ULSTER COATS!

R THE CASPIAN:

2 cases Grey Friese Ulster Over Coats!

dec 8 EVERITT & BUTLER.

REEFING JACKETS!

PER CASPIAN:

3 cases Extra Quality REEFING JACKETS!

dec 8 EVERITT & BUTLER.

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, Dentist

Office, Union Street, near Germain,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

☞ ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER. ☜

☞ Teet Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide (Laughing) Gas.

dec 16

MARITIME WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances on all descriptions of Merchadise. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers. Application to be made to

Sept 27 T. W. LEE, Secretary.

JAMES D. O'NEILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!

Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

FACTORY, No. 35 UNION STREET, - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

july 12ly

VICTORIA STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS,

WATERLOO STREET.

We call he attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our Stock of

Pure Confections!

Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection and solicit a share of their patronage.

WHOLESALE ONLY!

J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,

Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, - - - Waterloo Street, St. John, N. B.

J. R. WOODBURN. (oct 2 d w) H. P. KERR.

MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B.

HOMESPUNS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Broadcloth Flannels and Tweeds!

And Superior GREY BLANKETS.

All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

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 RESPECFFULLY SOLICITED.

☞ Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3—1ydw J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

79 King St. MILLAR'S 79 King St.

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

The Best Assortment of Really

FIRST CLASS MACHINES IN ST. JOHN

Are only to be had at MILLAR'S, viz:

THE LOCKMAN, THE HESPELER,
THE APPLETON, THE SINGER, &c.

AGENT FOR THE

MARITIME FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

LARGE DISCOUNTS for Cash or Very Easy Terms of Payment on the INSTALMENT PRINCIPLE. Every Machine accompanied with a full set of Improved Attachments. Purchasers taught either at their own residence or at Show Rooms.

N. B.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CANVASSERS.

DAVID MILLAR,

Hoop Skirt and Corset Manufacturer,

aug 11 d w 79 King St. (2nd door above Waverley House.)

Wholesale Warehouse,

CANTERBURY STREET.

We have on hand One Thousand Pairs

WHITE BLANKETS!

And Five Bales

CAMP BLANKETING.

For sale low.

nov 19 T. R. JONES & CO.

GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the

GREY COTTON

We are now making. This article is manufactured out of AMERICAN COTTON, WHICH IS

MUCH SUPERIOR

to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

☞ It will be found quite as CHEAP, and REALLY MUCH BETTER than any other Cotton in the market.

For Sale by the Dry Goods Trade.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

ug 14—t f SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A 42 COLUMN PAPER!

The Best in the Maritime Provinces! Only One Dollar a Year!

Sample Copies Mailed Free.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,..... EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY EVE'NG, DEC. 17, 1873.

The Government railway subsidy scheme is so great, and the expenditure under it would be so large, that cautious legislators will hesitate before endorsing it. Some say that the Government included every road that has been talked of in the scheme, and one or two that have not been talked of, for the purpose of ensuring the defeat of the measure and getting rid of the importunities of the projectors of one or two roads. The acceptance of the privileges to be granted under this scheme would lead to the building of over 400 miles of railway, at a cost to the Provincial chest of over $2,000,000. As we haven't $2,000,000 to give we should have to borrow it, at six per cent., the interest and sinking fund amounting to $150,000 annually. As our revenues will not stand so large a call as this, unless some of the grants now given are cut down considerably, the question of new sources of revenue would have to be considered. We want the railways. We believe $5,000 a mile to be as large a subsidy as should be granted by the Province. But the money cannot be got without borrowing; if borrowed the interest must be paid out of our revenues; if this drain comes on our revenues the by-road and school grants, one or the other or both, will have to be materially reduced, or else direct taxation must be resorted to. Every County should think over the question in all its bearings, so that its representatives in the Assembly may go to Fredericton informed of the views of their constituents on a subject of such vital importance.

It was only recently that the Catholic clergy in the States began to make war on the free school system that has so long been the pride of the Republic. Many of the Catholic laymen refuse to join in the warfare. The Mayor of Richmond, a Catholic, closes an address to his fellow religionists on the subject as follows:

Wherever the zeal or piety or opportunity of the Church succeeds in erecting by the side of a public school a Catholic school of equal or approximate advantages, and the added grace of a moral training, let us avail ourselves of it, and thank God for the privilege; but strike no blow to a system to which so many thousands are and for a long period to come must necessarily be confined in seeking the intellectual elevation of their children. Above all, let us scorn to whine about the petty tax which we cast into the general lot for the support of a system which the deliberate judgment of our brethren approves with such signal unanimity.

Hon. Mr. Ross has been elected by a considerable majority, but Hon. W. A. Henry, the Government candidate for Judge McDonald's seat, has been defeated by Mr. McIsaac. The defeat of Mr. Bickford in Toronto West appears to have been caused by personal rather than party considerations—1000 of the Conservatives staying away from the polls. The Toronto *Globe* shows that the election of Mr. Moss was not a party triumph. It says:

The pretence that Mr. Bickford is the candidate of the Conservative party is hardly less impudent than the assertion that he is the representative of the "working-men." For the victory which, we confidently anticipate, awaits Mr. Moss on Monday next, he will be, to a very large extent, indebted to the action of Conservatives who feel, as they might be expected to feel, dishonored and insulted by having such a man as Mr. Bickford foisted upon them.

The school examinations are in progress this week, only a portion of the schools being examined each day. This is a much better and more sensible system than the one-day examination of former years. We are glad to see clergymen, lawyers and parents of pupils taking part in the work, and believe that the best results will follow. On the whole the schools are fairly satisfactory. It would be a great blow to the cause of popular education in St. John if the old system should be revived by virtue of any legal decision or Legislative action.

We are pleased to hear that the people of Northumberland are contributing liberally for the purpose of tangibly acknowledging the energetic efforts of the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries in behalf of his native county. At last accounts the purse being raised for that gentleman amounted to about three thousand dollars. Mr. Mitchell is an able and energetic representative, and this move on the part of his constituents, while justly called for, is yet only what we might expect from the people of so influential a County as that of Northumberland.

Pure Confections.

Purchasers of candies, either for retail or for their own use, should always call for those manufactured at the Victoria Steam Confectionery Works. Messrs. Woodburn & Co. are determined to sustain their reputation for making a pure article. See advt. on this page. tf

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 now on exhibition at the Rooms, 78 Prince William street

When you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE and all the most popular Canadian, English and American newspapers and magazines can always be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. W. K. Crawford, King street. au 8

"The Ancient Mariners."

Considering that Mr. Boyd and Mr. Brigstocke lectured last evening, that there were three Bazaars opened, and that it was band night at the Skating Rink, Dr. Hayes had a good audience. He came on the platform with a roll of manuscript in his hand, evidently intending to read his lecture, as he had never delivered it but once before. The reading desk was not in place, and the Doctor, declining the President's offer to bring it forward, threw down his manuscript and lectured entirely without notes.

The lecturer referred, in opening, to the changes in navigation from the time of the Phœnicians to the present day, and of the ancient mariners—those bold, brave men of bygone ages, who went forth upon the sea conquering all opposition and every obstacle, steadily adding to the knowledge of the civilized world the fact that there existed islands, countries and continents hitherto unknown. It was through the agency of their inspiration, their zeal and heroic perseverance that the theory of Pythagoras, asserted 2.000 years before, was demonstrated and the earth came to be known as a spherical body revolving in space. It was the ancient mariner who determined the boundaries of land and sea and fixed them for all time to come, and it is the mariner who has subdued the world in the interest of civilization. He then spoke of the world as it was known to Moses and Homer, and the graphic pictures they had painted of Egypt and Greece. From thence the civilized world moved slowly westward and spread along the shores of the Mediterranean until Carthagenian civilization gathered beneath the sceptre of the Roman Cæsars. Then the sphere of man's action was narrow and confined, but then, as now, there were men with ideas beyond the common level of their day, and it was at this time that the mariner first appeared. The Mediterranean Sea and the Roman Empire was the world and the world was too small. It was the mariner who enlarged the bounds of human vision. Dr. Hayes then enumerated the ancient boundaries of the world—on the east by the Don, south by Ethiopia, west by the Elysian Fields and north by the mountains of Hyperboria, and the mythological idea of its support which was still entertained by the Turks and other Oriental people. This was the state of knowledge when the Phœnicians swarmed along the Mediterranean shores—the most enterprising traders of ancient times. They reached the pillars of Hercules, the end of the world, known as the Straits of Gibraltar and looked out westward on the Atlantic Ocean. One adventurous Greek by the name of Pythias, employed by the Phœnicians, at length passed the boundaries of the world and coasted northward to the Shetland Isles. He was the Columbus of his time. He named these isles Ultima Thule. He was followed by others who attempted to colonize the shores of Europe on the north and Africa on the south, and great things were predicted from this auspicious beginning. The Phœnician merchants penetrated Asia and Africa in search for rich products for their marts, and to adorn the halls and banquets of Lucullus and the Cæsars. In course of time the Greeks became their rivals, but both in turn were supplanted by the Venetians, and Alexandria was for a long time the chief centre for the purchase of Asiatic products. Marco Polo belonged to this race of merchants, but he was likewise a mariner, as in early times the merchant was the mariner, the pioneer in civilization. It was the merchants that inaugurated those great enterprises which resulted in the discovery of America. Venice, and later Genoa, filled the world with the spirit of trade, until, desirous of striking a blow at the Saracen, the pope sent a letter to all the kings of Christendom forbidding their subjects from traffic with the heathen. The kings were all crusaders and obeyed the pope most willingly, and thus in 1291 the trade by the Alexandrian ports was cut off by order of Pope Nicholas the Fourth. The merchant was the bravest of explorers, and he conceived the bold scheme of reaching India and China by water. This was the beginning of true maritime enterprise, and was the beginning of the conquest of the world in the interest of traffic. Soon ships passed without fear into the Atlantic Ocean. The crusades had ended and a great change had come over Europe, and the dark ages followed. Then modern Europe came into being, and the Spaniards and the Portuguese took the lead. People began to think the world was round and that the astronomy of their ancestors was all wrong. This idea came like a revelation, and was destined to work a revolution. The discovery of the magnetic needle gave confidence to this new hope. This was probably about the year 1300, and it was first applied to navigation by the Portuguese early in the fifteenth century, and the Portuguese mariners pressed on to ultimate triumph. This was due in a great measure to the zeal and perseverance of Prince Henry the Navigator, who purchased the Canary Islands, some time before discovered by Spain, and thus obtained the key to the coast of Africa. In 1415 the first expedition was equipped, but it passed only a hundred and fifty miles beyond Cape Nun, when approaching Cape Bajader they were so frightened by the great swell of the ocean that they put about and returned home. A second expedition was driven out to sea in attempting to double Cape Bajader and discovered the Madeira Islands. Prince Henry resolutely persevered on the grounds of reason and science, and resolutely combated the fears and prejudices which arose. Prince Henry established a maritime school at his home at Sagres and gathered the most eminent professors of navigation. Charts were constructed and accurate information sought from every source. They improved the magnetic needle and invented methods of making nautical calculations. This school broke down the barriers of superstition. Cape Verde and the Azores were discovered, and Portugal became one of the most opulent and powerful of nations. Prince Henry's ships reached the coast of Guinea in 1471, and the two ancient mariners who immortalized themselves by this great achievement were Juan de Santeram and Pedro Escaba. The Pope conferred on the King of Portugal the right and title to all the lands he might discover to the eastward, even including India. The publication of this Papal bull exerted a magic influence upon the people of Portugal, who now entered into the plans of the prince with enthusiasm. In the midst of this Prince Henry died without living to see his hopes accomplished, but satisfied that he had proven the practicability of his scheme. After the death of Prince Henry the charge of prosecuting the enterprise to which he had devoted his life was given to a man of much celebrity, Fernando Gomez, with the understanding that he should prosecute the discoveries along the coast of Africa one hundred miles a year for five years. In 1484 the mouth of the Congo River was discovered by Diego Cam, who thought he had reached the southern capes of Africa, and returned to report his triumph, but Bartholomew Dias being sent in 1486 to pass the capes, discovered the fallacy, but reached a high promontory, where he encountered violent storms, which crippled his ships and compelled him to return. He called this Cape Tormentoso, "the stormy cape;" but the king considered the voyage so full of promise that he named it Cabo del Buenna Esperenza, which we have converted into English as the Cape of Good Hope. Diaz had discovered the long-sought-for Southern Cape of Africa without knowing it. He was followed ten years after by Vasco de Gama, a courageous young nobleman—a name destined to stand in history as one of the great trio of ancient mariners—this trio being Columbus, de Gama, and Magellan. They were all truly great men. They had the intellectual power to conceive, the skill to execute, and that courage which is not disturbed by adversity. Actors in that age when Europe was just recovering from its intellectual darkness, they were all alike impressed with the idea that the world was round. They all sought opportunities to prove the correctness of their theory. They were all disciples of the school of navigation at the little town of Sagres. They all drew the first inspirations of their ambition from Prince Henry the navigator. De Gama was a Portuguese, a courtier in favor of the king. Magellan was also a Portuguese of noble birth, but not in favor with the king. He gained no audience to his proposal to sail around the world, and carried his schemes to the court of Spain, where Columbus had gone before. Columbus was a Genoese, and being regarded as a fanatic in his own country, went to Portugal, the only country in the world at that time possessing a maritime spirit. He was thirty-five years of age, and bringing with him the practical experience of a sailor, he sought the highest learning of the schools, and Sagres was the only school of the kind in Europe. Columbus was early impressed with the idea of this school that India could be reached by sailing around Africa. He, however, suggested the idea of reaching Europe by the West, as the surest method of proving the rotundity of the earth. His companions were afraid of the experiment, as they had not yet complete confidence in the magnetic needle. Columbus had both confidence in it and in himself, and inspired by conviction and guided by this silent and mysterious monitor, conducts to a new world; De Gama boldly stands out from the southern capes of Africa and reaches India; and Magellan, leaving one continent behind him, and, passing another, crosses an ocean hitherto undreamed of, for the first time reaches the Indies from the west, and first ploughs with vessel's keel a track around the globe. This teaches the great truth that nothing comes by chance in this world. The discovery that the world was round, the finding of America, and the discoveries that followed were all the result of labor, of thought, and time. No man is necessary to his age. No man is necessary for any great work. When the work has been led up to by the progress of events, when the age is ready and wants a man to lead the way, the man can always be found. If Columbus had not sailed across the trackless waste of waters some other man would. He thought he had discovered the eastern shores of Asia, and it was not until 1550 that the delusion was dispelled by the discovery of the South Sea—the Pacific Ocean. The lecturer then described the progress of English discovery in the North, from the voyage of John Cabot in 1497 to the present time. The purpose of all these voyages was the discovery of a northern passage to India. It was for this purpose that Sir John Franklin's expedition sailed in 1845, and it was in the search for him that Sir Robert McClure succeeded in passing from Behring's Straits to Baffin's Bay, discovering the North West passage and proving its worthlessness for the purposes of commerce. Franklin and his men were martyrs to science. Dr. Hayes then announced his readiness to answer any question that might be put to him on the Arctic world. In response to Dr. Livingstone he gave a *resume* of the facts and theories proving the existence of an open sea at the North Pole. Rev. Mr. Dodd asked for information in regard to the Northern Lights. Dr. Hayes replied that they did not emanate from the North Pole but from the Magnetic Pole. From his winter quarters in Smith Sound the needle pointed south west, and it was in that direction that he saw the aurora borealis rise. He had gone out into the darkness, stumbled along over fissures, wound among ice hummocks and snow banks. The sky to the north was what might be called a water sky—dark blue tinged with grey, a sky that confirmed his belief in an open sea beyond the ice belt that had prevented his progress northward. Suddenly, in the south west, in the direction of the magnetic pole, a stream of white light shot up through the clouds, and a white fringe of light began to gather on the horizon. Streams of light flowed towards the zenith, tongues of flame licked the sky, until the whole heavens appeared to be the scene of a vast conflagration. The stars were banished. The light was first white, then red, then all the colors of the rainbow, producing a greenish effect as it illuminated the icebergs and hills around him and the *mer de glace* beyond. There were great pulsations of light, brilliant bursts of ærial flame. He could see to read the finest print. After pulsating wildly for hours the colors faded out and the light died away, leaving him in total darkness. In reply to another question the Doctor said he had no theory of his own in regard to the causes that produced the colors in the aurora, but he supposed they were caused by the condition of the atmosphere through which the electric current flashed. In reply to a request to describe the natives Dr. Hayes repeated a portion of the description he gave the previous evening, and referred to the fact that they live on animal food alone, eating enormous quantities of raw or partially cooked meat. Arctic travellers have vouched for seeing fourteen pounds eaten at a meal, but the most he ever saw swallowed at once was ten pounds and a half. These people have no fire, except the fat-fed fire that burns within them. They never complain of the cold, have no desire for a warmer climate, and are the happiest people he ever met with. There are no contagious diseases among them, but many die of inflammatory complaints. "Tell us about the birds." Water fowl are numerous and of many species. They fly north in summer and south in winter, proving that open water, and probably land, are to be found nearer the Pole than man has ever penetrated. In conclusion Dr. Hayes made an eloquent defence of Arctic exploration, and predicted complete success as the result of continued efforts. The Polar Sea must be reached in the interests of science, and the mystery of the earth's dark and shadowy places penetrated.

LOCALS

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, 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— Royal Marionettes
do St Stephen's Church Bazaar
do Waterloo St B Church Bazaar
Academy of Music Lecture—
Molasses— John Christy

AUCTIONS.

Notice of Public Sale— James Lupton
Public Auction— Hugh McGuirk
Notice of Sale— T W Lee
Insolvent Act of 1869— E McLeod
Clothing, &c— E H Lester
Bankrupt Stock— Stewart & White
Underwriters' Sale—
Lockhart & Chlipman
Galvanized Iron— do
Books, Pictures, &c— do

On First Page: Poetry; Notes and News; and Mr. Disraeli.

On Fourth Page: Yesterday's Second Edition.

Personal.

Hon. John McAdam is at the Victoria.

Mr. J. J. Anslow, of the Newcastle *Advocate*, is at the Royal.

Dr. Hayes went west this morning. He lectures in Auburn, N.Y., Friday evening.

James A. James is out in a card to the electors of Kent. He promises, if elected, to advocate a repeal of the School Law.

Buy Christmas Presents at NOTMAN'S—Albums, Chromos, and Chromo Mottoes.

Brevities.

The Lacrosse and Snow Shoe Club meets this afternoon in THE TRIBUNE OFFICE. A full attendance of members is requested.

St. Joseph's Dramatic Society propose to give a musical and dramatic entertainment on the 29th instant.

Dr. Ring occupies the platform of the Academy of Music this evening. Subject: "From Perth to the Frossachs."

Mr. Martin Poor lost two horses by their breaking through the ice on the Miramichi last week, and he consequently feels still poorer.

The Curling Club had a fine practice at their Rink yesterday afternoon. The ice was in good condition.

Conductor McKee and driver Forest, of the Intercolonial, who were charged with recklessly driving a train under their control, have been suspended.

Mr. Charles Hillman is agent for *The Mayflower*.

The only truly progressive manufacturers of Organs are Geo. Woods & Co. Assortment at E. Peiler & Bro's'.

Lectures.

Dr. Allan M. Ring occupies the Academy platform this evening.

John Boyd, Esq., had an overflowing house last night. Towards the close of the lecture—"Our Old Home in '69"—he paid a warm tribute to the Free Common Schools, saying he had seen enough that day in them to recompense him for all the valuable time he had devoted to the work of building them up.

Rev. Mr. Brigstocke lectured on those primitive and persecuted Christians, the Waldenses, last evening, giving a graphic picture of their trials and sacrifices for the preservation of their faith.

Balsamic Glycerine Lotion at Hanington Bros'.

The Marrionettes.

Mr. Nannary's company open at the Institute Thursday evening. Lotta and Henry Jerome are the artists who have the Marrionettes in charge, and the performance is most highly spoken of. It is an English show, from St. James Hall, London, and until it came under Mr. Nannary's management had only been exhibited in one or two of the largest cities in the United States. It pleases every one, and the most fastidious can complain of nothing.

Buy Christmas Presents at NOTMAN'S—Miniatures for Lockets and Brooches.

On a Bust.

There has lately been on exhibition at Notman's a life-size bust of our townsman Geo. Stewart, Jr., executed by Signor Benedict Donovanni, of Boston. In this production our versatile young friend has thrown aside the vivacity and sparkle which distinguish his every-day life, and appears invested with the dignity and firmness of a Roman Senator. Although we miss the changing expression in those immovable features and the wicked wink dwells not in the fixed eyes, still it is such a novel sensation to see our young friend serious for once that disappointment is lost in surprise. It has been photographed, and between appeals for a copy and orders for Stewart's Bouquet the Pharmacopolist is in a state of hopeless perplexity.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.—Mr. Carson Flood has secured the services of Mr. C. E Bourne, of Boston, a practical pianoforte builder and tuner. Orders left at the Warerooms, No. 75 Prince Wm. street, will be attended to in the order received.

Accident.

Last evening shortly before six o'clock Geo. Ahearn was passing up King street, when a large block of ice and an avalanche of crusted snow, fell from the roof of the brick building, occupied by the popular firm of Mackenzie Bros., and striking the lad full upon the head and shoulders brought him rapidly to the earth. He was assisted into Mr. Chalmer's drug store and had his embrasures bathed with healing balms, and his wounds, not dangerous, washed with water. To-day the boy is quite well and with the exception of a cut lip, is none the worse of the mishap which befell him last evening.

The only true Vox Humana can be found in Geo. Woods' Organs, at Peiler & Bros'.

Shipping Notes.

Sale of Ship Property.—The following is a list of vessels sold in Liverpool during the month of November:

Nesatan, 947 tons, built at Medford in 1863, 3 3 A, 11, metalled in 1871, about £8,000.

George Walker, 414 tons, built at Nova Scotia in 1868, 3 3 A, 11, metalled in 1871, £3,312.

Pericles, 1,122 tons, built at E. Boston in 1860, 3 3 L, 11, metalled in 1872, £8,080.

Arbitrator, 587 tons, built at Quebec in 1856, A 1½ A. L. metalled in 1871, £3,000.

A. & E. Lovitt, 872 tons, built at Digby, N. S., in 1862, A, 1 2, sheathed with wood, private terms, to arrive.

Maud Helen, 700 tons, built at Bremerhaven in 1855, about £2,600.

Lockett, 616 tons, built at Liverpool in 1852, A 1 English Lloyds, metalled 1872, £4,000.

Aaron Brown, 1,033 tons, built at Richibucto in 1861, A 1 English Lloyds, metalled in 1872, £7,000, sold by auction.

New Zealand, 134 tons, built at Carleton, St. John, N. B., in 1861, A 1½ A. L. £400.

C. H. Soule, 1,042 tons, built at Freeport, Me., in 1863, A 1 A. L., metalled in 1871, £8,200.

Quick Passage.—The ship Astrida, of New Glasgow, N. S., Chisholm master, arrived at Savannah on the 13th inst. from Liverpool, G.B., 29 days out. This is an exceedingly quick trip for the season of the year.

Ship on Fire.—The ship Preston, North master, at Havre on the 8th inst. from New Orleans, was burning on the 13th. She has 1430 bales cotton on board. The P. registers 956 tons, was built at Quebec in 1861 and hails from Liverpool. The Preston took fire while discharging. A telegram from London dated the 14th inst. reports her full of water.

Waterlogged and Abandoned.—The brig Mary, McWilliams, at New York, 14th inst., from Malaga, reports having on the 3rd inst., in lat. 24.20, lon. 66.40, seen a vessel heading S. S. W., with but one mast standing, and supposing assistance might be required, ran down to her; discovered it to be a schooner waterlogged and abandoned, of about one hundred tons burthen; the mainmast and jibboom were standing; was painted an olive green, with yellow stripe and elliptic stern; no name on it: a square piece of canvas was tied about half way up the mainmast, as if for a signal of distress; she had evidently been bnt a short time in that condition; a heavy sea was breaking all over her.

Leghorn, Nov. 26.—The ship Ada E. Oulton, arrived here yesterday from the Varignano lazaretto (Spezzia). As already reported in arrivals of Oct. 1, this vessel was from New Orleans with a cargo of tobacco, and having had some cases of yellow fever during the voyage, was placed in quarantine. She has since performed at Varignano the assigned quarantine, and has discharged part of her cargo there. To-morrow she will be admitted to free pratique, all on board being well.

Merry Christmas.

Nothing more suitable for a substantial present than a fine Estey Organ. Messrs. Landry & McCarthy have just received a large assortment of these splendid Organs, which they intend to sell at reduced prices during this month. Intending purchasers will do well to call at their warerooms, 44 King street, and examine their large stock of Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, etc. *

'73. Christmas Goods. '73.

Large Stock!

Newest Styles!

And Great Varity of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

All Prices to suit.

Give us a call and be convinced of the above facts at

MARTIN'S JEWELRY STORE,

28 Germain Street,

(Opposite Fairbanks & Co.)

dec 12 G. H. MARTIN.