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

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

LARRIGANS, &c.

On Hand—1000 Pairs No. 1 Larrigans,
250 " No. 2 do
150 doz. Prime Country Socks,
100 " Fair do do
250 " " do Mitts,
100 Lined and Strapped Horse Blankets,
200 Pair Homespun Pants,
100 Homespun Jumpers,
120 dozen Homespun Shirts,
REEFERS, OVER COATS, HOOD COATS,
HATS, CAPS, PANTS & VESTS,
With a large variety of Goods suitable for the Woods, AT THE LOWEST LIVING PRICE S AND ON THE VERY BEST TERMS.
EVERITT & BUTLER,
Wholesale Warerooms, 56 and 57 King Street.

BUY YOUR
Sewing Machines
FROM THE MANUFACTURER, AND
Save Twenty Per Cent!

BUY YOUR
SEWING MACHINES
Where you can get them Repaired!
MACHINES SOLD
—BY—
Weekly Investments!
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

PARTIES desirous of purchasing can be thoroughly INSTRUCTED at their houses FREE OF CHARGE.

J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF
The Singer Family, Singer Manufacturing, J. P. Howe and Lawlor
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
82 KING STREET.
All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved.
oct 11 d w

THE DAILY TRIBUNE
Is issued every afternoon from the office,
No. 51 Prince William Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 per annum in advance. SINGLE COPIES two cents.

REGULAR CARRIERS will deliver the paper to subscribers in the City, at their places of business or residences, immediately after it is issued.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS can secure THE DAILY TRIBUNE (postage pre-paid) at $6.20, or $5, postage paid at office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Is issued every TUESDAY MORNING, and mailed in time for the early morning trains, East and West.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONE DOLLAR, invariably IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE must be paid at the office of delivery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railway and Steamboat Co.'s and other public bodies,—for Theatres, Concerts, Lectures and other public entertainments, first insertion, 80 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 40 cts. For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, first insertion, 60 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 20 cts. Advertisements of

Employment Wanted,
Help Wanted,
Agents Wanted,
Rooms Wanted,
Articles Lost,
Articles found,
Houses to Let,
Lectures,
Removals,
&c., &c.,

Inserted in condensed form, not exceeding five lines, at 25 cts. each insertion, and *five cents* for each additional line.

Marriage Notices, 50 cts.; Deaths 25 cts.; Funeral Notices 25 cts., for each insertion.

Contracts for advertising
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS;
GENERAL BUSINESS; LAND SALES, ETC.,
for long or short periods, may be made at the counting room, on the most liberal terms. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, when the advertiser is not a yearly one, MUST BE PREPAID.

☞ Advertisers in THE DAILY TRIBUNE will insure proper display and accuracy in their advertisements by sending the manuscript to the counting room, 51 Prince William street.

Merchants, Manufacturers and others are respectfully solicited to consider the claims of THE DAILY TRIBUNE in the distribution of their advertising patronage. THE TRIBUNE has already secured a large circulation in the city, while the sales on the afternoon trains, East and West, are not exceeded by any other Daily.

M. McLEOD, BUSINESS MANAGER.

The Daily Tribune.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOV. 16, 1872.

Unhappy Halifax.

The unhappy frame of mind indulged in by Haligonians just now is a sad commentary on the vanity of human expectations. To become the terminus of an Intercolonial Railway has been the dream of Halifax for a generation. Then they would be happy, then they would get rich, then they would flourish more than all the cities of the plain, or valley, or hillside. With what wild hopes that kindled fear was the beginning of the Intercolonial regarded Could it be real? Could they believe their senses? "Are things what they seem, or is visions about?" Now the line is opened—the most important portion of it so far as Halifax is concerned—and Halifax, instead of being happy, is tearing her locks in frantic despair because the Manager and his clerks are not to live in Halifax, buy their bitter bear, drink their Champagne, eat their oysters, and light their cigars in Halifax shops. It would be cruelty to the Halifax press to grant their request. They would still be unhappy, and, perchance, have nothing to find fault with. "Who is happy in this world?" asks Thackeray; "which of us gets his desire, or, getting it, is content?" If getting their desires will not content ordinary people, it is utterly useless to attempt to make Halifax happy. She glories in a grievance, plumes herself upon being under the iron heel of the oppressor, rejoices in the strength with which she battles bravely against adverse fate, and finds sweet consolation in being the most ill-treated city on the continent. Poor, poor Halifax! It is well that her Lunatic Asylum is being enlarged. We rejoice to know that it is to be enlarged still more.

Some Newspaper Writing.

Writers for the largest journals, in their attempts to give the fullest account of every event they are called on to describe, afford many interesting specimens of literary hogwash. Here is a specimen of the minuteness with which a New York *Herald* writer closes an account of an interview with A. T. Stewart:

"Having no further information to give the reporter bade Mr. Stewart a good evening and Mr. Stewart courteously returned the salutation, after which the former withdrew."

Ordinary writers would have permitted the reader to imagine that the reporter said good evening when he was ready to go, and that Mr. Stewart returned the salutation; but the great *Herald* desires the imaginative faculty to be used by itself alone. This is a fair sample of the efforts of metropolitan reporters to be interestingly minute.

The rivalry between the blanket sheets of Toronto for the fullest telegraphic reports of local matters, results in the following style of telegraphic reporting:

"I learn that a married woman by the name of Johnson, wife of one William Johnson of this place, met with a terrible accident this morning that might have had a fatal termination. The following are the facts as obtained by your reporter from eye-witnesses: In going along Centre street the woman slipped on a piece of orange peel that had been carelessly or purposely placed under foot by some person unknown, and her head, coming in contact with the hard pavement, was severely cut. Throwing orange peel on the sidewalk ought to be punishable by fine or imprisonment. Later. Since sending the above I understand that the woman is quite ill and will not be out for some days."

This is a fair specimen of the special telegraphic dispatches published by the great Toronto dailies, as any one may see by referring to their columns. A correspondent, with a fair knowledge of the language, and confidence enough in the intelligence of the public to leave them to form their own idea of the nature of an occurrence after reading an account of it, would employ just about fifteen words to say everything that is said in the above specimen of journalistic telegraphic literature.

Those who have an idea that the great journals are edited not by men but by demi-gods, should read their editorials carefully. How many articles are published in either of the great Canadian or United States journals in a year that are worth perusal except for the information they contain or the arguments they elaborate? How often do they have a paragraph attractive by reason of its style? Very rarely. The diligent perusal of the editorials of the *Mail* and *Globe* of Toronto, the *Herald, Tribune, Times* and *World* of New York, will show any man of literary taste and judgment that the authors are in no respect superior, except in the facts and figures at their command and their freedom from local influences, to the writers for the rural press. There is scarcely a village sheet in Canada that would editorially publish the twaddle that every day appears in some of the most popular metropolitan journals.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The insurgents in Cuba are still active in burning plantations, sacking stores and making prisoners.

A second edition of the life, letters and speeches of Hon Joseph Howe, will soon appear in Montreal.

The gauge of the Grand Trunk between Sarnia, Stratford and Fort Erie, including the London Branch, will be changed to 4 feet 8½ inches on Monday next.

It is reported that the Dominion Government has directed an immediate survey for a Canal route to be made between Shediac and Moncton.

Advices from London state that Tom Kenney has accepted the challenge of Billy Edwards to fight any light weight in Great Britain for from $250 to $500 a side. Both men go into training immediately.

The Common Council of London have voted a resolution of regret for the conflagration in Boston and sympathy for the whole American people under what can be no less than a national calamity.

There was a small freshet at Bangor yesterday forenoon. The steamboat wharves were submerged, and the lower tracks in the E. & N. A. Railway yard were covered with water. The high course of tides and great body of water combined to produce this result.

Bergh says that the prevailing dropsy among the horses at New York is due to being overworked while sick. Several car horses in Brooklyn have suddenly dropped dead and a post mortem examination developed the fact that their lungs were completely eaten away.

In London, in 1861, there were 261 applications for divorce; in 1870 there were 318, and in 1871 the number had increased to 425. The whole number of petitions filed since the establishment of the London Divorce Court is 4,568, an average of 336 each year. It must be understood, however, that all divorce cases arising in England are tried in London. There are no local divorce courts.

The new wing of the Insane Asylum at Halifax is now nearly completed, and the roof is being put on it. The inside work will be pushed on during the winter, and it is expected that this portion will be ready for occupation early next spring The contractor has commenced digging the foundations for the remaining section—that to the extreme north—and will probably get them laid before the winter frost stops operations for the season.

The Boston *Advertiser* announced that "its advertising patrons will confer a favor and secure the appearance of their announcements by paying for their advertisements when presented." Then the *Post* proclaimed: "Our advertising patrons are particularly notified that we shall nor demand payment in advance. Friends, readers and subscribers of the *Post* are invited to make any announcements they may desire and pay for them when convenient. Boston hasn't reached the hand-to-mouth condition of business just yet."

A correspondent of the Amherst *Gazette*, in closing a reply to the Sackville *Post's* objections to the recently selected La Planche terminus for the Canal, utereth the following: Now, Mr. Editor, you will plainly see that the wrecking of the vessels above referred to, has as little to do with a *La Planche* or *Missiquash Canal Terminus* as that of the convict ship wrecked eighteen hundred years ago on the Island of Melita, or the grounding of Noah's Ark on the Mountains of Ararat, those respectable and venerable shipowners and master mariners to the contrary notwithstanding. Nor do I believe the ravings and mis-statements of these gentlemen of the *Post* will have any more effect upon the Government or their engineers in locating the Bay Verte Canal, than had the preaching of Lot to the Sodomites, when the destroying angel was hovering over that devoted city; or that of Noah to his antediluvian neighbors, when the Ark was being built.

Boston's Old South Church has undergone so many vicissitudes since the day, more than two centuries ago, when it was dedicated to its pious purpose, that probably nothing would surprise it or put it out of countenance. The fires, raging about its walls on Saturday and Sunday, failed even to blacken its familiar features, and many were the exclamations of relief and delight when, after the conflagration had passed, its spire was seen still rearing skyward, and the only sign of its propinquity to the flames was observed in the arrested hands of its belfry clock. The Old South as a post office will perhaps be as odd a sight to modern Bostonians, as the Old South as a grogshop and riding-school was to the Bostonians of just about a century ago; the added feeling of indignation will, however, be wanting. Bostonians have an affection for their venerable buildings, and strangers marvel to see the Old State House sticking in the throat of State street, and Faneuil Hall filling a spacious square, and the crooked streets of its vicinity remaining stubbornly crooked from year to year.

The Halifax Police Magistrate imposed a fine of one cent on a coachman who nudged another coachman in the ribs with his elbow in a crowded railway station.

George Grant, one of the most desperate and unrelenting criminals of the present decade, Wednesday suffered the last penalty of the law at West Chester, Pa.

Andrew Marshall was paid the balance of his summer's wages—about $100—and indulged in sundry drinks with strangers at the Albion Mines, N. S, displaying his money. After dark, on his way home, his hard earned coin was taken from him by a man who at first demanded the loan of five dollars.

The oldest newspaper in America, the Newport (R. I.,) *Mercury* changed hands Thursday. The paper was first established by Benjamin Franklin in 1758 and has been under the editorship of Frederick A. Pratt for the past thirty years. The purchaser was Mr. John P. Sanborn, who has edited the *Daily News* of Newport for the last year or two.

The St. Louis *Democrat* relates as one of the humors of the campaign in Missouri the defeat of Pike for Congress in the Ninth district. He resigned the Circuit Judgeship to accept the democratic nomination against Parker, to whose support he had previously pledged himself. The people not only punished him for his treachery by electing his republican opponent in a democratic district, but placed a republican in the judicial chair made vacant by his resignation.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that a very funny illustration of the danger of exciting American susceptibilities has occurred at Cardiff. "Colonel" Davies, the United States Consul at that port, is also the owner of an estate near the town, and on Thursday he appeared in the County Court as defendant in an action for assault. The plaintiff was an old farmer who had been excluded by the Colonel from a path which he claimed to have the right to use. The Colonel's defence was that the old man had used "disrespectful language to the representative of 40,000,000 of people," and he furthermore informed the court that he had struck for freedom "beneath that broad and beautiful flag," the Stars and Stripes. The Judge of the County Court seems to have been so much affected by the magnificent figure which the defendant made that he was unable to give judgment at once.

The Opening of the Safes in the Boston Ruins.

[From the Boston Post.]

The work of opening the safes which have passed the fiery ordeal still continues in the burned district, but the number as yet unexamined is now very small. Almost every vault so situated as to be approachable by reasonable exertion, and every safe the whereabouts of which could be ascertained with any certainty, has already told its story. Upon every one of them the hope of an individual or corporation has been based, and none but those who have passed through such trials can feel how sick at heart the watching, waiting ones become. Oft-times the iron-bound treasure box is discovered buried far below the surface, where the intense heat of the early fire is still continued, and on several occasions they have been found roasting in the midst of what was intended for the winter's supply of coal, while the solid masonry of the establishment itself was heaped as in a funeral pile above them. In such a case ribs of steel and bars of brass, filled in between with the best of composition, could offer no effectual resistance. Indeed, safes of any make have proved but an uncertain dependence when exposed to the full fury of the flames. Properly constructed vaults, however, have given very general satisfaction, in nearly every instance, their contents being preserved unharmed At about noon yesterday the Nashua Manufacturing Company opened their vault, and found everything in the best order. The vault was one of a series piled one above another like the stories of a building, and all were found to be in the best condition. So solidly were they built that, despite the rush of fire and crash of walls all round them, even the outsides preserve the regularity of their original outline. In the immediate neighborhood of this and about the same time, Mr. Edward A. White opened an "Improved Salamander" safe, but the Salamander quality was wholly imaginary, and a large lot of Masonic emblems, together with many valuable papers were found to have ended in smoke. An Edward & Homan safe belonging to T. W. Pierce & Bacon, was no more successful in preserving documents of that firm, but in neither of these instances was any thing lost more valuable than business paper. At the site of Smith's General Express office, on the corner of Water and Kirby streets, a crowd of interested ex pressmen were for several hours of the forenoon busily engaged in unceremoniously breaking the safe of the establishment, one of Wilder's make. The door was found so badly swelled, however, that the key would not work, and force had to be applied. To the great disappointment of many the contents were found badly burned, and about $25 in currency which it contained were scorched to a crisp. The most valuable documents the safe contained were receipts to the amount of about $1000, which may possibly be in a measure restored. A safe of McFarland's make, belonging to J. H. Lee & Co., was found in a similar condition. It contained no valuables, however. The work of clearing up the streets is rapidly pushed to completion. All the main thoroughfares are now open and several of the smaller streets are freed from rubbish. The result is to produce huge lines of heaped up brick and stone on both sides of the cleared pavements, and give to the whole of the devastated section something of a military appearance; a resemblance which is heightened by the files of blue-coats one sees in every direction, as well as by the gleam of muskets and the flash of sabres which continually meet the eye. On the Fort Hill side of the ruins many work men are clearing the debris from some of the building sites, and now and then a horse team may be seen assisting them in this great business of clearing up. Before all parts of the district can be visited with safety, it will be necessary to throw down the tottering walls still standing, and this is being actively attended to The mass of granite and brick at the corner of Summer and High streets, which resisted all attempts to blow it up on Wednesday, was completely demolished by a couple of blasts of powder yesterday.

Teaching English Diction.

Rev. E. A. Abbott, head master of the City of London School, says in a lecture: Now let us consider the part that should be assigned to diction in an English lesson. By diction I mean the art of speaking and writing well; that is to say, with clearness and appropriateness, and of understanding the exact meaning of that which is well spoken or written. Under this head I think might come some brief explanation of the distinction between poetry and prose. Poetic diction might be roughly classified as being either forcible, or elevated, or graceful. Examples might be given of each school—the Elizabethan poets of the forcible, the Paradise Lost of the elevated, Tennyson of the graceful—care being of course taken to protest that we by no means assert that Shakespeare was never elevated, Milton never graceful, and Tennyson never forcible. A brief sketch might explain how, in serious poetry, the forcible and the elevated diction of the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries was supplanted by the graceful diction of the second half of the 17th and 18th centuries, which, in turn, gave way to the reaction against conventional gracefulness, heralded by the Percy Ballads, and by Cowper, and carried on by Wordsworth and his followers. This sketch might be illustrated by a few instances of the errors of each school. Boys might be enabled to see that when Macbeth speaks of Duncan's "silver skin, laced with his golden blood," and the daggers as being "unmannerly breech'd with gore," this language is not forcible but forced and unnatural, though, perhaps, natural in the mouth of a conscious murderer dissembling guilt. Still more easily they could perceive that it is not "graceful" to call a man a "swain" or a woman a "fair," because you happen to be writing poetry, or to avoid mentioning a feature of the face by name as in—

"Mark him of shoulders curved and stature tall,
Black hair and vivid eye, and meagre cheek,
His prominent feature like an eagle's beak,"

where "prominent feature" is used, even by Wordsworth as a polite periphrasis, to avoid the supposed vulgarity of "nose." Pope's Iliad, and, still more, the Odyssey, would supply abundant instances of the application of the elevated style to a subject which rather demands the forcible or the graceful.

When these distinctions had been clearly drawn out, and well illustrated by examples, boys might be asked to refer certain passages in the poem which they happened to be reading, to one or other of these subdivisions, and to point out apparent errors of excess or misapplication. The direction of prose would then demand notice; and we might mark out the region of polite prose as distinguished from poetry, from conversation, from slang, and from provincialism. A few instances might make this clear, one of which will suffice on the present occasion. The great danger of boys, derived from their study of poetry and of newspapers, is that if they try to write anything that is not slang, they think it necessary to use poetic diction. Thus Alison writes, "Parliament, during this session, was mainly occupied with the Emerald Isle," meaning Ireland. Now this is just what a boy of fair ability, beginning to write English pretty well, would be likely to say. It is, therefore, desirable to warn our pupil that, as the object in prose is very often simply to convey information, and the object in verse is to give pleasure, there is of necessity a distinction between the two styles, and the words used in prose should be selected with a view to their intelligibility above every other consideration, while in verse other considerations are both allowable and fit. Poetic diction, even when perfectly intelligible, is offensive and exasperating in prose. It is like a fresco in the waiting-room of a railway-station, where our sole thought is how soon we can get away. No doubt the historian might have said, "Accustomed to the arid and barren deserts of Arabia, the eye of the traveller rested with pleasure upon the rich bright vegetation of the Emerald Isle." For here we desire to do more than simply give information; we wish to express feeling also.

So far as my experience goes, it would tend to shew that this, the poetic side of prose, is the quarter from which the danger may be most apprehended. Boys think it the correct thing, if they are answering a question about Julius Cæsar, to write *ere* instead of *before*, *unto* for *to*, and insist upon it that the great usurper shall spurr his *steed* or *charger*, anything sooner than *horse*, across the Rubicon. It is, therefore, necessary to inculcate again and again that poetry is not only to be intelligible, but also euphonious, picturesque, at times archaic, and always averse to unemphatic lengthiness. In prose, these qualities are often, and some of them always, out of place. We would reject the word "unquestionably" in prose! Who would not prefer "questionless" in poetry?

A Crisis in French Affairs Approaching.

The affairs of the French Government are again threatened, and are likely to become complicated by a movement contemplated by the opposition party in the Assembly. The Monarchist party have become considerably excited over the annual address of President Thiers. A combined movement on the part of the members opposed to the present policy of the Administration has developed, for the adoption of an address to be promulgated in opposition to the message of Thiers, declaring that France is not Republican in its present form of Government. The movement has developed considerable strength. A meeting of the Deputies of the Assembly belonging to the Right Wing and Left Centre was held Wednesday night. A coalition af the Conservative fraction was agreed to, and a resolution was adopted declaring that while they recognize the impossibility of the restoration of Monarchy, they hold that the issue lies between Conservatives and Radicals, demanding pledges from the President that he will adhere to a strictly Conservative line of policy, and warning him that he can no louger have their support should he refuse to give the assurances required. In the Assembly, during the discussion of the bill for the reform of the jury system, a deputy took occasion to remark in the course of his speech that the Republic was definitely established. He was instantly interrupted by exclamatiens from all sides, and it was some time before the agitation subsided.

Shipping Notes.

The ship "Brookville" made the passage from Newcastle, N B., to Liverpool, Eng., in 16 days. This is the quickest passage of the season. The "B." is owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead.

The brigt. "Aylesford" which sailed from Musquash for Demerara a day or two ago, put into this port leaky this morning.

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE see first page.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Flour— J & W F Harrjson
Sugar— do
Bark "Union"— Scammell Bros
Weekly Evening Mail— Robert Johnson.
Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co— Hanford Bros
Bridge Contract— Wm M Kelly
Florence Sewing Machines— Geo N Robinson, Jr
Pickles, Sauces, Starch, etc— Logan & Lindsay
Raisins, Brooms, Tobacco— John Christy
Notice— McLauchlan & Leonard
Co-Partnership Notice— McLauchlan & Son

AUCTIONS.

Trade sale of Boots and Shoes— Stewart & White

Brevities.

Mr. Samuel Knowles, trunkmaker, had his thumb broken and was otherwise injured by a grindstone in Smith's foundry yester day.

The booksellers are agitating closing their establishment at six o'clock during the winter months.

The new safe for the Maritime Bank is being put into the bank department in Ritchie's building.

The creditors of Mr. J. S. Turner have decided to accept his offer of compromise, and he will therefore resume business.

Mr. Torrens, assisted by Mrs. West and others, intend giving a concert in Frederton on the 4th of next month.

The pastor of the Congregational Church Rev. S. G. Dodd, has just returned from a vacation in the United States, and will resume his ministrations to-morrow.

The stmr. "City of St. John" left for St. Stephen and the Border ports to day at twelve o'clock.

The Rev. Prof. Jules De Launay will occupy the pulpit of the St. John Presbyterian Church (Mr. Bennett's) to morrow evening. Subject, The testimony of the martyrs to the doctrine as found recorded on the tablets of the tombs in the Catacombs of Rome, illustrated by *fac similes* procured by M. De Launay at Rome. He will also speak in Calvin Church at three o'clock.

English Mail.

The "Austrian" arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon and the English mail is expected to reach here by train this evening.

Advertise in the DAILY TRIBUNE.

A Biological Benefit.

A grand complimentary benefit to Mrs. Stone will be given in the Institute next Friday evening, under the especial patronage of the Mayor and the Press.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines have been so improved during late years as to make them almost silent. They are so simple that children learn to operate them readily and with the greatest ease. A few attachments only are necessary to accomplish every variety of sewing; the hemmer alone doing perfectly five different kinds of work. Ii.

More Goats.

Daniel Garven and Manus Garven were detected on Thursday of each allowing a goat to run at large in peaceful Portland. This morning they were brought before the Court and paid $2.00 each for the privilege mentioned.

Death of Captain McNaughton.

Captain Alexander McNaughton, master of the schr. "Gold Hunter," who had his leg fractured while engaged in saving the mate,—who had been washed overbord,—from drowning, on the passage from this port to New Haven, has died from the injuries received. Mr. McNaughton was a resident of the Town of Portland, and formerly foreman in the ship-yard of D. V. Roberts, Esq., where he was very much respected. Amongst his many friends in this city, Portland and elsewhere his sudden death is deeply regretted. We understand his remains will be forwarded here without delay for interment.

A telegram to Luke Stewart, Esq., states that Mrs McNaughton left Rockland, Me., with the remains of her husband, for this city, this morning. Symptoms of lock-jaw set in a little before his death.

Subscription price of the DAILY TRIBUNE, FIVE DOLLARS *a year. New subscribers will receive it from date until December 31st, 1873, on payment of the yearly subscription.*

A License Case.

Samuel Boyle, who keeps a tavern on Main street, Portland, was charged at the Police Office this morning with selling liquor without license. It appears that the place was formerly kept by John Timmins, who, finding the business of an unprofitable nature, sold out his right, title and interest to Boyle. Timmins had sold under a license, and this Boyle made application to have transferred, but permission was refused. He then stated that Timmins would resume the business while he acted as clerk, but as this was not done he was summoned before the Court. This morning he was fined $8, but now wishes to have his arrangement with Timmins Timmins carried out, and the fine remitted.

The circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE *is rapidly increasing.*

Fraternal Meeting.

Prince Albert and Golden Chain Sections, C. of T., proceeded to Carleton last evening and met Crystal Fountain Section in a fraternal meeting in the Temperance Hall, During the march through Carleton they were accompanied by the Cadets Band, and carrying torches made a fine appearance. It is intended to have a similar reunion in about a fortnight.

Fire in St. Stephen.

A fire broke out in T. Fitzsimmon's shop Thursday night. The engines were soon on the spot, and the Calais engine also came over to assist. Considerable of the stock was lost. Mr. Doran, who keeps next door, had much of his stock injured in removing it. The house occupied by Fitzimmons is two-thirds burned. It took one hour and a half for the engines to put out the fire.

Marine Certificates.

At the Marine Examination completed yesterday the following candidates, prepared at the Government Marine Schools by Messrs. McNally & Seaton, obtained certificates of competency as masters:

Raymond Parker, of Saint John, N. B.
James A. Abbott, of Barton. N. S.
Joseph Jeremiah Brownell, of Bay Verte, N. B.
Joseph William White, Saint John, N. B.

And at Quebec on Tuesday the 12th inst.:

Thos. Thibou, of Quebec.
Leone Boldue, do.
Ferdinand Semieux, do.

Launch of the Ship "Lightning."

This splendid ship which has attracted much attention during its construction was launched shortly before noon to-day from the yard of Mr. Thos. Hilyard, Straight Shore. The "Lightning" when fully equipped will be a model of naval architecture and in point of symmetry, staunchness and completeness can have few compeers on the world of waters. The material used is the best that could be obtained and nothing that could tend to strength and durability has been omitted. The frame is of white oak brought from Boston and the fastenings are of yellow metal. The "Lightning" was built by Mr Hilyard for Messrs. Wm. F. Weld & Co., the large shipping firm of Boston and New York, and will class twelve years at French Lloyds. She is to be commanded by Captain Chatfield, formerly of the ship "Great Admiral" and is intended for the East India trade. The launch was successfully accomplished in the presence of a large number of persons and after the launch she was hauled round to the shipyard wharf where she will be fitted with spars, &c. She will be ready for sea in about two months.

The DAILY TRIBUNE *is not excelled as a city advertising medium.*

Larceny Case.

Patrick Flannagan, charged with the larceny of clothing from Francis Evaltt was brought up at the Police Office this morning. He admitted taking the clothes but stated it was done so by mistake, he taking the bag in which they were to be his own. As there appeared strong doubts as to any felonious intent the prisoner was discharged. Both parties are sailors.

Bank Stock by Auction.

Mr. Stewart sold at auction this morning four shares of the Bank of New Brunswick stock at 148. Mr. C. M. Gardiner was the purchaser.

Mr. Lockhart offered 20 shares of the stock of the Maritime Bank, which was bid in by Mr. Simeon Jones at 98.

The Horse Epidemic.

A number of gentlemen who read the paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE as to the horse epidemic among the people stated to-day that their experience fully bore out the statements there made. All or nearly all agree in pronouncing it the horse epidemic in a milder form.

Dead Horses in the Harbor.

This morning a dead horse was seen sailing by Walker's Wharf, and another was trying to beat into the Market Slip.

Peters' Musical Monthly for November, price 30 cents, contains the following choice collection of New Music. The pieces are also published in sheet form at the price; annexed:

Save one Bright Crown for me, Song and Chorus, Hays, 40 cts.; Asking a Blessing from Mother, Song and Chorus, Stewart, 30 cts.; Thou art no longer Mine, Ballad, Danks, 30 cts.; Lost and Found, Ballad, Donniker, 20 cts.; Lord, forever at Thy Side, Solo and Quartet, Danks, 25 cts., A Night in Venice, Vocal Duet, Lucantonio 50 cts.; Gracie's Waltz, Kinkel, 35 cts.; Rosebud Schottische, Beebe, 35 cts.; L'Africaine, Kinkel, 35 cts.; Canary Schottische, Rauch, 50 cts.

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[An Effect of the Horse Disease.

It has been remarked that since the appearance of the horse epidemics one prolific source of local items has disappeared. That is to say, not a runaway has occurred for about a month past, and even the erstfiery animals wherewith physicians were accustomed to advertise their business remain tamely indifferent to the attractions of a run around town. Times are getting dull.

A Row among the Coachmen.

Quite a disturbance took place among the coachmen at the Eastern Railway station before the arrival of the train last evening, the actors in the scene being Messrs. Henry E. Day, John Henderson, David Michaud, Thomas Worden and George Stockford. Day is a new man among the cabbies and last evening it appears the others tried to "play" him a little, by pushing and crowding around. At last one of their number allowed himself to be made a battering ram to be pushed against Day by his companions. Day resented this by knocking one of the party down and hitting others. A disturbance then took place and on the arrival of the police Day was given in charge by Henderson. He was taken to the station and after making a deposit of $10 was allowed to go. This morning he entered complaints against Michaud, Worden and Stockford for assault, but had scarcely finished doing so when Worden appeared and complained against him for striking. The cases which appear rather mixed will be disposed of on Tuesday.