

afraid shrubbery to the front of the house he came very unexpectedly upon a couple who were strolling under the bare trees and over the fallen leaves, with an air of the greatest possible preoccupation. One of these was a lady—a sparkling-faced brunette, closely wrapped up, and leaning heavily on the arm of her companion. This companion was Barry.

"Good-evening, Miss Le Grand," said Semple, uncovering with a good deal of ceremony. "How are you, Barry?" he added, with a nod to that gentleman.

Then he rode on, his face a shade more overcast, and his mouth more grimly set than before this encounter.

"So there was some foundation for those stories, after all," he thought. "Good Heaven! if they should reach Mona's ears! I must speak to Barry. I have avoided doing so before; but there is no doubt now that I must speak to him."

He carried out his intention that very night. As Barry was sitting in his own room, lately smoking a cigar, and trying to make up his mind to the exertion of going out to Colonel Randolph's, Semple walked in upon him, and began at once.

"Well," he said, "I have heard some gossip about you lately; but I did not pay much attention to it until I saw you this afternoon with Miss Le Grand. Now, I think it right to tell you that sharp eyes are on you, and that you had better take care. The first thing you know, Mona Randolph will hear that you are flirting with another woman."

"Mona is not a fool," Barry answered, with a sudden dark cloud coming over his face, and he pitched his cigar into the fire. "She's not likely to be jealous because I chance to look at another woman. And, as for the gossip, George, they may go to the devil!"

"I suppose you think that I may go there too," said George, quietly. "But that is no answer at all. Without being either jealous or a fool, Mona would have a right to feel injured if she knew that you were so much time and attention to Miss Le Grand as to her; and, as for the gossip, they could not talk if you did not give them cause."

"They may talk themselves hoarse," was the somewhat sullen reply. "Have you heard what they say?"

"I don't in the least care to hear," said Barry. "George went on, without noticing this useful remark, that because Mona Randolph is comparatively poor, you are ready and willing to jilt her for Miss Le Grand, who is an heiress."

The Daily Tribune
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 26, 1871.

Providing for the Clergy.
Happy Thought!—The presentation of a life insurance policy to a clergyman by the members of his congregation. We know of no more practical method of doing good.

A clergyman, as a rule, is an educated gentleman; and this education has not been obtained without cost to somebody of thousands of dollars.

He must have a library, which must be constantly receiving additions; and this involves more expense. He must keep house and marry a wife,—his people require that much of him, at least; and in clergyman's families, children, and many of them, follow as a matter of course.

He is generally a most industrious man. If he preaches two or three sermons on Sunday, he goes through an amount of mental labor in their preparation that is sufficient, if itself, for an man's work for a week. But besides performing acceptably the ordinary Sunday services, he must lead off in the prayer meetings and, if not frequently, all the members of his congregation; he must attend them in sickness or when otherwise troubled; he must sympathize with them in their sorrows, and not infrequently is expected to assist in procuring labor or situations for the poorer members of the flock.

He must be in readiness to attend funerals and temperance meetings at a moment's notice; and at the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bible Society he must not fail to put in an appearance, under pain of being treated as unworldly in the faith.

And what is the money remuneration for all this devotion and labor? The public would be astonished if the truth were fully told in this connection. It is only necessary to say that the salary of a dry-goods clerk, not to speak of a book-keeper, would be treated as a generous equivalent by many clergymen. We are within bounds in stating that not one clergyman in fifty saves a dollar of his year's salary—the great struggle is, to make both ends meet. The ordinary family expenditure is generally sufficient to exhaust the income, but besides this there is usually a demand on the Minister's purse for charitable and other purposes. Most congregations place small sums at the disposal of their pastors to meet the calls of needy applicants, but it is understood that the Minister, (for all Ministers are kind-hearted) is called upon to supplement the congregational offering from his own pocket. It is true that we frequently hear of presentations of purses about Christmas or New Year's day, and in the country there is a paper form of relief known as "Donation Visits." Nevertheless, the worthy Minister, in nine cases out of ten, foresees nothing but poverty before his family, or such of them as are young and uneducated, when his earthly

Under these circumstances, it does seem that the time has arrived when the thoughtfulness of congregations should make provision for the future of their Pastors' families, and we know of no better form than investing in paid up, or partially paid up, Life Policies in reliable Companies. Such an arrangement could not fail to impart renewed confidence to the Pastor's heart and fresh energy to all his movements, since he would see in it, besides its purely monetary value, a new token of Providential favor and new evidence of his people's love.

By all means, let the example which we were called on to record on Saturday, find imitators in every congregation throughout the land.

A Vexatious Suspension Bridge.
A correspondent, who alleges that he has been, with great pleasure, this Daily Tribune's article in favor of the Government purchasing the Suspension Bridge, put the following query—

"You cited the case of the bridge over the Penitentiary at Montreal, and Government aid to a steamer at Miramichi, as cases in point. I presume you did not mean to say that these were the only bridges and ferries maintained by Government?"

Of course not. All the bridges of the Province were built and are maintained by the Provincial Government, and all are free, except this one bridge over the St. John river, near St. John City. But, as it might be held by some that the St. John Suspension Bridge was not an ordinary undertaking, or too expensive for the Provincial resources, we quoted the case of the very expensive structures over the Penitentiary river, and the case of the St. John Suspension Bridge, which has been supported by the Government, in lieu of a bridge that would interfere with navigation.

The Government have been lavish in their expenditures for bridge construction throughout the Province. All the great rivers have been well bridged by the Government, as well as all the little rivers, whether population in their neighborhoods is great or small. The original cost of many of these structures was enormous, and they have to be renewed from time to time. Yet there has been no murmuring in the Legislature. When the funds were needed they were forthcoming.

In the St. John Suspension Bridge and its freedom from tolls many thousands of persons have a deep interest, and these thousands contribute largely to the public revenues, and receive, through the Provincial Legislature, very little in return. Their demand for a free bridge, when made, will present unanswerable arguments, and the Government will do well to provide in advance for meeting their just claim.

CHRISTMAS PURCHASES.—THE STATE OF TRADE.—Several shopkeepers in this city were the largest in all their experience. Buyers appeared to have an abundance of cash, and great liberality in disbursing it. The stores displayed the variety in books, toys, and goods, and the people were busy with their purchases for New Year's Day, and the resources of the shops, will, doubtless, exhibit similar marked features.

It is evident, on all sides, that the year's business for St. John, is closing in the style. Merchants, and the people generally, express themselves satisfied with the transactions of 1871, which have been more than ordinarily profitable; and all are looking forward to 1872 with hopeful anticipations. The times have certainly improved since the trade of St. John was confined to New Brunswick, almost exclusively, and when the failure of one or two English houses dealing in our ships or lumber was sufficient to prostrate the industries and commerce of the Province. We now have large transactions with other Provinces; our lumber finds remunerative markets on this side of the Atlantic; our ships are owned and sailed by our own people, which ensures a steady flow of earnings homeward; and our manufacturers are rapidly shutting out importations and giving employment to our own people, thus preventing emigration and securing to us a contented population. The condition of the Province in 1871, as compared with 1851, would form a fine subject for a Mechanics Institute Lecture.

CORNWOOD AGAIN!—We have repeatedly drawn public attention to the scandalous manner in which the remains of the late Mr. Cornwood were treated. The remains of this morning were taken up the complaint, and, referring particularly to the Government railroad, remarks—

Dr. Stevens found the man dying, and testifies to his death being brought by the injury received, as described by Keefe. The verdict of the Jury was "Accidental Death."

Severe on the Justices.
[From the Fredericton Farmer.]
Some time we intend to show up "Justices" Courts, as they sit there in their true light; for the present we will say that it is time they were consigned to that gulf which has swallowed up the court of Common Pleas, in yawning under the foundations of the General Sessions of the Peace and the Legislative Council, and should be the receptacle of all like irresponsible and irrational institutions.

The death of William Burke.—The following is a copy of Thos. Keefe's evidence before the Coroner's Jury:—

I have known the deceased for five or six weeks; he worked for Stackhouse and Clark, at a gravel pit near Rothesay Station. On Saturday last about ten minutes to three o'clock in the afternoon, while at work on top of the bank, the bank gave way; he jumped; there was a great fall; I think the limb of the tree struck him in the face; he just fell back; I don't know how he struck the box of one of the axles of a gravel car that was standing on the bank; he took hold of his hat and lay on the rail; I spoke to him but got no answer. There was a cut on the left side of his head, just below the ear. He never spoke after that. At the place this happened it was about five feet down to the level. I believe his death to have been purely accidental.

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Mrs. Wharton replied that that would not do, as she would leave the matter until the next day. She said she had the money to obtain a letter of credit before she left.

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In the case of Mrs. Wharton, on trial at Annapolis, Maryland, for the poisoning of General Ketchum when on a visit to her house, the evidence bears very strongly against the prisoner. Charles Ketchum, son of the deceased, testified that on Friday, June 30, after his father's death, Mrs. Wharton called on him in Washington on Monday. She said that there were four five-pound bonds, each for \$100, and were to be sold and converted into ten forty coupon bonds. Witness asked if his father had given any receipt for the bonds, or if there was any witness to the transaction, and she answered no. Witness said he could do nothing as an administrator had not been appointed, and he would leave the matter until the next day.

Mrs. Wharton replied that that would not do, as she would leave the matter until the next day. She said she had the money to obtain a letter of credit before she left.

He then said his father's books showed that she owed him \$3,000. She replied that she had paid that debt in two instalments; that on July 17, 1870, she paid \$1,300, and \$130 interest; and on January 7, 1871, she paid the balance, \$1,300, and \$64 interest for six months. She said General Ketchum noted these payments on the estate of Gen. Ketchum in two instalments; that on July 17, 1870, she paid \$1,300, and \$130 interest; and on January 7, 1871, she paid the balance, \$1,300, and \$64 interest for six months.

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