No 115, B. T., held at their lodge room on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were installed for the current term, viz.:

J. Taylor, W. C. T.; Miss Olive White, W. V. T.; W. Kennedy, W. R. S.; C. B. Pidgeon, W. F. S.; J. McGinty, W. T.; Miss E. A. Dunham, W. C.; W Fanjoy, W. M.; W. Spragg, I. G; C. Coleman, O. G.; Miss L. Coleman, R. H. S.; Miss L. Hutchison, L. H. S.; R. Lingley, A S.; W. White, D. M., G R. Logan, P. W. C. T.

Evangelical Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Alliance will take place to night, in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 8 o'clock.

Common Council.

The Common Council met yesterday afternoon, Mayor Reid in the chair. The Bill Committee reported a draft of a bill to be submitted to the House of Assembly, vesting the appointment of Recorder in the Common Council. The bill provides that an inhabitant of the city, being a barrister and attorney of the Supreme Court, shall only be eligible for the position. A number of special accounts were read and ordered to be paid.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Barry, for freedom of the city, reported that he had applied in March last, but, owing to some omission, he had not received it and recommended that it be granted him. Report adopted.

The Police Committee presented a number of bills and amounts paid during the past year.

The yearly report of the Chamberlain was then read by the Common Clerk. He also made several recommendations to the Council, which would tend to decrease the city debt, such as disposing of the lands in Lancaster, which would not for some years bring sufficient to pay the interest on money paid for improvements.

From this report, the financial condition of the city was found to be as follows:

Funded Debt East Side 31st Dec., 1872,	$747,388
Unfunded Debt for street repairs and Lancaster improvements,	16,000
	$763,388
Less Debentures on hand,	28,000
Total Funded and Unfunded Debt, 31st Dec., 1872,	$735,388
Do, do., do., 1871,	716,181
Showing increase during the year	$ 19,207

This increase is due to debentures issued for Pettingell wharf, Haymarket, and loans for street purposes.

Debentures to the amount of	$18,090

were paid off in 1872.

The Funded Debt of the West Side of the harbor was	$145,000
Less Debentures on hand,	3,892
Total Funded Debt 31st Dec., 1872,	$141,108
Do. do. 1871,	141,608
Showing decrease during the year	$ 500

The Fire Committee presented a number of bills which were ordered to be paid.

Peter J. Coughlan was re-appointed a lumber surveyor.

Charles E. Harding, Esq., asked for a lease of the vacant lot of land, at the corner of Prince Wm. and St. John street.

J. Richardson and George Sparrow applied for lease of lots 4 5, 9 and 10 corner of Mecklenburg street. Their petitions were referred to the Eastern Land Committee.

A communication was read from Messrs Small & Hatheway, requesting the Council to face a part of the new pier, under lease to them, down to low water mark, which was referred to the Pier Committee with power to act.

A letter was read from Silas Alward, Esq., solicitor for Daniel Ward, of Carleton, asking the Council to grant him $2000 in consideration of the fact, that by a fall from a raised street, in Carleton, where there was no railing, he had suffered grievous bodily injury. The Council took a very pleasant view of the matter, and received it with cries of "Bully for Ward;" "Bully for Alward," and finally referred it to the West side Street Committee. Ald Rowan moved that the Eastern Lands Committee be requested to report on the present condition of the railway from Gilbert's Lane to Ballast Wharf. He also moved that a bill providing for extra taxation be sent to the Legislature.

A motion authorizing the Street Committee to advertise for tenders for dressing stones, passed after some remarks from Alds. Ferguson and Dickson.

Frederick M. Thompson was made Inspector of pickled and dry fish, and gauger of oil.

Alderman Kerr moved for a bill to enable any of the Judges of the Supreme Court to try cases relating to the city of St. John.

On motion of Alderman Kerr the Council adjourned, after a very orderly, quiet meeting. Regrets were indulged in after the meeting closed by some of the bellicose members of the Board that no "muss" had arisen.

Muss in Indiantown.

The accomplished and talented Miss Gaylord was advertised to lecture on Mormonism in Hamm's building, Indiantown, last evening. The hall was crowded and many had to leave because they could neither get sitting or standing room. At eight o'clock a gentleman, who had been selling tickets, ascended the platform and announced himself as the father of the lady, and said she was sick at a hotel in the city, but very kindly offered to tell *how much he knew about it*. The audience did not think that he could possibly know enough to satisfy their cravings for knowledge and he was "hooted" down. To suppose that any man could satisfy the fair ladies, the men and girls and boys present when a lady was expected was very absurd. One might as well announce a grand family scene, exhibiting the domestic felicity of Brigham Young's household by all his wives in person, and then attempt to please the audience by only introducing to their notice Brigham himself, as to please those present last night with a man, even though he should be a minister. Their money was loudly demanded by the excited audience amidst cries of "fraud," "cheat," "swindler," which the gentleman at last consented to fork over, and the people departed, satisfied that they had exhibited "a grand moral spectacle" in thus putting down any attempt to take advantage of them.

Embroidered Overshoes Exciting Curiosity.

A friend who recently visited the States, wearing a pair of the ornamented or embroidered overshoes, so common here, gives a harrowing account of the annoyances he endured from the inquisitive Yankee population, who stared first at his feet and then at him, with the evident idea that he was either the Chief of the Modoc Indians or some eccentric gentleman who chose to walk out in his slippers. Intending travellers may take the hint, and govern themselves accordingly.

On the Road.

A fine starlight and moonlight night; who would think of visiting the office to con over exchanges? Nova Scotia papers filled with coal and sheep stories; Ontario and Quebec papers with nothing in them but the journeyings of Lord Dufferin, (no disrespect is intended to our worthy Governor General, but there has not been a paper except one from Quebec that had only seven locals, and two of these were runaways—received lately, that has had anything but Lord Dufferin), and Yankee papers filled with Pomeroy, Oakes, Ames & Co., and *no murders*.

Loose the reins, sweep the plains,
And leave all cares behind!.

No nobby team is ours—a one horse sleigh, and not much room for the four who are to see the road to-night. Off we go along Prince Wm. street, up King, and travel slow, so slow that our reportorial hat is caught by a young miss at the head of the street, and carried away from us. We get the hat and try to get its fair purloiner, but no use; content with what we have we rush on along Charlotte, down Union, to Waterloo, passing as we go many happy couples who are enjoying a moonlight walk. Soon we are away from these, over the Marsh Bridge, seeing the new ships rising before us, only as a black mass, and on the level road, rushing past Ward's, (*the florist.*) with Jardine's right opposite, round the turn and on the "Boulevard de Sedan" with Dan's light right in front of us, whizzing past the Cemetery, without a thought of our own narrow future home. On to Dan's; and in a few moments we are there; but not before we meet sleigh after sleigh, single and double. Some with boys, others with quiet men of more mature years, and others again, with lads and lasses, enjoying the delightful drive, and the hours' sweet talk. We drive in and see our horse well cared for, while at the same time we hear a trumpet blown, and there dashes past us a sleigh filled with young folks, who salute us with a song; the words we cannot catch, but the sound rings out on the cold, fresh air.

A motley crowd is in Dan's, dominoes and bagatelle in full blast, fun and good humor prevailed among all. We pay our compliments, "home again" is the word, and off we start. Warmed in body and spirit, the drive in is nothing, and we are soon at the stables, our horses cared for, and a grand race for our hotels takes place, where, after a talk and a smoke, we retire, to dream of trotting and racing mingled with the "merry jingling of the bells."

Life like and more durable than Oil.—J. Hinch, Prince William street, is now producing enlarged photographs, finished in India ink, that are marvels of beauty and finish. Portraits by this process are exhibited in the window of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Stationers. tf

Shipping Notes.

The steamer New Brunswick, which arrived yesterday from Portland, has been painted and thoroughly overhauled and repaired since her last trip here, having been off the route over a month. She brought the crew of the ship Humber from Grand Manan. She left again this morning at 8 o'clock.

The bark Ada Barton, which put back to this port a few days ago leaky, having discharged her deckload of shooks, has had her topsides examined. The leak has been discovered to be in one of her side ports which had been uncaulked. She is now being keeled over to starboard to get at the leak, and will probably be ready for sea again in the course of a couple of days.

The steamer Glendon is laying at Pettingill's slip where she has been laid up until the 1st March when she will resume her trips. In the meantime some slight repairs will be made on her hull, caused by her being run into during her last voyage.

The bark Sunlight, Hayes master, on her late passage from Sydney to Matanzas, took the ground during a thick snow storm in putting back to Sydney but came off without damage and proceeded, making the passage in safety.

Advices from Captain Geo. Wright, of the bark Lizzie Wright, to her owners at Dorchester, report the arrival of that vessel at Liverpool on the 7th ult., with loss of topgallant masts, yards and topmast head and all attached, other yards broken loose, square sails all blown away, and hull somewhat damaged. He states that such weather he never before experienced.

The bark J. C. Lamb, Taylor, master, which sailed from New York on the 2d Dec., for Queenstown, has not yet reached her port of destination. She has been 60 days out. She is loaded with grain, and fears are entertained as to her safety. She is a fine bark, built by W. Hickman last summer, and is owned by Hon. A. J. Smith, the Hickmans and others.

The packet schooner Athlete, built by Thos. McLeod of Carleton, and sold by him to parties at Digby, N. S, is loading there an assorted cargo for the West Indies.

A Literary Question Settled.

The question of Stanley's nativity, &c., having been thoroughly ventilated, the authorship of Nursery Rhymes now agitates the public mind. With regard to this matter we are proud to be able to gratify the curiosity of the admirers of these unique productions. They are not rapped out on deal tables by the ghosts of any of the great luminaries of song whose names are attached thereto, but they are the productions of one of the lights of poesy that still flicker around upon this mundane sphere, and that *one* is—the pharmacopollist himself. We have been pained to observe that some of our experts in literature attribute these remarkable productions to other sources. Honor him to whom honor is due—place the laurel where it justly belongs. Parties who have allowed themselves to be credited with the authorship of Nursery Rhymes may not thank us for this plain statement of facts, but we should be recreant to our duty were we to withhold it longer from the anxious and suffering public,

The Daily Tribune *is not excelled as a city advertising medium.*

The circulation of the Daily Tribune *is rapidly increasing.*