The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 29, 1871.

Kleptomania.

A leading New York journal, somewhat given to the development and pursuit of scientific subjects and the collection of scientific facts, has been at considerable pains in gathering the statistics of Kleptomania, and discovering the causes of this singular mental disease.

A real "klep;"—a person who involuntarily appropriates the property of others,—is said to "find his chief pleasure in the theft itself, not in the thing stolen, which he often throws away, like a child tired of his play things." There are cases, however, of an opposite tendency,—they have been known to shop-keepers in our own City,—where goods were not only stolen but worn, charged in the yearly account, and paid for in due course. In other instances, and these are numerous, the articles appropriated are carefully hoarded,—this hoarding being regarded as an infallible sign of kleptomania. Some victims of the disease imagine that the property they steal is their own, having been previously stolen from them; others appear to believe that God has commanded them to steal. The cause of the sad infliction is ascribed to Paralysis; and a case is cited, of the wife of a man of fortune, who was in the habit of stealing on all occasions whenever she visited shops. In her case, Paralysis (partial) and softening of the brain existed. The husband was so overwhelmed with grief and shame that he left the fascinations of the city, and banished himself to the country, where there were no shops; but the mania remained. Again, it is alleged that stealing, indeed, may be sometimes regarded as a symptom of Paralysis. The *Evening Post*, from which we learn these facts, points out that the laws deal mercifully with the victims of kleptomania, as they would with any other description of mental hallucination.

A few incidents in the history of notorious kleptomaniacs, will probably be read with interest:—

A RICH ENGLISH GENTLEMAN WHO STOLE TOWELS.

A rich but eccentric gentleman, almost a recluse, but not insane to all appearance, lived in an old manor-house in Lincolnshire, England. His neighbors were all kindly disposed towards him, and he was charitably disposed towards the poor. Even the servants who saw him every day, although they confessed that he was "certainly very peculiar at times," never once dreamed of impugning his intellect. He was a good business man, and managed his estate with care and prudence, auditing his steward's yearly accounts with the skill of an expert. He was insane in one direction only—and one might have passed a life time with him without discovering it.

He would be seized by a sudden determination to travel, and on such occasions he would travel in state with a retinue of servants. After a fortnight's, or, perhaps, a month's absence, he would return home. Invariably on the morning of the next day after his return, towels, which had been taken from an open portmanteau, were found scattered about the room. After breakfast his custom was to retire to the library, and write the addresses of all the hotel-keepers at whose houses he had slept during his absence, on so many slips of writing paper. These he handed over to his secretary, who in his turn gave them to the house-steward, with directions to enclose to each address the number of towels specified upon each piece of paper, and to copy such other writing as he might find there, and send it in a letter with the towels to the hotel-keepers.

A CLERICAL BIBLE-THIEF.

Another interesting example of kleptomania is recorded of a very respectable Scottish clergyman in the prime of life, and otherwise distinguished for his learning, piety, and charity. He stole Bibles with a special view to the glory of God by the propagation of the gospel. His manse was a little "missionary society of stolen Bibles," and he was as much in earnest in the conversion of souls by the contraband process as the most enthusiastic foreign missionary could be in his calling.

He was at last detected in wholesale Bible stealing. It was further discovered that he had organized a wide missionary district, and left a Bible or a Testament at every cottage where it was needed along the route. The most touching fact in the story is that he was arrested while on his knees, by the bedside of a dying old man, with a stolen Bible lying wide open before him on the bed.

"What made you steal the Bibles, Mr. B?" asked the sheriff, with pious horror in his face.

"God made me steal them, good man," was the reply. "He was weary of seeing His poor people perish of gospel-hunger, because the rich Bible Society could not afford to feed them without the baubees, well-knowing that they had no baubees; and so God set me to steal for them and save them."

He could not be persuaded that he had done wrong. The delusion of the clergyman, who was a very poor man, naturally suggested insanity. But he was perfectly sane upon all other points, and it is doubtful whether he would have received the bonefit of his malady—whether, indeed, it would have been admitted as a malady at all, if a learned and philosophical physician in a neighboring town had not positively sworn that he was the "victim of moral mania."

SILK STOCKING AND GLOVE THIEVES.

Another case reported is that of a lady who could not resist the stealing of silk stockings. She was rich, and a leader in the fashionable circles of London. There was no sign of a depraved intellect, and, apart from this one vice, she was exceedingly conscientious. It was no secret in her family, and her eldest son—she being a widow—always went himself to the store where she had made her last purchases, to find out whether they had missed any stockings after her departure. As it nearly always happened that they had, he paid for them, and so the matter was hushed up.

Another London lady used to steal gloves. She acquainted all the heads of the establishments where she traded with her disease, and requested that she might be watched, and a bill of her delinquencies made out, and sent after her to her house. This was done for nearly two years, when she got rid of the mania, as is claimed, by a course of gymnastic treatment, a prescribed diet and vigorous exercise. She had always paid the bills presented by the tradesmen in person, and without a murmur.

A MAGPIE.

The case of L. H., a female lunatic, who was long suspected of a morbid desire to acquire and hoard up anything within her reach, is given, we believe, in the second volume of the "Medical Critic," by Dr. Max Mouther. On searching the woman there were found 15 bags upon her person, in which there were 1,182 articles, mostly worthless, viz: 104 bits of paper, 82 sewing-needles, 18 old gloves, 12 moulds for wax leaves, 19 buttons, 60 feathers, 8 parcels of dried fish, 135 bits of ribbons, 9 bottles, 61 lozenges, and a variety of other articles, the refuse of the asylum, to which she had at various times taken a fancy.

Public Holidays.

BEING ONE OF A SERIES OF NARRATIVES AND OPINIONS BY PERRY P. TETTIC, PH. D.

From causes which, at this season, are obvious I have been turning my attention to the subject of public holidays, with the special object of discovering by what number of people and to what extent they are enjoyed; and I have come to the conclusion that as a rule, a man prefers respite from labor at times and seasons selected by himself when others are working round him, when consequently there is a direct contrast between his own freedom and his neighbors servitude, to that secured by general concurrence and resulting in the temporary stagnation of all business. My present reference is exclusively to public holidays as regards men, though my belief is that women hold the same views as men upon this subject, and there are weighty reason to induce them to arrive at similar conclusions. The leading objection to public holidays in general, may be stated in few words; indeed, the whole ground may be covered in the single proposition, that it is next to impossible for a whole community, suddenly thrown out of employment, to occupy its time profitably or even innocently. To fully comprehend and to prove the accuracy of this proposition it is only necessary to observe the condition of affairs on ordinary working days in any large, flourishing and well regulated town or district, where it will be seen that the governing influences and true secrets of success are prearrangement and systematic order. At an early hour in the morning the firemen get up steam in the factories; an hour later and a chorus of bells and whistles summons the rested operatives to work; later still merchants and after them bankers and professional men begin their labors, while at intervals all through the day, preconcerted signals inform the busy workers everywhere that they may eat, labor or rest. Sundays and Christmas are, of course, somewhat similar to working days, with respect to the qualities to which I have referred; for on these occasions religious services are provided for all, and a certain routine of duty or pleasure is prescribed by that governing institution, society. Formerly the practice of making morning calls on the first of January occupied the time of many persons during that day, but unhappily the custom is almost amongst the things of the past, and it seems probable that New Year's day will soon fall just as heavily upon our hands as any other public holiday. It is true, in summer, when there is fishing or shooting, sportsmen find limited amusement at a day's distance from the City; while in winter, if there is snow, a doubtful contingency of late years in St. John, there is much pleasure to be derived in a light sleigh behind a good horse; but these enjoyments are not palatable to all, and are accessible to only a limited number; and so the great bulk of the populace is obliged to remain inert or is almost driven into dissipation on the principle laid down by Dr. Watts in regard to idle hands.

Of course,

THE PROGRAMME OF THE HOLIDAY-KEEPER

varies with his position in society, but I think I am not far out of the way in stating that, on occasions when there is nothing of importance to attract popular attention, his majesty the people sleeps later than usual, and in consequence, rises sulkily to a late and poorer breakfast than usual; that he then reads yesterday's newspapers, looks at his watch and wishes the post-office was open; then, by a gigantic effort, he saunters out to find none of his friends in their accustomed haunts, and thereupon retreats to his lodging-house or home to snooze, grumble, and attempt to read light literature till dinner. After that period, it is, of course, difficult to follow the people, which, resolved into its varied and original elements, plays billiards, gets drunk, falls into the hands of the police, breaks lamps, remains at home for the evening, or goes abroad making love, in parties, or singly in the most modern and approved manner. This description is, of course, inapplicable to many persons, rich in their own resources and supplied with appliances for amusement, but it should be remembered that we are not all clever; we are not all well off; and we are not all adapted for holidays. Neither should it be forgotten that the far greater number of men, by nature, by education, and by business habits, is restrained from exercising, or is never induced to exercise the inventive faculties or exercise the fancy to any great extent. Take, for instance, the case of the clerk, tied to a ledger; the penman, compelled to copy formal manuscript; the mechanic, whose sole duty is to produce pin heads, or to cut shooks their proper length, and it can be readily understood that, as a general rule, subject, of course, to exceptions, it is as necessary that the pleasures, as well as the tasks, of the people should be planned beforehand. It is of course far easier to suggest defects than remedies, but I do most assuredly believe that a great deal of harm is done to a number of unsettled, but not evil-minded persons on every public holiday, and that it would be possible to prevent much of this harm by removing temptations to evil, and substituting in their place innocent recreations. And surely it is wicked, as well as inconsistent for a small community like this to throw open hundreds of dram-shops to an idle populace, and then to carry the victims of those dram-shops before an authorized tribunal and exact a penalty for their offences; surely our moral reformers should root out this disease and throw the medicine, as useless, to the dogs.

My idea upon this matter may considered impracticable, and I will readily admit that I am not in a position to present a complete, well digested plan for popular amusement, or even to suggest to whom the management of any plan should be entrusted. Private enterprise, however, and private wealth should both be willingly placed at the disposal of earnest moral reformers, and I am sure that there are persons in this community who, if they saw the evil rightly, would attempt its removal.

I may conclude with

A QUOTATION

from an issue of the London *Times* of 1798, showing in what manner our English ancestors managed to amuse themselves on holidays; and the extract not only shows that social leaders saw the necessity of preconcerted action in cases of the nature discussed, but contains valuable suggestions to any enterprising muscular Christian who may take this matter in hand; and it may be further mentioned, for the benefit of such an one, that on the occasion of the laying of the Atlantic Cable a some what similar programme was successfully carried out at Fredericton. But here is the extract:—

"WEYMOUTH, Sept. 29, 1798.

"This being the anniversary of the birth "of her Royal Highness, the Duchess of "Wurtembergh, their Mejesties' eldest "daughter, the morning was ushered in "with the usual demonstrations of joy; "the ships in the harbor displayed their "colours and fired Royal salutes on the "occasion.

"The King, Queen, and all the Princesses, with a number of the nobility, went "to Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, to see "the sports of the country people, which "were not over 'till late in the afternoon. "The sports were announced in the following handbill:—

"All persons of jovial, friendly and loyal "dispositions, are invited to be present at "and to partake of the undermentioned "country sports, which, with others to be "declared upon the ground, are intended, "if the weather is fine, to be exhibited at "Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, this day, "September 20, at 11 o'clock in the morning, in honour of the birth day of her "Royal Highness the Duchess of Wurtembergh."

"To be played for at Cricket, a Round "of Beef—each man of the winning set to "have a Ribband.

"A Cheese to be rolled down the hill—"Prize to whoever stops it.

"A Silver cup to be run for by Ponies, "the best of three heats.

"A Pound of Tobacco to be Grinned for.

"A Barrel of Beer to be rolled down "the hill—Prize to whoever stops it.

"A Michaelmas-day Goose to be dived "for.

"A good hat to be cudgelled for.

"Half a guinea for the best ass in three "heats.

"A handsome hat for the boy most expert in catching a Roll dipped in Treacle "and suspended by a string.

"A Leg of Mutton and a Gallon of "Porter to the winner of a race of 100 "yards, in sacks

"A good hat to be wrestled for.

"Half a Guinea to the rider of the Ass "who wins the best of three heats by "coming in last.

"A Pig—Prize to whoever catches him "by the tail."

LOCALS.

A CASE OF SMALL POX has occurred at Shippegan.

MRS. FLEMING ("Cousin May Carleton,") is at present engaged on a new Novel for *The New York Weekly*.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Moosepath Driving Park Association, at which the officers for 1872 will be chosen, will be held on the 1st Jan'y, 11 a. m., in the Victoria Hotel. The transactions of the Association for the past year will then be thoroughly exhibited.

SEE OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAMS for General Butler's extraordinary speech on the Fisheries clauses of the Washington Treaty.

REV. ENOCH WOOD is expected to arrive in St. John this evening.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The Directors of the Industrial School acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of One Hundred Dollars—($100)—toward its support, from Hon. John Robertson.

WHEELBARROW LOST.—The three gentlemen who were observed wheeling each other home this morning between one and two o'clock, are requested to return the vehicle to its owner, on Prince William street, without further delay. tf.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The following despatches were received at the Exchange to day:—

Montreal, Dec. 28—New York flour market quiet. Good to choice Extra State and Western, $6.25 a $7. Pork quiet, $14.50 new; $13 old. Grain freights 6d. Montreal flour market quiet. Buyers favor Western State and Welland Canal, $5.90.

Gold opened 8 3-4.

THE POST OFFICE INSPECTOR FOR NEW BRUNSWICK has found it necessary to publish that portion of the P. O. Act, which makes it a misdemeanor, for any party to allege that he sent money or other "valuable security or chattel," through the Post Office, when such was not the fact; the law making the crime punishable, as if the culprit had obtained such money or security by false pretences. According to the section quoted by the Inspector, the crime consists in the *allegation*; so that if Tom Brown whispers to Bob Robinson that he sent money through the immaculate Post Office, when the said Brown probably had no money to send, the audacious chap renders himself liable to severest punishment.

SAVINGS' BANK INTEREST, according to law, will be only *four* per cent, dating from January 1st, but the Government kindly allows parties to transfer their Savings Bank deposits to Dominion *five* per cent Stock, not more than $1,000 to be held by one depositor: the stock to be redeemable on three months notice and interest paid half yearly, 30th April and 30th October. Government is bound to have the Savings under one form or another, and offers good security.

GOING AHEAD.—That live local paper, the Moncton *Times*, shows that in addition to the Government works at Moncton, the total number of new buildings lately erected and in course of erection numbers thirty-five, and as many more have been enlarged, repaired or improved to a greater or less extent. We are pleased to note that both Moncton and the *Times* are going ahead.

MESSRS. C. & E. EVERETT, having recently moved into Mr. Ruel's brick building, King street, may fairly claim to have the finest Hat and Cap Store in the Lower Provinces. The extent of shelving is enormous. The work-rooms in the upper stories are very spacious and well lighted. Additional rooms for employees will be secured in buildings in the rear.

The premises vacated by Messrs. Everett, immediately below their new store, have been taken by Mr. J. Saunders, who will occupy them as a retail boot and shoe store; and the shop on Prince William street, which Mr. Saunders is leaving, will probably be re-occupied by Mr. Valpey, who has a lease of the whole of the building.

SHIPPING NOTES.—The brigt. "Nereus," Capt. Kerr, arrived at this port yesterday from Savannah, bringing a cargo of pitch pine for Edwin Fisher, Esq. She was but eight days making the passage.

The ship "Tasmanian," owned by John Wishart, Esq., is loading Oil at Philadelphia for Antwerp.

Messrs. W. P. Flewelling & Son, Clifton, are building a bark of about 800 tons for Messrs. W. Thomson & Co. Merritt & Wetmore have two vessels in course of construction in their building yard at Clifton, namely, a ship of about 1,000 tons, for Messrs. Turnbull & Co., and a schooner intended for the coasting trade. On the opposite side of the River, Mr. Titus is building a bark of about 800 tons; and it is expected that all these vessels will be set afloat in the Spring.

This Province is evidently making rapid advances in ship owning, as well as in other branches of wealth and prosperity.

The brigt. "Barracouta" has at length been heard from. She was spoken when 46 days out in lat. 33.33 and lon. 42.10, short of provisions, and was supplied by the ship "Sea Star," which arrived at New York 26th inst., with a cargo of coal—57 days from Liverpool. This ship came by the Southern passage, and experienced a succession of West South West and N W. gales, and was 11 days West of Bermuda.

"HOW IS IT," said one of our Reporters to our Editor last evening, "that the other papers are acknowledging Christmas boxes from druggists and fancy goods dealers (such as Hopkins), while nothing of the sort appears in our Paper? Is it because we are not sufficiently known? Are we too new and young in the trade?" "O," no," replied the Editor, "they understand our dislike of the 'Gilt' business, and have the good sense to respect our prejudices. The older papers fear to offend their patrons by refusing presents. Besides, they have grown accustomed to the usage, and may not see the strong objections to it that you and I see." Just then, the sanctum door opened and a messenger appeared bearing a package which, on examination, was found to contain a nice variety of Toilet Goods, such as Cleaver's Military and Naval Toilet Soap, Price's Peruvian Balm, with perfumes such as Jockey Club and the Lorne, and a handsome Hair Brush,—but no Cigars. These articles,—all the best of their kinds,—on enquiry we found were to be procured at Mr. R. D. McArthur's drug store, where may also be obtained a fine variety of home made Syrups and other goods in demand during the Holiday Season. The reporter, seeing that the editor held strong convictions on the subject remarking that these little articles were handy things to have, and "McArthur was a brick," forthwith assumed the responsibility of seeing that they were not mislaid.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the School Board, it was decided to appoint sixty teachers, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the parties selected. This morning THE TRIBUNE applied to the Chairman for a list of the fortunate ones, but was informed that the Board had passed an order prohibiting the publication of the names at present. As it is understood that none but applicants have been appointed, there seems to be no good reason for this small amount of reticence and mystery.

The Grammar School Trustees, it appears, require $3,000 for surrendering their building and school, the present staff of teachers to be retained.

The Carleton Masonic Hall can be procured for $300 a year, fitted up, or $150 and the Trustees fit it up.

The buildings actually engaged by the Trustees, and the number of schools to each are as follows:

Grammar School Building Germain St	3
Varley " " Leinster St	4
High " " King St	3
Bowman's, Brussells St	4
Ragged School, Brussells St	5
St. Mary's, Waterloo St	2
St. Mark's, Sewell St	2
Mr. Mills's, Cobourg St	1
Miss Carleton's, Mill St	2
New House, Charlotte St, opp. Horsfield	3
Finen's School Building, Charlotte St	1
Soley's " " Queen St	1
Judge Weldon's House, St. James St	2
Miss Wright's School, Wentworth St	1
Old Mansion Hall Carleton	2

These afford accommodations for thirty-six schools. The Trustees are negotiating for buildings to accommodate twenty-three more (in addition to a building for a Ladies' High School) namely:

Benevolent Hall, Waterloo St	2
Exmouth Street Church School House, Brussells St	3
Masonic Hall, Carleton	3
Roman Catholic Schools, Carleton	4
" " St. John	8

Accommodation is still wanted for schools to the number of twenty-one.

NEWS FROM CLIFTON.—The Seventh Anniversary of Clifton Lodge of British Templars was celebrated in the Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening by a Grand Variety Entertainment, consisting of theatricals, music, speeches, &c. O. D. Wetmore, Esq., interested the assemblage by delivering an impassioned address in his well-known style. Mr. Pentreath also made some very excellent suggestions as to the Temperance cause. A large delegation expected from St. John Lodge was prevented from attending, as there was no sleighing.

A grand re union Ball is to be held in the Temperance Hall at Kingston next Tuesday evening; so that the good people of Clifton and Kingston will not be at a loss for amusement during the holiday season.

IMPROVEMENTS ON CHARLOTTE STREET.—Within the past few years, property on Charlotte street near the Country Market has increased considerably in value. This is shown by the increase in rents and a disposition to invest in the locality.

The first of recent improvements was Mr. Horton's brick building, corner of Charlotte and Union, which replaced a wooden affair that was of small account. The change was much to be desired, and the improvement here is quite marked. The corner shop is occupied by Messrs. McLaughlin & Sancton as an Oil Depot; the other store by Mr. Horton as a Harness shop. The upper portion is used by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Subsequently Mr. S. F. Matthews purchased Dr. Piddler's property, corner of Sparrow's alley, and made sundry shanges which considerably improved the building. The shop, formerly a grocery, is now occupied by Mr. Matthews as a candy store, and the upper flats supply a comfortable residence.

Mr. Thomas Furlong's important purchase is still later. It extends from the Country Market to Mr. Coffey's, including the alley-way adjoining the latter's property, and is both very wide and very deep. On the rear of the lot is Mr. Hamm's Model Livery Stable, and Mr. Furlong's private stable, both of brick and admirably arranged and equipped. Excepting the necessary space for an entrance to the stables, the remainder of the lot is occupied by Mr. Furlong's new building, which supplies two fine stores on the ground flat, with ample cellars. One of these is occupied as a Grocery by Mr. C. S. Macgregor, the other by Mr. Furlong as a Wine Store.—Two rooms on the second flat are adapted for billiard rooms or similar uses; besides a fine hall on the third flat which could be used for Society meetings or something of that description. The building has been well planned and thoroughly constructed, and is the most expensive and the most ornamental on Charlotte St.

Mr. R. E. Puddington's brick building ante-dates Mr. Furlong's in respect to its erection. It is of three stories, and well arranged. The ground flat, with a very large cellar, and part of the second flat, is devoted to Mr. Puddington's grocery business; the remainder of the second story is occupied by Dr. Frost, Dentist; and the third story and attic by Mr. Day as a Printing Office.

Dr. Livingstone's brick building was erected simultaneously with Mr. Puddington's. It is occupied exclusively by Mr. R. D. McArthur as a Drug Store, and is well built and well arranged for this line of business.

Other improvements, we understand, are contemplated. It is stated that the wooden building which has been occupied for so many years by Mr. C. Sparrow, and the other buildings on the lot, have been purchased by a capitalist, with a view to the erection of brick buildings on them. This lot is an unusually large one, running some distance up the alley.

It is also well understood that the Corporation contemplates the erection of a new Market House at an early day. The new structure will probably be ornamental as well as useful, especially on its street faces. It will extend from Charlotte through to Germain St., and is expected to be a real improvement to the whole locality, both from commercial and æsthetic points of view.

The next work to be accomplished after that, will be to secure the influence of Public Opinion to compel Trinity Church Corporation to improve its property at the corners of King and Charlotte Streets. Their buildings are old and delapidated. Those on the north-west corner are the merest shanties. Improvements are going on all around them, but they remain as they were in the good old times, neither the Church corporation nor its tenants (except Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Puddington,) making an effort to keep pace with the neighborhood, but leaving the labor and means of others to enhance the value of this ecclesiastical real estate. The management of Trinity Church's property is a mystery to all who have any knowledge of its transactions,—a puzzle, in fact, that in the church's monetary interests ought to be early solved.

Other features in the improvements, or drawbacks, in real estate in Charlotte Street, will be referred to on another occasion. It is satisfactory to know that business stands on at least the portion of the street we have described, are becoming more valuable every year.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—Our Special Contributor regrets that New Year's calls are going out of fashion, and in that regret we claim to share. New Year's calls, properly carried out, have been pleasant social incidents that will be greatly missed if they should disappear. But it must be admitted that this "calling" has become, to some considerable extent, a matter of business, and, in some instances, a very unpleasant business. Ambitious young gentlemen, in too many cases, were over anxious to be able to boast, on the evening of the day, of the *number* of their visits, and the offer of the wine cup by fair entertainers too frequently left them physically and mentally shattered before their intended round was fully accomplished. The discontinuance of the "calling" custom has been regarded with pleasure in some quarters, because of this abuse of a social privilege; yet the abuse might be lopped off by a slight exercise of sound judgment, and the usage continued as practiced years ago, with advantage to all concerned. Public sentiment, however, is utterly opposed to including intoxicating stimulants among the refreshments provided, and it may be some years before the custom will recover from the disgrace into which it has temporarily fallen. Nevertheless, among intimate friends, who are fixed in their habits, New Year's visits will continue to be exchanged, regardless of what Society may think or say in the premises.

THE WELDON HOUSE, SHEDIAC, directly opposite the Railway Station, has been re-occupied by its proprietor, Mr. William J. Weldon; and having been thoroughly refurnished throughout it is in a position to offer first class entertainment to all who favor it with their patronage.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[*SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DAILY TRIBUNE.*]

The Upper Provinces.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—ONTARIO IS CONNECTED WITH THE STORM SIGNAL SERVICE—A MURDERER IN AGONY ON THE SCAFFOLD!

[The following Special Telegrams were received at this office yesterday a few minutes after the TRIBUNE had gone to Press.]

TORONTO, Dec. 28.

Yesterday, McLeod, a supporter of the new Ontario Government, was elected by acclamation for West Durham.

Bethune and Colquhoun were nominated for Stormont and Ardtagh, and Ramsay for North Simcoe.

Hamilton was elected by acclamation for Prescott, having promised the Government a fair support.

The new Ministers will likely be unopposed.

After New Year's, Toronto will be connected with the storm signal system of the United States.

The points of observation, of which Toronto will be the centre, are Kingston, Port Stanley, Port Dover, and Saugeen.

The Toronto *Telegraph* still denounces the new Government as a Coalition, and appeals to Reformers to oppose it on that ground. However, although there is some dissatisfaction among Reformers at Scott's appointment, there will be no split in the party on that account.

It is intensely cold here.

The new School Law of New Brunswick is favorably noticed in the *Globe* this morning.

Cyrus Packard was hanged this morning at London for the murder of a Farmer named McVannell, last April. The rope binding his arms broke, and he struggled in great agony for eight minutes.

British and Foreign.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH. BISMARCK SUSPECTED.—FIRE IN QUEBEC.—MONETARY MATTERS.

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

LONDON, Dec. 28, Ev'ng.

New Year's will be a close holiday.

Paris papert assert Bismarck is seeking a pretext for the occupation of evacuated French Provinces.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's speech promises measures to make Reichsrath representative body, and bills to reform election abuses and settle educational questions.

It is reported from Madrid that the appointment of Concha as Captain General of Cuba has been determined on.

QUEBEC, Dec. 28.

A large fire originated in Guay & Co.'s Dry Goods store, on John street, and spread to Russell House and the grocery of George Hall; total loss $50,000. Guay & Co. are insured for $15,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe and Etna Companies. The Russell House is only slightly damaged.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 108 5 8 to 108¾.

In London Consols closed at 92 3 8; five-twenties of 1862 92 1 8; ten forties 91¾. Paris rentes 55f, 47c.

Later.

BANK CIRCULATION IN FRANCE—AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH—ALLAN LINE NOT SOLD—BUTLER ON THE RAMPAGE!

(*Special Telegrams to the Daily Tribune.*)

PARIS, Dec. 28.

In the Assembly to-day President Thiers insisted that the Committee who have under consideration the proposed Act allowing an increase in the circulation of the Bank of France, submit their decision immediately for action. He said the present circulation of the Bank was only thirty-two millions of francs below the maximum amount now allowed by law, and threatened that the Committee should bear the responsibility of delay in affording relief to the French people from the scarcity of a circulation medium.

The Committee, spurred by Thiers' threat, finally, though unwillingly, promised to submit proposals at to-morrow's sitting.

A deputation from Lyons waited upon Thiers to-day, and asked him to raise the state of siege existing there.

Thiers promised to consider the subject.

Count Remusat has forwarded to Berlin a reply to the last despatch from Bismark.

VIENNA, Dec. 28.

In the Riechsrath to-day, the Emperor delivered his Speech from the throne.

After formal congratulations, his Majesty proceeds to deal with home questions. His readiness to grant extreme concessions has not brought internal harmony to the State, as desired.

The Crown, while it contemplates the existence of separate kingdoms, claims that its acts are in the interest of the whole Empire, as well as of individual States.

Great stress is laid on the enforcement of and obedience to the laws.

Government will accede to the wishes of Galicia, so far as is compatible with the interests of the Empire.

Measures are promised which will render the Riechsrath a completely representative body.

The Emperor closes by declaring that Austria is weary of internal conflicts and desires peace and order. The times were never more prosperous.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath elected Hoffen, President, and Widulich and Graez, Vice Presidents.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5 A. M.

Mr. Childers addressed his Constituents at Pontefract last evening. He announced the entire recovery of his health, and that he will take his seat at the next Session of Parliament.

In allusion to American affairs, Mr. Childers said that the present cordial union between England and America was due to the careful and determined policy of Lords Derby, Clarendon and Granville.

The report that the Allan Steamship Line had been sold, proves unfounded.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 28.

A whole square of buildings, from M. Almond's corner to the Odd Fellows building, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss very great.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Dec. 29.

General Butler spoke here last night upon the fishery question. He endeavored to indicate the manner in which England abused her power through her Colonies. These fisheries rights are ours, he said, by no grace of Kings, no powers of Nobles, no Treaty, but because our fathers took them.

As soon as the Dominion Government was formed they undertook to exert what, as a dependency, they had no right to exert,—dominion over the seas,—and undertook to enforce the treaties. I think it an evidence of supineness on the part of our Government that they allowed the Canadian Government to interpret or carry out treaties through Canadian laws. We yielded to their laws; we did'nt seem to have an idea of our strength, our dignity, as a nation, and we shall be cheated again in this Treaty which, with the sense of wrong and injury it would bring upon the people, would be more likely to produce a war with Great Britain within the next ten years than there is any danger of a war without it.

Butler said he should oppose in Congress any laws which will carry those Fishery clauses into effect.

Latest.

TORONTO, Dec. 29.

Nomination in West Toronto, takes place on Tuesday next. for Bothwell, sixth Jan Crooks will be unopposed.

Blake and McKenzie will receive public demonstrations of approval from their constituents.

South Bruce Reform Association have endorsed Blake's course, and will give him a public dinner.

It is understood George Brown will accept nomination for Commons, tendered him for North York.

Weather milder.

FREDERICTON ITEMS.—Lieutenant Swinney, formerly of the Twenty-second Regiment, has returned to Fredericton, and we understand has purchased the Garden farm, about three miles above Fredericton, where he intends to take up his residence permanently.

It is rumored that S. D. M'Pherson, Esq., will be nominated as a Candidate for the office of Mayor at the forthcoming election.

The Provincial Legislature will probably meet on the first of March.

The Survey of the Fredericton and River Du Loup Railway has progressed about 20 miles upwards from St. Mary's. The party is now surveying between the Ridge Road and the Mataquack near the line of survey made last winter by Mr. Gregory. This line will run on to Springfield, Caverhill and Nackawic. They will then return to Smith's corner and try another line by the valley of the Keswick, connecting with the Nackawic and Beccaguimac waters, adopting whichever shall appear the most practicable. The Company meets on the first Tuesday in January, in St. John.

At Marysville, in Gibson's Hall, there was a grand gathering of the children of the Sunday School and their friends, a concert of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with recitations, dialogues, &c., &c., making the evening pass off in a pleasant and profitable manner. The room was tastefully decorated, and two large Christmas trees were laden to the ground with generous gifts. The munificence of Mr. Gibson on this Christmas anniversary, not only to the children of the Sabbath School, but to his employees generally, we are assured was really princely in its bountifulness.—[Fredericton Reporter.

THE ENTERTAINMENT LAST EVENING of the "Home Circle Minstrel Troupe," (composed of some of the best performers of the old company who gave such excellent performances a few years ago, and some new hands,) was given with all due regard to the details and management of a professional body of minstrels. The opening song and chorus was very well done. The song "Bell Malone" showed that the performer possesses a very good voice, but any amount of care, cultivation and training won't injure it in the slightest.

The comic song by J. Folsom had a little too much variety to be appreciated, though its brevity took away any great objection to it. Joe Howe, in his comic song and dance, did not throw any too much vim into his performance. Billy Weston is a pleasing singer, and was well received.

J. Donnelly sang a sentimental ballad in an excellent manner, and the impersonation of "Captain Jinks," by Daly, was a well acted character, but his singing not quite up to time.

The piece called the "Balloon Ascension," was short and well performed. The itinerant medicine venders, who sold "Flagg's Relief" on the Market Square during the Summer season, were the subjects of the closing piece, and received deserved applause; and no doubt the hearty laughter indulged in by the audience was quite as provocative of a cure for all diseases as the Instant Relief itself.

The Troupe give another performance to-night. The principal performers, Daly and Donnelly, are old favorites, and the new additions perform very creditably, making a good programme, which ought to attract a large audience.

IN THE CITY POLICE COURT TO-DAY, Jeremiah Spillane, 40, found drunk and incapable on Main street, was fined $4 or 5 days Gaol; and Sterling Barker, 13, arrested for coasting on Waterloo street, was fined $1.

IN THE PORTLAND POLICE COURT TO-DAY, Daniel Connelly was charged with kicking open the door of Geo. Barcelin's house and using abusive and insulting language to him; charge withdrawn on payment of costs.

Catharine Hurl, using threatening, abusive and insulting language to Margaret McNamara, fined $4 and $2 costs.