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., FEBRUARY 29, 1872.

Roman Catholic and Protestant Views on the School Question.

Mr. Welch, of Westmoreland, who announced at Dorchester, yesterday, that he intended to offer his services again to the County at the first favorable opportunity. objects to THE TRIBUNE's articles on the question of Sectarian Schools. Mr. Welch is an out and out believer in Sectarian Schools, and hence THE TRIBUNE finds little favor in his eyes. That is all right enough. Mr. Welch is quite sincere in the position he has assumed; he acts from conviction and conscientious motives. He must be prepared, therefore, to accord to others, including the great majority of those who differ from him on this question, convictions and motives equally strong and pure. When the opposing parties bring themselves to adopt this belief, they will have accomplished much towards the solution of the difficulty that has been raised on the School question. The Catholic, especially, will understand that the Protestant objects to aid in supporting Sectarian Schools on conscientious as well as mere pecuniary grounds; that the Protestant mind has been taught to regard the inculcation of Roman Catholic doctrines as the spreading of error and false views of religion; and that all who contribute by money or effort to build up others in the Roman Catholic faith, are as responsible, morally, for their acts as if they themselves believed the doctrines of that church. Whether right or wrong, this is the Protestant view of the subject, and the Roman Catholic cannot afford to overlook it. He cannot contend, that on the one side all is conscience—on the other all expediency:—on the one hand, all patience and long suffering,—on the other, merely the power of numbers and oppression. It is not so. Nor must it be supposed that the objection to the policy of Sectarian grants, even on the ground of improper appropriation of public monies, is peculiar to New Brunswick. It is the true "Irrepressible Conflict" of the day. In the United States, where there is the largest liberty,—in New York City whose merchants are supposed to be thoroughly absorbed in their Ledgers and Stocks, there is at the present moment an extraordinary re-action against the Roman Catholic Church on this very question. One of the strongest papers ever penned against Sectarian Grants has just been issued in that City by leading merchants of the Union League Club, embracing the most eminent men in Finance, Trade, Law and Politics. They show very clearly that little by little by aid to Sectarian institutions, a favored Church is being built up in New York tate, whose Constitution, as well as the Constitution of the United States, proclaims complete separation of Church and State. They say:—

This whole policy is wrong, and is admitted to be so by the best men in all the sects, and is not American. Their pretense or excuse for plundering the public Treasury is that they use the money either for charity or education. Charity is the duty of all, and the highest Christian virtue; but charity means to give away one's own money—*not the money of another* taken without his consent. In New York, the buildings [for the care of the poor] are palatial and healthful, all sects have equal rights therein, and special favors are shown to none. If any sect is not satisfied with this, it is at perfect liberty to establish and support its own private charities and manage them in its own way; but it should be at its own cost; not at the expense of the public Treasury. However excellent the sectarian charities may be, the mere fact that they are sectarian must, upon principle, under our Government, exclude them wholly from the public Treasury. The slightest deviation from this rule admits the principle of a State Church.

In dealing with the statistics of Sectarian Grants as illustrated in New York, the gentlemen of the League Club say:—

A late writer estimates the number of religious sects in this country at 200. A single one of these during the last three years, by allying itself with the late Tammany Ring, has drawn from the public Treasury of the City and County of New York, in cash, for the support of its convents, churches, cathedrals, church schools and asylums, the enormous sum of $1,396,388.51.

This same sect many years ago obtained a lease granted by the City for a nominal rent, of the whole block of ground extending from Fifth to Fourth avenues, and from Fiftieth to Forty-first streets; and then in 1852 it induced the City for the sum of $83.33 to execute to it a release of the block; thus divesting the City's title and giving this sect an absolute title in fee simple to the whole block. A few years afterward it charged the City $24,000 for permission to extend Madison avenue across this block, making it two blocks; and received the money from the City Treasury. Not content with this, it refused to pay the assessment for enhanced value to the lots caused by this opening of the avenue, but drew from the City Treasury $6,928.84 to pay that. A moderate estimate of the present value of these two blocks of ground thus obtained for nothing is $1,500,000. This same sect, by two leases, one made in 1846, the other in 1857, obtained from the City, at the rent of only $2 a year, the whole block adjoining the above, and extending from Fifth to Fourth avenues, and from Fifty-first to Fifty-second street. The same extension of Madison avenue made two blocks of this also; and upon each is now erected a building used for one of the asylums owned by this sect. These two blocks of ground, thus obtained from the City for nothing, are worth another $1,500,000. In 1856, the Archbishop of this sect, for $1 a year, acquired from the City, for the Sisters of Mercy, half a block of ground on Madison avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, estimated to be now worth $200,000. In 1870, for $1 a year, he received a grant from the City for the Sisters of Charity, of a whole block of ground on Lexington avenue, estimated to be worth now $300,000.

This single sect has thus in a short time become possessed of real estate of the City to the value of $3,500,000, and making, with the money received from the public treasury of the City and County within the last three years, $1,396,388.51, the munificent sum of $4,896,388.51. No other City in the world has, in so short a time, contributed so much toward practically founding a State Church. With such a facility for acquiring both the public land and the public money, it will soon, if not restrained by law, control the City as completely as it has for centuries Mexico and Spain.

In the same Report they treat the question of Sectarian Schools, as distinguished from the Common, Free, Non-sectarian Schools of the land:—

In our country, where every citizen has a voice in the Government, self-preservation requires the civil power to take care that education is universal. Hence the American doctrine, that the property of the State shall pay the cost of educating the youth of the State. The method adopted is the system of free common schools. They are supported at public expense in every locality where there are children of the school-age. The civil authorities prescribe a course of study and discipline free from sectarian bias, so that the youth of all sects may meet on this neutral ground, and qualify themselves for useful citizens In no country where the education of the youth has been left to the Church, has it been as well, or as generally, or thoroughly performed, as when this duty has been assumed by the civil authorities. Italy, Spain and Mexico, are illustrations of the clerical system, and Germany and the States of our country, of the lay or civil system. Every dollar of public money or public land appropriated to a sectarian institution is showing a "discrimination or preference" for that sect. The Constitution of the State of New York forbids "discrimination or preference" in religion and worship; it protects all, but allows no favors to one over another.

They urge upon the Legislature, which is about to give a new Charter to New York City, to prohibit the City Government appropriating any portion of the City revenues to aid Sectarian institutions; and they suggest that a similar provision should be incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, "to prohibit forever any sect in the whole land from building itself up at the cost of the public treasury or public property." This is the true Protestant doctrine, held in New Brunswick as firmly and conscientiously as in New York, or as the opposite view is held by Roman Catholics. To give full effect to it, it will become necessary to abolish the grants yearly made through the Government budget to Roman Catholic, Baptist, Wesleyan and Presbyterian "Academies," etc. This is in the spirit of our recent school legislation; it is the desire of the majority of electors; it is logical and it is right. We hope it will be done, Mr. Welch and the Local Government to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Politics in Prince Edward Island.

Meetings in Opposition to the Government, and condemnatory of their Railway policy, with special reference to the letting of the work, and the character of the road, continue to be held in the Island. The results are claimed as Opposition victories, and perhaps in some instances they are, the rule being to call such meetings at points where opposition to the Government had already been considerably developed. It does not follow, however, that the Government are not supported by a majority of the electors. A majority of the Assemblymen may oppose them, and in that event the Government, doubtless, will appeal to the country; and cautious calculators do not hesitate to declare that the Government would come out of the contest triumphant. We should hope so, at least, as the Opposition charges do not seem to amount to much.

We notice that Hon. Mr. Tilley's name has been very improperly dragged into the discussion of Island politics. The *Islander*, for which Mr. W. H. Pope writes, appears to have charged that Mr. Edward Palmer, a leading Barrister and one of the Delegates to the celebrated Quebec Conference, was willing to accept the Better Terms offered to Prince Edward Island by the Dominion Government, and with these a Judgeship for himself. Mr. Palmer is now a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council, and his friends are pressing him as a consistent Anti-Confederate. He thus replies to Mr. Pope's charge, and, we believe, truthfully:—

SIR:—The interview with the Hon. Mr. Tilley, the "leading statesman of the Dominion," referred to in last week's number of the *Islander*, by Mr. W. H. Pope, the editor of that paper, took place at Mr. Tilley's own request, by a note he addressed me in writing. I called on him in the forenoon, at the hour and place he named. He then politely explained to me, under an injunction of confidence, the details of the "Better Terms" which were agreed to by the Dominion Government, and were to be sent down to the Island Government in a few weeks from that time. Mr. Tilley expressed to me that his reason for confiding them to me, before he did so with any other person on the Island, was that I might duly weigh and give them my calm consideration before they were promulgated, and underwent a public, and, likely, exciting discussion in the Colony. He did not ask me for my opinion of them, nor did I give it, further than to say that as they were so much superior to the previous offers, he might be assured that they would receive due consideration by myself, individually, and I had no doubt, as well by the Government and Legislature; and here the interview ended. The subject of a judgeship was not any part of our discussion, nor was it alluded to. I observed the confidence enjoined by Mr. Tilley, until after the terms were publicly made known in the Island. I will, upon a future occasion, in answering Mr. William H. Pope's editorial (which I intend to do in writing) reply more particularly to this only little bit of *novelty* in his long editorial of last Friday. In the meantime, I have no doubt my friends and supporters will easily perceive that the object is an election trick; well worthy of both the low cunning and malignant soul of Mr. William H. Pope.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
EDWARD PALMER.

Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1872.

Moving on Fredericton.

The Local Legislators have forced a passage through the Snow and Ice Blockades on either side, and have marched on Fredericton,—nor wind, nor tide, nor tempest—not even the overflow of Cranberry Lake,—delaying their progress. A large delegation, headed by Speaker Vail, left by regular train this morning, having spent last night in various City amusements, social and public. Nearly all the members are present in Fredericton, although their presence is not essential so early in the Session, as it is quite unlikely that anything of importance will be transacted during the present week. There is probably so little in the Governor's Speech that, altho' it may give rise to discussion, it is quite unlikely there will be any division; the members of the Opposition requiring time to form each other's acquaintance before affectionately embracing. They will scarcely undertake to fight over the School Law, but there are, doubtless, other public matters on which the Government armor is not invulnerable. We would counsel all parties to moderation, a strict attention to business, a short Session, and the eschewing of Buncombe. It might be well to have Official Debates this year, as some members are addicted to denying the Press reports of their speeches; and the importance of the measures to be discussed before the Session closes will justify any reasonable expenditure under this head. The present Session is peculiar in this respect, and the demand throughout the country for reports that may be treated as authentic and free from Party bias, is very general.

Reform in the New York Customs.

It is highly creditable to President Grant's honesty of purpose that he has moved vigorously in the matter of Custom House reform in New York. Called to the Presidential office from the battle field, and unaccustomed to the wiles of politicians, General Grant has apparently been used by those near him to advance the fortunes of undeserving adventurers, such as Col. Leet, who, with one or two friends, has been "farming" the General Order business of the New York Customs so as to divide from $100,000 to $150,000 a year among four or five lucky individuals. The abuses of patronage, however, will be largely reduced, and the demands of the New York merchants largely met, by the reforms referred to in our Telegrams yesterday. There remain to be dealt with the dishonest Inspectors, the black-mailing Appraisers, and others of the numerous horde of swindlers who prey upon the commerce of that great business mart, before the Custom House can be regarded as thoroughly purified. President Grant's supporters promise that the accumulated evils of this great political plague spot shall be wiped out, and the recurrence of similar wrongs on the mercantile world effectually prevented; and the probability is that the President's desire to stand high in the good graces of the New York merchants, pending a Presidential election (if no other motive operated) will compel him to meet their views, irrespective of the wishes of personal friends and the politicians. The Opposition in Congress have, therefore, done commerce a good and President Grant little injury, by pressing the investigation which has been productive of this instalment of tangible reform.

GLEANINGS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

The Assassination of Lord Mayo—Elevation of the ex-Speaker—The Tichborne Case—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

At the date of our latest English exchanges, Feb. 13, every consideration of interest, national and individual, even the American "case" itself, for the time, had given way before the shock which the nation sustained through the barbarous assassination of the Governor General of India, pretty full details of which had reached England. The horrid deed was done under cover of darkness, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., as His Excellency was about to embark in the steamer *Glasgow*, on his return from Port Blair to Calcutta. The assassin, Shere Ali, employed as a barber, bursting through the guard which surrounded Lord Mayo, stabbed him twice in the back with so fatal certainty that in a very short time death put an end to His Lordship's sufferings. There is no suspicion of rebellious conspiracy, the crime being solely attributed to a fanatical impulse working on the brutish ignorance, and, it may be, revenge of the perpetrator,—a miserable wretch,—under sentence of transportation for life for murder. The assassin was at once arrested, but here assuredly blood cannot adequately expiate blood. The effect on the money-market when the news arrived, on the 12th, was electric,—of course, depressing. There was but one feeling of sorrow everywhere prevalent at the barbarous and untimely end of one who, during his period of exalted office, has well and faithfully served his Queen and country, and has nobly vindicated the wisdom and justice of his appointment by Mr. Disraeli in 1868. Lord Napier, of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief in India, in the meantime assumed the reigns of Government, pending Her Majesty's nomination of a successor to the Earl of Mayo.

Little fear was entertained of the *Alabama* complications resulting in war. On the part of England, the national desire was to avert so dire a calamity by such measures of conciliation and reparation as are consonant with right and justice, and the honour and dignity of England. It was gratifying to the English people to observe that the tone of the higher-class American Press was, on the whole, moderate. The *Saturday Review* is of opinion that "when the immediate excitement has "subsided, no reasonable American will "deny that the unfortunate misunder-"standing which has occurred was com-"patible with perfect sincerity on the "part of England." On this great question, politicians of every party and shade, and the Press of the whole country throughout its endless ramifications, are at one, and it seems little likely that the Opposition will seek to turn the tables on the Government on the question of these complications, broad and tempting as it may be.

Mr. Denison, the late Speaker, has declined to accept the pension which by custom and tradition follows the Speaker into retirement. This magnanimity is in the highest degree commendable; but though Mr. Denison be wealthy, and amply able to support his peerage (the original intention of the pension) the propriety of departing from the rule to distinguish between a rich and a poor man may be fittingly questioned.

The high-handed appointment of Sir Robert Collier, late Attorney General, about which so much has been said and written, and which Mr. Gladstone declares himself able to defend as in accordance with Act of Parliament, gives the Premier a good deal of trouble. To the boldly but temperately avowed opposition of the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, who is unquestionably the acutest lawyer and judge of his time, is now added that of his brother Lord Chief Justice, Sir William Bovill. And worse still, motions of censure were proposed in the Lords by Earl Stanhope, in the Commons by Mr. Cross. Of the former, if pressed, the issue is not doubtful, and of course the Lord Chancellor's (Hatherley) resignation would probably follow; but it may be well doubted if the Lower House will see its way to arrive at the same issue. This test failing, it seems probable that the stability of the Government will be tried on the "Megara" and the Admiralty administration generally, fair and promising ground of attack, it must be admitted.

The Conservatives have gained notable victories in the Northwest Riding of Yorkshire, and in Nottinghamshire, the latter for many years the retiring Speaker's Liberal seat. "Home Rule" in Ireland has carried another disciple, Captain Nolan, for Galway, whose return is, however, petitioned against.

We should be afraid to guess how many pages octavo the Attorney General's great speech in the Tichborne case will occupy, and the end had not been reached when the last mail left England, although the able advocate has since brought it to a close. It has fallen to the lot of Sir John Coleridge to make what may be safely stated to be the longest speech in the history of speeches. Its general ability, however, of which perhaps the best proof is the unflagging interest which it has attracted from Judge, Jury and everybody else, largely compensates for the slips of judgment and temper, which at earlier stages marked his conduct of the defence. At present the claim looks decidedly cloudy, but there are at least two sides to every game worth playing, and the defence hand has now the lead and command of the suit.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat race is definitely fixed for 23rd proximo, over the time-honored course from Putney to North lake. It is premature to hazard a decided opinion. The betting, however, favours the light-blue victors of 1871. The blue riband of the Thames is a noble trophy, and the Cam must not count too surely on keeping it from the Isis (the original water) since the spell broken for the moment may quickly start again into life, and the dark-blue flag float triumphant in 1872.

LOCALS.

The Railway Trains.

Matters are improving somewhat on the Railways, although there is still considerable difficulty experienced in keeping the tracks open.

Monday's train from Bangor arrived last night at 9.30. Tuesday's and Wednesday's trains arrived this morning at 1 o'clock. Three days mails were therefore delivered at the Post Office to-day.

A train left this morning for Fredericton and Bangor at 8 o'clock, carrying many legislators to the former place. The 11.30 train will not leave to-day.

An extra engine with a snow plow left Fairville at 7.30 to clear the road ahead of the passenger train, Conductor Miles in charge.

The train with two engines which left Fredericton this morning for the Junction, got stuck on the Branch. Mr. McLeod sent an engine with the passenger train from Fredericton Junction to meet and help them.

Up to eleven o'clock the trains which left Shediac at the usual hour this morning had not reached Painsec; and the train which left Sackville this morning was stuck in the drifts about a mile West of Dorchester. The Sussex train and the trains which left St. John station this morning were "on time." The drifting on the pieces of road between Painsec and Shediac and Painsec and Sackville, has been remarkably severe and long continued.

Fortune Telling in Lower Cove.

An old negro woman, a Fortune Teller, living on Britain St., is "all the rage" in Lower Cove. Nightly her paim is crossed with silver, and she tells an auditory of fifteen to twenty persons who they love best, when they are to be married, how many children they will have, and when and how they may expect to die. Her *seances* are constantly increasing in interest, and her gains are correspondingly satisfactory. Candidates for the Common Council are said to visit her; and in due time candidates for the Commons expect to look in upon her. If she has the gifts which she claims to possess she is a valuable institution of the City, as many persons among us remain hopelessly ignorant, not merely in regard to the future but to what is transpiring around them at the present moment. Mr. McCrea ought to have consulted her yesterday afternoon.

On Dit.

That during the Westmorland election, the St. John *Freeman*, containing editorials on the School question, were freely purchased here and sent into nearly every house in the Parish of Botsford, where Presbyterians most do congregate. The result was to turn the recipients against Chapman.

A SCENE AT THE INSTITUTE!

Over Enthusiastic Demonstrations at last night's Readings!

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE NOT TO THE FRONT AND A NEW COMMITTEE FORMED!

The audience which assembled in the Hall of the Institute last evening comprised a rich variety of choice spirits bent on sport; a number of interesting heads of families who attended to keep order; and full delegations from the various City interests, who appeared to be disinterested spectators, searchers after knowledge, and admirers of artistic public readings. There were Brokers and Doctors and representatives of the legal profession. The Gas Works, Police Court and Mercantile Agency,—the Ship Chandlery, Ship-owning, and Sewing Machine and Rubber interests, as well as the Corporation and the Court of Sessions, sent able-bodied delegations—the whole numbering 200 to 300 respectably dressed persons. The Newspaper Offices poured forth an influential representation, including Mr. Reynolds of the *News*, Mr. Tole, of the *Freeman*, Messrs. McSweeney and Ceddes of THE TRIBUNE, Messrs. Stewart, Gordon Livingston and Anderson (Ship News Reporter) of the *Telegraph*, with one or two other reverend gentlemen. The *Globe* was conspicuously absent. The Committee announced in the advertisement was represented only by Messrs. L. R. Harrison and W M. Wright; and due allowance being made for the professional modesty of these gentlemen, we cannot help stating that to their absence from the platform is chargeable much of the disorder of the evening. The Readers, too, doubtless expected that their Committee-men would give them their moral support in this manner, "which was their reasonable service;" and to the Committee's over sensitiveness in this respect, may probably be ascribed Mr. McCrea's failure on his first public appearance in this City. About a dozen ladies were present at the commencement, their attendance being chiefly due to the warm interest of Mr. Tom Grindon. The entertainment was opened fairly by Mr. George Hutchison, reading Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor," with good taste and a better voice than was anticipated by many. He was listened to attentively, and received applause at its close. Then up rose Mr. McCrea, described by a cotemporary as "The Elocutionary Attitudinist,—a long, thin, lank, unprepossessing Islander, presenting a striking contrast to Mr. Hutchison, who is below medium size in length, depth and thickness, and of a pleasing appearance. Mr. McCrea ventured on a humorous piece, supposed to have been "Mrs. Sprouts at the Oaks." He had a lisp which recalled a similar defect in a popular Veterinary Surgeon, and moved the audience to frequent laughter, accompanied by stamping, cat calls, and other objectionable noises. He finished, however; when Mr. Hutchison came on with "Hugo's address to his Father;"—once in a while some rude spirit indulged in an interruption. (It ought here to be stated that the ladies did not wait for the removal of the cloth,—they retired early from the feast of reason and the overflow of soul.) Mr. McCrea again came to the front, with "The Bridge of Sighs," and was subjected to numerous interruptions as before. At one time these became so intolerable that he threw down the paper from which he was reading and declined to proceed further:—the audience, however, having rushed to the front seats, pressed him to go forward and he finally finished it. Then rose Mr. Hutchison again, gentle as a sunbeam, and proceeded to give "Reading Latin" from Sam Slick; whereupon some hasty spirits in the audience, possessed with an intense disgust of the Classics, interrupted so frequently that Mr. Hutchison was repeatedly obliged to state that if they did not wish to hear him he would desist; and Mr. L. R. Harrison, one of the Committee, was obliged to request order, that Mr. Hutchison might have an opportunity of amusing, instructing and edifying them with the choicest gems from his varied *repertoire*. But they would not. Mr Hutchison accordingly gathered up his papers and retired from the Hall by the rear entrance to an anteroom. Several gentlemen followed him in; and then three fourths of the audience, amidst the greatest noise and confusion and jumping over seats and rushing over the platform, rushed in the same direction. In the ante-room Mr. Hutchison was prevailed on to continue, and a new Committee was formed, consisting of Messrs. L. R Harrison, W. M. Wright, W. B. McSweeney, W. K. Reynolds, Geo. Stewart, Jr., T. E. Grindon, Walter Welsh and others, with powers to add to their number; who took seats on the platform. Mr. McCrea did not re-appear. Mr. Wright asked fair play for Mr. Hutchison, who then read Antony's Oration without interruption. He next took up "The Famine" from Hiawatha; and it was during this reading that Mr. Gerow, of the firm of Cudlip & Snider, approached the platform bearing a tray and two tumblers of water, and was greeted with cries of Supe! Supe! To the amusement of the audience the cup-bearer turned upon a perfectly silent and inoffensive party, and threatened to turn him out if he didn't keep quiet! There were repeated calls for "McCrea" by his friends in the audience, but no response; until finally Mr. Grindon volunteered to go in search of the missing reader, and passing out by the rear door returned by the main entrance and walked up the aisle, his brow clouded by disappointment, amid the demands of "Did you find him, Tom?" The entertainment concluded with Mr. Hutchison's recitation of "Beautiful Snow;" after which, addressing the audience, he thanked them for their kindness in attending, etc.

At one period the audience had requested Mr. Hutchison to "give us Hell,"—a demand that seemed to be couched in bad language, until it is explained that Mr. Hutchison is the author of a poem on that classic subject entitled "Dante's Descent." At other times the readers were interrupted by a peculiar style of crowing like a hen,—hens being charged with this masculine practice occasionally—which emanated from a rosy visaged Directory publisher, who kept it up pretty well in spite of the efforts of the foreman of a Printing Office to suppress him; and this drew forth the demand to "Put out that Halifax penny-a-liner," the reference probably being to the charge made for lines in his Directories—lines at the bottom, at the top, and at the margin,—lines on the edges, on the back and on the front,—lines crosswise, lengthwise and every other wise,—in the famous Directories. Altogether, the evening passed off with manifold diversions and in much the same style that was anticipated, and broke up merrily and boisterously.

Interesting Missionary Meeting.

Our Methodist friends seldom fail in the successful management of their public gatherings; and last night's Juvenile Missionary Meeting in the Centenary School Room, with Mr. George W. Burtis as Chairman, was not an exception to the rule. The report, which was read by Mr. J. S. Turner, showed that $101 had been collected during 1871,—an improvement on 1870. Mary McFee, Alice Sullivan, Maggie McGibbon, Isabella Balsom, Annie Turner, Mary Bonnell, Jane Bewett, Albert Fraser, Willliam Mowatt, and John Barton, acquitted themselves creditably in several recitations and quartette singing; and Messrs. W. H. G. Temple, E. T. C. Knowles, and F. S. Skinner delivered interesting missionary addresses, their themes being respectively, "Why we should give," "How we should give," and "The reward of giving." Miss Jessie Eaton and Miss Mary Robertson presided at the organ. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr Currie, and closed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Pope. The collection amounted to a respectable sum.

Shocking Neglect.

The members for Wellington Ward had better give their attention to the ice blockade on Jeffries Hill, from Hazen street to the foot, unless they desire to see an Opposition Ticket put in the field. During the thaws of the season, the water has been allowed to pour from Hazen street and the vacant lot, down Jeffries Hill and the sidewalk, until it has become a solid mass of ice, a foot or two in thickness, which is almost impassable after a rain storm. By this agency, too, the entrance to Charles street is rendered dangerous, the ice blockade extending right across it. We have been waiting patiently for Mr. Travis to get out an injunction, but as nothing is being done, longer silence would seem to be criminal. We hope Councillor Flaglor will attend to the interests of his constituents in the matter.

The Mails.

The manner of assorting Mails at distant points for St. John is causing some delay in matter intended for St. John, as well as inconvenience to the St. John Office. We understand that the Postmaster of Liverpool, England, makes up a mail bag for St. Stephen, in which correspondence for St. John is enclosed and which has to be assorted and sent to this City the day following its arrival in St. Stephen. Another grievance is that newspaper mails from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and other points are received here in one "mixed up mass," about one paper out of every ten being for St. John. The rest have to be assorted and placed in their proper bags at this Post Office. The Inspectors should arrange differently.

"Humors of the Election."

The Ballot Boxes in the Westmoreland Election were two days in getting from Salisbury and Moncton to Dorchester, only reaching there in time for the Declaration through the energetic efforts of the enterprising firm of J. & C. Harris, whose candidate the Moncton merchants have just sent to the Legislature. The Shediac ballot box was sent through to Dorchester by horse express, the weight of the vote cast having caused the train with the box on board to stick in a snow bank, so that seven engines could not overcome the dead weight.—In the Shediac box there were found twenty ballots more than votes cast.—More "Humors of the Election":—the people of Botsford were assured on Election Day that the Fenians were marching through the streets of St. John, with muskets, trampling on the School Law.

Too Bad.

Is nothing to be done with those young men who go to the Institute to disturb public assemblages? Are the tastes, inclinations, and practices of twenty or thirty persons to over rule the wishes and comfort of the hundreds who go to hear public readings and to assist a worthy object? Are we never to have an end to this sort of thing in St. John; or must unsophisticated readers and lecturers make terms with the rowdy element before they can be permitted to address their fellow-citizens? The proceedings of last night may seem "sport" to the few, but to the many they wear a darker aspect which should not be overlooked.

The Declaration at Dorchester.—Railway Stoppage.

(*Special to the Tribune.*)

DORCHESTER, Feb. 28.

The Court opened at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The following is the official vote:—

	Humphrey.	Chapman.	Welsh.
Moncton,	365	130	—
Salisbury,	3 3	19	1
Shediac,	195	296	9
Botsford,	156	144	15
Sackville,	460	44	—
Dorchester,	137	548	1
Westmoreland,	292	61	4
Totals,	1,878	1,362	30

Humphrey spoke about three minutes. He was thankful and grateful to his friends for their support; he believed in equal rights and privileges to all. He said nothing about the present Government.

Welch made a brief speech. He referred to the article in DAILY TRIBUNE of the twenty third and asked, after reading that article, how he could resign? He will run again the first opportunity.

Chapman is not here.

The Court closed at half-past two; only about fifty persons were present,—all quiet.

The train from the West arrived here last night about eleven o'clock; could not get further. Thirty men have been working all day, but the train is still at the Station (4. p. m.) Think impossible for it to get away unless the storm abates. A great quantity of snow has fallen.

[The above Dorchester despatch reached us too late for either of our editions of yesterday.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

British and Foreign.

[*By Telegraph to Associated Press.*]

LONDON, Feb. 28.

"Partha," damaged by collision, will be detained some days for repairs.

The health of Emperor William is improving.

A Russian spy, detected at Lemberg sketching the

FORTIFICATIONS,

has been condemned to a year imprisonment by Austria.

German Government have notified the French it will accept

ANTICIPATORY PAYMENT

of 410,000,000 francs, with a discount of five per cent

Quertier will immediately pay the amount, thereby saving 20,000,000 francs.

Three men of-war are cruising in the British Channel to guard against a Bonapartist expedition.

Chambord was hissed by the populace at Dordrecht.

The *Patrie* asserts the mission of

PRINCE FREDERICK

to Italy is to form an alliance between Germany and Italy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.

Eleven Jurors have been obtained in Mayor Hall's case.

Counsel sum up to-day in the preliminary Stokes trial.

Fisk's horses and carriages were auctioned yesterday for $50,000.

Gold closed weak 10½ a ⅝.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

In the Senate a majority of the Elections Committee reported adversely upon

THE CLAIM OF ABBOTT,

of North Carolina, to a seat, and the minority reported in its favor.

Sumner made a Speech upon

THE FRENCH ARMS

resolution, at the close of which the vote was taken upon the motion to reconsider Conkling's amendment, resulting in the motion's rejection.

The question was further discussed by Harlan and Schurz.

In the House a Bill to facilitate

BANK CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGE

was recommitted and a large number of Bills of minor importance passed.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.

The Collector of Customs here, having made

THE INQUIRY

as to "whether a

CARGO OF SUGAR

imported from Cuba in a Spanish vessel and entered in bond for Canada, would be subject to any discriminating duty, and if so what? and should she then load a cargo of flour, in bond from Canada, would there be any charge on that account and what would the tonnage dues on such a vessel be?"—the Secretary of the Treasury has replied that the vessel would be subject to tonnage dues at $30 per ton only (?), the discriminating tonnage dues on Spanish vessels having been abolished, and merchandize imported in bond from Canada may be exported in Spanish vessels, on the same terms as in American vessels.

The Sugar in question could go forward in bond to Canada

WITHOUT OTHER CHARGES

than those made in merchandize exported in American vessels; provided that satisfactory evidence can be given that it was destined, when shipped from Cuba, for immediate exportation to Canada, and is not therefore to be considered an importation into the United States,—within the meaning of the law. If, however, such evidence cannot be furnished, the regulations provide that the merchandize shall be treated as

IMPORTED FOR CONSUMPTION

and be entered for the warehouse; in which case the discriminating duty of ten per cent imposed by law upon merchandize imported from Cuba in Spanish vessels, would attach and should be retained, whatever might be the final disposition of the goods.

From Ontario.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TORONTO, Feb. 29.

Blake submitted to the House last night orders in Council granting

AID TO RAILWAYS,

amounting to $1,421,300, which, added to grants by the late Government, makes $1,507,3 0.

This covers eleven railways and 656 miles of railway.

Wood, in a speech, entered into a calculation to show that all aid proposed to be given to Railways by the Act of the present session could be given, and yet

THE PRESENT SURPLUS

would be untouched, and the Government would have about six hundred thousand dollars a year to spend on capital account.

A despatch

FROM MANITOBA

says that last week applications were made to nine different Magistrates for a warrant for the arrest of Riel, each of whom refused to issue it on the plea of want of jurisdiction.

RIEL AND LEPINE

have both skeddadled to the States.

City Police Court.

Business was dull to-day, the only victim being Catherine Gunn, who, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was requested to pay the small sum of $6, or be provided with board and lodging at the expense of the City for two months.

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