BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE Counting Room is the southern half of the Office of Mr. George Philps, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being near the City Hall, the Banks, News Room, Express Office, Chubb's Corner and the Ferry landing. Advertisements for the TRIBUNE should be left at the Counting Room before 11 A. M.

The Daily Tribune.

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

The Crime against Free Schools—A Brief Narrative of Facts.

The demand for Free Schools was urged by the Press and people of New Brunswick for years before the Politicians would respond. It was presented by Editors and enforced by correspondents, and became at last a tangible public question which Politicians were compelled to deal with in some shape or other. The friends of Free Schools were earnest and influential, and at last it was thought advisable by the Politicians to meet their views, if not for the principle's sake, at least for their own sake. But coupled with the claims for *Free* Schools, supported in part by Direct Taxation, was the understanding that these schools should be Non-Sectarian. This part of the programme was as prominent a feature as the former; and on the formation of the new Government, with Mr. Hatheway as Premier and Mr. King as Attorney General, they adopted as their policy the introduction of *Non-Sectarian* as well as Free Schools. To this its members pledged themselves individually and as a body, without reserve so far as the public know; and on the strength of their professions, the Press and the People and a majority of the Legislature gave them earnest support. It may well be doubted if a Government, so trusted, ever before so abused the confidence of its friends or dealt as treacherously with a public measure as the present Government has done in the case of the School Act.

Its members must have commenced at a very early date to coquette with those who desired to secure Sectarian Schools, for it was a significant fact that Mr. Hatheway, leader of the Government, when he went back to his constituents for re-election after accepting office, omitted from his public remarks all reference to the non-sectarian character of the proposed Bill. It soon began to be whispered that the Government would not exclude Sectarian Schools from the operation of the Act. Their opponents even went so far as to declare that, in deference to Messrs. Kelly and Caie, who represented constituencies in which there was a considerable Catholic vote, an understanding had been arrived at between the Government and leaders of the Roman Catholic faith, under which the Schools of the latter would receive Provincial aid. Bets were offered that the Government's Bill would leave a loop-hole through which Sectarian Schools would be passed in; and assertions were made on this point with a confidence which indicated that the parties *knew* whereof they affirmed. When the Bill was presented to the Legislature it was found to be of such a character that it did not wholly exclude Sectarian Schools, especially with reference to the powers granted to Boards of Trustees in Towns. The omission was pointed out by the *Telegraph* and other papers, but the Government took no step to supply the omission. Still the friends of the Government and the Act felt no alarm, believing the reports to have their foundation in political jealousy. As the Session wore on the Government were found rising in a body and voting the Bible out of the Schools, but as there was a difference of opinion among the friends of the Act on this point, little was thought of the circumstance at the time. Next they were found as a body voting against a resolution to prevent aid to Sectarian Schools in the Towns,—a fact which, in the light of recent developments, especially since the much talked of "opinion" of the Attorney General has been brought out, must be regarded as in a measure justifying the suspicions and charges of their opponents. The Act had finally passed the Assembly—every section of it had gone through exactly as the Government desired; and yet *it did not shut out Sectarian Schools!* In fact, the only effort made to exclude such schools, even in one or two localities, had been voted down by the Government. It has since been revealed,—it has been twice publicly charged by the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Sweeney, and not denied, that the Government through its Premier and two other of its members, had previously, solemnly and secretly engaged themselves and their Government to him that his Sectarian Schools should be provided for under the Act! Such monstrous treachery to beneficial legislation,—such double dealing with the friends of the Act,—such paltering with the Legislature and the country, had never before been witnessed, even among the small politicians of these latter days! It was no wonder that the Government regarded with amazement Dr. Palmer's resolution. Finding that the Government had not given the country the slightest security against Sectarian Schools; that they had actually left matters in such a shape that Sectarian Schools would certainly be established and nourished under their Act; and aware of the reports in circulation concerning the bad faith of the Government, the friends of the Bill outside of the Government warmly supported Dr. Palmer's motion, that no portion of the monies raised under the authority of the Act should go to the support of Sectarian Schools. The Government found themselves at once confronted, on the one hand by their pledge to the Roman Catholic Bishop that their Bill should not exclude his Schools from support; on the other, by the fact that if they did not go for Dr. Palmer's motion they would be ignominiously ejected from office. They magnanimously preferred office and voted for the resolution, their countenances at the time being a study to members in the secret of their dilemma. Their consciences, doubtless, were eased by the thought that the exclusion of the Bishop's Schools was not their act, since *their* Bill had not intended to exclude them, having, in fact, purposely left an open door for their admission. The history of political tergiversation probably presents no similar effort of men attempting to rule a country, pledged to two distinctly opposite courses on the question of all others which they were specially selected to deal with "*You* know," said Mr. John McDonald, the Roman Catholic Trustee appointed by Mr. Hatheway for Fredericton, to Mr. Hatheway, himself, "why I resign." The country knows a good deal more now than it did three months ago. Mere rumors have chrystalized into facts, and these facts the most damaging of any that can possibly attach to public men, since it brands their honor and their manhood with the crime of treachery to friends—treachery to a great measure for the public good,—treachery to the constituencies and the country at large.

If the Government,—finding that Sectarian Schools could not be established agreeable to their pledge to the Roman Catholic Bishop—had deliberately determined to compass the Act's destruction by surrounding it with enemies, they could not have done their work more thoroughly than it has been done. The Bill was passed nearly a year ago, yet only within the past three or four months have any steps been taken to work out its details, although the necessity for action was repeatedly urged upon the Government by the Press.—They delayed until the very last moment selecting a Superintendent, who, when appointed, finds himself overwhelmed with work, scarcely knowing with which of the many difficulties to grapple first. The School Districts were hastily and bunglingly laid out, creating all sorts of contentions and appeals. The School Books, which should have been decided upon as soon as the Act had passed, that time might have been given to print or order them, were only selected quite recently, and are not now to be had,—the bookstores being flooded with orders from all parts of the Province which they are unable to fill, and two prices having been paid to interested parties in Nova Scotia for the few that have been procured and doled out. On all sides there are proofs of the Government's negligence and inattention to the details of their duties,—on every hand there are hurry and confusion, breeding discontent and hatred of the Act, for which the Government, and not the Act, must be held responsible.

Facing both Ways.

The efforts of one or two of our contemporaries to force into the Government ranks the TRIBUNE, *News* and other journals whose Editors have always been friends of Free Schools, by crying out that "the School Act is in danger" and exciting a Religious War, have resulted in deplorable failure. Nor has the attempt to read their cotemporaries out of the Free School Party, or the invention of opprobrious nicknames, worked the advantage that was anticipated. A change is therefore given to the Governmental policy, as represented by its principal spokesman in the Press, and a charge of inconsistency is preferred, based upon the fact that the Editor of the TRIBUNE now opposes the Local Government, although he formerly favored it while advocating the School Bill. The *Telegraph* conveniently forgets that it was for the sake of the measure and not of the men that the *Telegraph* formerly supported the Local Government; that the country owes the School Act more to the *Telegraph* than to the Government; and that recent revelations prove that while the Government was deluding the *Telegraph* and the country into the belief that it was the only true friend of Free, Non-Sectarian Schools, it had actually pledged itself through its Premier and associates, to provide for Sectarian Schools! How any journal of reputation can bring itself to forget or apologize for the conduct of the Government in this respect, is a mystery which Time only can unravel. The *Telegraph* must feel that the Government is chiefly responsible for any renewal of the agitation for Separate Schools; that the Government's pliancy to the Catholic Bishop is calculated to encourage the expectation that the Government's pledge will ultimately be redeemed; and that with Mr. Humphrey, the Government's candidate in Westmoreland, declaring himself to Roman Catholics as *in favor of a change in the Government's regulations*, a color is given to the suspicion that the Government is not averse to re-opening the whole question, in the face of the non-sectarian resolution which the Legislature added to the Government Bill. If the matter of "inconsistency" troubles the *Telegraph* so greatly in the case of the *News* or TRIBUNE, what amount of lamentation ought it not to expend upon a Government pledged on the one hand to *non*-Sectarian Schools,—pledged on the other to Bishop Sweeney and *Sectarian* Schools? How, too, its esteemed Editor must weep in silence over the *Telegraph's* course in supporting the Facing-both-ways Government, to follow whom is to press through political mud and mire up to the very neck—to cajole the friends of free, unsectarian Schools, and to assure the advocates of Sectarian Schools that they shall receive what they require! We have too great a respect for the *Telegraph's* intelligence to believe that it is sincere in holding that the Government has done right in both instances, namely, in publicly championing non-Sectarian Schools and secretly pledging itself and the country to Sectarian Schools: or in believing that it is proper for Mr. Humphrey's friends to elevate him into a great defender of the Protestant faith while he is seeking to secure Catholic votes by denouncing the parts of the School Regulations most obnoxious to the Catholics. After the Westmoreland election has been decided we shall expect to find the *Telegraph* urging the punishment of a Government that has been guilty of conduct so unprincipled, so "inconsistent," so directly opposed to the teachings of the TRIBUNE, *News*, *Telegraph* and other leading journals. In such a "Crusade" we shall heartily join the *Telegraph* and give it the benefit of our knowledge of "the inside" of the Government's history and movements, of which our cotemporary seems to be so innocently unconscious.

SKATING CARNIVALS IN EUROPE.

Gay and Festive Sports in Vienna.—Waltzing on Skates.—Dear Little Bears and Pretty Ducks.

[Vienna Correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

Some nights ago, through the interest of the High Director of the Imperial Bank of Austria, I was able to obtain permission to be present at an interesting ceremony which took place in some reserved grounds. But stop!—perhaps it will be, though less fine writing, more to the purpose, if I say that I paid a florin to go and see a night skating match at the Club. We were told by the advertisements that it would be "a masked ball on the ice," and as I always believe all I see in print, I suppose it was so; but the Club itself must admit that two elements of the promised *fete* were wanting—the masks and the dancing. But no matter; there are songs without words, we all know, and why should not there be a masked ball without veiling the face or tripping on

THE LIGHT FANTASTIC SKATE?

At any rate the ice was there in plenty, "cold without and very strong." It was as cold a night as I ever felt. Snow, like white pepper, had been falling all day, freezing as it fell, and rendering the pavement infinitely more dangerous than the ice which was to be our ball room: and so everybody and everything, including the Bourse, had fallen during the day; nor did we escape, but we slided on to the Club, and having once made it, were rewarded. Neither the Club, the water, nor the situation is picturesque; but darkness, like charity, covers sins, and as the lime-lights glistened and the music sounded, while hundreds of men, women and children, whirled round us, it was a curious scene—Dantesque, picturesque, grotesque. "Will the Herr a glass of punch take?" asks a boy in skates. It is so strong that you could smell it in the Ringstrasse; so the Herr says "No." It was impossible to estimate the number of skaters. We all know the story of the little pig which jumped about so that you could not count him; but some idea of the number may be formed from the fact that four or five men were employed all night in

SWEEPING UP THE POWDERED ICE,

of which there was at the very least a cart-load. The room was scarcely big enough for the company. The lime lights were badly managed, throwing their light straight at one another, so that they illuminated but one direct line; this, however, produced the effect of a rippling lake, over which ghost-like figures were gliding, "while from their feet phosphoric lightning flew"; for the light caught the blades of the skates, which then flashed like diamonds, and produced a curious effect, bringing to mind the drippings from the oar as the lazy boatman pulls you quietly across some Greek or Italian bay. Also the effect of clouds of tobacco colored to a silver tint by the artificial light, and soaring into the sky, was striking and very German. Tobacco gives such a "local color" here. Rising and disappearing in the darkness came the emblem of German bliss; it dissolved itself into thin air and faded into nothingness like the hopes of joyous youth. Though there was no dancing, there was admirable skating; the graceful action—or rather passion, for a good skater moves like a melody without variations—is peculiarly suited to the Viennese. You must remember that they are

ALMOST BORN ON SKATES;

and it would be difficult to conceive a more curious scene than the "Eislaulverein" presented in the dead of that night. The dead of the night, I should tell you, was about 9 P. M.; but then the night was as black as a wolf's mouth. Only in the long direct line of the lime light could faces or even dresses be distinguished; beyond, all was obscure, dreamy, apparently a meeting of slippery ghosts who were ashamed to show in society. Ah! those Viennese ladies, how graceful they are! And they waltz on skates almost as well as over the more slippery *salon* of the Princess, or the less restricted rooms of Sperl. The men, too, are first-class performers; and as a rule the evening glided off smoothly—the scene being one to witness once and then go home and take what old ladies call "a little something warm." The entertainment I have tried to picture was splendid; but the performance on the ice was tame compared with that of Twelfth Night. Then by the North Pole, by its star, and by its bear, how they did all skate! On that evening eighty members of the "Skating Club" dined at the Grand Hotel. I have never seen anything better done than the arrangement for

THAT BIG DINNER.

The tables were decorated in very good taste, and placed close to the wall, forming three sides of a square—thus leaving the whole body of the vast *salon* free for the manœuvres of the servants. Dinner began at 6, and by 7 toasts—"King Frost," of course, followed as a natural sequence the "usual loyal toasts"—shouting, singing, and hoch-ing set in with severity, worthy of the weather, and at nine you might have "trod alone a banquet hall deserted." The forty couples of skaters had gone out for the evening. But I have not done with the skating yet; indeed, I have reserved the best for the last, for I will now invite you to accompany me to

A COSTUME BALL IN SKATES.

Again the night was as black as a hat; and luckily it was rather warmer. So soon as we got near the Club we were aware that something *hors ligne* was going on, and the rush to pay half-crowns was so great that I found myself in the arms of a nun, while one of the ladies of our party got involved in an intricate attachment to a Polish Hussar, whose numerous braids caught in her many buttons. Then we paid and entered, and truly it was a splendid spectacle—a fairy scene *a la Russe*. Imagine a ball-room about half an acre square; with a dim, religious light—now a dazzling blaze; first a burst of Offenbach, afterwards a dead silence; and

THOUSANDS OF COSTUMED GHOSTS

gliding by you. It was then the "eternal silence" quoted by Corinne, but assuredly not the "eternal repose." There were no masks, but I really think every costume on the face of the earth, and I might add, under it, was present; for our dear old familiar friends the "Devils"—delight of all masquerades—were in great form and force, and of every color, from flame tint to sulphur. As a hedge against this Satanic influence, however, we had the Church—not militant, but glissant, as represented by a priest and three monks who were here, there, and everywhere. Ah! Tallyho, I view him, the British huntsman in the pinkest of coats and whitest of leathers. To him ironically follows "Winter," splendidly got up, and waltzing with a Snow drift—excellent!—while the Sun and Moon pirouette around them. Then come with a rush a very collect of

TURKS, GREEKS, INFIDELS, AND HERETICS.

A knight in armor whirls past, conducting Louis XIV. at the age of eight—a charming miniature, admirably colored and correct in detail. The Muse of Tragedy gets into a temporary mess with a sweep and a *cordon bleu* who are coming to her in an opposite sense, as the French would say. Then there is one of those most eloquent silences which you can hear, and the ghosts glide by. Suddenly burst forth simultaneously "La Belle Helene," and the electric light; day and busy life dawn again; and hundreds of costumes—all really in good taste, and of costly material—fly about on all sides, mixed in a most curious macedoine. It is a fantastic—an elfish—a diabolical scene; nay, more, it is worthy of the last act of a ballet at the Grand Opera of Vienna. Sailors, I should say, abounded; and if any one had anything to "tell the marines," this was the time, for there were lots of them on deck. But what is the matter on

THE OPPOSITE SHORE OF THE LAKE?

A distinguished diplomatist and myself, being inspired with Royal Humane feeling, rush to the rescue, and there we see ——! The North Pole, drawn by skating bears, followed by sailors of all nations, by English tourists, appropriately dressed in linen garments and white hats and with green veils (*a la* Derby) round them, wearing money-bags and opera-glasses.

The bears were little dears, and the female explorers pretty ducks. I am happy to announce that this latest Polar expedition was highly successful. Next in the procession came South America, with elephants and tomtoms. Followed the Alpine Club; then France, with a lot of soldiers returning from Sedan—the audience here raising a loud cry of "Vive l' Empereur!" Then a lot of French ladies skated a *cancan*. Hungary glided by to gypsy tunes; Poland put in a good appearance; and the Procession of All Nations ended with a general skating "scrimmage," illumined by often changing lights. Even the reminiscence of the scene at some days off is vivid and delightful; in the actuality, the thing was of its kind superb.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Bachelors in Petticoats—"Sweet Girl Graduates with Golden Hair."

[From the Boston Post.]

There is a rustling among the robes of the Vice-Chancellors and the silk gowns of the dons of the English Universities, and the old Tory spirit, so often disturbed of late years, is agitated by a new terror. The quiet cloisters and Gothic halls of Oxford and Cambridge are being stormed by an army of feminine searchers after learning; the outer gates of the citadel have already been carried; and the shady old towns once given up to the contemplation of celibate monks, and then to the instruction and the street brawls of the studious youth of England's aristocracy, are now alive with a new presence; that of a petticoated bevy intent on lectures and baccalaureates. Old fashioned professors, fellows and dons

SHAKE THEIR HEADS SADLY,

and in their despair ask if the time has come when a woman can become a Bachelor even of Arts? It appears that Cambridge University has itself to blame for an innovation which threatens to confound all its ancient traditions, and which even now clamors for a portion of its fat, long-accumulated endowment wherewith to educate the gentler sex. Some time ago Cambridge sent out printed lists of the examination and studies undergone by the students in their regular curriculum; these were distributed among the girls of England, with the further boon that they might appear before examiners, pass upon the questions, and, if found worthy, receive a certificate to that effect from the University. To be sure, though most of these feminine students might fairly be acknowledged as mistresses of arts, they could not be "Bachelors," "Master," or "Fellow;" and the certificate of merit was the limit of their official reward. But it turned out that the young ladies passed as good examinations as their more favored counterparts, the University under-graduates; whereupon the

SPIRIT OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS ROSE

in its might of soprano eloquence, and demanded that the young ladies should be admitted to the same lectures and instruction as the young men. Certain energetic ladies, all aglow in the cause of female learning, immediately set to organizing ladies' classes, in London and elsewhere, which pursued the regular University studies; and this idea finally developed into a ladies' college, which was situated midway between Cambridge and London, so as to have the benefit of the professors in both places. This, however, was found to be much like falling between two stools; and then the final step of removing promptly and boldly to Cambridge itself—hot-bed of conservative professorism, dondom, and pedantic beadledom,—was taken. And there they now are—

A BEVY OF SPRIGHTLY ENGLISH GIRLS,

"sweet girl graduates, with golden (and other) hair," mingling in the Cambridge streets with the male students, their crinoline brushing the poor, frightened dons' silk gowns, and receiving lectures from the real Cambridge professors themselves at last. There is a lady-student boarding-house, and the colony of womankind is already established on what seems a lasting foundation. Thus a wide breach has been made in the wall of antique prejudice and the learned monopoly of man, to be followed, ere long, by other and yet fiercer assaults upon these stingy old preserves of masculine scholarship. The ladies are by no means content with their present victory, but already demand that the enormous revenues which are now employed to keep pursy beadles drowsing in dimly lighted college halls, and to decorate the ghosts of mediæval functionaries for an annual puppet show shall be diverted to the training of the feminine mind, and the establishment of a feminine college under the jurisdiction of the University itself; with professors, petticoated if necessary, and degrees, of the feminine gender, if it must be, and First Classics and Senior Wranglerships for prizes. English Toryism growls and mutters and decorously but gloomily protests; here is revolution, it moans—what are we coming to? For our daughters are becoming Greek commentators, and are to be, after all, Bachelors and Fellows.

LOCALS.

The "Empress."

The "Empress" arrived from Annapolis at half-past eight o'clock this morning. Passengers report the Annapolis river clear of ice.

The Pullman Cars.

Two of the Pullman Palace cars were at the Carleton depot yesterday, the "European" and the "North American." One was left by the train going West, Saturday, and the other came in Saturday night.

Masonic.

We learn that the Grand Master has "proclaimed" a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick to be held on the 27th inst:, for the purpose of adopting an Address of Congratulation to the Prince of Wales, who is a Past Grand Master of England, on his restoration to health.

Correction.

Our Supreme Court report on Saturday should have stated that in the case of the Quebec Marine Insurance Company and Stephenson and McGibbon, the rule was made absolute for a new trial.

Personal.

Joseph Coram, Esq., M. P. P., lies dangerously ill at his residence in Carleton. A rush of blood to the head on Friday evening prostrated him. He will be confined to the house for some time. H. T. Gilbert, Esq., Police Magistrate, is also confined to the house by sickness.

Temperance.

The eighth lecture of the course at the Temperance Hall, King Street, will be delivered to-morrow (Tuesday) evening by Mr. James A. Tufts. Music will be furnished by a choir. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Collection to defray expenses.

Numbering the Streets.

Halifax has just decided to expend $2,000 in numbering its streets anew. The letters are of a metallic substance,—a white raised letter on a blue ground,—making a neat appearance and being exceedingly durable.

Removal.

Mr J. Saunders will remove to his new store, 15 King Street, recently occupied by Messrs. C. & E. Everett, on Thursday next. Parties who patronize Mr. Saunders seldom fail to obtain good satisfaction.

Immersion.

The Rev. Mr. Parsons, who made that lively speech at the Albion Division Dinner, had the pleasure of immersing some seven or eight converts in the waters of Lower Cove yesterday morning. The cool, crisp, sunshiny morning drew a large number of spectators to witness the sight.

The "Ouangondy."

The ferry boat did not run yesterday 'till about 12 o'clock. The cause was a hole in the boiler which was getting patched up. Small boats carried the people all the forenoon. They got the benefit of a fresh breeze.

The Rothesay Hotel.

On Saturday evening the trustees of Trinity Church came to the conclusion that they would let the Rothesay Hotel stand for the present, and Mr. Hinch, the lessee, will repair. They notified Mr. Hinch that they would require an answer from him the next day, as to his intention in the matter. The next day was Sunday.

Theatricals in Carleton.

The excellent company composing Flora Myers' Theatrical Troupe will perform the attractive bill of the "Colleen Bawn" with the funny farce of the "Contraband" in Carleton to-night at the City Hall. The audience on Saturday night at the Institute was large and well pleased. Budworth's comic singing seemed to elicit a good deal of merriment. To-morrow night the Company re appear at the Institute.

Military and Naval.

Admiral Mundy has succeeded Admiral hope as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, having assumed his new duties on the 26th ult.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 27th ult. intimates that on the expiration of General Doyle's term as Governor of Nova Scotia in May, 1873, his term of military command, renewed as it has been for the third time, will then also run out; and that the General will then bid good bye to Canada.

The same authority states that the 3rd Brigade of Artillery at Halifax, being the first in the Colonies for relief, will probably be taken to England, ere long, though no arrangement has been made.

Major A. S. Quill, late Royal Canadian Rifles, who succeeds Captain Black, 6th Regiment, as Brigade Major at Halifax, entered the service, Nov. 21, 1851, and studied at the Staff College during the years 1868 9. He was promoted to a half-pay majority from the Royal Canadian Rifles, May 29, 1869.

Bishop Medley's Labours.

His Lordship Bishop Medley is exciting quite an interesting fervor among the members of the Episcopalian body in the City. Yesterday morning he preached in St. Mark's (the Stone) Church, to a large congregation. Last evening he preached in the Episcopal Church, Main street. That edifice, which generally has a slim attendance, was crowded. The simplicity, fervor, and practical truths on the present tendency of the age to rush in crowds and live in the blaze and splendor of the world, overwhelming the individual and crushing out the promptings of conscience, were listened to with the greatest attention. The music by the Choir might have been better, and no one would have objected to a little harmony among the anthem singing young gentlemen.

The New School Law in Carleton, St. John.

There seems to have been either a great number of children who never went to school in Carleton, or a great influx of emigrants must have lately taken place, as all the schools are overcrowded. The school rooms lately occupied by the Catholic body have been rented to the Trustees, and Mr. O'Reilly and Miss Nannery, the former teachers, have been engaged as the new teachers. The operations of the new law are carried out harmoniously, and the greatest zeal is manifested by all to make it a success. So far, the people seem to think the new order of things a great improvement on the old. There is a want of more teachers, as the teachers now are all overworked.

The Fredericton Train.

The passengers who left Fredericton Friday evening and arrived Saturday night at ten o'clock, in St. John, were not much pleased at the delay. They attribute it all to the laziness of the persons in charge. They say that from four to six o'clock the engine was used backing and shifting around the station, and then left without replenishing the water in the boiler; that they stuck in a drift within a short distance of the track, and the water gave out. They remained in that snow-drift thirteen hours and a half, while the fireman melted snow in the boiler. They think that twenty-eight hours from Fredericton to St. John is a little too much time for a sixty-mile trip.

The New Building of the Y. M. C. A.

The lot on King Square owned by Archibald Sinclair, has been purchased for the new Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is 80x40 feet, and is one of the most prominent positions in the City. The proposed cost of the new hall is $30,000. The Committee who have the matter in hand are energetic, and express no doubt of their ability to raise the money. The building will be ornamental as well as useful. What with the Victoria Hotel, Academy of Music, and this new Hall, St. John will have no reason to complain of a want of progressive spirit.

Professor Stone.

The host of admirers of this liberal-minded individual, who gave away so many barrels of flour, so many gold watches, and so many very valuable presents, will be surprised to hear that he departed from Providence, Rhode Island, very suddenly, the 8th inst, leaving sundry unpaid bills behind him. In St. John, the Professor's transactions were under stood to be strictly honorable.

Item.

Thirty head of cattle arrived by the *Empress* from Digby to-day.—The *Emperor* would probably be taken on Hilyard's Marine Railway to-day.

The Government Position (?)

To the Editor of the Tribune.

It ought to be generally known in the County that Mr. Humphreys, the Government candidate, is in favor of making a change in the Government's School Regulations to meet the views of the Roman Catholic party who declaim against the injustice of these Regulations. But it is not stated what precise changes Mr. Humphreys goes in for, and this I think we ought to know before voting, as Mr. Humphreys represents the Government in this matter and the Government ought to take the people into their confidence as soon as possible. We don't want any more such bargains by our Government as the one lately exposed by Bishop Sweeney, which was kept so quiet and secret for months that everybody was humbugged by the Government into believing Hatheway, Kelly & Co. the pink of perfection. Let us hear from Mr. Humphreys and the Government exactly what they propose to change in the regulations—let *everybody* know it as well as Roman Catholics. An announcement by advertisements in the newspapers would save a good deal of house to house canvassing and explanations, and be a matter of fair play to the constituents generally.

Yours, &c., ELECTOR.

Moncton, Feb. 15, 1872.

[Our private advices from Westmoreland corroborate "Elector's" statement. We have further proof of Mr. Humphrey's position from one of his prominent friends, who urged him to adopt this canvass, and accompanied him in his visits to Roman Catholics, where Mr. Humphrey there and then expressed himself in favor of altering the Regulations to suit the wishes of Roman Catholics.—ED.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

British and Foreign.

(*To the St. John Associated Press.*)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The body of Earl Mayo was brought to Calcutta on Saturday. Immense crowds assembled at the dock to witness its landing.

Bonapartists and Monarchists are actively intriguing.

THE COURT MARTIAL

for the murder of Domnican friars has convicted persons of murder who are to be executed or condemned to imprisonment.

La Patrie believes negotiations for a

COMMERCIAL TREATY

between France and England will be resumed and lead to a revision of tariffs.

SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS

continues.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.

The Telegraph Cable is now working to St. Thomas and the islands beyond.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

The challenge of the Atalantas of New York for a four-oared shell race on the Thames has been accepted by the

LONDON ROWING CLUB.

Six men will be taken to England by New Yorkers.

Majority and minority reports of the Ku Klux investigating committee will be submitted to Congress to-day.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The authors and publishers have at last agreed upon

A COPYRIGHT BILL

which is substantially that introduced by Mr. Cox early in the Session.

It has but three sections; the first of which gives foreign authors and artists the same rights as American authors and artists now have, provided they manufacture their works in this country.

The second protects the translation, and the third gives immediate effect to the Act.

From Ottawa.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.

The *Times* this morning states that it is understood Parliament will meet on the 4th April for

DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

It will, however, probably meet earlier.

No political news.

Weather remarkably fine and mild.

From Ontario.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

TORONTO, Feb. 19.

Robertson, of the Toronto *Telegraph*, refuses to sell his paper to the new

NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

of which Hugh Allan is said to be a stockholder.

The investigation into the alleged acceptance of a bribe by Ald. Riddell, and into the report that the

CHIEF OF POLICE WAS DRUNK

at a recent fire, take place to-day.

A deputation of employees from the Northern Railway, waited on the Managing Director on Saturday to induce him to

REDUCE THE HOURS

of daily labour. After a friendly discussion the matter was referred to the Board of Directors.

A despatch from Manitobah says the Attorney General, in answer to a question, said no warrants had ever been issued for the apprehension of Riel, Lepine or O'Donaghue, but a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of a certain party, dead or alive. He did not mention who the party was.

Hay moved that a reward be offered for the apprehension of the murderers of Scott and the recovery of Scott's body. Government opposed it, and it was lost by 18 to 5.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 27s; Red Wheat, 11s. 1d a 11s. 8d.

New York flour market less active—scarcely so firm. Common to Choice Extra State, $6.90 a $7.50.

Pork dull, $14.12, new; $13.37 old.

Grain freights, 6½d.

Montreal flour market dull. Western State and Welland Canal Superfine, $5.80 a $5 85.

No Gold despatch received at 1 P. M.

A Lively Mill.

Not one of the Brantford Patents, but one of the Mills primeval, graced the lower end of Prince William street on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, about two o'clock. The agitation was witnessed by a lot of merchants, who were refreshing the inner man with liquids in that neighborhood.

City Police Court.—In trouble again.

When the "Ouangondy" is in a state of tranquility, the Captain is in trouble. The average amount of trouble the two of them are continually in must strain their respective corporations a good deal. This morning, Joseph Stanton, 35, N. B., was fined $20 for assaulting Isaac G. Stevens, Captain of the "Ouangondy," on Saturday night.

Patrick Sullivan, 22, N. B., drunk, fined $8.

Alexander Diggs, 19, N. B., drunk, fined $8.

Charles McConnell, 21, N. B., came to the Station for protection, let go.

John Guthrie, for keeping open the bar of his licensed tavern, on King street, between the hour of eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th instant and sunrise on the morning of the 19th instant—to be disposed of to-morrow.

Portland Police Court.

Peter Anderson using insulting and threatening language to Alexander Anderson on the 10th inst. Dismissed—No one appeared to prosecute.

John Jenkins, disorderly conduct on Main street on the 16th inst—fined $2.

Patrick Corkery, disorderly conduct on Main Street in Portland, on the 16th inst—fined $2.