BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE Counting Room is the southern half of the Office of Mr. George Philps, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being near the City Hall, the Banks, News Room, Express Office, Chubb's Corner and the Ferry landing. Advertisements for the TRIBUNE should be left at the Counting Room before 11 A. M.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 4, 1872.

Route of the North Pacific Railway.—Contradictory Reports.

Through the influence of that King of Financiers, Jay Cooke, the menied men of Europe and America have been induced to invest largely in the bonds of the North Pacific Railway. The security offered appeared to be very large; the country through which the road was to pass was described as highly fertile, and the whole expense of construction comparatively light. On the strength of these representations, money has flowed into the Company's coffers in a continuous stream, unchecked until recently. The New York *Herald* has been among the first to question the correctness of some of these statements, though the first private individual who has withstood the Company to its face was Mr. David W. Livingston, of this Province, who has created a ferment in the Company's Directory by giving his experience of the route. His statements were published in the Toronto *Globe*, and were replied to by Jay Cooke, and the latter has since requested him to visit New York and lay his information before the Directors. The Ottawa *Free Press* has a vigorous article on the subject.

A Pleasing Change of Base.

At a time, the only time, when the disloyalty cry could do harm in Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Annand, the present Leader of the Local Government, was foremost in encouraging disaffection and adopting threatening language towards the Mother Country. He was openly accused of desiring to promote the spread of Annexation, and consequently Republican sentiments, and he did not give himself much trouble to clear his skirts of the resulting odium. It is satisfactory to find that he has now returned to his first love, as evidenced in the following remarks by him in the Legislative Council a few days ago:—

Hon. Mr. Annand remarked that the member from Colchester had spoken earnestly and warmly on this subject, and in a manner which did credit to his head and his heart. The illness which overtook the Heir apparent to the Throne under Divine Providence had led to a great deal of good. Previous to that illness there was a feeling in England not very friendly towards British Institutions. A large Republican party was evidently gaining ground there. Members of the House of Commons—clever men—had not hesitated publicly to advocate a change of Ministry, with a view to the formation of a Republican Party. One of the effects of the illness of the Prince of Wales was to attract the affections of the people around the Throne. We ought, therefore, not only to thank the Giver of all good for restoring the Prince of Wales, but we should be thankful that he was afflicted for the good of the nation.

A Learned Pandit in Trouble.

The other day, Paschall B. Randolph, physician, teacher, author, lecturer and philosopher, was arrested in Boston. A description of this accomplished gentleman alleges that "he is one of the most learned and extensively read men in America, is familiar with all the ancient languages and literature, and has written numberless works upon philosophy, love, religion and other topics, though few of them ever had an extended circulation. His acquaintance with prominent and influential men of every known nation is said to be extensive, and his experience seems to have been as varied as the most eccentric could desire. He is a half breed, the East Indian blood being plainly visible in his complexion. His office is in Court street, and the officers found there a bushel or so of manuscripts, which had not yet reached the printers' hands." It is saddening to learn, after reading this glowing eulogium, that his offence is the writing and printing of obscene books, in the circulation of which he has been effectively assisted by a degraded female calling herself Madame Lehugh.

The Premier and the Civil Service.

On Friday night, Sir John A. Macdonald presided at Readings given in Gowan's Hall, Ottawa, by the Civil Service, in aid of the poor. The Hall was packed, many being unable to get in. The Premier paid a high tribute to the gentlemen of the Civil Service, as standing high for efficiency and honesty. It contained, he said, men of Science and Literature, Poets, gentlemen of eminent Legal talents, and not a few who had an European fame. He felt proud of the Service, being somewhat responsible for its standing, as a very large number of the employees owed their appointments or promotion to him.

Why the Law is not Respected.

MR. EDITOR:—I read an article in the "News" of to-day complaining about the Street Commissioners not attending to their duty by compelling citizens to clear away the snow from their respective properties after snow storms, and in consequence, the dangerous state of the streets in certain districts of the City, &c, &c. Now Mr. Editor I should like to ask how the Corporation can expect Citizens to respect a law, which they themselves are the first to violate. For instance, let me ask when the several Paths in and around King and Queen Squares have been shovelled? Or the Pathway round the Burial Ground and other pieces of Corporation property that I might mention situated in the thoroughfares of the City? I quite agree with the "News" in saying that the law should be enforced, but let the framers of the Law first set

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The Great Jubilee.—American Sentiment on "Indirect Damages.—Major Jones and Open Bars.—The Weather—not the Crops.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOSTON, Feb. 29.

DEAR TRIBUNE,—Preparations for the International Peace Jubilee go steadily forward. Mere figures cannot convey an idea of the giant nature of this enterprise; but as Californians get an approximate estimate of Yo Semite trees by driving a horse through their knot-holes, so we may infer the cost of the projected "Coliseum" from the contractor's figures for building the bridges to it over Huntington avenue and Newton street, viz., one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars. Messrs. J. H. Wilcox & Son have the contract for building the Great Organ, which is expected to be the largest in the world. Its keys and register will have the pneumatic lever, and the key board will communicate with the organ by electricity. Of the myriad singers and performers, the leviathan gush of melody, and the rippling current of greenbacks to flow from this appalling Jubilee, I can give you no conception. The object of the affair is stated to be a Thanksgiving for "Peace on Earth," it being accepted in this vicinity that the most appropriate expression of joy and gratitude is by the outward and visible signs of blaring trumpet, clanging anvil, bellowing cannon, and deafening chorus. And, no doubt, it is a good thing to express and feel gratitude for peace restored, and, no doubt, music hath charms to soothe a Comanche bosom; but as yet the ordnance works have not suspended labor, and Moltke's sword is not reconstructed into a pruning-hook. Nor is it likely that the lion shall lie down with the lamb (except to digest him) while such grave issues as

THE ALABAMA CONTROVERSY

remain unsettled. Not that there is a war party here, or that any one, save a few non-combatants, desires to put on his war paint against England. The American feeling is one of curious indifference, based, no doubt, on the assumption that England for her own protection must stop privateering. Deprived of a merchant marine, the patient Yankee stolidly contemplates the future with the philosophical sentiment, "Thank Heaven, I have nothing to lose by a war, but Heaven help the rich!" America will not go to war for the Alabama claims, and the talk of American arrogance and American assumption is simply nonsense. That they have put in their strongest plea is but an evidence of legal tact, quite excusable, if not even laudable. The complaint against Great Britain for her "want of sympathy" is, however, a trifle absurd, or would be if it meant anything more sentimental than a claim for damages to lacerated feelings, in a "breach of promise" case, usually does. Doubtless there is a good deal of misunderstanding on both sides, and no sane American expects England to pay the bill for prolonging the war, and it will in all probability end in renewed protestations of affection, as between lately quarrelling lovers, and doubtless John and Jonathan will be always prepared to make the most of each other's difficulties, as they have done heretofore and will hereafter, as long as human nature delights to profit in a neighbor's misfortunes. But they will not go to war over the "Alabama" claims, Gen. Butler and his British prototypes to the contrary notwithstanding. Apropos of this difficulty,

THE SENATE DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY INTO THE SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE,

(which is a caption as exasperatingly long as the famous "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and like it is generally cut down to the "French Arms Inquiry") is about over, Messrs. Sumner & Schurz tacitly exonerating the Administration from any charge of violation of our neutrality towards Prussia, but leaving on the public mind an opinion decidedly unfavorable to the Executive. Certain hot-headed Senators of the Administration side talk of "reading out of the Republican party" Senators Sumner, Schurz and Trumbell—a proceeding likely to controvert the old axiom, that a whole is greater than its part, for the Party without these Senators would be of short existence.

LOCAL NEWS

is unimportant, the proceedings of our general court being tamely business-like or exasperatingly stupid, as in their absurd tinkering of the Liquor Law. The sale of spirituous liquors is forbidden in this State. The chief of the State constabulary superintends the enforcement of the laws, and annually reports with a simplicity that is "child-like and bland," that he does not know of any "open bars" in the City, whereas there is not a child old enough to know Bunker Hill Monument from a barber's pole, who cannot point out half a dozen rum shops within five minutes walk of anywhere. The name of this Chief Constable is Major Jones, and so far from his being the confiding idiot that the above might imply, he has the reputation of being an eminently shrewd, sensible, and business-like scoundrel. This periodical farce of Prohibition, like many another morbid Puritan idea, has done immeasurable evil to the good cause of Temperance, and more to the sanctity which should invest the Law when wisely enforced.

BUSINESS

is very quiet, as it generally is about this time of the year. Amusements are not particularly numerous. There have been sundry fairs for divers objects during the past week. The theatres present some attractions with Nillson in opera, Mlle. Leclercq in the legitimate drama, "Little Nell," a California phenomenon, in illegitimate burlesque and bombast, and Warren, of the Museum, in —— what need of specifying his familiar *roles*, dear to all theatre goers?

The weather is at present (2.45 p. m.) pleasant and cool. I am particular in dating my statement, because in this uncertain climate it may be tropically hot, boreally cold, raining, hailing, earthquaking, or all together, or none of them, before 3.45. Wise New Englanders never go on a days journey unfortified with umbrella, fan, linen suit, fur do., oil skin do., and Travellers Accident ticket for unforseen casualities. In fact it is a vilainous climate where catarrh reigns perpetually and the voice of bronchitis is heard in the land. A slight sensation was caused this week by the arrest of a certain Paschall B. Randolph, the alleged author of alleged indecent publications, and like the notorious Ruloff, an alleged encyclopedia of knowledge. Most of those treasures of misdirected genius turn out on investigation to be most shallow quacks instead of prodigies of learning, and of such doubtless is the present charlatan.

J. J. R.

Interesting Sunday Services.

CALVIN CONGREGATION IN THEIR OWN CHURCH AGAIN!

Yesterday, a series of three services was held in the basement of Calvin Church, corner of Wellington Row and Carleton street. In spite of the inclemency of the weather in the forenoon, the members of the congregation, with that zeal and regularity so characteristic of all their movements, turned out in full numbers, and almost filled the basement of the new building. The number of strangers present at the forenoon service was necessarily small, but in the afternoon and evening the large room that is temporarily used, and which was described in Saturday's TRIBUNE, was crowded in every part by sympathizing friends and adherents of the congregation. The people more immediately interested in the Church seemed radiant with satisfaction at again meeting beneath their own roof, after the vicissitudes to which they have been subjected; and their Pastor appropriately thanked all who had so kindly come to the assistance of his people in the day of their extremity.

At the morning service, Rev. Mr. Houston was most happy in the choice of Scripture readings, in prayer and in the character of the sermon, the whole harmonizing most effectively and being highly appropriate to the occasion. He took for his text on the occasion *Haggai* 2:9 v:—"The glory of the latter house shall be "greater than of the former, saith the "Lord of Hosts; and in this place will I "give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." He described in fitting terms the various places of worship used by nations or tribes who claimed to have any religion, with special reference to the Jewish altars, tabernacles, synagogues and temple. His remarks on this branch of the subject conveyed a large amount of information in a lucid manner, and in dealing with the style and taste to be adopted in the erection and finishing of buildings erected for religious worship he was not less fortunate. A few sentences from the concluding portion of Mr. Houston's discourse will interest large numbers outside of the congregation and convey a pretty correct impression of the reverend gentleman's clear, practical and faithful manner of preaching. He said:—

* * * I have a few words to add as to the application of the text to our circumstances to-day. We this day enter on partial possession of this building, which we are rearing for God's glory and our own convenience. Eleven months ago this morning, counting by the day of the week, our former house was burned with fire, and since then we have been under a debt of obligation to others for accommodation in which to carry on such evangelistic agencies as the preaching of the Word, the work of Sabbath School Instruction, and the congregational prayer meeting. That accommodation we received freely, generously, and in such a way as to command our most sincere gratitude now and for all time to come. To the Directors of the Hall across the way we owe it that during all that time we had a place to meet in on the Sabbath, and to the Managers of three sister Churches or Congregations we owe a debt of gratitude which we will not soon repay, in that we never wanted a place in which to hold a week evening service. Our state for these months has rather corresponded to the period of the Israelites that lies between the Exode and the time of Solomon,—the Tabernacle time. We have been wandering about from place to place, but thank God our wanderings are nearly o'er,—at least, in the meantime:—we pray that they may be over for this generation at least. The period of the captivity has come to an end, and we are restored again. We are restored as entire as we were before. We have left none of our kindred in Babylon, I think:—if any have staid behind we shall say nothing worse of them that at the best they occupied no higher place than that of camp followers. At any rate, we have stood our captivity in a wonderful manner. The foe that sent us out into the cold world without a covering over our head, has not inflicted a deadly blow on us,—that, certainly, is evident to-day. We have no reason and we have no inclination to wail out to-day that we went out full and came home empty:—we did nothing of the kind,—at least in the coming home we did not. We lift up our hearts this day with rejoicing and bless God for all that he has done for us. I think that even already we may say that what has befallen us is certainly among the all things that work together for good to them that love God, to them that are the called according to his purpose.

And shall we not say, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater" than that of the former? Our feelings to-day may be of a mixed character, partly of sorrow and partly of joy. The strings of our hearts may not be unlike what is said in the chapter that we read this morning:—"And all the people shouted with a great shout when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid. But many of the Priests and the Levites and chief of the fathers, who were ancient men, that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy, so that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with a loud shout, and the noise was heard afar off." Such, I say, may be in some sort the expression of our feelings to-day.

And it may be asked, Why should I go into the region of prophecy and ask you to affirm that the glory of this latter shall be greater than that of the former? I reply that it is not prophecy that I am going into at all,—I am dealing with sober fact. Assembled here as we are for the first time this morning, we can do more than pray that such shall be the result:—we are to take far higher ground than that of prayer in the matter. The man that prays for greater success than we had ever, or than you had ever, in the house that has been destroyed, and stops short there, I tell him frankly that I don't want his prayers, for I fervently believe that such prayers will do us no good. You have it in your power to say whether the glory of this house shall be greater than that of the former; it rests under God largely with you. If anybody is so ignorant and superstitious as to say it rests with me, I deny it. In the name of common sense,—in the name of Scripture truth,—in the name of the privileges given under the New Testament principles to the membership of the Church,—in the name of individual responsibility that rests on each of you, I aver here, in all the strength of conviction, and before God and the people, that it rests with yourselves whether the glory of this house shall be greater than that of the former, or whether there shall be any glory at all. It rests with parents how they will train their children and cultivate their own piety. It rests with you how you are to read the word of God and hear it read and expounded. It rests with you how you are to ask God for blessings, or whether you ask them at all. And it rests with you how the work of the Lord is to be carried on throughout the congregation. Yes, and more than that. There is much to be done in cultivating love and harmony with one another, in the kindly spirit with which you co-operate in every good work. Pray and labor that jealousy, and suspicion, and envy, and thinking of self more highly than you ought to think, may be rooted out of every one of our hearts, that the love of God may take possession of us, and the result will not be doubtful. There will in that case be greater glory, greater beyond conception, in the number of souls that will be gathered in here, and in the indefinitely higher platform that will be reached of knowledge of God's word, of prayerfulness, of purity of life, of devotion to the service of God, of the conviction that we ourselves and all that we possess are His and His only. In a word, there will be a building up of us all in the most holy faith of our religion. In all that belongs to a true Church of Christ there will be greater glory here than before.

And we shall hear, not from audible voice but in the secrets of our hearts,—we shall feel it if we do not hear it,—that is, the Lord of Hosts saying. "In this place will I give peace." This shall be a centre and source of peace. Here the elements of war and division shall be forgotten. Inside this building shall not be carried the petty spites and envies that prevail outside. I charge you not to look at one another here with the eye of scorn and contempt, far less with the eye of dislike or hatred. Here the principles of peace and good will, as based on the message of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, are to reign, and nothing else. "I will give peace," saith God. "I will give peace within myself, through the application of the Spirit of the Atonement which I planned and my beloved Son wrought out:—I will give peace within the soul itself, dispelling the disturbers and causing you to rest in blissful repose; and I will give you peace with one another, rooting out envy and bitterness and divisions, joining you together in one by the bonds of the Gospel." That peace which God gives is what the world cannot give and just as little take away. May the words that shall be spoken from time to time from this place be the means of bringing that peace to many:—may the greater glory be seen in that result.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The Biggest Thief in America.

MILLIONS BY FRAUD - NOT ONE CENT BY HONEST LABOR!

Gov. Reed, of Florida, is by no means the greatest of the carpet-baggers, but of all his compeers and fellow-adventurers he has met with the most distinguished and emphatic rebuke from those whom he has striven to cheat and defraud. His impeachment was carried by a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives, that body being composed of twenty-two Democrats and thirty Republicans. The charges against him are of the accustomed carpet-bag character, not differing materially, in any respect, from those which have marked the careers of his Executive brethren, Bullock, Clayton and Scott. Over-issues and illegal and fraudulent issues of bonds in the interest of railroad rings, and the control of the judiciary by bribery, seem to have been the favorite, as they were the convenient and facile methods by which these aspiring and mercenary Radical gentlemen accomplished their purposes. Gov. Reed is impeached in particular, and in this most emphatic manner—not one of his whilom adherents, white man or negro, carpet bagger or citizen, being found so poor as to do him the honor of raising even a doubt in his favor—for actually over-issuing State bonds in behalf of a railroad not yet constructed to the amount of more than half a million dollars; for conspiring to over-issue bonds to the extent of another million for the purchase of stock in another road, for the benefit of a ring of speculators, of which he was one.

And further, for the issue of still another million for another similar purpose; for fraudulently signing an issue of four millions, for the benefit of another railroad company; for conspiring to issue yet another million to David L. Yulee, for an unlawful, unauthorized and individual object; for conspiring with sundry persons to embezzle public moneys received from the hypothecation of State bonds, and actually embezzling the sum of twenty thousand dollars; for receiving a bribe of thirty-five hundred dollars to sustain an unjust and unfounded claim to certain property in behalf of a railroad company; for conspiring with parties in New York to defraud the State of Florida of fifteen thousand dollars in bonds; for fraudulently paying into the State Treasury depreciated State scrip to the nominal amount of eleven hundred dollars as payment for that amount of United States currency which he had received for a debt due the State; for bribing a Justice of the Peace to decide a case in his favor; and finally, for receiving a bribe of ten thousand dollars for the corrupt use of his official position in favor of certain land speculators, and signing a conveyance to them of internal improvement lands belonging to the State. This indictment is of a nature and an atrocity that belong exclusively to reconstruction and carpet-bag rule. Nothing in the history of impeachment, or of official rascality, in this country, anterior to the reign of modern Republicanism, has ever approached it in villainous audacity.

Tobacco.

BY A SMALL BOY.

Tobacco grows something like cabbage, but I never saw none of it boiled, although I have eaten boiled cabbage and vinegar on it, and I have heard men say that cigars that was given to them on election day for nothing, was cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and try to fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars, which is glued into the Injun's hand, and is made of wood also. Hogs do not like tobacco; neither do I. I tried to smoke a cigar once and it made me feel like epsom salts. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, as they never seen a steamboat they were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not, There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. He was standing on the steps one night, and a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said "Leroy, the perfume is agreeable." But when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe Nancy said, "Get out of the house, you horrid creature; the smell of tobacco makes me sick."

Blowing Men from the Mouths of Cannon!

FIFTY MEN THUS EXECUTED AT THE WILL OF A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER!

The conduct of Government officials in India in blowing from the cannon's mouth some fifty natives, has created much excitement in England, and the facts having been ascertained the act is generally condemned. The men who met with death in this terrible form belonged to the Kookas, a tribe or caste of Hindoos, who to the number of three hundred revolted against English rule. They attacked a Government station near Delhi and killed one or two of the soldiers of the garrison but were promptly repulsed with far greater loss to themselves. Of course they were pursued in their retreat, and, as we are now informed, "literally hunted down." Of the captives, fifty were selected for execution on the spot, and sixteen more were put to death at Umballa, the insurrection having been, even before the executions, completely suppressed. Commenting on the executions, the *Times* observes it is quite conceivable that even this measure of punishment might not have been too great for the exigencies of the occasion. Action as prompt in 1857, the *Times* believes, would have saved England from the terrible mutiny of the Bengal army and the sanguinary contests which followed. And it adds "That three hundred men should in the immediate neighborhood of the army of exercise attempt an armed insurrection against the Supreme Government is of itself a circumstance tending to perplex our conclusions." The Indian Government is proceeding to investigate the whole circumstances attending these executions, and Deputy Commissioner Cowan, the official in charge, has been suspended pending the enquiry. Instructions were sent to this gentleman by his superior officer that none of the prisoners were to be condemned without a formal trial, but before the letter came to hand Mr Cowan had had fifty of the rebels summarily executed.—*Ex.*

LOCALS.

In the Social Gathering

at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Messrs. S Alward, W. Murray, W. Thomson and others will take part. The public are cordially invited. Admission free.

Temperance Lecture.

Jacob R. Pidgeon, Esq, will deliver the tenth lecture of the course in the Temperance Hall, King St, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Chair taken at 8. Collection to defray expenses.

The Board of Trade

meets at 3 p. m. to day to receive and discuss the Council's report on the Railway Improvements at the Breakwater.

Handsome Collections.

The collections taken up in Calvin Church yesterday amounted to $103.

Jeffries' Hill.

To-morrow we will resume this subject. Correspondence on the manner in which Ward members attend to the interests of their constituents is invited.

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division will meet in Fredericton on Wednesday, the 13th inst., arrangements have been made with the Railways for return tickets at one fare for representatives.

The Young Power of the North

will be described, examined and eulogized this evening, in the Hall of the Institute, by David Main, Esq., Editor of the *St. Croix Courier*. Mr. Main has the ability to produce a good lecture, and we have not the slightest doubt that he will trot out "The Young Power" to-night, to the admiration of the audience, Confederate or Anti-Confederate.

Tenders Wanted.

The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners ask for Tenders for Station Buildings, Fuel Sheds and Engine Houses at Campbelton and Newcastle. They may be sent in up to April 4, to the Chief Engineer's Office at Newcastle or Dalhousie. See advertisement in TRIBUNE for further particulars.

Real Estate in Halifax.

From "Monaghan's Advertiser, and Real Estate and Stock Circular," of Halifax, we learn that this season Houses are wanted, to rent, more particularly at the South End or Spring Gardens.

The same authority states that "Mr. C. H. M. Black has purchased Rosemount, owned by estate of late Senator Anderson, corner of Gottingen and North Streets, for $32,000. We are not aware whether the transfer includes the whole ground, or only that portion of it on which the Homestead is situated—from front to rear line."

The Cobequid Marine Insurance Co., of Colchester Co., have divided 15 p. c. on paid up capital; Pictou Mechanics' Savings' Bank, 15 p. c. on each share.

New Dry Goods Firm.

It will be noticed by advertisement in another column that Messrs. Magee Bros. have been succeeded in their successful dry goods business by Messrs. Lansdowne and Martin, who have been in the establishment for so many years and have made so many warm friends in this community. The retirement of Messrs. Magee Brothers from active commercial life is an event of more than ordinary occurrence in that line of business, and although it has not been fully completed we are not premature in congratulating them on the prosperity and excellent reputation which have accompanied their undertakings during a period extending over a third of a century. The firm of Lansdowne and Martin, in succeeding to so well established a business, will, we trust, also be followed by the cheering results which are due to business capacity and high integrity.

Property leased at Auction.

The following properties belonging to the Estate of the late John Walker, were leased at Auction, by Mr. Stewart, at Chubb's Corner, at noon to day:

Three story wooden building on Smith's Wharf; leased to T. McCarthy, $350; last year for $260.

Three story brick building on Water Street and Smith's Wharf; to Norris Best; $600—rented for the same last year.

Blacksmith's shop Johnston's Wharf occupied by Wills & Rubins; $100, the same parties paid $72 last year.

Blacksmith's shop, same wharf to Mr. McFee, for $88—same party and amount last year.

Blockmaker's shop same wharf, to R. Carleton; $85. The same party paid $80 last year.

Coal shed, large, on Johnston's wharf; bid in by Captain French (for W. J. Davidson) for $240; small shed by Mr. J. W. Verner (for Capt. Frith) $45. Last year Capt. Frith rented the first for $230 and the other for $40.

The shop on Water St occupied by Mrs Sullivan was rented to her for $200, after considerable competition; she paid $100 last year.

The adjoining shop, occupied by John Stanton, was again rented to him for $160, —last year $100.

The coal shed on Hammond's wharf was rented to L. H. Waterhouse for $315; last year he paid $410.

The total rents from these properties this year will therefore be $2,183, against $1,980 last year.

Free Despatches!—Information for the Electors.

Any arrangement to give the St. John Daily Newspapers Telegrams paid for out of the Provincial Treasury, must, of course, include the country papers, and of whom will expect "specials" a day or two before their days of publication. These are the *St. Croix Courier*, St. Andrews *Standard*, *Carleton Sentinel*, Moncton *Times*, Sackville *Borderer*, *Chignecto Post*, Chatham *Gleaner*, Newcastle *Advocate*. What consideration in lieu of despatches the Fredericton Press might reasonably anticipate is not related.

Our Boston Correspondence

will be a weekly feature of the TRIBUNE and will be read with interest. The writer has an excellent record as a clever *literateur*, both in prose and verse. The best imitation of Bret Harte that has been given to the newspaper reading public proceeded from his pen.

☞ Mr. Willis in the Assembly has given notice of a Want of Confidence resolution.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, March 2nd.—Flour at Liverpool, 25s. a 27s; Red Wheat, 11s. a 11s. 5d.

New York flour market quiet. Common to Good Extra State, $6 80 a $7.50.

Pork heavy, $13.90 a $13.97 new; $13-50 old.

Grain freights, 6 a 6½d.

Montreal flour market dull. Western State and Welland Canal, Superfine, $5.72½ a $5.80.

New York, March 4th.—Gold opened at 10⅞.

City Police Court.

At the City Police Court to-day four or five occupants of the dock were disposed of by Mr. Justice McAvity, who is still presiding during the illness of the Stipendiary. The first was George Mosher, 25, N. B., who was found lying drunk in the classic locality of Sheffield street, for which amusement he was fined $8.

Michael McFadden, 20, N. B., found inebriated on the King's Square; James Phillips, 25, N. B., and James Aykroid, 32, England, drunk on Carmarthen street, were each in turn arraigned and severally fined the usual Monday morning fine of $8.

Lewis Smith, 13, N. B., a small boy with a bandage on his head, was caught yesterday by Detective Ryder as being the only boy who was shouting on the public streets; he was fined $2 and let go without paying on his promising to be a good boy in the future.

Moses Paul, 35, N. B., a red man of the woods, chose Carleton yesterday as the theatre of his debauch, and falling into the hands of the Police Force of Carleton, when drunk on Guilford street, was brought to Marshall's Barracks and this morning was fined $8.

Hotel Arrivals.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

S. F. McCready, Sussex; J. Rourke, St. Martins; W. E. Skillen, Clifton; Capt. Clarke, Lancaster; W. H. Quinn, Fredericton; J. Colter, do; R. Smart, Lepreaux.

C. T. Clinch, Musquash; J. A. Balcom, do; J. C. Smart, Lepreaux.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

J. C. Hall, Jr., Charlottetown; C. A. Wood, Fredericton; M. Courtney, Boston; R. Sheriff, do; W. Q. Wheller, Malone; G. A. Fairfield, Chelsea, Mass.

W. E. Wright, Hantsport; Alex. Nelson, do.

VICTORIA.

A J. Parker, Montreal; Capt. Leate, R. N, Halifax; P. P. Puffy, Montreal; W. E. West, Halifax; J. J. Cohn, do.

WAVERLY.

J. A. Turner, Amherst; James Bain, Toronto.

BARNES HOTEL.

T. J. Dawson, Montreal; G. Lamb, Montreal; T. B. North, Nova Scotia; Capt. Ryerson, Quebec; Capt Bonnell, "Sea Crest;" Capt. J. C. Bartling, Liverpool, N. S.; James King Halifax; George W. Johnson, Yarmouth, N. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

FREDERICTON, March 4th.

The Address passed without debate.

Willis gave notice for Wednesday of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the conduct of the public business of this Province, by the present advisers of His Excellency, has not been such as to merit the confidence of this House.

Gough gave notice of address for Wednesday praying that His Excellency cause detailed accounts to be laid before the house of the expense of the Better Terms delegation; delegation to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; appointment of Emigration Commissioners to Europe.

The proposition of Pugsley and Burbidge to telegraph to St. John papers summarized reports of Debates is now being discussed in a lively manner.

From Ontario.

(*Special to the Tribune.*)

TORONTO, March 4.

Parliament prorogued at noon on Saturday in due form.

The Lieut. Governor assented to 119 Bills.

On Friday last the revenue officers discovered a large illicit still in active operation in a swamp in Adjala.

On Friday evening the circular saw of a wood sawing machine burst at Streetsville, and a piece striking Henry May on the head, drove the fragments of the skull into his brain. He died last evening after suffering fearful agony.

British and Foreign.

[*By Telegraph to Associated Press.*]

LONDON, March 3.

The reply of the American Government to Granville's note is expected to reach London a week from Tuesday.

The *Observer* says should England renounce the treaty of Washington, the United States would take no immediate action in consequence, but would insist on the right hitherto claimed for American Seamen to fish in Canadian waters and on that point would meet no opposition from England.

The Emperor Francis Joseph issued a decree, declining to recognize the old Catholic Bishops or opponents of the Dogma of Infallibility as part of Roman Catholic hierarchy of Austria.

It is reported that negotiations for a Commercial Treaty between France and Italy have been interrupted by Prussia.

Cabinet differences are anticipated on the question of the adjournment of the Assembly, in regard to Catholic petitions, in reference to diplomatic representation in France, and concerning the bill to further restrict the liberty of the Press.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S COMPOUND

Wild Cherry Bitters,

AN EXCELLENT TONIC.

PRICE THIRTY CENTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

HANINGTON BROS

APOTHECARIES,

FOSTER'S CORNER,.....ST. JOHN, N. B.

feb 8 1y

DIED.

Suddenly, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., of croup, FLORENCE R., only child of ROBERT and SARAH E. GALE, aged two years, three months and two days.

☞ Funeral on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 2½ P M. from her father's residence, Adelaide street, Portland.

At Johnston, Queen's County, on the 24th ult, JAMES, youngest son of Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, in the 18th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

CLEARED.

SATURDAY, March 2—Bark Brothers' Pride, 442, Bolton, Havana, Wm Thomson & Co, 316,249 feet boards.

Schr Maggie A Smith, 71, Ralston, Boston, A Gibson, 81,530 feet boards.

MONDAY, 4th—Schr Walter Scott, 156, Sypher, New York, Scammell Bros, 894,390 laths.

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Liverpool, 29th ult, ship Rosa Bonheur Brown, from New Orleans.

CLEARED.

Entered outward at Liverpool, 14th ultimo, S Vaughan, Master, for Rio Janeiro.

SAILED.

From Plymouth, 15th ult, ship Wm Leavitt, Leavitt, for New Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Boston, 29th ult, schr Jessie, Foster, hence, via New Bedford.

At Buenos Ayres, 14th ult, brig Annie Barker, from Montreal—48 days from Rio.

At Cardenas, 16th ult, brig Masonic, hence; 22d, schr Lizzie Dakers, hence.

At Matanzas, 17th ult, bark Aylesford, hence; 22d, schr Marcia Reynolds, and brig Proteus, hence; bark Young Eagle, Dick, from Troon.

At Cienfuegos, 19th ult, schr Tasso, hence.

At Havana, 20th ult, bark Ocean, hence; 23rd, schr J K Leonard, hence.

CLEARED.

At Havana, 22d ult, schr W A Gibson, Brown, for New York.

At New York, 29th ult, brig Elizabeth, Meening, for Halifax.

At Boston, 29th ult schrs Frank, Mountain, for Halifax, and Sarah, Harned, for this port; 1st inst, ship Sarah Hegnet, Burwell, and schr B P King, Roberts, for this port.

SAILED.

From Vineyard Haven, 29th ult, brig Halcyon, Dunham, for Halifax.

From Hamburg, 12th ult, A L Palmer, Connell, Pisan.

From Matanzas, 16th ult, brigs Bachelor, Waycott, Oak Point, Wright, and Choice, Brown, for New York; 17th, brigt Nereus, Kerr, hence; 22d, brigts Borito, Edgett, for north of Hatteras, and Union T. Tufts, for New York.

From Cienfuegos, 19th ult, brigs Wanderer, Gilliatt, and Mary, McDonald, for New York.

From Havana, 18th ult, brigs Belle Walters, Walters, for New York, and Stella, Easton, for Calbarien.

From Sagua, 19th ult, bark Maggie M. Mitchell, for New York.

From Newport, 27th ult, schr Gold Hunter, Secord, for this port.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that a Lighthouse has been erected by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, on the South-eastern point of the South western Wolf Island, in the Bay of Fundy. Lat 44 56 30 N, long 66 44 10 W. A revolving white light is exhibited with an interval of 1½ minutes between each flash. It is elevated about 111 feet above high water mark, and in clear weather will probably be seen at a distance of from 17 to 20 miles. It is visible from all points of approach. The lantern surmounts the keeper's dwelling, which is a square