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 RESPECFULLY 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.
EVERITT & BUTLER,
55 and 57 KING STREET
sept5

The Daily Tribune.
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 14, 1872.

Eureka!

Dr. Baxter's case of a patient up the Railway Line, who cured himself of Consumption by some scrapings of fir, and Dr. Fellows's numerous instances of men and women whose threatened lives have been inordinately prolonged by doses of Hypophosphites, may all hide their diminished heads before the latest "sovereign remedy." This is the discovery by a United States General, an officer who "fought the rebels" vigorously and who, like the late G. Washington and unlike the majority of quacks, couldn't lie. We refer to no less a hero than Gen. Pleasanton, who holds as an article of his belief that the influence of *blue light* on vegetable and animal matter is of a healing character. The General, says an exchange, "has recently "given to the public an account of a "remarkable recovery of an invalid "from chronic disease, simply by the "influence of colored rays of light. The "wife of a Philadelphia physician, who "had for some time been suffering from "a complication of disorders which baf-"fled the skill of her medical advisers, "was induced to try the following plan "in the hope of obtaining relief: Every "alternate pane of glass in one of the "windows of the patient's room was re-"moved, and blue glass was substituted. "The patient then exposed her back to "the action of the combined blue and "white lights thus obtained, for thirty "minutes each day, at the same hour. "At the beginning of the treatment she "was unable to sleep or eat, was in a "miserable condition, and was wasting "rapidly. At the end of ten days the "pains in her back were less; her hair "had begun growing thickly, and there "was a marked improvement in her "condition. In three weeks she was "almost entirely well." The essential averments are here given in the General's words, and the Press of the United States avouches that the General is Truth itself. Here then is a natural healer that will eclipse Chalybeate, Kierstead's Tonics, Hypophosphites, Ayer's Remedies, Graham's Pain Eradicator, and all the rest of the Patent Medicines so dear to the Bluenose palate and so profitable to the Advertising Department of the Newspapers. We are sorry for the Patent Medicine men, but we can not cry. The interests of Humanity forbid it. The Human Family shouts aloud for blue glass, and we trust the St. John Glass Works will presently have its furnace reconstructed and all operatives at work on this new remedial agent. We shall soon forget all about "Andy Johnson" and "Bismarck" in singing the praises of blue glass and Pleasanton, and when every family has laid in its little stock of the new elixir, we expect to find that the members of the Human Race have indefinitely extended their sojourn on this mundane sphere. As for the discoverer, we shall urge that a Penny subscription be started for the purchase of a coat of mail, every alternate plate being blue glass, enveloped in which the General shall live for ever.

Taking up the Public Lands.

The demand for land in the Counties to be traversed by the River du Loup Railway is increasing. The *Gazette* of this week contains a notice that applications for a large number of lots in those Counties have been approved by the Surveyor General. There were 47 applicants and the lands asked for foot up 4,600 acres. The lands lie in Manners-Sutton, Dumfries and Southampton, in York County; in Glassville, Knowlesville and S. W. Miramichi, in Carleton County; and in St. Francis, Oulette Settlement, St. Leonard, Grand Falls, California Settlement, Salmon River, Tobique River, Sisson Ridge and other places in Victoria County. Doubtless, in some cases the applicants are *bona fide* intending settlers, but in the case of others there is no such assurance. We append the list that our readers in the Counties interested may see the names and judge for themselves.

YORK.

John Taylor, Commissioner.

John Cloney, 50 acres, E. of Magaguadavic R., Manners-Sutton.

A. Whitehead, Commissioner.

Sedate Bickmore, 100 acres, lot 71, near Palfrey, Dumfries.

C. P. Parker, 100 acres, lots 181 and 182 1st Eel R. Lake.

Prince Kenney, 100 acres, lot 1, range 1, block 2, Southampton.

CARLETON.

Alexander M. Donald, Commissioner.

Asa Jones, 100 acres, lot 56, R. 5, Knowlesville.

H. A. Brooks, 100 acres, lot 44, Bk. G., West Glassville.

William Lunney, 100 acres, lot 64, R. 5, Glassville.

P. W. Whitehouse, 100 acres, lot 20, R. 3, Knowlesville.

Fred. G. Redstone, 100 acres, lot 20, S. W. Miramichi.

Albert Green, 100 acres, W. ½ lots 34 and 35, R. 8. Knowlesville.

David E. Brooks, 100 acres, lot 42, Bk. G, W. Glassville.

Isaac O. Smith, 100 acres, lot 30, R. 8, Knowlesville.

George A. Smith, 100 acres, lot 31, R. 8, Knowlesville.

D. W. Hayden, 100 acres, lot 8, R. 2, S. W. Miramichi.

Charles Rogers, 100 acres, lot 10, R. 2, do.

William Hayward, Commissioner.

Ammi Shaw, 100 acres, lot 53, R. 2, Windsor.

Fred. W. Britton, 100 acres, N. Br. of Becaguimec.

D. C. Turner, 100 acres, lot 91, E. of N. Br. Becaguimec.

D. M. Giberson, Commissioner.

Amos Demerchant, 100 acres, lot K, Kk 18, Kent.

H. Dunovan, 100 acres, lot 62, R. 4, Moose Mountain.

Robert Kinney, 100 acres, lot 56, R. 1, Moose Mountain.

John W. White, 100 acres, lot 92, Bk. F, Kent.

William Banks, Commissioner.

Alex. Porterfield, 100 acres, lot 64, Gordonsville.

Enoch Tompkins, 90 acres, lot 60, Bk. 4, Peel.

Shepard Farley, 100 acres, 3rd lot N. of D. Banks, Peel.

J. Farley, 100 acres, rear of D. Banks, N. of Mining Co.

John Farley, 100 acres, rear of D. Banks. N. of Mining Co.

VICTORIA.

Mathias Nadeau, Commissioner.

R. Albert, 100 acres, on Rocky Bk., Little R., St. Francis.

Solomon Hebert, Commissioner.

P. LaPlant, 100 acres, lot 99, tier 4, Quellette Settlement.

Francis Leveque, Commissioner.

Joseph Pelette, 100 acres, lot 39, St Leonard.

John M'Closkey, Commissioner.

John W. Hitchcock, 100 acres, lot E, Grand Falls.

Baptist Boutot, 97 acres, lot 43, E. side road to Restook.

William Morris, 100 acres, lot C., California Settlement.

John Dyer, 100 acres, lot 19, Blk. 11, E. of old portage road.

Wm. R. Newcomb, 100 acres, lot 49, California Settlement.

James Fitzsimmons, 100 acres, lot 39, California Settlement.

George Shorey, 100 acres N. part lot B., California Settlement.

Alfred Shorey, 50 acres, S. ½ lot B., California Settlement.

George Langley, 100 acres, lot 40, California Settlement.

Charles Butler, 100 acres, W. ½ lots 44 & 45, California Settlement.

Moses J. Price, Commissioner.

Tadule Lazotte, 100 acres, lot 49, N. side Salmon R.

Andrew G. Gallop, 100 acres, lot 135, Blk. 52, Tobique road.

E. Hutchison, Commissioner.

John Linton, 100 acres, lot 49, W. side Tobique R.

Benjamin Reid, 100 acres, lot 41, E. side Tobique R.

Alexander Forbes, 100 acres, lot 21, Sisson Ridge.

Richard Bracken, 100 acres, lot 93, N. W. side of Touique River.

Leonard Reed, 100 acres, lot 37, W. side of Tobique R.

The Gulf and Bay Canal.

"O, where, tell me, where has my Hielan' Laddie gane?" may the friends of a new survey of a route for the contemplated Canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, now exclaim. Mr. Keefer, Government Engineer, approves of the general surveys made at Bay Verte, suggesting only some slight changes with a view of reducing the expense so as to bring the cost of construction within the sum of six millions of dollars. Mr. Keefer's report is alleged to have been approved by the Government of Canada, and it is stated publicly and positively that the contracts will be let this fall. Now where is the Moncton *Times*, which vigorously demanded a survey of the other routes at one time, and afterwards threw cold water on our proposal to do something practical when there was full time for action by the people? What has become of the great champion of Westmorland interests? Whither has the immortal spirit fled at this crisis in the affairs of the County and the Canal? We may also ask, What have the people of Moncton done towards having the country between Shediac and Moncton surveyed? What have Dover, Rockland, Dorchester and the other points interested in the Memramcook route been about? Have they met together? Have they or their leading inhabitants consulted? Have they addressed their County member and sought his assistance? Have they petitioned the Government for a new survey, or a postponement of work on the Bay Verte route until time is given for consultation in reference to the other routes? Have they, in short, done anything that ought to have been done? We have not heard of any determined effort in the direction indicated. *And yet it is not too late.* Much may yet be done if the people and the Press supposed to represent the people's interests will but bestir themselves. There is still time for mass meetings, for petitions, remonstrances, meetings with the County member and with the members of the Government from New Brunswick. But another month lost and their chance disappears.

Complimentary Notices of Dominion Statesmen.

The Toronto *Mail* says:—

There are the best grounds for believing that Mr. Alexander Mackenzie will soon start for the Lower Provinces on a political mission. He goes there to cement his Annexation friends in Quebec and New Brunswick, and to hold council with that solitary gentleman who represents all that is left from the Opposition from Nova Scotia. Mr. Mackenzie has all the audacity and trickery of a political diplomat, but lacks the knack of covering up his footprints when he treads beyond the limit of moral decency. His last visit to the Maritime Provinces was made memorable by conduct the most disreputable, by a policy most dishonest, and by gross treachery to the interests of the country. These are the circumstances. From them we can judge to what lengths the nominal leader of the Faction is prepared to go in order to secure reinforcements for his hopeless minority.

The Halifax *Chronicle*, not to be outdone in foresight and courtesy, remarks of Dr. Tupper's early return to Nova Scotia:

Mr. C. Tupper, who left only three weeks ago for Ottawa, is again in Nova Scotia. The cause of his early return is not difficult to conjecture. There was a meeting of the Cabinet at Ottawa last week. The result of the elections throughout the Dominion, was, no doubt, the principal subject of the illustrious body's deliberations. Though the Corruptionist organs pretend that the Government have won a grand victory, we may be sure that no such nonsense was uttered within the walls of the Privy Council chamber. There there the fact was sorrowfully acknowledged that, unless a considerable number of the Opposition and Independent members could be bought over, the Government must go to the wall at the first meeting of Parliament. Sir John, having succeeded in buying two or three of Nova Scotia's representatives in the old House, not unnaturally thinks that our Province is the most available field for new operations in the same line, and has given Mr. Tupper a commission to purchase all the members who will put themselves in the market. This is the object of Mr. Tupper's present visit to Nova Scotia.

☞ The facts stated in another column in reference to the revolution that is going on in Japan are worthy of perusal. Some months ago, in an editorial article or two, THE TRIBUNE directed attention to the extraordinary development of the enterprise and resources of that country and the strides it was making in the march towards civilization. Every mail from Japan reveals some new feature of Japanese advancement.

☞ In the Ottawa *Citizen*, a leading article entitled "The Lesson of the Hour" commences with—

We differ from some of our contemporaries as to the lesson which the recent elections in Ontario teach. To our minds the result of those elections furnishes the most undoubted evidence of the overwhelming strength of the Conservative party in Ontario.

This is a cheerful "lesson." The Conservatives boys are in duty bound to throw up their caps and give three cheers and a tiger for the *Citizen* philosopher. But we do wish they would let that poor old "Conservative Party" rest in its grave. We don't recognize the corpse down this way. We understand what is meant by the Government Party, but as for "the Conservative Party," it must be too decomposed to be resurrected now.

How the Money Goes.

An exchange says:—Official returns recently issued show that a total sum of about one and a half millions of dollars is received by members of both Houses of the British Parliament from the national exchequer. This sum is paid for special services, the members receiving no remuneration in the simple character of member of either House. The details are interesting. The first return shows that one hundred and sixty members out of a House of six hundred and fifty eight receive—expressed in decimal currency—$446,994. Among those whose names are included in the return are Nathaniel Meyere de Rothschild, who receives $25 a year for his services as a lieutenant of yeomanry cavalry; Sir Watkin Wynn, who gets $100 a year for performing the duties of steward of the Queen's manors in Denbighshire; Disraeli, Spencer, Wallace and Sir George Grey, who draw pensions of $10,000 a year for past public services; and two admirals, one captain and two commanders, whose half-pay allowances amount to $10,430. One hundred and thirteen members are paid for present or past military services the sum of $29,140, the average income received by forty-six members who hold commissions in the yeomanry, and of forty-two who belong to the militia, being $88 a piece. The other return shows that members of the Upper House receive $994,142. This sum is for pensions, members of the Cabinet, officers of the army, navy, and Queen's household. The most extravagant item in the list is that of $93,708 per annum to the Duke of Cambridge, $60,000 of which he gets from the Civil List, and the rest for discharging the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, colonel of four regiments, and Ranger of the Royal Park. This is what is commonly called a "loaf" in this country, and will give rise to loud complaints. The present Governor-General of India, Lord Northbrook, as a captain of yeomanry cavalry, gets a little less than $40 per annum, the Duke of Manchester $166 per annum, the Marquis of Westminster $101 per annum, Earl Howe $101, the Duke of Northumberland $202, the Marquis of Exeter $403, the Marquis of Ailesbury $201, the Duke of Richmond (captain with half pay) $557, the Earl of Shrewsbury $52, Earl Vane $53, the Earl of Jersey $32, per annum. These gentlemen perform services to the country for the small sums they receive, but there are others who get much larger amounts for imaginary services.

The Duke of St. Albans gets $1,000 a year as Master of the Hawks, the Earl of Kinnoul gets $3,380 in perpetuity, as "creation money." Under the head of life pensions four ex Lord Chancellors get $100,000, five ex-ambassadors $42,940, fourteen noble Lords, whose ancestors performed great military or naval services, $177,500. Sixteen of Her Majesty's household receive $88,350, three members of the royal family $335,000, fourteen members of the Government $403,797, to judges $55,000, three Peers in the enjoyment of pensions for civil services, $30,333.

Progress in Japan—The Influences of Christian Civilization.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

Our correspondence from Japan has for some time past been interesting even more than usual. We have been, mail after mail, steadily chronicling the great and unprecedented reform which within the last few years has been progressing in Japan—a reform which, more than anything else during the last three hundred years, has preserved alive an almost dying belief in the ancient biblical prophecy that "nations would be born in a day." Certain it is that the changes which have taken place in Japan—changes which have been of the most marvellously revolutionary character—have never taken place in any country now within the ranks of modern civilization since the first triumphs of Christianity. The sudden and complete change which has taken place in Japan recalls the memory rather of the early triumphs of the Crescent than of the early triumphs of the Cross.

In justification of what we have said regarding the progress made by Japan within the last ten years let us briefly note a few facts. The Japanese government has been centralized by the abolishment of Daimios, thus resolving its political condition from one of numberless and comparatively small States or principalities into a consolidated nation of over thirty millions. A few years ago Japan had no navy, and now it can boast of at least ten steam vessels of war, including two powerful ironclads. A railroad has been constructed and is now in running order from Jeddo to Yokohama. Telegraph lines are in working order in many parts of the kingdom, and these lines are being worked by intelligent Japanese operatives. Lighthouse and lightships all along the coasts help to guide the mariner and to ward him off from danger. An imperial mint coins gold and silver in Western fashion. There is a dry dock in which our own flagship, the Colorado, was quite recently docked, with all her guns in position, and repairs to her bottom were most successfully made. Private schools are numerous all over the country, and under some of the best scholars in Europe and America the Japanese youth are receiving Christian culture. A college has been established at Jeddo and is in fine working order, there being a first rate staff of professors and a large attendance of students. As we have said already we say again, Japan has made a forward leap such as no nation ever made before—she has made it largely through American influence.

Japan owes her present proud and enviable position largely to the influence of the United States. In 1854 the first treaty made by the Western Powers was made by Commodore Perry. Treaties with Great Britain and France and other of the European Powers immediately followed. Prior to that time, however, the penalty of death was visited upon any Japanese who had intercourse with foreigners, and trade with Japan was simply an impossibility. The Daimios or feudal lords were all-powerful in their own districts and ruled in their own right. The Mikado was the spiritual chief of the Empire, had his own court and lived in obscurity at Kioto. The Tycoon or Shogoon, who originally was no more than the Commander-in-Chief of the forces or the Mayor of the palace, like Charles Martel in France, exercised supreme authority and lived in state at Jeddo. All these things have passed away. The Mikado has emerged from obscurity and resumed his rights as the constitutional head of the State. The Tycoon has been shorn of his glory, deprived of his false rights and reduced to his proper position. In addition to this radical governmental revolution those other changes which we have already mentioned have taken place all over the Empire, and Japan, to quote the words of Minister De Long, has marched at a "double quick" into full fellowship with foreign States. It is not wonderful that certain European writers should belittle Japanese progress. They see for the first time in history the influence of a people, themselves young, telling powerfully on one of the oldest peoples and on one of the oldest civilizations of the East. Europe cannot understand how a nation can take a leap which virtually covers ten centuries. We are reminded that Japan has more than once already accepted the teaching and tried to accept the civilization of the West. On two occasions already the bright and promising day has ended in tragic gloom, and we are advised not to be too sanguine lest another night of darkness and sorrow shoul follow the present day of promise. We admit the danger of too sudden a development of progress too rapid. We believe that with nations as with men youth should precede manhood, and that to a perfect manhood the preliminary training of youth is necessary. We can never, however, despise a vigorous and healthful manhood when we see it; and so long as Japan continues to reveal nothing but health and vigor and steadily perseveres in her onward and upward course, if we can do no more we must at least do this—wish her God speed. For our part we have no fear either of a sudden or dangerous reaction. In the future progress must take place under conditions very different to those under which it took place in the past; and it will not do to blame Japan for making a leap which was not possible to any of the nations of Europe ten or twelve centuries ago. At all events, as Japan is now on her trial it is safe to reserve judgment until the trial has been fairly made.

An Astonished Englishman.

HIS HORROR AT HEARING THAT WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AND RALPH WALDO EMERSON ARE NEGRO MINSTRELS—A CORNER IN PEANUTS.

[New York Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The fluctuations of fortune in this country are so sudden, and men so frequently change their avocations, that it is not strange foreigners can be made dupes in regard to the antecedents and occupations of our public men.

An Englishman, quite well informed for an Englishman in regard to America, arrived here recently, and was much astonished at the peculiar things he saw and heard. He could hardly credit the story that the President of the United States once had a small farm near St. Louis, depended for substance upon selling small wagon loads of wood, and, on account of his habits, was unable to support his family. He thought that they who told him this were trying to "take him in, you know," and received the little history with exclamations of "Walker!" "Walker!" Finally, convinced of its truth, he was prepared to credit anything, and strolling through Barclay street the other morning observed, over a small shop, the sign:

"WILLIAM C. BRYANT, TAILOR."

"I say, now," he remarked to his companion—a journalistic wag of some note—"do you see that name there? It's the same as your favorite poet, the author of 'Thantapsis.' It isn't the same family, I dare say, now?"

"Not only the same family," was the reply, "but the same man."

"It is, indeed? Well, that is very strange? I thought Mr. Bryant was a weekly journalist, the publisher of one of the great newspapers here."

"He was," answered the joker, "a few years ago. Then he owned the greater part of the *Evening Post*, but he went up to Saratoga one summer, got to drinking champagne and betting on faro till he became bankrupt, and was for some time dependent on the charity of his friends."

"Really, that is very extraordinary now! I think I remembered something of your Mr. Bryant's singular career. Let me see. After he lost his fortune didn't he go into the negro minstrel business? Seems to me that I have heard of Bryant's minstrels. Devellish queer that a great poet should black his face and play a tamborine, now, isn't it?"

"Oh, no!—not queer here; nothing is queer in this country. Bryant made a great deal of money with his minstrels by dancing the Camptown hornpipe every night to crowded houses."

"How did he happen to be a tailor, then?"

"He tried to monopolize the peanut market by getting up a corner in the trade, and, again losing every dollar he had, he was forced to set up shop in order to make a livelihood."

"A corner in peanuts? Now I don't exactly understand that, you know. Did he get into the corner himself, or did he get somebody else into the corner? But there's no use in my trying to understand such a beastly business. It's enough to floor a fellow completely, you know, to think of a great poet getting peanuts in a corner, and then 'bursting up,' as you say in America, you know."

"Not many of our public men do go into the peanut trade; but the minstrel business is quite a favorite with our scholars and thinkers. You've heard of Emerson, the Sage of Concord, as he is often called, have you not?"

"Ralph Waldo Emerson? Oh, yes; he whom we name the American Carlyle, you know. He isn't a negro minstrel, is he?"

"Of course he is. He's playing here now, and when it comes to a first-class banjo solo, Ralph Waldo Emerson is mighty hard to beat."

"But really, now," said the perplexed Englishman, "I shouldn't think a man who wrote the 'English Traits' would be forced to do that sort of thing. What's the use of being a man of genius in America you know if you have to earn your bread and butter by playing a bloody banjo, you know? This is indeed an extraordinary country, and the more I learn about it the less I understand it."

LOCALS.

Duke Street Chapel.

C. C. Foote of New York city will preach this Saturday evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

Sunday services will be as follows:—Preaching at 11 o'clock by C. C. Foote; breaking bread and social worship at 3 o'clock, and preaching at 6 o'clock by O. A. Burgess, whose subject will be, "What think ye of Christ?"

An Error.

Mr. John McBrine, a witness in the McBrine stabbing case, wishes us to contradict the statement in the report of the inquest in the *Telegraph* this morning, that he is a brother of the prisoner. He states that McBrine (the prisoner) is not a brother of his, nor is Mrs. Pearson a sister of his.

Steamers.

The S. S. "Lady Darling," arrived in the harbor at midnight, 14 days from Liverpool. She goes to Robertson's wharf this evening, and will commence discharging on Monday.

The "Rothesay" in coming to her wharf at Indiantown yesterday about 3 p. m., ran foul of a woodboat damaging the steamer's stern. She came through the Falls last evening, and carpenters were at work all night repairing the damage. She returned to Indian-town this morning at 10 o'clock.

Music on the Square.

The 62nd Band played on Queen's Square last evening.

Encumbering the Streets.

Sydney street, near Queen Square, has been encumbered with a lot of lumber nearly all summer, by Mr. Burns of the Board of Health office. Alderman Kerr has endeavored for some time past to get the stuff removed by aid of the police. It is to be hoped he will succeed.

A Walking Feat, but not for a Wager.

Mr. Alfred Mills, of the firm of Mills & Jago, left the city yesterday afternoon on a walking trip to Chatham. He purposes returning in the same manner.

Messrs. McKillop and Johnston

have a snug Job Printing Office in Judge Wetmore's brick building on Canterbury St. They have laid in a nice stock of type, largely of English make and well adapted for nearly every class of Jobbing, from posters to the finest Card work. Two presses are kept employed and they expect to be obliged to order a third at an early day. One of these is a handsome "Atlas" jobber, imported from England, very handy and thoroughly constructed. Each of the members of the firm is a thorough workman and capable of executing any description of printing, and as both are industrious, energetic and obliging, they have before them an excellent prospect of doing a good business. Thus far they have succeeded beyond their expectations.

Another Death from Liquor.

The rum harvest has claimed two victims in this City within a short time of each other. At the inquest held on the body of Michael Donovan last night, who fell between the Anchor Line wharf and the "Assyria," and received injuries on Monday night last, from which he since died, the Jury brought in a verdict that "Michael Donovan came to his death by a rupture, caused by a fall while intoxicated."

Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a young lad named Armstrong, residing on Duke street, received a slight wound in the side from a knife in the hands of another lad named Everitt. It appears that the boys, with some others, were playing together after school. Armstrong was pushed against Everitt; the latter in attempting to withdraw the knife out of harm's way inflicted the wound which he had endeavored to avoid. The injury is not serious.

Verdict in the Stabbing Case.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. McBrine who was stabbed early last week and died the latter part of the week, was concluded yesterday before Coroner Rigby. Five witnesses were examined yesterday, and the knife with which the woman was stabbed was identified by Sergt. Pattison. Hannah Fleming one of the witnesses, detailed the substance of a conversation with deceased in the hospital, concerning the stabbing. Deceased after the affair, and when she was dying and knew it, took every means to try and screen her husband. She said she was spreading a mat on the floor when her husband came in, and she told him to get out of the way, and he stabbed her with a knife he had been cutting tobacco with, that he did not mean to do it, and was drunk at the time. Francis McBrine, who is in Gaol now waiting his trial owes his incarceration and the dreadful results of the stabbing to strong drink. After deliberating at some length the Jury returned into Court with a verdict that Mrs. McBrine came to her death on the day named by a knife in the hands of Francis McBrine. The Coroner refused to receive this verdict, and the Jury after considering awhile brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

Shipping Notes.

We glean the following from our country exchanges:—

Messrs. J. Northup & Sons gave a dinner to the ship-builders of Maitland at the Shubenacadie Hotel on Wednesday. A number of gentlemen from the city attended by invitation. The party visited the ship yards of Maitland. Messrs. Douglass Curry, of Maitland, have launched a barque of 440 tons, called the "Edith," built for themselves and Captain George Douglass, who will command her.

Captain Calhoun, of Hopewell, Albert Co., the builder of the steamer "Albert," now plying between Moncton and St. John is about building another steamer of the same class, to be launched next Spring. He has a ship of 600 in frame, to be launched this Fall. Captain Pye of the same place has a vessel of 300 tons partly in frame to be launched this Fall.

George McLeod, Esq, has a vessel of 300 tons on the stocks at Richibucto to be launched in a few days.

The new screw steamer "Albert," David Stiles, master, is about ready to receive freight and passengers for Quaco, Salmon River, Harvey, Hopewell Cape, Dorchester, Hillsboro' and Moncton.

Ship-building is brisk at Economy, N. S. Mr. Moore is building a vessel of 300 tons; Mr. Lewis, a vessel of 600 tons, and Mr. McKenzie a vessel of 600 tons. The two first will be launched this Fall; the latter next Spring. They are all first-class vessels, constructed under Lloyds survey.

The Halifax *Chronicle* of yesterday has the following:—

THE HEIMDALL."—This was a case of salvage for the rescuing of the crew of the above named vessel, in which judgment was delivered yesterday by Sir William Young, in the Vice Admiralty Court. The "Heimdall," a Norwegian barque, was abandoned in the ice about 30 miles off St. Paul's Island last Spring, and her officers and crew saved by the "Royal Albert," then on a sealing voyage, and landed on the coast of Cape Breton. The barque afterwards salved, was sold at Sydney, realizing about $1,700, out of which the Court awarded the sum of $660 to the "Royal Albert," her master and crew, with costs. This is quite a liberal sum and shows with what peculiar favor the Court is inclined to regard the claims of persons saving life. Her voyage being broken up, the "Royal Albert" performed the services not only at great risk but at much sacrifice. The $1700 is still the subject of a claim on the part of the salvors of the vessel.

The hull of the iron steamer "Excalibar" was bid in by J. S. Carvell, Esq., for $20,000; the rigging, etc., by Hon. J. C. Pope.

That $1,000 Match,

As far as Doctor Christie is concerned that $1,000 match remains in exactly the same position as when the Doctor accepted the challenge of the Eaton party on the race track, and put up $200 to bind the main bet, and race to come off on Wednesday next. Doctor Christie has not "on reflection thought better of it, and placed his horse in the hands of a friend," nor has he asked any favors of the Directors of the Driving Park, or any one else, as some dubious expressions in one of the morning papers would lead persons to think. It is probable if the Eaton men don't come to time that Mr. S. T. Golding, the stakeholder, will hand the money to Doctor Christie.

Templar's Dinner.

On Monday evening the Knights Templars, of the Red Cross, will partake of a dinner at the Royal Hotel.

Grand Bazaar.

On Monday afternoon a grand Bazaar will be opened in St. Malachi's Hall, Sydney street, by the Catholic ladies of St. John. The proceeds will be devoted to paying the debts contracted in building the additions to the Orphan Asylum on Cliff street, and the Convent Building on Waterloo street. Extensive preparations have been going on for a long time for this Bazaar, and it is expected to eclipse anything in this line held in the city before. The hall, which on previous occasions of the kind has always been found too small for the crowds that attended, will have more room by reason of a large temporary addition for a refreshment room. The ladies at these bazaars have innumerable devices for extracting money from young men, and they must prepare to shell out. Now is a favorable time for the success of an affair of the kind, as other attractions in the amusement line are in a quiescent state.

Masonic.

Last evening, says the *News*, two beautiful new banners were unfurled in Leinster Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M. They are of heavy silk, richly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and painted in the highest style of art, by Mr. Holman, the designs being exceedingly chaste, and the workmanship excellent. They were made by Messrs. Lansdowne and Martin, and altogether reflect the highest credit upon all concerned in getting them up. The occasion was a very interesting one, and called forth addresses from the chairman of the committee, Mr. Charles A. Stockton, H. J. Thorne, W. M., and Pastmasters John Willis and E. Willis, charter members of the Lodge.

On Thursday evening, says the *Telegraph*, a Regular Assembly of the Harrington Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S. 32 deg. for the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, under the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite of England and Wales and Colonies, was held at the Consistatorial Rooms, Masonic Hall. The following are the officers for the ensuing triennial term who were duly installed:—

Robert Marshall, 33° Grand Com. in Chief.
James Domville, 33° First Lieut. Comr.
David R. Munro, 33° Second do.
Hugh William Chisholm, 33° Grand Chanclr.
Alfred D. Goodwin, 32° Grand Registrar.
Rev. Francis Patridge, 32° Grand Primate.
William Dickson Forster, 32° Grand Master of Cer.
Wm. Henry Thorne, 32° Grand Mas. of Guards.
David G. Smith, 32° Grand Chamberlain.

The above gentlemen who have been established under and according to the Regulations of the Supreme Council of the thirty third and last degree of Masonry of England, retain their offices, respectively, for three years. This is the only Consistory 32° in the Dominion of Canada, excepting the Consistory established some three years since for the Provinces, and working at Hamilton, Ontario. Bodies of these degrees are quite numerous in the United States, in fact, all over the world and in numerical strength appear large.

Races to come off.

Next Wednesday, Sept. 18th, a race for $500, mile heats, best three in five, between Doctor Christie's ch. g. "Bismarck" and Eaton Bros.' ch. m. "Nellie Eaton."—The races on the Bangor Track, of the State of Maine Fair, will take place next week.—Races for purses of $450 will take place at Sussex 26th Sept. on McMonagle's Track.—Sackville races will take place 10th and 11th.—Woodstock races for prizes of $230 come off Sept. 23th.

The "Quangondy"

having undergone extensive repairs has been placed on the route again. The "Western Extension" has been laid up and will undergo a thorough overhauling. As the "Quangondy" was leaving the floats on this side, between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, she ran foul of a scow. The man in charge of the latter made sufficient noise to lead one to suppose he was being murdered. No damage done.

Bishop's Opera House.

The attendance at the Opera House last night was fully equal to that of the previous evening, every seat being filled. The entertainment was all that could be desired, the pantomime being a slight improvement on its first production. To-night the Freeman Sisters will introduce a new sketch called the "Whistling Thief," written and arranged for them by Mr. Fred McEvoy. The favorite melodies Molly Bawn and Kathleen Mavourneen will be introduced in this piece. This being the last appearance of these talented artists they should have a crowded house. On Monday next new stars appear.

Music at a Discount.

Prof. Burwood, Mr. Martens, Mrs. Perley and one or two amateurs have been giving concerts in Fredericton, Woodstock and Houlton. In Fredericton they had an audience of forty persons. In Woodstock they did better, and were to have had a benefit from the Woodstock Band last night.

The Exodus.

The Truro "Sun" of Wednesday says: "Two hundred and fifty tickets, were sold at the R. R. Depot, in this town yesterday, to parties going to Boston and other parts of the United States. In most instances they were young men and women who are emigrating to that country for the purpose of obtaining remunerative employment. From other stations along the line people are also departing in large numbers.

The Parrsboro' Railway.

We understand that negotiations are progressing this week between the owners of the charter for the construction of the above Railway, and Messrs. Burpee, Schreiber and associates, for its transfer. If the latter gentlemen obtain the Government concession, work will at once be commenced.—[Sackville Post.

The Railway Bridge at Sackville,

is in progress and preparations made to take away the damaged pier. H. Perley, Esq., the Government Engineer was here this week, inspecting the works. About 50 quarrymen are getting out stone at Fowler's Hill for the new pier. The bridge is now resting upon a wooden framework.—[Post.