# Daily Tribune.

HN, N. B., JANUARY 8, 1872.


## SECOND EDITION.

A Second Edition of this Paper, with fuller details of the Fisk Tragedy, and a history of the murdered man, and also containing additional Local News, will be sent out at or before 5 o'clock.

## George Hudson "The Railway King."

"The death of George Hudson is announced." This simple record chronicles the end of one who in his time played many parts. Somewhere about a quarter of a century ago, when the "Railway Mania," which elicited from Aytoun's pen the inimitable "Glenmutckin Railway," was dominant in England, there moderately flourished in the good old Cathedral City of York a linen-draper, on whose unpretentious shop-front appeared the name "George Hudson." Naturally speculative and calculating, if not far-seeing, Hudson plunged into the vortex of speculation, and with the daring consequent on marvellous success soon struck out to leviathan enterprise. Fortune seemed to mark him for her own, and to turn all he touched into gold. Availing himself of the celebrity he thus acquired, he abandoned the cloth-yard, and removed to London, where, eagerly hailed as an oracle and golden medium, he received the title (unpatented) of "Railway King," and issued oracular responses from his throne. The quondam linen-draper of York became the cynosure of all the votaries of Mammon in Mammon-worshipping London. Dukes and Earls, statesmen and high-born ladies, nay, Bishops, too, besieged "The King's Palace" by day, and at night vied with each other in paying homage to his homely consort at her gorgeous *levees*. The case of George Hudson, in all its circumstances, is probably without a parallel in history. Suddenly raised from obscurity, he had now millions at command, the world of Railway speculation at his feet, and the prospect of the highest rank to which the power of wealth can attain; at his nod the poor became rich, and the rich richer—or poor. But an evil turn of the wheel was at hand. In a moment, as by touch of the magic wand, the whole fabric melted away. Misfortune, poverty, neglect and exile took the place of wealth, power and adulation; and the Railway King's reign was at an end. For many years the name of George Hudson has been little before the world, and we can well believe that not a few, who in the days of his greatness humbly sought his opinion and hung upon his words, have exclaimed in these last days, "What! the Railway "King! I thought he was dead years ago."

MINISTERS' SALARIES.—This subject, recently touched upon in THE TRIBUNE, is receiving a large share of attention from the Presbyterians of the United States. A few days ago, at a meeting in aid of the Sustenation Fund of the United Presbyterian Church, held in Dr Hall's, it was stated by Dr McCosh, of Princeton College, that "the larger body of the minis "try received less than skilled laborers "One half of them get less than $1,000 "per annum. Of the 4,600 clergymen be- "longing to the Presbyterian Church, "only 2,700 are actively employed, and of "these 1,100 are mere hirelings, paid a "certain stipend to preach a sermon or "two on Sundays, but holding no pastoral "relations to their congregations. It was "the duty of all congregations to support "their ministers. To offer them less sal- "ary than they could exist upon was "cruel. They should at least be allowed "to live by their own profession." A $1,000 salary in the States is little better than $400 in New Brunswick. Since the real facts of the case have been brought under the notice of the Church, the body most directly interested will not be slow to provide a remedy.

RAILWAY LAND DIFFICULTY.—There appears to be a serious misunderstanding between the E. & N. A. Railway Company, of Maine, and the State Legislature. The act granting certain lands to the Company, when printed and circulated, was found to give a wider area of lands and greater privileges than the Legislature contemplated, and much excitement exists in consequence. Governor Perham, in his Message to the Legislature, on this point, "alludes to the progress made during the year in the construction of railways, and especially to the opening of the European and North American Railway as developing the resources of the State and affording an outlet to its products. The European and North American Railway Company, under the acts of 1864, chapter 401, and 1865, chapter 604, now lay claim to *all the timber on all the lands belonging to the State at the time situated on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, including those set apart for settlement*. This claim the State does not allow, and legal proceedings will immediately be taken to protect its rights in these lands"

## How the Cholera Lies Dormant and Re-appears.

The *British Medical Journal* noticing the fortunate respite from the invasion of cholera in England, caused by the timely arrival of cold weather, adds that it is but a respite, and continues with these remarks, which are as applicable to this country as to England:—

"During the cold season the low temperature arrests the extension of the disease; it does not extinguish it or destroy the power of subsequent activity in the particles of contagion, which await the return of a higher temperature. The Russian experience of 1847 is still at hand to teach us. The epidemic which had become general at the close of 1847, appeared to be brought to an end by the severe winter of 1847–48. From the 1st of Feb., 1848, there were no more cholera deaths, and every one supposed the outbreak to be over. But the months of April and May of that year dispelled these illusions Cholera re-appeared everywhere in its haunts of the previous year, and spread with frightful rapidity throughout the whole Russian Empire. The number of deaths in all Russia in the month of July, 1848, is stated by Dr. Chasseaud, of Smyrna, in his Prize Essay, just published at Constantinople, to have amounted to 80,000 weekly. The existing state of things at Constantinople, and the history of the German cholera-ship which has just reached New York, show that a present sense of security is based upon data which are merely local and superficial.

## "Lord Bantam."

BY THE AUTHOR OF GINX'S BABY.

Mr. Jenkins, who was so successful in his treatment of Ginx's Baby, now gives us its antithesis in the shape of a satire on the anomaly of British institutions. Our readers will at once discern the contrast between the introduction to life of Mr. Jenkins' little heroes, by the following from the opening chapter of Lord Bantam:

"The day at length arrived when the Countess must face the cross of woman's curse. No avoidance—no circuity—it stood in her life path, and she should either pass it or die at its base. Herein my lady and Mrs. Ginx are one. Through the vast regions of the mansion thrilled subdued excitement. Some of its tenants were anxious—some foolish. There was the grave butler, the discountenanced footman, the deeply agitated cook, the shocked or giggling maids; and all stepped lightly over the velvet carpets, gossipping only in whispers. The Earl retired to his library, where he pretended to himself to be reading a blue report, on the condition of his own tenantry in various shires. In Her Ladyship's room—no matter, there were Sir Samuel Hornbill, Mr. Burton, F. R. C. S., and the nurse.

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Happily, the Countess passed through the gate of sorrow, faced and went by the painful cross and a piping little voice in the next room seemed to her, lying in a half-senseless dream, to come and go like a soft, glad music.

A palpitating maid outside the chamber had run to the footman at the head of the stairs, and the footman had carried his mighty legs swiftly down to the butler, who waited in the hall; and the butler, almost void of speech, had precipitated himself through the library-door and caught the Earl with the agricultural blue book in his hand, standing at the mantle-piece, blanched with anxiety, which he endeavored to repress by repeating to himself:

There was an old merchant of Rotterdam—
And every morning he said, "I am
The richest merchant in Rotter"—

When in burst Trayfoot the butler—

"DAM"

said the Earl, in his nervousness, involuntarily repeating that syllable out very loud as he turned round.

"I' umbly beg pardon, your lawdship," gasped Trayfoot, clearly spelling the syllable the wrong way, and dumb founded by the Earl's vehemence, "but if you please, my lawd, it's a son, and her ladyship's as well as could be expected."

"Thank God," said the Earl; and leaving the bewildered Trayfoot to reconcile this expression with the other, set to work reading at his bluebook in the sheer excitement of pleasure.

Gently he caressed a moment the pale, sweet, glorious face—glorified by the joy that had come out of pain.

Countess—Have you seen him?

Earl—No.

Countess—Neither have I.

Earl (whispering to the nurse, whose back appeared through the door)—Strutters, bring the baby.

She brought him in. The Earl fetched a candle, the nurse held up the little lace-swathed honorable, the Countess turned languidly towards her child—no sooner turned than she uttered a shriek and fainted away The Earl dropped the candle, the nurse dropped the baby. The little honorable's head was the color of a Maltese orange.

We can now turn to his father, the Earl of Fowlsmere, who was one of the wealthiest men in the three kingdoms. His possessions in agricultural counties, in mineral districts, in the metropolis—not to mention half the vast manufacturing town of Ironchester—were so enormous and their return so lucrative that the public may be forgiven for attributing to him fabulous riches and entertaining itself with calculations that every second of the day or night the Earl was receiving a sum equivalent to a respectable man's salary for a year.

Having thus described how the hero came into the world, we are next informed how he came to be Lord Bantam; how he learned his letters; how he came to years of discretion and otherwise; how he became a legislator; how he coquetted with the Proletariat, and lastly, how he came to his death. The work has been published by Messrs. Dawson Brothers, of Montreal, and has been printed by Mr. John Lovell in his best style. Altogether it does great credit in its getting up to publishers and printer alike, and this combined with the intrinsic excellence of the book will insure it, we have no doubt, an extensive circulation. The author, we notice, has taken the precaution to secure a Canadian copyright.

## Trapeze Accidents.

Trapeze accidents are not so rare as even to prove exceptions to the rule that danger is always present at the exhibitions of muscular strength and skill which are so popular. They occur with a terrible frequency and regularity, making out a long list of killed and maimed victims of a morbid public taste for sensation. The latest case is that of Mlle. Geraldine, a young woman whose performances have often received great applause in this city, where she has appeared as a danseuse and gymnast. The story of the accident is thrilling. The girl was practising, with M. Leopold, the great flight through the air from the dress circle to a trapeze hanging from the ceiling near the stage, and when in mid air she loosened her grasp and was precipitated with immense force upon the footlights. She was taken up mangled and bleeding, and was not expected to survive. This horrible affair, which occurred at the Union Park Theatre, New York, took place at rehearsal, and the moral effect upon the public will naturally be much less than if the auditorium had been crowded with witnesses; but the lesson is equally well taught, that such useless hazard of human life as is shown in the trapeze exhibitions at our theatres is nothing short of criminal. The use of a net, or some equally efficient means of protection, should be made imperative by law.

—The receipts of grain at Buffalo last year were 78,000,000 bushels, against 49,000,000 in 1870. The cattle trade showed marked improvement, and manufacturing industry made gratifying progress.

## The Coal Mines of Great Britain.

It has been feared these would soon be exhausted, and about five years ago the Government of the country appointed commissioners to inquire into the matter. These commissioners have recently published the first volume of their reports, which dispels the apprehensions entertained by alarmists. These documents estimate the available amount of coal in Great Britain at 146,480,000,000 of tons, which, it is calculated, is sufficient to supply the country for 225 years. It is assumed that 4000 feet is the extreme depth down to which the coal mines may be worked with a profit. Leaving out veins less than a foot in thickness, it is calculated that the unexhausted coal in known mines amounts to 90,707,000,000 of tons. The veins lying below four thousand feet, as far as they have been explored, it is believed will furnish 7,320,000,000 of tons in addition. The beds under the lower strata of rocks, it is conjectured, will supply 56,273,000,000 of tons A theory also prevails that coal exists at a depth of twelve hundred feet under the chalk rocks of south eastern England, and this view, although opposed by the late Sir Roderick I. Murchison, has been adopted by the member of the commission who was appointed to examine the locality. The report dwells with particular severity upon the waste in mining coal—from 10 to 40 per cent. of the gross product being totally lost.

## LOCALS.

**The "Empress."**

This steamer had not arrived at 2 p. m.

**Carleton Ferry.**

The "Ouangondy's" boilers are leaky. She was off part of yesterday, and most of to-day for repairs. It is expected she will take the route again at 6 this evening.

**Lecture at Fairville.**

W. P. Dole, Esq., is to lecture in Fairville on Friday evening next,—subject, "The English Language." Mr. Dole will probably have a large audience.

**Wood and Hay.**

Cordwood continues to arrive slowly, the demand being almost equal to the supply. Prices continue the same, $7 for white birch, and $8 for mixed.

Hay continues to sell at from $13 to $17 per ton.

**Probable Hoax.**

Somebody has been hoaxing the Halifax *Chronicle* with a story of "four at a birth," and "thirteen children in ten years." The woman's name, the *Chronicle* says, is Mrs. Countaway—a very appropriate name under the circumstances,—but the *Reporter*, thinking it rather glaring, changes it to Courtenay!

**Lecture at the Institute,**

At the Institute to-night Prof Vaughan Boulger, of the University of New Brunswick, will lecture on "Shakspeare and his times." As this will be Mr. Boulger's first appearance on the Institute platform, a large audience will, doubtless, be present to hear this interesting theme discussed.

**Iced Up.**

The schooner *Gold Hunter*, which arrived this morning from Portland, presents an extraordinary appearance. She is covered with ice from stern to stem. Her sails, with the exception of her mainsail and running gear, hang about her in shreds, she having lost them in a gale. But for the mainsail, which held good, she could not have reached port. A large number of persons visited her at Walker's this morning.

**Inquest.**

Coroner Wortman held an inquest at Lewisville, Moncton, on Tuesday, on the body of Mrs. Peter Doherty, who was found dead in her bed about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. Her husband who occupied the same bed, stated that he heard her groan three or four times, and thinking she had the nightmare, attempted to wake her when he found she was dead. She was about 60 years of age and was as well as usual when she went to bed. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these facts.—[Moncton Times.

**Portland Town Council Meeting.**

A meeting of the Town Council will take place to-night. Among other novelties the Council will soon have a law suit on hand, as a party who fell over the bank, a distance of about ten feet, at a place on the City Road, near Campbell & Fowler's Factory, on Friday night, and received a severe shock thereby, threatens to try the effect of a law suit to see if a fence won't be the result.

**Fire Investigation.**

A fire occurred in Richibucto some time ago, which, originating in Richard McLaughlin's house, destroyed it and several others adjacent. There was insurance in Mr. Henry Jack's office on the first named building for $1,200, which is an old trap and has been a poor investment,—not to McLaughlin, however, for he had mortgaged it to a Mr. John Potter for the sum named, and Potter had his interest under the mortgage insured as above stated, but McLaughlin insisted on remaining on the premises while Potter was anxious that he should leave. The considerable destruction of property that resulted from the fire excited a good deal of indignation in the town, and certain suspicions were entertained, the discussion of the matter ending in a recent investigation before Justice T. W. Bliss. Such evidence as was available was obtained, but nothing calculated to fasten crime or corroborate the suspicion was developed.

**The Cold Weather.**

All sorts of weather have been the order of the last few days.

Saturday morning was clear, pleasant, mild and fine.

Saturday evening it snowed, hailed, blew and froze.

Sunday morning was clear and piercingly cold,—in fact, the coldest day of the season. The thermometer stood, at seven o'clock, 8° below, and at eleven 6° below; church-goers were few, and those who did venture out were victims of the icy blasts.

To day the weather has moderated, and is comparatively fine. At six o'clock this morning the thermometer was 1° above; at eleven, 8° above. Wind nearly N. W.

**Destruction of Railway Property.**

The Railway buildings, including the Round House, at Richmond Depot, Halifax, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, and with them ten locomotives! One of the Engines belonged to the Annapolis and Windsor Company,—the others to the Dominion Government.

**Steam Shirt and Clothing Factory.**

On the northern side of Harding street, C. Spencer & Co. have erected and have had in operation for some time a Factory for the manufacture of shirts, reefers, vests, pants and all sorts of clothing. Such goods as are here manufactured have been largely imported from England and the United States, until last summer, when Mr. Spencer with his well known enterprise conceived the idea that by running his machines by steam he could manufacture at a cheaper rate than the goods could be imported. Acting on this idea he remodelled a three story building, large enough for about 200 operatives; and at the present time has about 60 men and girls employed The lower flat will be devoted, when all arrangements are perfected, exclusively to laundry purposes. Shirts will be washed, dressed and boxed on this flat. Machinery for the purpose of box making has been ordered from the States

On the second flat the office, cutting room, work-room for clothing manufacturing, and a cap making room are situated.

On the third flat coarse and fine shirts are made up.

Steam is used to run all the machines used in this Factory, and is found to be of immense advantage and more economical than by the ordinary modes. The work as to the sale and manufacturing of the class of goods made here, is yet in its infancy. Orders for more than can be turned out are constantly received, and as steam is believed to be at the present day considerably ahead of manual labour, extensive enlargements will take place as soon as necessity demands. The number of hands expected to be employed next summer will be about one hundred and fifty. As the entire market of the Maritime Provinces is a consumer of this class of goods, no doubt a large trade will soon flow into the hands of the enterprising proprietors.

Other establishments engaged in ready-made clothing will be noticed in due course.

**Parish of Lancaster.**

The School Meetings will be at the following places in the different districts, Thursday, January 11th, at ten o'clock A. M.:—

No 1 Sand Cove District, in the School House (Sand Cove Road.)
No. 2—Fairville District, in the School House near R. R. Station.
No. 3—Manawagonish District, in the Superior School House.
No. 4—Spruce Lake District, in the House of Mrs. M. Kelly.
No. 5—Prince of Wales District, Prince of Wales School House.
No. 6—Musquash District, School House lately occupied by Mrs. Carroll.
No. 7—Dipper Harbor District, in Mr. Daniel Belmore's House.
No. 8—Chance Harbor District, at the House of Mr. George Hargrave.
No. 9—Cranberry Head District, School House.
No. 10—South Side Musquash District, School House.
No. 11 Pisarinco West, District School House
No. 12—Pisarinco District, School House.
No. 13—Spurr's Cove and Mosquito Cove District, Mosquito Cove School
No. 14—Green Head District, Messrs. Baker & Randolph's Office.
No. 15—South Bay District, South Bay School House.
No. 16—Grand Bay District, School House.
No. 17—Western District, at the House of Mr. William Shepard.

**Sleighing Accidents.**

The slippery state of the streets causes frequent collisions of teams, and several "smash ups" have followed. The Marsh Road was thronged with teams Saturday afternoon and collisions seemed almost inevitable:—the only one we observed was a light sleigh which came in contact with Mr. Hamm's turn out and was seriously worsted in the encounter. One day last week our genial friend, Mr. Renneke, lost his sleigh by being completely crushed between two other teams; he escaped unhurt with his horse.

A sleigh, having for its occupants three sea captains, became unmanageable on Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of Erin St. The driver, being better acquainted with steering a "cutter" at sea than on land, becoming frightened at the result of a "slew," precipitated himself on the road. His injuries were not of sufficient consequence, however, to require the aid of a physician,

**Minor Locals.**

Albion Division will have an anniversary supper on the 25th inst., in their new Hall, Odd Fellows Building.——The Portland Police are to have new caps.——Mumps afflict the old and young at Mace's Bay, Lepreaux, and other places along the coast——Frozen noses were plenty yesterday.——A milk man lost his supply of milk on Main street yesterday morning, result of a "slew."—— THE Anniversary Address before the Baptist Church of Bangor last evening was delivered by the Rev. W. S. McKenzie, pastor of the Leinster street Baptist Church of this City.——The Fire Alarm Telegraph, broken by the storm of Saturday, is in working order again.——Oysters are dear and scarce here and in Boston.——The dome of the boiler in the Saw Factory of J. F. Lawton, Georges street, was blown off Saturday morning—no one injured.——The Empress did not get over from Digby on Saturday owing to the storm.

**Renwick Association Lecture.**

The Rev. Samuel Houston, A. M., will deliver the regular lecture of the course to morrow evening, before the Renwick Association in the new Hall of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—subject: "Idolatry." Mr. Houston will treat the subject in his well known vigorous and interesting style.

**At the City Police Court to-day**

Michael Curran, 24, N. B, kicking in W. Ward's shop door, Charlotte street; fined $8. John Collins, 28, Ireland, drunk on St. James street; fined $8. John Kerr, alias Kee, 21, N. B, drunk on Charlotte street; fined $8. Thomas Lynch for getting a bottle of bitters at W. Dunlap's on Charlotte street and having it charged to John McGowan, was discharged, as he was in the employ of McGowan, and the Magistrate thought no felony was intended. John McCarthy and Martin Mahoney, assaulting Daniel Rooney, fined, McCarthy $10, Mahoney, $5.

**Portland Police.**

There was no business this morning.

**Shipping Notes.**

The schr. "Carrie," is ashore at Townsend.

The bark "Pekin," Capt. Dakin, 84 days from Liverpool, arrived at New Orleans, 6th inst.; fears had been entertained as to her safety.

The brigt. "Barracouta" has at last arrived at this port; she was 89 days making the passage, having sailed from Barrow on 11th Oct. last—a number of the crew are badly frozen.

Oulton Bros. have been advised by telegraph that the ship "Princess Louise" Alexander, Master, has been chartered at Pensacola, to load timber for Liverpool, at 40s and 5p c.

**Pleasant Entertainment.**

The congregation at St. Paul's Church on Saturday evening consisted chiefly of the Sunday School children and the regular parishioners, but we noticed several liberal and kind-hearted members from City churches of different denominations, who were not deterred from attending the service by the unpleasantness of the evening. A short, pointed, and instructive sermon, or rather address, was delivered to the children by the Rev. Theodore Dowling, of St. George's, Carleton; the music was simple, but hearty, and at the end of the service the choir sang a plain dismissory, and the children walked in their classes to the Sunday School building. This edifice was tastefully decorated with flags, while at the upper end was placed the Christmas Tree, containing toys and useful presents for the little ones, who with bright, excited faces, almost filled the room. After the distribution of gifts, a magic lantern, kindly loaned by T. W. Daniel, Esq., ever foremost in assisting good enterprises, was exhibited to a highly pleased audience; then cake and apples were distributed, the Doxology sung, and the audience dismissed, the infants charmed with their entertainment, and the elders rejoiced in beholding their pleasure.

**Temperance Address.**

Mr. O. D. Wetmore will deliver a Temperance address in the Temperance Hall, King St., on Tuesday evening, being the second of the course. The chair will be occupied by Mr. Keans.

**Merchants' Exchange.**

The New York telegram says Gold opened at 9½. The Montreal wires were still down at 1 p. m.

**Circuit Court.**

The St. John Circuit Court will open tomorrow morning, the Chief Justice presiding.

**Telegraph Wires.**

The Western Extension wire is all right; alson one wire to Boston, and one East as far as Sackville.

**From England.**

The English Mail per "Hibernia" at Halifax, is expected to arrive by train at 4.30 to day.

**Correction.**

The owners of the "Fred. E. Scammell" request us to say that this vessel did not sail on Saturday, and consequently did not "put back," as reported in a cotemporary. The vessel has been waiting a favorable opportunity to leave.

**Music and the Drama.**

Frank Mayo played the "Streets of New York" at Fisk's Grand Opera House, New York, in the latter part of December.

Miss Lucy Rushton has acted during the past week at the Bowery Theatre, in "Red Hands" which was placed upon the stage and creditably performed.

Robert McWade played "Rip Van Winkle" at Richmond, Virginia, December, 16th and was well spoken of by the critics.

C. W. Couldock opened at the Richmond Theatre, December 25th, in the play of "Willow Copse."

G. Swaine Buckley has been playing his new drama "On the Track" with great success in the Eastern States. He assumes seven characters in the piece, evincing in each, excellence in make up and dialect.

F. S. Chanfrau is playing his great character of "Sam" in Kansas.

Dollie Bidwell, supported by Bidwell and Wilkinson's Dramatic Company, is playing in Portland, Maine.

Lillie Eldridge, who created such a favorable impression here last summer, has been playing "Alma, or Held in Bondage," in Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Mathews has been meeting with great success in the Western cities.

Frank Roche is leading man at Mrs. Conway's Theatre, Brooklyn.

Rachel Noah has been playing a leading character with Sothern in "Lord Dundreary," at the Boston Theatre.

Oliver Doud Byron is playing "Across the Continent" in California.

T. Chas. Howard is at the "Globe Theatre," Chicago,

E. L. Davenport is playing the new comedy "The Coming Woman, or the Spirit of 1876," at his Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Christine Nilsson, Anna Louise Cary, Brignoli and Caproul are to appear in Opera in Pike's, Cincinnati, commencing this day, January 8th.

The Dolley Sautley Troupe are singing in the New England States.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club are giving concerts in Pennsylvania.

Matilda Heron is to have a Benefit at the hands of the New York managers this month.

—The Tichborne case continues to be the all engrossing topic of conversation in England, or particularly in London:—There all classes let politics and other important subjects pass comparatively undiscussed, and await with hungry expectation for more enlightening developments of this seemingly unfathomable case.

—A bank of great strength and influence, with a capital of about £2,000,000, has been established at Constantinople by the principal firms and financial institutions of Vienna, and another bank, with the same capital, has been started there under the auspices of the Vienna Union Bank. Brussels and Antwerp have also been somewhat astonished by the formation in their midst of banks, each with a capital of ten millions of dollars.


IF YOU LOVE good things secure some of those fine Oysters at George Sparrow's, King Street. 1w—dec 30


# BY TELEGRAPH.

## British & Foreign.

EXCITEMMNT IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—THE MURDER OF JAMES FISK, JR.!

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

LONDON, Jan. 8, 5 A. M.

French Assembly excited on Saturday over reading of large number of petitions for the restoration of Monarchy.

Some wanted Count Chambord, others Count Paris, for King.

The Republicans and Radicals made a noisy opposition.

Vantrain defeated Victor Hugo for Assembly by a large majority.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

James Fisk. Jr., was shot early Saturday evening on stair case of Grand Central Hotel by Edward S. Stokes with whom he was involved in a bitter lawsuit. The weapon was a revolver. 1st shot lodged in Fisk's shoulder, 2nd missed his head, but third received in abdomen inflicting a fatal wound from which he died Sunday forenoon at 10.45. Retained senses to last. Stokes was arrested. Fisk made a will giving bulk of property to his wife. She was summoned from Boston and arrived a few hours before his death.

## Additional Despatches.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE—NAPOLEON ON THE FRENCH SITUATION—THE SCENE IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY—REPORT ON THE CONSTITUTION—THIERS' BANQUET—MINERS VIOLENCE—SHOTS EXCHANGED—ARREST OF RINGLEADERS!

[*Special Telegrams to the Daily Tribune.*]

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Geographical Society has, in consequence of the refusal of Government aid, appealed to the public to assist the projected expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

Napoleon, on New Year's day, is reported to have said,—"I will give Thiers six months of the Presidency of the French Republic, and at that time Gambetta will be in his place, and the change will be favorable to the Imperial cause."

PARIS, Jan. 7.

There was an uproarious scene in the Assembly yesterday, the occasion being the reading of a large number of petitions praying for the restoration of a monarchy.

Some petitions wanted the Count De Chambord, and others the Count De Paris for King.

The presentation of their rival claims excited the partisans of both Princes to frequent demonstrations, while the Republicans and Radicals made a noisy opposition throughout the reading, which was frequently interrupted.

The Assembly have elected Presidents of fifteen of the Bureaux; all but three are Conservatives.

The Bishop of Orleans is President of the Board of Education.

The Select Committee of the Assembly, appointed to consider a method of forming a new constitution, has made a report which rejects the *plebiscitum* and declares it the duty of the Assembly to make a constitution.

President Thiers gave a banquet last night to the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and afterwards held a reception, which was largely attended and was the most brilliant affair of the kind since the war.

COLUMBAS, OHIO, Jan. 7.

The coal miners at Nelsonville yesterday refused to permit men not members of the Union to work for the Brooks Coal Mines, threatening them with violence if they persisted in going into the mine.

Several shots were exchanged.

A force from the city was summoned by telegraph, and about twenty of the ringleaders were arrested, taken to Athens and committed to Jail.

## The Murder of Fisk!

### He is Shot by a former Partner!

### Three Shots before Fatally Wounded!!

### Provisions of his Will!

### The Murderer Threatened with Lynch Law!

### How Stokes Treated his Wives!

### Full Details of the Tragedy!

The *News* and *Telegraph* of this morning contained the following telegram to the Associated Press, in reference to the assassination of this notorious man:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

James Fisk, Jr., was shot yesterday afternoon in the Grand Central Hotel, by Stokes, with whom he had trouble about the woman Josephine Mansfield, and died to-day. The assassination causes great excitement.

In addition to the above, the *Telegraph* published a Special Telegram from its own correspondent, giving some details of the murder, as follows:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes affair has caluminated in a bloody tragedy, in which Col. James Fisk appears to play the part of an unhappy victim, and Edward S. Stokes that of a deep dyed villain.

Having been worlted step by step in the Court room, and having yesterday been especially crowded in a rough cross-examination, Stokes openly declared he would take the law in his own hands and settle Fisk; and yesterday afternoon, at a little past 4 o'clock, he attempted to carry out his threat with extraordinary deliberation and bravado.

Having ascertained at the Grand Opera House that Col. Fisk was going to the Grand Central Hotel to call on his sister-in law and her daughter at a certain hour, Stokes drove rapidly down town and stationed himself at the head of the first flight of the main stairway. When Col. Fisk appeared and began to ascend the stairs, Stokes, before he was noticed by the Colonel, fired three shots in rapid succession, then rushed down stairs, threw the pistol into an ante-room and made an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

Fisk was not struck by the first ball, the second hit him in the knee, and the third entered his abdomen. He was taken up stairs into a private room and promptly attended.

Stokes was at once taken to the police station where, by the advice of his counsel Judge McKeon, he refused to speak to the reporters.

Mrs. Mansfield knew nothing of the intention of Stokes to shoot Col. Fisk.

The ball was not found until 1 o'clock this morning. Up to 6 o'clock no unfavorable change was noticed. Then he grew restless; his face became paler and his pulse was at nearly a hundred. By seven o'clock he was sinking rapidly, the pulse at one hundred.

Mrs. Fisk arrived then, having left Boston at nine o'clock last night. She was terribly agitated.

As morning advanced Col. Fisk's pulse grew more alarming, and he became more feverish and seemed to be rapidly exhausting. Though his tortures were excruciating, he never lost fortitude. At nine o'clock he thanked his friends for their presence, and at 10.45 he died. Gould's calmness then gave way and he cried.

The news everywhere produced the profoundest sensation.

He made his will, giving the bulk of his property to his wife.

Great numbers of persons viewed the body, which will be escorted by his Brigade to the depot, when it will be taken for burial to Brattleboro, Vermont.

Stokes says he did it in a moment of frenzy.

## Later Particulars!

Below we present additional details telegraphed this morning specially for THE DAILY TRIBUNE:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The following are the provisions of Fisk's will:—

Mrs. Hooker, his sister, receives $100,000 in Narragansett Steampsip Company's shares.

His father and mother receive $3,000 a year each.

To each of the two Misses Morse he leaves $2,000 a year.

To the 9th Regiment, of which he was Colonel, he leaves $11,000. This gift was made a week ago, but legalized last night.

To his wife he wills the balance of his property, of all kinds.

To Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest friendship, he gives his personal effects, and entrusts to him "the labor of love" of carrying out all his (Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvements.

Mrs. Fisk inherits all her husband's shares in the Erie Railroad.

It is believed that the murderer (Stokes) will put in a plea of insanity, but the general opinion seems to be that unless Stokes is convicted and made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, there is no safety for human life in the City.

Even the enemies of Fisk admit that in the matter between him and Stokes the latter was throughout the offending party.

Stokes private character is severely commented on, especially his ill-treatment of his wife, an amiable, beautiful woman, now in Paris with her brother.

She married Stokes nearly eight years ago. Four years afterwards her father, Mr. Southack, a wealthy furniture dealer of this city, had to remove his daughter and her child from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where she was living with her husband, who treated her very brutally.

After a time a reconciliation was effected, and she returned to her husband. He again treated her brutally and openly commenced an amour. His wife then left him again, and has not lived with him since

The Grand Opera House is draped in mourning, and the flags at the Grand Central House and several of the theatres are half mast.

The funeral services will take place at the Grand Opera House to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Flagg, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, will officiate.

The post mortem examination took place this evening.

The ball which inflicted the fatal wound entered six inches above the umbilicus, one inch and a half to the right of the median line; passed downwards through the omentum and mezentry, piercing two loops of the small intestines, and lodged in the left inguinal canal, the region where it was found, about 22 inches from the point of entrance.

About one hundred of the rank and file of the ninth regiment, at a meeting to-night, resolved to request the Board of officers for permission for the regiment to accompany Fisk's remains to Brattleboro, Vermont.

The resolution was presented, but in deference to Fisk's family, who desire no ostentatious display, it was finally withdrawn.

A rumor was this evening circulated that the 9th regiment intended to attack the Tombs, for the purpose of taking out Stokes and lynching him.

Superintendent Kelso ordered 300 policemen to the Tombs, and took command himself; but his services were not required.

—The Cataczys are still talked about in the papers. One of the latest developments is to the effect that Secretary Fish and Assistant Secretary Davis had them placed under close espionage. It is related how a young, handsome and vivacious French woman won her way into the Cataczy household. Gradually she was made a companion of, advised with, and entrusted with all either the House or Legation contained, confidential or otherwise. And now it turns out, or at least is charged by the Catacazys, that she was a spy of the State Department, insinuated into the confidence of these European diplomats by Bancroft Davis. It will be noticed, by the way, that the Russian Government continues to favor Catacazy in a significant manner, and the general opinion is that he is sustained by the Czar in spite of the bitter attack of the N. S. Administration.

— George Francis Train proposes to sue all the newspapers in the country because some of them have called him a lunatic. He announces himself as the People's Candidate for the American Presidency. Dr. Mellen called on us a few days since, while out on leave from the Lunatic Hospital, and also informed us that he still considers himself a candidate for the Presidency.—*Exchange.*