

Ripeness versus Rawness.

The great difficulty which occurs to the majority of progressive philosophers, is an inability to restrain certain ideas in their minds, and to give them vent in a proper way. Thus we find men who are true thinkers, and who earnestly endeavor to map out systems for the good of others, who are inseparably wedded to a principle which they will not modify but are ready to extend to the utmost. If the principle is correct, if it can be applied to the fullest extent, and with regard to every subject, of course all is well and the result must be successful; if, on the contrary, it is imperfect, its application must necessarily prove disastrous. It is indeed melancholy to see a respectable intellect, not riding a hobby, but, as it were, fairly adrift and guided by a hobby; and the prospect seems all the more cheerless when associations and circumstances concur in keeping the diseased mind apart from curative agents. We are induced to make these remarks on account of the strange degree of favor which is manifested by extreme radicalism towards extreme youth; and we are really led to believe, from what we have heard and read, that some persons, in their irrepressible desire to experiment with novelties, are led to mistake animal spirits for genius, promises for evidence of goodness, and efforts to carry favor for marks of distinguished industry.

How far men of this class are prepared to go in support of their theory we cannot say, but when we find persons pretending to lead public opinion, *ex cathedra* bludgeoning the claims of experience to scorn, sweeping over their former folly in having revered grey hairs, and advocating the advancement of youth, not to the exclusion of decrepitude but of retiring manhood, we cannot conceal our regret and surprise. It is simply absurd to argue that because we live in America we should content European customs; and we might as well advise our hard working settlers and hard working mariners to cast their meat raw as to tell them that their children alone understand how to regulate and guide the destinies of the country. That ignorant and blundering characters, extreme radicals, and unscrupulous experimentalists should favor an idea of this kind affords us small ground for wonder, but that persons claiming philosophical instincts, and versed in the traditions and history of the country, in holy writ, and in the records of modern times, should entertain this sentiment strikes us as somewhat wonderful, and we cannot help remarking that each person here has been spirited away by a band of school boys, and utter what they do not believe, under duress and fear. For ourselves, we yield to none in an earnest desire to help young men, and, on this account, we think it unwise and unfair to seek them to discharge duties of which they know little or nothing. No prudent jockey would employ a carpenter to shoe his horse, and we think that no prudent people should attempt to make a boy legislator; nor would they, in fairness, hold him responsible for faults arising from inexperience. What we require then in America, fully as much as in England, is that young men should serve an apprenticeship before they become masters, and in urging the adoption of this course, we make no comparison between the mental capabilities of men of different ages, but assuming that they are precisely equal, we wish to give the younger every opportunity of advancing their status morally, mentally and socially beyond that of their predecessors. Reference to the lives of distinguished men of all historical ages clearly proves that our ideas are correct, and, at the present day in England, we find a youthful politician in position he just as exceptional as was the younger Pitt generations ago. Lord Eldon did not become Solicitor General until he was thirty-eight years of age, or Attorney General until he was forty-three; while Erskine was thirty-three before he ever became in politics. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone also had reached a mature age before they attained responsible positions; and, if worshippers at the shrine of youth seek instances in America, we would refer to an almost uninterrupted line of well matured presidents from George Washington to Old Hickory and downwards. In this Province we may cite the late Chief Justice Parker, who entered politics at thirty one, our present Chief Justice and all our Judges. Mr. Tilley and almost without exception all our leading representatives as members of men who spent years in attaining knowledge of their respective businesses, and generally entered politics when their heads were somewhat grained. We think we may state, moreover, that such men as these did not expect to be made Executive Councilors until they had learned something of parliamentary details and political strategy, and that they would have prayed deliverance from false friends attempting to thrust them unprepared into office. We do not wish indeed that our young men should meet the fate of poor Sancho Panza as Governor of the island, and so while others foolishly flatter them

to their imminent danger, we speak plainly and honestly of the things which they should know.

The Westmorland Election—Mr. Humphries' side of the Case.

Mr. Editor.—Referring to your Editorial remarks, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 23rd Jan. in reference to the Westmorland Election, allow me to give you the facts, as I think you have been misinformed as to the true position. Mr. Humphries occupies as a Candidate at the coming Election.

It is not by any means the nominee of a "Business Coterie." On the contrary, he is the nominee of a large and influential body of freeholders (not confined to either Moncton or Salisbury)—a class of men who would not be influenced by any "Coterie" in their choice as to who would be a fit and proper person to represent their interests. From our knowledge of Mr. Humphries, and his antecedents—we believe he is above gambling for the petty prizes in the paltry raffle of a New Brunswick Election. His friends have no wish to send him to the House hypotheticals. He has stated his views distinctly on the School question. He gives an unreserved opinion. He accepts it as good in itself, and is not managed and mismanaged in the administration.

His friends urge upon him the necessity that exists for radical change in the Government machinery. It is no misnomer to call it a "Government of Delegates" and the "better terms" asked may simply mean more "look" for home consumption.

Mr. Humphries and his supporters, believe in free schools and fair play to all denominations; thorough economy in every department of the Government's service; dealing with the people's money.

We want no "safety" speeches, which the country has to pay for, and which in most instances do not amount to anything meaning nothing and containing nothing, except low and insipid personalities such as disgraced the late Legislature, during the past session.

We mean business in sending Mr. H. to look after our interests, and we mean to accept the trust, and have no doubt, he will faithfully discharge the important interests involved in the trust with credit to himself and advantage to the Province. He accepts the trust as a responsible member, and the only really important question before the people, and one in which they are deeply interested. We must accept it now, and work it out as we see fit, and we will not allow what extent the Government in all its branches, and departments, consent with proper economy and due regard to efficiency.

If the present Government have the moral courage and honesty of purpose in fairly and squarely accepting this issue, which we believe they will, they will be vindicated by the intelligence of the Province.

I am warranted in stating that Mr. Humphries accepts his political creed, as he is his own. As an independent member he will not matter from whom he chooses to take his orders, and he will not be ignorant of the fact that Mr. K.'s position as a Government Contractor (in fact he is looked upon as consulting engineer for the Board of Works) as well as his business training, have not made him a candidate to fit for the position of our representative.

It is a notorious fact that local politics and local positions are the misfortune of Colonial governments, hence the localized ideas that prevail, and which are a disadvantage; and this misfortune follows in our selection of men, as they go for the Dominion as the Local Parliament.

Without saying or writing one word disrespectful of Mr. Chapman, it is the opinion of many of the freetholders of Westmorland that he is the "nominee" of a "Political Coterie" and that they are determined to deprive the country of its free schools and their advantages—be this as it may, a fact or fancy, we believe that Mr. H. and his supporters, make no religious or political issue, and neither do they accept any matter from whom they may emanate. In this election they simply take the ground of local politics, and the Western interest, representing as it certainly does, a large portion of the population, and, as well as representing a large portion of the wealth and intelligence of the County, and we therefore are in the right to share of the representation; and in supporting Mr. Humphries as the man of our choice, we claim for good business qualifications; and comparing things by things, possessing more intelligence, correct moral deportment, and respected by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Justice.

Mr. Justice's communication is much longer than we expected to be called upon to print, after our express notification that only brief letters could find a place in THE TRIBUNE. If we were to print the whole of this communication, however, it must be to the view of those who ask it as a matter of justice and fair play to our hands. Our correspondent presents his views very clearly, and our comments thereon must be as brief as circumstances will permit.

1. "Justice" states "it is believed by many of the freeholders that Mr. Chapman is the nominee of a political-coterie, and that they are determined to deprive the country of free schools and their advantages;" but disbelieving the story himself—and a man of his information certainly would treat it with contempt,—he cautiously adds that it remains to be proved "whether this is pure fancy or fact." We believe it is the pure fancy of a faction, and we must act upon it and work "whether this is fact or fancy."

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charge of "sectarianism," or to give color to the statement that he could be the nominee of any "sectarian coterie?" Our correspondent is well aware that an emphatic negative must be given to each of these queries. The School question being settled by law, as our correspondent puts it, he and others should at once discontinue unworthy suspicions and disconcerting electioneering stories that only degrade their authors. This much in reference to Mr. Chapman whose character and position, however, stand in need of no defence, since to a large body of the electors he is already known as a gentleman whose personal reputation is above reproach, liberal acut, and whose energy and capacity are ample guarantees of his becoming an influential member; and in the eyes of our correspondent, at least, it should be no drawback that Mr. Chapman has been a Liberal all his life and a Confederate since the Union question was first mooted in this Province.

2. Regarding Mr. Humphries' position, "Justice" assures us that his friends urge upon him the necessity for a radical change in the Government machinery. He says that this "Government of Delegates" is scarcely worthy of support. It is evident that Mr. Humphries does not agree with "Justice" in his views on this point. He has said nothing of the kind to the public. More than this, he is known to be the Candidate that the Government desire to have elected. His nomination was arranged with the sanction of the Government when the Executive visited Westmorland to attend the funeral obsequies of a colleague. To ask us to believe, under these circumstances, that Mr. Humphries will attempt any change in the Government, is asking quite too much. The gentleman, if elected, (which is not at all probable) will do just nothing of the sort. He may change the road line, but he will not touch the door step of his relatives' shop, but he will severely attempt to revolutionize the institution that is rolled upon to work this marvellous change in the Government machinery. He may apply "the pruning knife," as "Justice" suggests,—(that same old knife that has done duty in every election since elections were first run)—but what will be the gain to the public if the hoped-for branch goes to make a relative's pot boil all the faster? Both he and Mr. Chapman agree on the score of "Economy"—then what remains to give Mr. Humphries the advantage over Mr. Chapman? Only the school question.

3. "Justice" holds that the Western Parishes of Westmorland must be represented in the Assembly, and intimates that they are not so represented at present. We take it therefore, that the radicalism of the Western Parishes will be represented—they will have Mr. Kay of Salisbury, and will, therefore, have all that is now pretended to be denied for them. But we take it that the radicalism of the Western Parishes will be represented—they will have Mr. Kay of Salisbury, and will, therefore, have all that is now pretended to be denied for them. But we take it that the radicalism of the Western Parishes will be represented—they will have Mr. Kay of Salisbury, and will, therefore, have all that is now pretended to be denied for them.

was procured by appointing his son a Sheriff. Yet another member, Mr. Beckwith, obtained offices for his relatives. On all hands there are discreditable bargains which the constituencies can not afford to overlook. Westmorland certainly can not be prevented from expressing an opinion for or against this style of "government machinery," and we have little doubt as to what that opinion will be.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Meeting at the Cathedral Yesterday—Bishop Sweeney's Views on the Subject.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Yesterday morning, at the morning session in the Cathedral, it was announced that a meeting would be held in the afternoon after Vespers, for the purpose of considering resolutions on the new School Law. At eleven o'clock Mass, Bishop Sweeney addressed the congregation on the subject. He stated that since the Catholics of St. John had commenced erecting Convents and the various other schools now under their control, not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS had been spent for Educational purposes. The Catholics of this Province asked no more than a minority. Separate Schools are allowed where there are sufficient Catholics to maintain a school of their own. The Bishop said that every one knew what was the result of Education where Religion was not taught,—that the first work of

THE COMMUNISTS OF PARIS

when they got into power was to banish everything bearing the name of Religion, and perpetrate the most horrid crimes, regardless of the fear of God. He said: "You cannot without a Christian education have conscience, the fear of God or be good citizens. The schools of the Christian Brothers are recognized all over the world. The Faithful States. Over 60,000 children are under their care. They have a system of education, and they have their own books. The Catholics only who have the right of educating their own children."

WITH THEIR OWN MONEY.

Every reasonable Protestant with whom I have conversed concedes that such a demand is fair and equitable. Where the Catholics are not sufficiently numerous to support a school of their own, I am willing that the Common Schools should be general and supported by both classes, providing the Bill is not amended. He had been led to suppose by the representations of MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT and Legislature that the Christian Brothers would be allowed to teach under the law; but the reasonable demand made on behalf of the Catholic Schools had been refused, and all that could be done would be for the Catholics to raise money themselves for the support of their own schools.

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grievous wrongs the present School Act is calculated to inflict; that we will seek redress for these injuries and the restoration of our undoubted and inalienable rights by every constitutional and legal means in our power; and that we ask and hope to receive the support of the truly liberal and right-minded of all denominations in our efforts to secure freedom of conscience and freedom of education. Resolved, That the Catholics of St. John who within the past few years have made many sacrifices in the cause of Education will continue to support by voluntary taxation of themselves the Schools which they have established at so large a cost, in order that their children, while receiving the best secular instruction may, at the same time, be taught their duties to God and Society and be nurtured in the spirit of Christianity;—and that a subscription list be opened for this purpose.

Unanimous speeches were made by each of the movers of the resolutions, but as they were made in the body of the Church and the crowd was so large, nothing could be heard at any distance.

After the resolutions passed it was announced that the Catholics of St. John would be taken up on the spot, and a collection made for the support of the Schools for the ensuing year. Five gentlemen present headed the list with four hundred dollars each and the fifth with fifty dollars. About two thousand dollars was subscribed altogether at the meeting, and one thousand dollars was paid in.

LOCALS.

Professor Allison, the head of the Wesleyan Educational Institutions at Sackville, will occupy the Institute platform this evening.—Subject, "Reading." The patronage of the Institute course may reasonably anticipate a sensible Lecture.

Corporation Sale for Sale.

On Thursday the Western Land Committee will offer for sale several lots in Carleton, represented as well situated for manufacturing purposes, as they are easily reached by water and railway. See advertisement in the TRIBUNE.

The "Lemira M." arrived at Vineyard Haven, 23 instant, from Providence for this port, sailed a day or two afterwards; she has not since been heard from, and fears are entertained as to her safety. Captain Peck is the master, and she is owned by Stephen E. Stevens, Esq., of Indianapolis.

Recent advice to the owners of the "Ida E." contain full particulars as to hurricanes she experienced and the state in which it left her. The Agent at St. Georges Bermuda writes as follows:—The Bark Ida E. Captain Doane arrived at this port on 24th inst., waterlogged with loss of nearly every sail. Main yard gone and cabin and deck completely swept of everything. For five days the crew lived on the top of the house, and Captain Doane deserves every praise for sticking to his charge and bringing it safely to these islands, when he had an opportunity of abandoning it. The deck load was washed off, and it took the hatches with it, and it took down to the keel followed suit. She was got safely into port on Monday 28th inst. and she is now more afloat and undergoing necessary repairs which it is estimated will cost about £500 sterling.

The Closing Entertainment.

The last Literary and Musical Entertainment of the course, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Sunday School will close on Friday evening. The following is the programme:—

1. Duets.
2. Original Groves of Harmony.
3. Lecture—Representative Men.
4. Song—Mrs. J. Drake.
5. Panto Solo, Mrs. J. Chickering Medley.
6. Song—Comie.
7. Song—Comie.

Dr. Carrisette.

Temperance Meeting.

The fifth public Temperance entertainment of the course, will take place in the Temperance Hall, King street, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. To ensure an audience which will crowd the Hall we have only to intimate that among the speakers for the occasion will be the Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B. Go early and secure a seat. Chair taken at 8. Collection to defray expenses.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Jan. 27th.—Flour at Liverpool 3's, a 37s. Red Wheat 11s. a 11s. 6d.

New York four market quiet, steady. Common to choice Extra No. 1, \$6.45 a \$7.35.

Pork steady, \$14.50 new; \$13.50 old.

Grain freights 6d. a 6d.

Montreal four market inactive.—Western State and W. L. Canal Superfine \$5.80 a \$5.90.

New York, Jan. 26th.—Gold opened at 91.

The Circuit Court.

Fifth of McIntosh still occupies the Court. Mr. Kay, for the defendants, occupied the Court some time this morning with some law points. Mr. Duff has been addressing the jury since, and will probably occupy all this afternoon.

Potatoes.—Herring.

There is a small supply of potatoes from Cornwallis at the Slip; they command a ready sale at 65 cents per bushel. A good supply of fresh herring is offered at the Slip to-day; steady sale at 30 cents per hundred.

The Military Cadets.

Most again this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Col. Ray's rooms.

City Police Court.

Robert Thomson, 55, Ireland, lying drunk on King's Square, fined \$8, and 25 cents cottage.

Andrew Donovan, 18, N. B. disorderly and swearing on Pitt St., fined \$8, and 25 cents cottage.

George Beekman, 30, England, drunk on Charlotte St., fined \$8.

Necessary Harbor Improvements.

The disposition of Ballast at this Port is a matter which calls for immediate reform. At present vessels arriving here are ordered to the Ballast Wharf for the discharge of ballast, which is removed thence to the beach beyond the breakwater. This beach is exposed to the tide which, with an Easterly wind, must necessarily carry a large portion of the ballast into the harbor or approaches to it. Now, the small revenue derived from vessels using the Ballast Wharf is not equivalent for the injury the harbor is receiving, and we would suggest to the authorities the importance of causing to deposit ballast there until the pier is extended so as to protect it from the wash of the sea. Meantime, vessels can discharge at other wharves in the port as cheaply and expeditiously as the locality referred to.

There is a large space at Reed's Point, between Prince William St. and the end of Water Street Extension, which requires filling in; the tide ebbs and flows beneath the extension into this mud hole, and coming in contact with all sorts of deposits there is a very bad atmosphere is formed. From a sanitary point of view alone this place demands attention before the warm weather sets in. If the stone and sand ballast which is now thrown away were placed here it would correct the abuse and give increased wharf accommodation besides.

There is the old mill pond, with its abominations generating noxious gases to the injury of the health of the City and Town of Portland. A portion of it has already been filled in by the Railway authorities, but a large space is left behind the track toward Harris' Foundry and Portland. Let these matters be attended to at once for the preservation of the harbor and the protection of the public health.

Shipping Notes.

The Sch. "Kitty Stevens" arrived at this Port on Saturday. She was formerly known as the "Frigate Bird," owned by Semmell Bros. and having been damaged near New Bedford, was condemned and sold to parties in Boston who have thoroughly repaired her and she now sails under an American Register.

The Bark "Sunny Region," Smith master, at Batavia, 28 November last, loaded for Amsterdam, at the Eastward—conditions unknown.

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Dependent View of the Situation.

The Corleton Standard says:—"Mr. McQueen will certainly bring respectability and a reputation for morality to the Executive, and these are qualities not to be slightly regarded even by a government, some members of which, if they have not been sadly misled, seem to think they can treat with indifference such small matters. Some of the papers noting the recent changes have referred to the fact of the local injustice that is done by the placement of a St. John River man. We rather think that it don't make much difference to the localities under existing circumstances. We have fallen upon times when the people seem to be sadly indifferent about the personnel or the actions of the local government, and if the present state of things continues very much longer they will begin to think that the Province would be as well off without, as with, a local legislature at all."

Great Fun.

A half dozen girls to day, in Portland—girls from 12 to 14 years of age,—jumped into a pond that was standing before Mr. James Williams' Store, and drove the horse several times round the block. The animal enjoyed the joke so much that he ran off with the girls, pitching them into a snow-bank, and then around the block several times, minus their pleasant company, bringing up again at Mr. Williams' door.

Hon. Mr. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley returned from Fredericton this morning, and is stopping at the "Victoria."

Portland Police Court.

Andrew Melnyk, drunk on Main St., Saturday night, fined \$4.

The following is a *verbatim* of a letter of a written note, 2 1/2 by 4 inches, which was posted up in one of the principal townships of Westmorland County, recently, and forwarded to us as a curiosity. We omit the signature.

"November the 8th 1871

Notice a staid young heifer now Ear mark White and Spotted One

"Darener"

The advertiser evidently wished to inform the public that he was the owner of the strayed yearling heifer above described so as to identify it.—Amherst Gazette.

Mr. Spurgeon Abroad.

[From the Boston Post.]

Mr. Spurgeon, the world-famed preacher at Southwark Tabernacle, London, wearying for the moment of his ministrations to his seven thousand parishioners, has just been making the grand tour." Hilbert London had his world, and the Tabernacle his only temple; what he knew of the outer barrens he had learned from the gazette, but had derived from a most fertile fancy. But that even the greatest and most fertile minds may be enlightened by journeying in foreign lands, in well equipped in Mr. Spurgeon's case, and that "travel trite" not only a man, but even a religious oracle, now probably would more freely confess than he has done, that he had learned from the gazette, but had derived from a most fertile fancy. But that even the greatest and most fertile minds may be enlightened by journeying in foreign lands, in well equipped in Mr. Spurgeon's case, and that "travel trite" not only a man, but even a religious oracle, now probably would more freely confess than he has done, that he had learned from the gazette, but had derived from a most fertile fancy.