The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 1, 1872.

Improvement Needed in Law Procedure.

The St. John Circuit Court which was opened on the 9th of January was adjourned *sine die* in three weeks from that day, and, during that period, exactly three really contested cases were tried; for the first case which came before the Court was little more than an assessment.

By reference to the docket it would therefore appear that there are more than eighty romanets standing over from last November Circuit, and twenty-five causes on the new docket, nearly all of which will stand for trial in May. If then we could spare a single Judge to sit for one whole year, for the express purpose of clearing off the St. John docket, he would barely be able to do so, supposing the large number of would-be suitors restrained from sueing during that period, and supposing legal gentlemen exhibited the same amount of alacrity as they have done during this and last Circuits, for we believe in November the presiding Justice actually disposed of four cases. It is certainly a blessing that law is falling off in Charlotte and King's and the other Counties where formerly the Circuits were far more lengthy than at present: if it were not so, we would probably have to double our bench of Judges or take the law into our own hands.

When it is remembered that we have a Supreme Court with a Chief and four Puisne Justices, and four County Court Judges having jurisdiction over all actions of debt to the extent of two hundred dollars, for the Province; and that the City of St. John and the Town of Portland each possess a Court for the trial of suits on simple contracts to the amount of eighty dollars, it seems singular that the business of the country should be so much in arrear. We would suggest that the inferior jurisdictions should be increased, did we not fear that the smaller suitors would thereby suffer, and did we not dread the adoption by the inferior Courts of the dilatory proceedings of the Supreme Court.

We are informed by legal gentlemen that the principal cause of delay is the unsatisfactory condition of the Statutes relating to pleading, and that neither the Courts nor the practitioners can be held responsible. It is, perhaps, difficult for an outsider to clearly comprehend this statement, but it is certainly the fact that, while in England and in many of the Colonies a case is reduced to one, two or three distinct issues by the admissions of the contestant parties in their pleadings, before it is taken to a Jury, in this Province the parties go into Court with the most general, ambiguous statement on the plaintiff's part and the most general, ambiguous denial on the part of the defendant. The natural result is that a large mass of evidence of facts, which would probably have been admitted in special pleas, is brought before the Court and the trial thereby protracted to an unnecessary length. It is certainly time that this evil should be removed. We think some of our legal politicians should turn their attention in this direction; and if the Attorney General is not prepared to press forward his promised Common Law Procedure Bill, we are inclined to believe that such a measure would come more within the province of a lawyer than Canals or the many other subjects which are now being discussed by some of our legal friends.

The Nova Scotia Government and the Washington Treaty.

We recently criticized the conduct of the Government which, through one of its organs, the *Citizen*, assailed in the most reckless manner all and sundry who would dare to interpret the sentiments of the people of that Province as friendly to the Washington Treaty. We pointed to the fact that the same Government, last spring, refused to act in concert with New Brunswick in protesting against certain features of the Treaty, its members even going so far as to disperse all over the Province when it was known the New Brunswick delegates were about to visit Halifax on a mission looking to joint action. We contrasted the indifference of the Government at that time with its present pretended zeal for the Fisheries and general hostility to the Treaty,—greatly, we find, to the disgust of the *Citizen*. An editorial, bearing all the flavor of "inspiration," though not characterized by that delicate Parisian etiquette which we had a right to expect from that quarter, takes exception to one or two points in THE TRIBUNE article. It states, for instance, that—

"It does not, in the least, matter how public or the reverse was the alleged announcement that representatives from the Government of New Brunswick were about to visit our Government on matters connected with the Fisheries. 'Announcements' of any kind have nothing to do with the matter. There is an orderly and official way of transacting business, and when the Government of New Brunswick take that way to ascertain the mind of the Government of Nova Scotia on the matter of the Fisheries, or on any other matter, we presume they will not be long in finding it out."

The Government of New Brunswick, representing the views both of the Government and Opposition in our Legislature, sent delegates to Halifax to secure the co-operation of the Government of Nova Scotia. The latter Government, under one pretence or another, (the actual reasons are best known to themselves, though suspected by others,) could not be induced to take the first step towards protesting against the Treaty. The time was most favorable for action; the British and American Governments were scanning the wishes and movements of the Lower Province Governments and people most carefully, expecting to shape their future policy somewhat by the developments in this quarter. That was the time of all others when it became the Government of Nova Scotia to speak out, if it had a grievance to complain of; but it is a remarkable fact that this, beyond all others, was the time when the Government and its Press preserved the most extraordinary silence. To this day that Government, in its official capacity, has uttered no protest, urged no remonstrance against the clauses of the Treaty affecting the interests of its constituents. It has not backed up in any way the resolution of the Nova Scotia Assembly, although an admirable opportunity was offered it of doing so in conjunction with a sister Province whose interests like its own were believed to be jeopardized. Its silence has not been satisfactorily explained. It is believed, however, to have been effected by certain members of the Nova Scotia Government who entertained hopes of obtaining seats in the Dominion Government in place of Howe and Tupper. Believing the Government at Ottawa committed to the Treaty, they had no desire, at the time, to offend those who held the gift of high offices at their disposal. Their hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment. If the statement is doubted we point to the singular fact that the political "war, *which for a space did fail*, now, trebly thundering, swells the gale," and Howe and Tupper, the Dominion Government and the Washington Treaty are charged upon, right and left, by the Local Government Press, no quarter being asked or given. The *Citizen* thinks we should name the men who "three months ago were anxious to know which should be the first lucky deserter to the Macdonald Government;" but we decline the duty, however flattering to our importance. That is for the Government's supporters to find out. We state a main fact,—we leave to them the working out of the details. The same sources of information are open to them that were open to us, and if they are curious they can easily satisfy themselves concerning the matter. If there is entire confidence among the public men composing the majority of the Nova Scotia Legislature, our statement will have no weight with them. If, on the other hand, they suspect each other of an intention to "desert," they will not trust to newspaper reports on the subject,—they will probe for themselves and get at the bottom of the matter. Nor will they be deterred by the calling of ill names,—a trait, which, we would suggest, bears rather the trade-mark of the *Citizen* than of Paris, the elegant and cultivated, a study of whose lights and shadows was expected to extend the gentlemanly graces of at least a portion of the Government of Nova Scotia.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Jersey Justice.

[From the Boston Post]

Botts breakfasted well on veal steak and apple pie, was clean shaven and dressed in his best clothes, and went out of the world in a highly becoming manner, even taking care to leave behind him an apothegm worthy of a brighter intellect than that of the driver of a charcoal cart, in his advice to his friend: "Don't you have nothing to do with women." Botts evidently did not question the propriety of his hanging, nor did he rise to the pitch of exaltation so usually attained by candidates for the gallows, where all remembrance of crime is swallowed up in the conviction that a martyr's crown is waiting the operation of the hangman's noose. He apparently accepted his fate with a sense of its justice, his chief emotion being a curiosity to analyze the impressions produced by the performance of his last earthly duties, knowing them to be the last. It was a model execution, and to the victim himself should be ascribed much credit for aid in carrying out the sentence of the law in a thoroughly becoming manner. There was no unusual horror added to frighten tender hearts at the execution of justice, but the course of the law was pursued speedily, sternly and decorously to the very end. The trial quickly followed the deed of blood; the convicted murderer was made the object of no absurdly sympathetic pettings; and the death-penalty was not allowed to wait until its great purpose, that of example, should be lost through the lapse of time.

But what is accepted in New Jersey as the simple justice due society against the man who outrages its laws, is unknown in New York. The contrast is seen in its full effect by a glance at the luxurious boudoir fitted up in the Tombs, wherein Stokes receives company dressed in foppish refinements of attire, dines *a la carte* with wine at discretion, and is granted the freedom of the yard for the morning promenade which his constitution requires, as of more delicate structure than that of other felons. If Stokes may be considered, on account of his possession of a quarter of a million, too dissimilar to the charcoal carrier to present a fair comparison in the eyes of a justice whose bandage has slipped from place, there is Foster, the car-hook murderer, of much the same station in life, whose expiration of a most brutal crime seems likely to be postponed until natural death shall come to the relief of the sheriff. Whether convicted or arrested on charge, the progress of the law is so gentle, so considerate and so benevolently uncertain, that murder in New York has come to be considered quite a different crime from murder in New Jersey. The effect is not without practical examples. Only a few evenings ago an inoffensive and highly esteemed gentleman was murdered on the streets of Brooklyn by highwaymen; and the case of Prof. Panormo is but one of the crop of gross crimes which follows the hot house culture of ruffianism practised by the dispensers of justice in New York. New Jersey offers the remedy. Let a few of the several murderers, now boarded in comfortable quarters by New York, be hanged as Botts was hanged, promptly and without nonsense, and society in the metropolis will be safer, both from ruffians who ride in coupes and put on a clean shirt every day, and from those who lurk about the corners of dark streets deserted by policemen who have been detailed to operate at a political ward meeting, with slung-shots concealed in ragged pockets.

Reign of Terror in Brooklyn.

There seems to be a regular organized band of highwayman in Brooklyn, who thus far appear to defy all attempts of the police to capture them, and are each day growing more and more bold in the perpetration of their villainy. They do not even care to seek the secluded parts of the city to lie in wait for their victims but boldly attack them in the most public thoroughfares. On Sunday night, as Mr. Mathew Hoyt was proceeding to his house, he was approached by one of the gang, who, placing his hand on his shoulder, demanded to know the time, and almost immediately drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at Mr. Hoyt, the ball taking effect in his left arm, passing through it and inflicting a painful wound. Mr. Hoyt at once sought safety in flight and reached his home without further molestation. On the same night, in Prospect street, the Treasurer of the Holland Society was stunned by repeated blows from a slung-shot and robbed. A third citizen was attacked in Fulton street, but having a loaded cane he was able to beat off his assailants. The excitement in the city is intense and citizens are arming.

The Last Hours of the Bachelor Secretary.

[From the Washington Capital]

On the morning of last Tuesday Secretary Robeson rose at his ordinary hour and dressed with unusual care, quite calm and composed. Mr. Cadwallader regarded his friend with great anxiety, and at intervals of twenty minutes asked him how he felt by that time. The gallant Secretary responded that he was composed and prepared for the worst. At 8 A M. he breakfasted heartily, eating a broiled capon, two sweet breads, and some genuine old New Jersey buckwheat cakes. Mr. Cadwallader was encouraged to see with what energy and appetite he ate his last meal in this bachelor life of his. After breakfast he was again asked by Mr Cadwallader how he felt. He responded in a firm voice, "Better." A thrill of admiration ran through the little crowd at this heroic conduct. At 9 he called his friends and relatives about him, and in a beautiful and touching manner gave his night key to his brother. This scene was so affecting that Cadwallader actually shed tears. He then gave to his friend Cad. a package of F street car tickets, saying, "These may be of use to you, my dear fellow, when I am gone." It was observed that his voice trembled for the first time.

A Miser-able Case.

[From the Hamilton Spectator.]

An Indian miser, worth $1,250,000, recently perished voluntarily from lack of food and fuel.

We feel sorry for that miser. When the account of his death was first published he was worth $125. But a Cincinnati paper which copied the item thought a hundred and twenty-five dollar miser was not much of a wonder, and marked him up to $1,250. He got into a Chicago paper next, and there they added a cipher to him, and passed him along worth $12,500. He now began to grow wealthy quite fast, and by the time the New York *Sun* got hold of him he was worth $125,000. He must have stopped at that figure quite a while; but at last, when we had given up all hope of ever seeing him again, he dropped in upon us, quite friendly like, in a Canadian exchange, and we are quite gratified to notice now that he is worth a million and a quarter. But we hope he won't grow any richer. If he does, he will be such a bad example that all our young men will want to turn misers and die millionaires. We appeal to our brethren of the press to frown down the grasping miser. If he gets any richer he will put his wealth into gold and bury it; and money is tight enough now, goodness knows.

THE MANGO-TREE.

BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.

He wiled me through the furzy croft;
He wiled me down the sandy lane.
He told his boy's love, soft and oft,
Until I told him mine again.

Wo married, and we sailed the main—
A soldier, and a soldier's wife.
We marched through many a burning plain;
We sighed for many a gallant life.

But his - God kept it safe from harm.
He toiled, and dared, and earned command.
And those three stripes upon his arm
Were more to me than gold or land.

Sure, he would win some great renown:
Our lives were strong, our hearts were high.
One night the fever struck him down.
I sat, and stared, and saw him die.
I had his children—one, two, three.
One week I had them, blithe and sound
The next—beneath this mango-tree,
By him in barrack burial-ground.

I sit beneath the mango-shade;
I live my five years' life all o'er—
Round yonder stems his children played;
He mounted guard at yonder door.

'Tis I, not they, am gone and dead.
They live; they know; they feel; they see.
Their spirits light the golden shade
Beneath the giant mango-tree.

All things, save me, are full of life:
The minas, pluming velvet breasts;
The monkeys, in their foolish strife;
The swooping hawks, the swinging nests;

The lizards, basking on the soil;
The butterflies who sun their wings;
The bees about their household toil,
They live, they love, the blissful things.

Each tender, purple mango-shoot,
That folds and droops so bashful down,
It lives; it sucks some hidden root;
It rears at last a broad green crown.

It blossoms; and the children cry,
"Watch when the mango-apples fall!"
It lives: but rootless, fruitless, I—
I breathe and dream; and that is all.

Thus am I dead: yet cannot die:
But still within my foolish brain
There hangs a pale-blue evening sky;
A furzy croft; a sandy lane.

LOCALS.

St. John Board of Trade.

The Board will meet on Monday, 5th inst., at 3 p. m.

The Mayoralty.

Dr. Alward has taken the field for the Mayoralty and is making a vigorous canvas.

Complaint.

Some of the Livery Stable men complain that Mr. Nase, of the Street Railway, drives his sleighs in and through the City and supplies teams for excursions, without having a licence, such as they are compelled to take out.

Property at Auction.

Messrs. Stewart & White sold at auction at noon to-day the leasehold property on Clarence and Brussells Streets formerly owned by the late Robert Payne. P. Bennard, Jr., Esq., was the purchaser for $155.

More Runaways.

Yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock as the team of Mr. Robinson, of Robinson and Ralston, the sleigh containing Mrs. Robinson and Miss Prichard, was turning the Court House corner into Sydney street, the sleigh ran foul of the curb and upset, throwing the ladies to the sidewalk. The boy who was driving held on to the reins for a while, but something having struck the horse's heels, he started on the run compelling the lad to let go. Taking the south side of King Square he proceeded along Charlotte, down Princess and along Germain to King street. In turning Hanington's corner the sleigh came in contact with the lamp post completely destroying the former. Thence he dashed down King St., chased an old woman for some distance, turned into Canterbury St., dashed through a pile of stoves in front of Mr Bowes', smashing a stove and breaking the shafts of the pung, narrowly escaping another lot of stoves in front of Mr. Daniel Allen's, and bringing up at corner of Cooper's Alley where his further progress was arrested by a strong hand.—Mr. Carson Flood's horse also ran away yesterday from the corner of Pitt and Mecklenburg Streets, and broke the sleigh to pieces.

Railway Break Down.

The locomotive of the express train, which left St. John at 9 a. m. yesterday, broke down at Passakeag. The engine of the Petitcodiac train had to return to Passakeag and assist No. 2 to Petitcodiac, causing delays to all the trains,—that from Shediac not reaching the City until 2 o'clock this morning. Another Engine from Painsec then took charge and conveyed her to Shediac.

A Suggestion.

While the musical talent from abroad, which contributes so largely to the success of the Choral Society's Concerts, is still with us, we would suggest that a third concert be given before the singers leave. We do not doubt that it would be well patronized, as such a course would meet the popular demand.

The Fresh Fish Trade.

From the 16 January to this date, 45-154 lbs. of fresh Fish have been transported *via* Western Extension Railway, from Shediac, to the United States, under the new arrangement for through freight. By steamer New Brunswick 41,255 lbs. went forward.

Exports of St. John.

The following is the monthly statement of exports for January, and the corresponding month of last year:—

	1871	1872
Produce of the Mine,	nil	7,713
" " Fisheries,	4,814	6,061
" " Forest,	53,555	57,725
Animals and their Produce,	2,288	1,855
Agricultural Products,	982	3,893
Manufactures,	94,631	147,855
Miscellaneous Articles,	60	1,730
Total Goods Produce of Canada,	$156,330	$226,832
Total Goods not Produce of Canada,	23,028	10,830
	$179,358	$237,662

Gain for 1872, $58,304.

Shooks.

The shipment of shooks for the month of January, 1872, compared with that of January, 1871, was as follows:—

1872	1871
274,064	166,434

Trade and Quotations in Cuba.

The latest Cuban Circulars, received this morning, supply the following information:—

HAVANA, Jan. 20—*Sugars.*—The demand is active, and high prices are obtained for Centrifugals for the United States.

Molasses.—Receipts light, and consequently transactions limited.

Box Shooks.—Over 40,000 have just come in from different quarters, mostly on contract. A few sales, at 9½ and 10 reals.

Lumber.—There are some 30,000 feet just arrived, for which $38 per M will probably be obtained.

Freights.—In spite of the shortness of Sugar stocks, the demand for ship room has been fair for both the United States and Europe. A pretty fair amount of tonnage has been engaged lately, and at the close there is some scarcity of suitable bottoms. We quote British channel for orders, 35s; and 45s. to load at out ports. To United States $1 and $1¼ per box; $4 a $5 per hhd., and $5½ to load at outports. No molasses freights offering.

MATANZAS, Jan. 19th: *Freights.*—For the United States the enquiry is active, and a short number of suitable craft ready to load, but ship masters are holding on for an improvement in rates, which they may probably obtain. Charters to United States $1 and $1¼ per box; $5 and $5½ per hhd., and $3½ and $4 per 110 galls. molasses.

Fishiana.

Yesterday the Foreman of the *Telegraph*, Mr. Hugh Finlay, and the Ship News Reporter, Mr. James Anderson, put in the day at Drury's Cove, in company with another veteran sport, fishing through the ice for Cod and Hake. Their catch made up in weight what it lacked in numerosity, as they took eight hake and one cod, the latter, however, weighing over 12 lbs. They had a chowder on the ice, to which, it is said, the third member of the party did more than ample justice, as the sequel showed. The boys had a capital time.

Business Changes and Improvements.

We understand that Messrs. A. G. Bowes, of Canterbury St., and Evan Evans, of Prince William Street, are entering into partnership as dealers in Stoves and Tinware. Both of these gentlemen have had many years of practical experience in one or other of the branches of the business; and they will bring to the new firm a host of patrons acquired by their past transactions. The new firm will be located in Mr. Bowes's brick building, on Canterbury St. An extension of premises will, however, be required to meet the demands of an increased custom. They, therefore, propose to build an extension from the rear of Mr. Bowes's building through to Cooper's Alley, Mr. Bowes being the owner of a lot 40 x 50 fronting on the alley below the office of Mr. W. C. Perley. The new erection will be of brick and five stories high, and will probably be finished to correspond with Mr. Bowes's other building. The new firm will be what is termed a "strong team." See their advertisement in the TRIBUNE.

Mr. James Dunlop (late of Dunlop and Sinclair,) has recommenced business at 125 Union Street in the shop which was recently occupied by Mr. John Crawford. Mr. Dunlop keeps groceries, breadstuffs, feed, etc..—all of the best. Mr. Dunlop publishes a notice in the TRIBUNE that will interest those who have had dealings with him heretofore.

Messrs Thomas R. Jones & Co, have arranged for the erection of a wholesale warehouse on Canterbury street, on the lot adjoining the *Morning News* office. This successful firm own the whole of the ground from the *News* building to Cooper's alley, but at present they will put up a warehouse only on 50 feet of the lot, and running back 75 feet. They intend to have a first-class building which they will enter in May of next year. The plans are in the hands of Mr. Stead; the bricks have been purchased from Messrs. Parker, Troop and others, who manufacture at Ten Mile Creek; and the preliminary excavation is being done by Mr. McGuiggan.

Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick intends to retire from the dry-goods business on the 1st May. He will be succeeded in the store on King street by Messrs. Adams, Savage and Merritt, from leading dry-goods houses in the City. It is said M. Hammondi will take a position with the new firm.

Messrs. A. & T. Gilmour have secured the premises in Tisdale's building, Germain St., near King St., occupied by the late T. H. Cunningham and more recently by Mr. Wakefield. (See their announcement in to-day's TRIBUNE) Mr. Wakefield returns to the Arcade, Prince William St.

Messrs. Everitt and Butler retire from the retail of dry goods, preferring to confine themselves to wholesaleing. Two of their young men take up the retail department in the adjoining shop, lately vacated by Messrs. Robinson and Ralston. The new firm will probably be known as Cameron and Golding

Sleighing Parties.

The Sleighing Party last night to Claremont was a brilliant affair. Although many did not go who had been hoping to be able to attend, some thirty-five couples put in an appearance. These had a delightful ride out, a dance to piano and violin, a first rate supper, and a pleasant moonlight drive home, which they reached about four this morning. Dr. Carritte and the young ladies of Madame's Seminary participated in the enjoyment. Before closing up, the party were joined by members of Captain Berton's new Volunteer Company returning from their drive to Rothesay, who gave them a "gallop" with their Band. The Captain's party had also been enjoying themselves hugely, and the drives of last night may be said to have been exceedingly pleasant and harmonious.

The Albert Railway.

The following is an extract from a business letter addressed to one of our merchants, which we are permitted to publish in THE TRIBUNE. It is dated Hopewell:—

"The proposed branch Railroad to Hopewell is now the exciting topic, (Free Schools considered settled) Mr. Smart, the builder of the St. Stephen Branch, proposes to put in working order a 3 ft. 6 in. Road for $14,500 per mile. The Province and County of Albert have already arranged for $12,000 per mile,—balance to be raised by stock list, to which about $50,000 is already subscribed; $100,000 more is likely to be taken. If the Government favor this line, as has been expected, it will no doubt be built, and be found very useful."

The County Court.

The adjourned County Court met this morning in the Supreme Court Room. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors to whom the Isaacs-Whitman case was referred:—

Chas. Clerke (Foreman.)	A. Kearney,
Charles M Gardner,	Wm. Logan,
R. E. Puddington,	A. Malcolm,
John McArthur,	S. F. Matthews,
James McSorley,	W. J. McGovern,
James J. Christie,	G. P. Staples,
I J D. Landry,	Samuel Wilson,
John Chaloner,	T. D. Henderson,
Patrick Gleason,	F. Gallagher,
Solomon Allingham,	Wm. F. Butt,
John M Taylor,	Arch. Bowes,
Charles Patton,	A. C. Smith

While the Grand Jury were examining witnesses, the civil case of John Gilchrist *vs.* W. D. Perley was taken up. This is an action brought for the recovery of $33 for medical services rendered to the defendant. Messrs. Harrison and Burbidge appear for the plaintiff, and F. A. Morrison, Esq, for the defendant.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Isaacs on both counts. The trial has been fixed to commence to-morrow morning.

City Court,

This pleasant apartment of Justice, under the graceful superintendence of Judge Peters and Alderman Maher, had thirty-six cases on the books this morning to be tried. Of these, judgments were rendered in eleven cases, and the whole business was disposed of before eleven o'clock. The comparatively light dockets in this Court of late evidence a healthy state of financial affairs in the City.

Small Pox in Caraquet.

We understand that private advice from Caraquet state that in ten days prior to the 26th ult., four deaths from small pox occurred in that village. The people are considerably alarmed.

The Choral Society's Concerts.

Last night the Institute Hall was moderately well filled to hear the concert of the Choral Society. Between fifty and sixty members of the Society assisted in the choruses, and the solos and trios were rendered by Mrs. West, Mr. Packard and Mr. Sprague. The concert commenced with the second part of the Creation, the recitative "And God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life," etc. The beautifully clear, sweet tones of Mrs. West's voice, which at first seemed slightly under constraint, developed into a clear ringing volume of sweetness, showing the singer to possess a wonderful degree of power in keeping under control the different brilliant qualities of her voice. Mr. Sprague rendered, as Raphael, the recitative, "And God created great whales," in a highly artistic manner; without displaying a great range of voice he sings sweetly, correctly and artistically. Mr. Packard sung, "In lofty circles play." His voice is a very good tenor, and he made a good impression, but in some parts a little more infusion of expression would have had more effect in one or two of the lines. The conclusion of the first part by the chorus, who were assisted by Mrs. West, Mr. Packard, and Mr. Sprague, brought out the full range of the latter voices, which were heard above the chorus, who seemed rather timid in singing at first with their full power.

The second part of the programme consisted of glees and familiar ballads.

"Hark, the Lark," by the chorus, was a sparkling piece and rendered in good time. The Solo, "Let me like a Soldier Fall" was rendered by Mr. Packard with good taste and effect, which drew forth an encore, when he gave "Pretty Sally," which was also loudly applauded. Mrs. West then sung "Peacefully Slumber," accompanied by Prof. Martens on the Piano, and Mr. Peiler on a Cabinet Organ. The effect produced was very fine, and in response to an encore the song "Two Castles," was given. "Here in Cool Grot," a Glee, was then sung, and Mr. Sprague followed with "Evening brings My Heart to Thee." This pleased the audience so well and the applause was so continuous that he sang "O, Fond Dove." "Midnight Hour," a trio by Mrs. West, Mr. Packard and Mr. Sprague, was sung next This, like all the preceding pieces, was rendered with unexceptionably good taste, and was followed by God Save the Queen, which concluded the first of the present series, and in every respect the most successful concert of the Choral Society. The greatest interest has been taken in the successful training of the society by Mr. Peiler, who has thus, with all the difficulties attendant upon its management, brought another Concert to a happy conclusion.

Prof. Martens played the accompaniments with his well known skill.

The second concert of the series will be given this evening, and all who wish to hear a musical treat of more than ordinary merit should attend, as the success of the initiatory concerts will encourage the Society to give the public the benefit in the future, not only of their own but the best foreign talent that can be secured. We give below the programme, which is even better than last night's:—

First Part of the Oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus," and

1 Glee.—From Oberon in Fairy Land.
2 Solo.—The Maid I Love.
3 Solo.—Impatience.
4 Glee.—Calm Be Thy Slumbers.
5 Duett.—Come Il Bacio.
6 Solo.—The Iron Blacksmith.

Presentation of Plate to a Captain.

The Liverpool "Journal of Commerce," says:—"On Saturday, the 13th inst. a number of gentlemen connected with and interested in the affairs of the American Guano Company, of New York, met at the office of Samuel Richman & Co., the agents of that company at this port, for the purpose of paying honour to a brave man. It appears that in June last a mutiny of an alarming character broke out amongst the native labourers on one of the Company's Islands in the Pacific, putting into imminent peril the lives of their officers and servants, and threatening serious loss to their property and interest. Fortunately, the bark "Kate Covert," Capt. David F. Stuart, was at the Island at the time, and it was mainly by his promptness and intrepidity that the mutiny was suppressed and the ringleaders secured and subjugated.

"Mr. Richman, after briefly relating the circumstances and highly extolling the conduct of Captain Stuart and the men under his command, warmly congratulated him on behalf of the Company on the complete success of his services in their cause; and thanking him cordially in their names, presented him with a testimonial consisting of a handsome solid silver Tea and Coffee Service and Tray, made by Messrs. Savory & Sons, London, and having the following inscription:—"Presented, to-"gether with a silver tea and coffee ser-"vice, by the American Guano Company, "New York, to Captain David F. Stuart "of the bark "Kate Covert," in recogni-"tion of his intrepid conduct at Baker's "Island, June 1871, whereby a dangerous "mutiny was suppressed and the lives "of the officers preserved."

"Suitable presents were also given at the same time to Mr. Thos. Clare, second officer of the 'Kate Covert,' and to several seamen, for their voluntary and valuable assistance on the same occasion.

"The American bark Robert, Captain Lanfare, was also at the Island during the mutiny, and it was stated by Mr. Rickman that Capt. Lanfare and some of his crew had rendered valuable assistance, and would be similarly rewarded on their arrival at this port."

The "Kate Covert" is owned in St. John by Messrs. Harrison, Haws and Covert.

Dropped Dead.

A correspondent at Richibucto, writing to THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday, says: "Yesterday morning an elderly man named Thomas Leonard left his house in Kouchibougouac and walked down to the house of one of his neighbours, a Mrs. Ryan, and after taking a seat and conversing with the lady of the house for a time, fell dead in the chair. He was apparently in as good health when he entered the house as he ever was. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts."

BY TELEGRAPH.

British and Foreign.

[*Special Telegrams to the Daily Tribune.*]

PARIS, Jan. 31.

In the Assembly to-day debate began upon a second report from the Committee providing for the

WITHDRAWAL OF FRANCE

from the Treaty of Commerce with England.

Syndicates of the towns of Aix, Vichy, Plombierres, and Bareges have petitioned the Government for the abrogation of the

LAW AGAINST GAMBLING.

They offer 400,000 francs per annum for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments.

MADRID, Jan. 31.

A despatch from Barcelona says stringent measures will be adopted for the prevention of further

RIOTOUS DISTURBANCES.

Crowds which assembled on Tuesday burned the houses where the Octrai duties were collected and

FIRED ON THE TROOPS.

The latter replied with such effect that two rioters were killed, another seriously wounded.

The place is now quiet, owing to the precautions of the authorities. No further trouble is expected.

The Associated Press Despatch says:—"The Japanese Embassy party of one hundred and six persons left Sanfrancisco for the East this morning in a special train of five palace cars."

From Ontario.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TORONTO, Feb. 1.

Yesterday Whiskey Mason, (an informer) was sentenced to

TWO YEARS PENITENTIARY

for stealing and destroying the record of a Police Court.

It is not probable

MACKENZIE

will accept the West Middlesex nomination for the Commons, as he does not want to leave Lambton.

SMALL POX

prevails in many parts of the Province.

The *Globe*, in an article on finance and banking, concludes by saying the splendid harvest of '71 is

FILLING THE BANK COFFERS

and giving to every department of finance and trade, buoyancy beyond what has been felt for many years.

The Toronto Board of School Trustees have prepared a bill for the establishment of

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

throughout the Province.

There were several fires in various towns yesterday.

Unimportant private bills were before the House last night.

Merchants' Exchange.

The following despatches were received at the Exchange to-day:—

Montreal, Jan. 31st.—Flour at Liverpool 23s. a 27s. Red Wheat 11s. a 11s. 6d.

New York flour market dull—heavy—Common to Choice Extra State, $6,45 a $7 25.

Pork steady, $14 50, new; $13.50, old.

Grain freights, 6¼d a 7d.

Montreal flour market dull drooping—Western State and Welland Canal Superfine $5.82½ a $5 87½.

New York, Feb'y. 1st.—Gold opened at 9¼.

City Police Court.

John J. Banks, Reuben White, and Edward Ross, aged respectively 15, 16, and 12, for stealing from the barn of Thomas Crozier, Union St., a tin boiler, were sentenced, with the exception of Banks, to a month each in gaol,

James Vanhorne, 32, N. B., for assaulting George Key, fined $4.

William Steen, 36, Ireland, drunk on Union St., fined $4.

John Driscoll, 45, Ireland, drunk on Dock St; was too drunk to be brought out of the Station.

Charles White, 20, United States, drunk and unable to take care of himself on Main St., was let go by the Chief of Police.

Carleton, which has for some time been a remarkably quiet place of resort for peaceful citizens, let out on the 27th ult., and the solitary guardian of the peace in that locality, Mr. Watters, trying to quell the disturbance, received sundry scratches, bruises and cuffs. For this offence the parties were brought up to-day. Edward Glasgow, John McAuley, Daniel McDade, John Murphy, Richard Brennan, and Michael Lynch each paid into Court the sum of ten dollars. The Carleton quota of fines augers well for this year.

At the Portland Police Court to-day,

Richard Whiteside, charged by James G. Jordan with allowing a ferocious unmuzzled dog to run at large in the Town of Portland, was ordered to have the dog chained or locked up.

William Quinlan, for using abusive and insulting language to Thos. Clark, was fined $4 and $1 50 costs, or 10 days Gaol.

Andrew McIntyre, given in charge by his father and sister for riotous and disorderly conduct, being under the influence of liquor, also for causing a general disturbance in the Town of Portland, was fined $6, or 10 days Gaol.

A Barn, with Fifty Head of Cattle and Six Horses, Burnt.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 29, 1872.

Early on Saturday night a large new barn, belonging to Abraham Ryerson, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. No means of staying the flames being at hand at the time of the discovery, they were found to be uncontrollable when aid arrived from Goshen village. There were in the barn forty-five or fifty head of choice cattle and six blooded horses, all of which were burned up. The cries of the poor animals are described as terrible. The barn had been but a short time in use, and, beside the live stock, contained an immense store of hay, straw, grain and feed of all kinds, wagons, harness, &c., which were also destroyed. The loss will not fall short of ten or twelve thousand dollars. One horse that was burned was valued at two thousand dollars. The property was insured for six thousand dollars.