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WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Laughing Gas, may 7

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On all discriptions of Merchalize. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers Application to be made to

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Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES!

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MISPECK MILLS, - - - St. John, N. B

HOMESPUNS,

IN GREAT VARIETY

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

Also, First Class

COTTON WARPS.

The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.

EHOUSE, Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3 ly d&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent

BUFFALO ROBES!!

The subscribers are now receiving their stock of

Buffalo Robes!

DIRECT FROM SASKATCHEWAN.

They request Customers who were disappointed last year to place their orders at once, as the quantity being limited, the Skins will be distributed rapidly.

T. R. JONES & CO.,

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MUSIC FOR NOVEMBER.

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Kathleen Machree Song and Chorus. Stewart	30
Twilight Shadows. Tenor Song. Chase	35
Had we not in brighter Hours, Ballad. Leroy	35
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INSTRUMENTAL.

Evening Bells. Morceau. Wilson	30
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Grace of Coquetrie. Morceau. Pacher	30
Neptune. Marueka. Davis	30
*Sweetheart. Melodie. Maylath	30
In our Boat. Morceau. Wilson	30
*Visions of Paradise. Morceau. Maylath	30
Air Castles. Nocturne. Maylath	30
Golden Hours. Melodie. Wilson	35
*Awakening of Birds. Melodie. Maylath	30
*Westward ho! Galop. Wilson	30
*Merry Huntsman. Morceau. Wilson	30
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Trembling Leaves. Instrumental. Kinkel	30
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Pieces marked * have picture title pages.

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Address J. L. PETERS,

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New Brunswick FILE WORKS.

THE Subscribers having opened the above premises, are prepared to

Re-cut all kinds of Files and Rasps.

They guarantee satisfaction, and a saving of from forty to fifty per cent, on the original cost.

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New Brunswick File Works.

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Importers and dealers in

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Groceries, Provisions, etc., etc.

4 SOUTH WHARF,

JAMES SWEENEY, JOHN M. STAFFORD, } St. John, N. B.

oct1 3m

ON HAND.

A FINE assortment of Fruits, Delaware Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, etc.

sep29 F. S. SKINNER.

A Nice Assortment of

BERLIN WOOLS!

SCOTCH YARNS

AND

FLEECEYS!

AT

W. E. Blanchard & Co's.,

98 Germain Street,

OPP. TRINITY CHURCH.

nov3

NEW

Fall & Winter Goods.

CHEAP ENGLISH BLANKETS—size 10-4 for $2.50 per pair; 12-4 for $3.50 per pair.

Extra value in GREY BLANKETS, $4.25 and $5.00 per pair, large size.

Splendid value in DRESS TWEEDS, 12c up to 25c per yard.

Also, Extra Value in Fall and Winter DRESS GOODS. Wool serges, etc., 12c and up to 42c per yard, first-class cloths.

Cheap BLACK LUSTRES and COBURGS, 10c up to 25c per yard.

Extra value in WOOL SHAWLS, a large stock, from $1.20 up to $4.50 each.

A large stock of CLOUDS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS, Crossovers, and other Wool Goods, at very reasonable prices.

WOOL HOSIERY and GLOVES, at all prices, good value.

Extra value in GREY and WHITE COTTONS, 7c up to 12c per yard.

Scarlet and White FLANNELS, cheap.

Fancy and Grey Shirting Flannels, cheap.

Colored and Black SILKS, New Ribbons and Laces, Flowers and Hair Ornaments, in great variety.

A complete stock of SMALLWARES, etc.

Country YARN, the very best quality, at 50cts per lb.

In order to secure a good family trade both town and country, I keep only such Goods as I can confidently recommend.

All goods are marked in plain figures and one price only.

T. M. FRASER.

Cloth and Linen Warehouse,

6 Charlotte Street, King Square.

oct26

Alsopp's Ale, in hhds.

Just received ex Circassion via Halifax:

10 HHDS Alsopp's Ale. For sale low.

ANDREW J. ARMSTRONG,

nov2 nws tel 49 Charlotte street.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, ... EDITOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.

The Weakness of Despotism.

Telegrams from Russia to London papers report great alarm at the discovery of a dangerous socialistic conspiracy. One thousand persons, including several ladies, have been arrested, and men of exalted rank are implicated. A commission is investigating the plot, over whose precise object a mystery hangs, and the arrests are so numerous that a perfect reign of terror prevails at the capital. The death of the Czar, it is said by some of the reports, was the first step to be taken by the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Empire and the establishment of a new order of things. Although it is not probable that so many people could have been involved in a conspiracy whose declared object was the assassination of the Czar, it is highly probable that the principles and aims of the conspirators would make his death a logical necessity when the moment came for putting their theories into practice. This conspiracy, or the possibility of such a conspiracy existing, shows the weakness of absolutism with a startling distinctness that should be a warning to all the despots who profess to rule by right divine. The life of the ruler is the hair of the governmental Samson, and may be taken as easily as Samson's locks were cut. Those who desire a change of government, and every country has people who are dissatisfied with their rulers, are forbidden by despots to attempt to impress their views on the people, and find that assassination is the first step to be taken for the successful carrying out of their political notions. There is no path, except that of violence for the political free lance to tread, and murderous conspiracies are the natural result. In countries blessed with constitutional forms of government it is different, as the inventor of a political panacea for all the ills of his fellows has the privilege of proclaiming it and thus being mortified into a modest doubt of its efficacy or his eloquence by the indifference of the people in regard to its proffered boon or enthusiastic opposition. The reformer has then only to make that people understand that, in exercising his demands, must be awakened to the necessity of reforming themselves and inspired with the energy to do so, while he who would reform a despotism is forbidden to speak, fancies that free speech only is necessary to convince all that his project is right, and naturally looks to the sweeping away of the barrier that deprives a benighted people of the privilege of listening to the governmental scheme which he has framed for the purpose of making them rich, virtuous and happy for ever. In a free country the reformer knows that he must perform the difficult task of persuading people to ascend his Hill of Progress with him at a painfully-slow pace, while in a despotism he supposes that the people will rise to the most exalted place of self-government immediately after the overthrow of the dynasty that enslaves them. The Irish Home Rulers and the English Republicans hold mass meetings, issue newspapers and pamphlets, sign petitions and protests, and elect a few members of Parliament, while the revolutionary elements of Russia form themselves into secret bands whose first object is murder. Could anything better illustrate the advantages of parliamentary over personal government?

The Northern Pacific Again.

The Ottawa *Citizen* believes that the bribery fund that was entrusted to the Grits some months ago, by the Northern Pacific Company, lasted until the last election. It says:

The first witness called in the Chambly election case was the respondent's brother, who deposed that he expended $8,500 in "elevating the standard." The money was furnished by Mr. Lafiamme, the high-toned representative of Jacques Cartier and business partner of that immaculate statesman, the President of the Council. Can any of our readers see the connection between this magnificent effort in the cause of political virtue and the alliance between G. W. McMullin and the Grit magnates? Mr. Jodoin swears that this money was raised by subscription. We believe he has been misinformed on the subject. It is more probable that Mr. Lafiamme received the $8,500 from a member of the Cabinet whose intimacy with G. W. McMullin was the subject of much comment in 1873. Mr. McMullin, as representative of the Northern Pacific magnates, entered into a compact with the leaders of the Grit party by which the former supplied the means of defeating Sir John Macdonald's government, and the latter agreed to kill the project of a Canadian transcontinental railroad. We are convinced that the $8,500 expended in Chambly was a portion of the Northern Pacific bribery fund.

The *Citizen* is usually well informed, but it must be mistaken about this. The money received from McMullin's owners must have been all invested in the preceding contest, and the parties who supplied it were not in a position to borrow more funds to give for the same purpose at the time of the late struggle.

It was only the other day that the *Freeman* declared private sales of iron by the Government an improper proceeding of which the Government could not be guilty. Now when it knows that this corruption-concealing system is in full operation it mildly says that private sales are perfectly justifiable if the prices are proper. The *Freeman* will be more cautious in future in defining as improper any sort of rascality that may be charged to the Government.

The Rev. John W. Gerdeman, who suddenly departed from Philadelphia with the pretty organist of his church, and is charged with having carried off the funds belonging to the congregation, did not go abroad as reported. On Saturday he published a card in a Baltimore paper saying he has left the Roman Catholic Church for good, married Miss Dittich, has been travelling publicly, and denying the charges of fraud. He was immediately arrested on a charge of embezzlement and held to await the arrival of Philadelphia officers.

Since Stewart undertook to edit the St. John (N. B.) Telegraph, "the grave has not been a hiding place nor the winding sheet a protection" in that Land of Fogs, for he chronicles the removal of the remains of Napoleon III. under the caption of "Odd Bone Business," and announces the death of a famous cricketer in an obituary notice headed "Bowled Out."—*Dunbury News.*

Old Families—Persecution of Westerners—Episcopacy—New Buildings—A Village Romance.

SUSSEX, KING'S CO., Nov. 16, 1874.

In a quiet country village like this there is very little occurring that would interest the general reader. To most persons Sussex Vale has been well known for many years—since nearly the first days in the history of the Province—as a rich farming district, where there was a good deal of wealth—a certain amount of aristocracy, the natural result of this beautiful spot having been the retreat of some of the "old families" after the "exile of independence," and as a consequence of the last-named ingredient in its society, considerable High-churchism, and a very plentiful sprinkling of Toryism. There is a legend prevailing, which has a great deal more truth to recommend it than most legends, that when the first dissenting minister made his appearance here—a follower of Wesley, by the way—his advent caused a great deal of terror to a portion of the community. The cry went abroad that there was a *h'eretic* in their midst. Several meetings had been held in a barn which had been kindly loaned for the occasion. The scions of the "old families" took alarm; a council of war was held; the meetings were pronounced "unlawful and seditious;" a warrant for the arrest of the culprit was obtained from one of the Justices of the day—the then Squire of the village—and the poor, harmless minister of God was dragged forth in the night from his comfortable bed—the last comfortable bed in these days, with no lack of feathers or blankets—and taken down for trial before the august tribunal. How long the trial lasted, what put an end to the farcial drama, I have not learned. Suffice it to say, that the prisoner was released after a short confinement, and since then dissenters have been allowed to worship God unmolested. Indeed their prosperity has been somewhat remarkable. They have now beautiful churches and large congregations.

The Reformed Episcopal Church, lately organized, has created a more than ordinary stir among the people. The services are conducted by Rev. Mr. Todd, a thoughtful, earnest Christian gentleman, who, during the short time he has been here, has gained the esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He has an impediment in his speech, which detracts somewhat from the pleasure one would otherwise feel in listening to him; but, notwithstanding this drawback, his sermons are exceedingly interesting, and are listened to with much attention. In the morning services are held in the old Church at the Upper Corner, and in the evening in the beautiful Baptist Church, near the Station. Both services are well attended. A pleasing feature in connection with the Reformed Church is the fraternity which exists between the minister and those of other denominations. They visit each other's churches, and quite often assist in the services.

The new Episcopal Church is a handsome edifice, and really an ornament to the village. Its congregation will probably lose something by the work of the "Reformers," but, as Rev. Mr. Medley is much liked by his parishioners, and is an able preacher and practical spiritual teacher, a great many will still go to hear him.

Quite a number of new buildings have been erected here lately, showing the steady growth of the place, and proving that Sussex is likely to become, before long, a town of no little importance. The Steam Shoe Factory, erected a little over a year ago, already employs eighty hands, and has all the custom it can possibly attend to. Without stopping to speak of the handsome residences which have been put up, I will merely mention a beautiful brick store, which has just been completed by Geo. H. White & Co. It is three storeys high, with mansard front, and considerably larger than the building hitherto occupied by them.

The new Stipendiary Magistrate, G. H. Wallace, Esq., has had a fair share of business on his hands since his appointment, and has, so far as I have been able to learn, given entire satisfaction in his manner of discharging the duties of his office. On Saturday last his attention was occupied with the investigation of a case of a peculiar and interesting nature. The facts brought out in the case would, if cleverly put together, read almost like a romance. Many years ago a hard working farmer, of the name of ——, moved upon a wilderness farm on the Jordan Mountain. He took with him only the partner of his choice—a young girl then on the threshold of womanhood, and together the youthful pair started out upon the journey of life. They prospered. Both toiled hard, and the forest was converted into the cultivated field. The children were trickled with the hoe and smiled to reward the husbandman for his labors. To add to their joys, several children were born to them, but what may perhaps be thought somewhat singular, they were all girls. As time wore on the children married, one after another, and moved out in the world, each to form the centre of a new circle—each to help to make a new home in this great strange world of "homes" in which we live. At length an unwelcome visitor came. He carried off the oak, and the ivy was left with no support but the strength of her woman nature to live upon. Still, however, she toiled on. Attached to the old place, which her hands and those of him who had "gone before," had made what it was, she refused to leave it, and continued to reside upon and till the farm. With all a woman's energy she entered upon the work before her, and still kept everything around her looking prosperous. Her sheep were long-wooled, her cattle were sleek-skinned, and the cows yielded rich milk in abundance; her butter was as good as any in the market. Such was the state of affairs, when, two years ago, a young man of 28 saw all this, and his heart was smitten. He came to see the widow—he saw—he conquered. I presume he poured out the ardent passion which filled his heart. She, though more than 20 years his senior, yielded to his soft and honeyed phrases—to his protestations of undying love, and the twain were made one flesh. But the marriage was not a happy one. She, being old, refused to work as she had been wont to do; he, so it was proved, tried the gentle persuasion of the horsewhip. But such acts as these did not restore peace to the domestic hearth. Again is the circle broken. This time it is the aged wife goes out into the world, and the youthful husband is left in full possession of the fruits of the labor of his predecessor. But the sequel is yet to come. The wife advertised an auction sale of *her* stock to take place on a certain day named in the advertisement. On the day appointed her auctioneer failed to put in an appearance, but the husband was on hand with the necessary officer and sold the stock as *his*. She protested, but the cattle were knocked down to the highest bidders and taken away, a few heads still remaining, however, unsold, a bride of nine or more. How to get these out of her husband's possession was now the question, and to its solution the wife directed all that sharp mother wit which women alone are capable of exercising. Her plans were soon devised, and she immediately proceeded to put them in execution. In the night she visited Jordan Mountain, went into the fields, and with some assistance she had procured gathered together the remnant of her stock, drove them down past the house, in which no doubt her "lord" was sleeping soundly, dreaming probably that she was far away. She disposed of the cattle to the defendant, who was, a few days after, brought up for larceny, and hence arose the case of *The Queen on complaint of John Jamieson vs. Kierstead.*

As I was not present I cannot give you an account of the trial, which, by the way, excited a great deal of interest, both on account of the peculiar features of the case, and respectability of the defendant and the position he occupies in the community, being quite an extensive shop-keeper and miller. T. W. Stockton, Esq., of Sussex, appears as counsel for the complainant, and William Pugsley, Esq., of St. John for the defendant.

No witnesses were called for the defence, but at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Pugsley moved for the dismissal of the case.

After speeches from the lawyers the Magistrate said he agreed with the defendant's counsel that there was no evidence against the defendant of any criminal act, and immediately dismissed the case.

LOCALS.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Amusements—

Academy of Music— Wm Nannary

Zoological Exhibition— Dan Ducello

Flour and Cornmeal— Hall & Fairweather

Spiced Bacon— Armstrong & McPherson

Gloves and Hosiery— A Macaulay

Hamburg Edgeings—

W E Blanchard & Co

Balsamic Glycerine Lotion—

Hanington Bros

AUCTIONS.

Bankrupt Stock— E H Lester

Brevities.

Thermometer—at noon to-day—37°.

A bear was captured at Point Pleasant yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Hector, dreman of the steam tug Captain, had his hand badly jammed on board the boat yesterday.

The Calvin church sociables, that have been so popular for the two past winters, are to be again commenced in a week or so.

The two Temples of Honor in the city, Eureka and Victoria, will join with Dufferin Temple of Portland in paying a fraternal visit to Alexandra Temple of Indiantown, Thursday evening.

Academy of Music Theatre.

Last evening there was a fine bill, the two pieces being the sparkling comedies, "Our Wife" and "War to the Knife." Both pieces were put on in capital style. This evening "David Garrick" will be played; probably for the last time, and the performance will conclude with "Our Wife." It is a most attractive bill and should draw a good house.

The River.

A telegram to Messrs. Snull & Hatheway this morning says that ice has formed hard and fast in the river at Fredericton, and that the ferry boats have stopped running. Still it is thought that the ice will not hold, as a south wind prevails and the weather is becoming much milder. The steamer David Weston did not go up river this morning.

Gibbs' Zoological.

This exhibition is now at Winters' Hall, Charlotte street, attracting many to the room to watch the habits of the strange animals. A black mane lion, about four years old and weighing 400 pounds, occupies one cage. In another is a splendid specimen of the Bengal tiger. It is the finest one of the species ever seen here. There are also a beautiful spotted leopard and two ferocious African hyenas. These latter animals are very ferocious, and it is necessary to keep them chained in their cage. Monkeys, apes, ant eaters and orang outangs are also in the collection. It is well worth visiting, and Mr. Ducello, business manager, is particularly willing to explain the habits of the animals under his care. The animals are fed at 3 o'clock. The room is open all day.

The Poole of St. John—Custom Tailoring.

J. Edgecombe & Co., corner Waterloo and Peters sts., have since they commenced business met with great success, thus showing the advantage of being practical workmen in all the branches of tailoring. They keep 12 hands constantly employed, and as good a stock to select from as any custom tailoring establishment in the city. Having a low rent and small expenses to pay, they are enabled to give customers the benefit. Those in want of a good overcoat, reefer, or a heavy Fall suit, would do well to give them a call. c o d till Jan. 1.

Dinner at Messrs. Allan Brothers' Works—A Pleasant Evening.

Last evening, by invitation of Messrs. Allan Brothers of Carleton, all the workmen employed in their machine shops and foundry, together with a number of invited guests, assembled at the works. The newly erected structure was brilliantly lighted, and presented a fine appearance. A short time was spent by the strangers in inspecting the building, and every one expressed surprise at the extent of the establishment. A year ago Messrs Allan Bros. lost their foundry by fire, and since then have erected this building, while at the same time, under many difficulties, they have continued their manufacturing business. The building is probably unsurpassed for the business intended by any in the Dominion. It occupies an area of about 1600 square feet, and is divided into an engine room 35 x 60, a moulding shop 116 x 55, a machine shop 91 x 36, and a blacksmith shop 50 x 28. The pattern room is the second story of the machine shop. All the different rooms are fitted with the best and most improved machinery. The moulding room is pronounced one of the finest in America, and the machine shop apparently lacks nothing. The walls are of brick, and between each department there are fire-proof doors. To make the building as near fire-proof as possible has been the desire of the owners and the contractors. It was the intention of the firm to have put an iron roof on the moulding room, but, not being able to get it made in time, a wooden one with fire-proof felt was put on instead. Having inspected the works and listened to the thrilling strains of the bag-pipes, played by Sandy McDonald, the entire company, headed by the piper, marched to the pattern room. Sandy, the piper, is an employe of the Messrs. Allan, and his boast is that he plays on pipes that his father blew at the battle of Waterloo. A table extended the length of the room, on which Mrs. T. G. Allan and the Misses Allan had laid an excellent supper. The dishes were most artistically and tastefully arranged. T. G. Allan, Esq., occupied the chair at one end, and Robt. Allan, Esq., at the other. D. W. Clark, Esq., said grace, and then the eighty guests discussed the good things set before them. The ladies were most assiduous in their attentions, and the feat of having such waiters no doubt made the supper more pleasant still. Then speeches and toasts were the order of the evening. All the toasts were drunk in coffee. Messrs. Allan thereby setting an example of sobriety to their numerous workmen. The Queen was duly honored, and Hon. E. Willis proposed Allan Bros., the proprietors, in an appropriate speech. Mr. T. G. Allan briefly responded, and Mr. Robert Allan made a lengthy and effective speech. He thanked the workmen who had done so much to assist them during the past year, and said the meeting was called by himself and brother in order to express their gratitude in a public manner. He hoped to see the same good feeling continue to exist, and that, at the end of another year, they might again meet under such favorable circumstances. He proposed the health of D. W. Clark and B. Hopkins, the contractors, who had done so much to assist them. Mr. Clark made an effective speech in response. He paid a high tribute to the aged mother of the two brothers, who had done so much to aid and encourage them. In closing he expressed the hope that the building in which they sat would rot down, and not again be destroyed by fire. He proposed "The Press," and Mr. Ellis spoke in reply. Mr. Walter Allan, in a neat speech, presented an elegant amethyst ring, on behalf of the workmen, to Mr. John Richards, the foreman. Mr. Richards, though taken by surprise, made a happy speech in acknowledgment. Hon. Mr. Willis proposed the health of Mrs. and the Misses Allan, which drew short speeches from Mr. Harris Allan and Mr. W. K. Dimock. Mr. H. Allan proposed "The Workmen," and Mr. T. Haiford and James Carleton, in response, favored the company with songs. The last toast was "The Bar," which drew a capital speech from L. A. White, Esq. The company separated after singing "God Save the Queen."

City Police Court.

Six prisoners occupied the dock this morning, and they seemed rather a lively lot.

John Wilson was charged with having been drunk in King street and carted to the Station (particular emphasis being placed on the word carted). He was fined $4 and required to pay the cartman.

Daniel Crowley insisted that he had only been twice in the dock before, but the Magistrate thought he might multiply it by ten and come nearer to the truth. He is 19 years of age, and confessed to drunkenness in Union street. For this he was fined $6, or two months in the penitentiary. His father also charged him with maliciously breaking his windows, but did not appear to prosecute.

James O'Malley confessed drunkenness in Smyth street, for which he was fined $4. He was also charged with carrying a sheath knife, contrary to law all over the civilized world. His plea was that he did not know the rules of the city, but it would not do, and a fine of $10 was imposed. The knife was ordered to be destroyed, and Sergt. Watson tried to break it, but could not. It was either Damascus steel or pot metal, for it would only bend, so they threw it in the stove to burn.

Frank Martin was fined $4 for drunkenness, said he had no money, that this was his first offence, and his business called him at once from the city. If put in jail his prospects would be blighted. The penalty was imposed.

Jonathan Moffit and Michael Cronan—drunk—fined $4 each.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE and all the most popular Canadian, English and American newspapers and magazines can always be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. W. K. Crawford, King street. aug 8

Shipping Notes.

The Francis Hilyard.—The following serious charge against the bark Francis Hilyard of this port appeared in the Liverpool *Mercantile Gazette* of Oct. 28th.:

Report of John Smith Bailey, waterman of the boat Galatea, of Deal, from Deal, on Oct. 17, for the Channel, cruising.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 9 a. m., the tide at the flood, weather hazy and rainy, wind in the W. S. W., blowing a whole gale, the said boat was rather to the west of Dover, when a bark, supposed to belong to St. John, New Brunswick, and bound for Antwerp, which had previously declined our help, hailed us to come on board. Our punt was then got out to go on board, and William Lambert, George Lambert, and Harry Baker got into her, and almost directly a sea struck and capsized her when she was within 50 yards of the bark. Deponent, who was then alone in the lugger, made every endeavor to save the men by working the lugger as far as he was able, and the two Lamberts left the punt and tried to swim to the lugger, but in spite of all deponent's efforts she drove to leeward before they could reach her. Baker stuck to the punt, and deponent made five or six ineffective attempts to save him, during about three-quarters of an hour, after which he disappeared, when deponent alone brought the lugger home to Deal. Recently the punt upset, the bark made no attempt whatever to save the men, but squared her yards and ran for the Downs."—*Deal, Oct. 21.*

The Captain of the Francis Hilyard clears the matter up by the following letter to the *Gazette:*

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

SIR: I notice among the "Maritime Depositions," in your issue of yesterday, one by the Waterman of the Deal boat Galatea, with regard to the drowning of three men while putting a Pilot on board my ship; and as his account is in some particulars incorrect, I shall be glad if you will give publicity to the following, at as early a date as possible: The reason of my first refusal of the assistance offered by the crew of the Galatea was that I was hoping to meet an Antwerp Pilot; but on their again offering their services, between 9.30 and 10 a. m., I hove to, when, instead of getting out their boat under my lee, they waited until they were about 50 yards astern. As it was blowing a heavy gale, the boat was instantly upset. I immediately wore my ship to attempt to rescue the men, but, in consequence of the high wind, the ship was, on getting round, a mile to leeward of the boat; and in the then state of the weather it was impossible to launch a boat. As to my running for the Downs, that is incorrect, as I simply proceeded on my course to the North Sea. I may also add that two men were left in the pilot lugger, and not the deponent alone. Yours, &c.,

FRED'K W. JAMESON,

Master of barque Francis Hilyard.

Antwerp, Oct. 29, 1874.

Schooner Arbutus.—The schooner Harriet Chase, hence for Fredericton, which left here last week, is ashore near Ox Island Shoals. Owing to the lowness of the water in the river it is feared she cannot be got off before next spring. It is to be hoped, however, that we may have heavy rains sufficient to float her, also the immense quantities of valuable lumber at present blocked up. The H. C. is owned by Mr. John Cotter.

Point Lepreaux, Nov. 17, 9 a. m.—Wind N. E., light, with light clouds; one schr. outward and one schr. inward.

The Circuit Court.

The Court opened this forenoon, Judge Weldon presiding.

His Honor delivered a short address to the Grand Jury. The jury retired, and after an absence of about an hour, returned true bills against Daniel Hayes and John Gilles for larceny. The following cases were entered for trial:

SPECIAL DOCKET.

1. Robt. Hawthorne, et al vs. The Victoria Hotel—C. N. Skinner.
2. John R. Knowles vs. James Ritchie—J. R. Armstrong.

NEW DOCKET.

1. George Jackson vs. R. McLellan, et al—A. L. Palmer.
2. E. McLeod, assignee, vs. McGuirk—C. W. Weldon.
3. Smith vs. Raymond—C. N. Skinner.
4. R. P. Colton vs. S. S. Stockton, et al, —Dr. Barker.
5. Samuel Bunnell vs. George Waring—Morrison & King.
6. C. W. Waterous, et al, vs. David Morrow—Forbes & Sinnott.
7. F. T. C. Burpee vs. Stewart, et al—H. C. Macmonagle.
8. Donovan, et al, vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co.—A. C. Fairweather.
9. McKenzie et al vs. John Davids—Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley.
10. T. F. Raymond vs. E. E. Cummins—A. A. & R. O. Stockton.
11. Washburn et al vs. Academy of Music, (by proviso), J. K. Armstrong.
12. Edward Seymour vs. John Clark—G. A. Henderson.
13. Ancaster Knitting Co. vs. Clarke et al—C. W. Weldon.
14. Golding et al vs. Allan et al, (by proviso)—A. L. Palmer.
15. Clerk et al vs. Dixon et al—the same.
16. Thorne vs. Bostwick—A. C. Fairweather.
17. Robert Crawford vs. Thomas Scott—Morrison & King.
18. Lloyd vs. Union Insurance Co.—A. L. Palmer.
19. Chesley et. al. vs. Wilson—E. T. Knowles.
20. Campbell et. al. vs. Jones—A. L. Palmer.
21. Ayre vs. Ayre—A. L. Palmer.
22. Clark vs. McKean—A. L. Palmer.
23. Gibson et. al. vs. N. B. and Mercantile Ins. Co.—A. L. Palmer.
24. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. vs. Fairbanks—A. L. Palmer.
25. John Lacey vs. John Cotter—R. J. Ritchie.
26. Flewelling et al, vs. McCully et al—W Wedderburn.
27. Flewelling et al, vs. Clerk of Peace for King's County—W Wedderburn.
28. D Keer vs. Jones—W. Wedderburn.
29. Clark, et al, vs. Reid, et al—C. W. Weldon.

Daniel Hayes and John Gilles were arraigned and pleaded guilty. The former was sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary for stealing cigars from Messrs. Logan, Lindsay & Co., and the latter to eighteen months for stealing a horse from Mr. Shortin in Kings County Gilles wept. He is a fair-haired, good-looking youth, only 17 years of age, and says he is entirely without friends.

Canning vs Town of Portland is the first case.

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites saved the life of my wife, after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consumption,

H. L. HARDEGE, Nelsonville, O.

Card and Cabinet Photos, in cameo and enamels, at Notman's.