

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,
 55 and 57 King Street.
EVERITT & BUTLER
 HAVE now the largest portion of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS stored, and respectfully call the attention of
 COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
 LUMBERMEN,
 RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
 SHIPBUILDERS,
 MILLINERS,
 TAILORS & PEDLARS,
 to their stock, which is well assorted in every department. The Goods will be offered at the lowest prices, and on liberal terms.

The Daily Tribune.
 ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 4, 1872.

Mr. Anglin, M. P., on the School Act.
 Mr. Anglin's speech in Parliament, on the New Brunswick Free School Act, was crammed with inconsistencies and mis-statements. He said that "when the Act now in operation was before the New Brunswick Assembly, the Roman Catholics petitioned that it should be so altered as to give them rights similar to those enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Quebec; but they held to their point, and the only result was that the Act was made to give more liberty to them than they first intended to do." Could anything be further removed from the truth? What Roman Catholics asked was that the Bill should be killed in toto. What they urged in its place, in resolutions of public meetings, in speeches, in the Press and the Legislature, was that the Province should support a system of Secular Schools, where Catholic teachers should inculcate Catholic doctrine from Catholic text books. Is not this a very different affair from the system in Quebec, where the Schools of the majority being strictly Roman Catholic, the minority are allowed schools conducted in precisely the same manner as the Free Schools of New Brunswick? So far from Mr. Anglin's statement being correct, the very opposite is the truth, for the New Brunswick Legislature has given to the minority as well as the majority here, Common Schools similar to those enjoyed by the minority in Quebec.

Again Mr. Anglin "maintained that under Confederation, which professed to protect the rights of all classes, the present law ought not to be allowed to remain in force." This is a deliciously cool "He would have the rights and wishes of the majority set at naught. In other words the rights of the minority may be established. We wonder how long the Confederation of Provinces would exist if the solemn acts of a Province Legislature—acts admitted by every legal mind in the Dominion to be entirely constitutional—were to be overturned at the bidding of minorities? What security would Catholics have that the "rep" which they held to the lip of those whom they differed in one Province, might not be held to their own in another section? Seeing that the Protestant element is in the majority in the Dominion, Roman Catholics ought to feel that, both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the Dominion should be sacredly respected, and that the concessions they have obtained in other Provinces can also be secured by the strict adherence to the agreement. If Parliament may override the laws of New Brunswick, it may do the same with the laws of Quebec and Ontario; and then we should quickly behold the opening of a religious war that would spread to every part of the Dominion. Mr. Anglin, in his speech, stated that "the greatest hatred and excitement prevailed at this moment throughout the Province, and he appealed to the Roman Catholics of Quebec to stand up for the whole Dominion not to sit down and see their brethren in New Brunswick outraged, insulted, and deprived of their rights and privileges." Let him imagine, if he can, the whole Dominion aroused on this question; Catholics pitted against Protestants from Cape Breton to British Columbia; let him suppose all other questions laid aside, and let us see how long before civil war and bloodshed would follow—the material interests of the Dominion refused its property a thing of the past? Even Mr. Anglin, we believe, will, on reflection, regret that he ever advised the extreme measures urged in his speech, and will set himself to the duty of maintaining, not overthrowing, the Constitution of this country.

Better Terms.
 It is thought advisable to have representatives of New Brunswick present at Ottawa in the interest of our claim for Better Terms, as it is feared it may become complicated with the pending Arbitration bill between Ontario and Quebec. The Province expects the Local Government to keep a sharp look out and not permit the interests of New Brunswick to suffer. If this can be accomplished without another friends of our claim at Ottawa consider the Government will lose no time in dispatching them. It is rumored that Messrs. Hatheway and Wedderburn will leave for Ottawa on Tuesday. We hope the report is correct, as the Ottawa people must be made to understand that New Brunswick is in "dead earnest" in this matter of Better Terms.

It is stated that Hon. A. J. Smith is using his influence at Ottawa to secure the passage of the Government Bill for the ratification of the Treaty.

(For the Tribune)
Nassau as it Was.
 EXTRACT FROM J. N. W.'S JOURNAL, KEPT WHILE BOAT.

For five years and more Nassau was the theatre of commercial operations of the most exciting nature. Perhaps not a city in America of a similar size can boast of ever having witnessed, in the same length of time, the same prosperity that was vouchsafed to the little Island of New Providence during 1861-62. Over one hundred steamships were engaged in running the blockade from this island to the Southern States. The first one, I think, that ran through was called the *Ellis Waria*. Everybody thought it a silly undertaking. "She is sure to be captured," folks would say. A New York Underwriter Agent, who was commander of a Cutter then lying in the harbor, told me at the time that Uncle Sam could land the Heller boat with war vessels from Chesapeake Bay to Matamoros. "Yes," said he, "they can fence in the whole sea with recognition, with admiration, the United States Navy on the High Seas." The success of this steamer spread like wildfire throughout Nassau. "Yes," said he, "they can fence in the whole sea with recognition, with admiration, the United States Navy on the High Seas." The success of this steamer spread like wildfire throughout Nassau. "Yes," said he, "they can fence in the whole sea with recognition, with admiration, the United States Navy on the High Seas." The success of this steamer spread like wildfire throughout Nassau.

The following is a copy of the Circular of questions which a Special Committee of the House of Commons had arranged to be forwarded to the leading manufacturers throughout the Dominion:—

How many establishments are there engaged in the manufacture of your products in the county or city, in which you carry on business?
 Are you able successfully to compete with foreign manufactured goods? If not, why not?
 In the business in which you are engaged have you any special characteristics?
 Would an increased duty on goods such as you manufacture have a tendency to stimulate the investment of capital in your business?
 Would increased importation to stimulate the trade as to cause over production?
 During what period has your business been most prosperous?
 Do you export any of your manufactures to what country, and with what results?
 Is the demand for your manufactures equal to your production or means of production?
 How are the manufacturing interests affected by the present Patent Law?
 State any other facts within your knowledge that may be of interest to the Committee in relation to the business in which you are engaged?

The "Yankee"
 The young negro, a stranger to care, would dance and risk nimbly about the public walks, humming some wild air, whirling gaily by. Old guffaw women, with immense frays on their heads vended fruits and ices and in plaintive sounds would sing of their native Africa.

LOCALS.
 The mail for England by the "Olympia" will not close at the Post Office until 5 o'clock, p. m.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
 was conducted in thorough methodical style. Its officials were colored, with the exception of the Collector. It did not require a drawer full of papers to pass any there. But *Suez*? A bond there would be considered void unless it had been stamped with a red wax seal, and was signed by the collector.

Musical Convention.
 A musical convention is being held at the Hotel de la Reine, and will close on Monday night. The convention is being held at the Hotel de la Reine, and will close on Monday night. The convention is being held at the Hotel de la Reine, and will close on Monday night.

Benefit to Mr. Pirelli.
 The Flors Myers Troupe will close their theatrical season here to night, when Mr. A. W. Purcell will take a benefit. Mr. Purcell has been in his business relations and in his character as a manager, careful, consistent, and obliging, determined at all times to give people the worth of their money, when they visited his performance. Mr. W. Cooke Paper, a new addition to his company, will play to-night. Frank Budworth and Jennie Vache will sing some attractive pieces. The pieces for to night are "Jack Sheppard" and "Happy be thy Dream." Mrs. G. Sparrow sang very sweetly a solo "Beautiful Leaves." The trio "Hear our Prayer" was also very well rendered by Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Hart and Mr. Henry. Mr. Robert J. Patterson sang "The Lord's Lullaby of His own" so well that he responded with another good song. Mrs. Sparrow sang the solo "Far away from Home." Mrs. Hart and Messrs. Smith and Henry sang one more meeting of the Floras and the programme was creditably rendered. The concert was financially and musically a success.

Police Matters.
 A great many of the city policemen have been under the impression that their business was pressing, and have remained on, no threat to leave. As it is, between those who have left, and those laid up from wounds, the force is far too small to be of much use. The men will wait until they are called upon, and if more pay is not forthcoming and more men added, they will go where the woodbine twined."

Yellow Fever.
 That dreaded scourge, came over the sea and took up its abode with us. During the whole summer it raged with terrible death to life and trade. The men of the health, the intellect, the business man, the aristocratic British officer, the Englishman, the Irishman, the Yankee, the Spaniard, the Italian, the Frenchman, the German, the Mexican, the Jew and a few New Brunswickers—side by side they lay, their ambition ended.

Dramatizing Mrs. M. A. Fleming's Last Will.
 "A Leap in the Dark, or Wedded yet Not Married," the last great story written for the New York Weekly, by Mrs. M. A. Fleming of this city, has been dramatized in five acts by J. Leon Ashton, of New York. The story is one of the best written by that brilliant writer.

Patent Medicine Business.
 The Patent Medicine Business of the Maritime Provinces seems to be concentrated on Nelson Street, the proprietor of some of the most popular medicines in use having recently established a factory a few doors from the Warehouse of Mr. Spencez, whose name is about as well and favorably known throughout the country as printer's ink and close attention to business can make it.

For King's County.
 It is now asserted that neither Mr. Ryan nor Dr. Vail has the slightest intention of offering for the Commons for King's County. Mr. McCready, it is said, is about to resign his position at Ottawa and will without doubt take the field. Mr. W. Puley and Dr. Sharp are also named as candidates.

Farier Opera.
 H. B. Hapgood, late of St. Charlotte St. is organizing an Italian Parlor Opera Troupe in the States.

City Police Court.
 One solitary prisoner graced the dock this morning, Edward Reardon, of Nova Scotia, who was drunk and unable to take care of himself on King Square. He said he was never drunk before, and thought something was put in his liquor, he had a piece scraped off his nose and cheek in his collision with the Square. The magistrate let him off.

Dominion Parliament.
 THE WASHINGTON TREATY BEFORE THE COMMONS.

(By Telegram to the "News.")
 OTTAWA, May 3.—To-day after the routine business had been disposed of, Sir John A. Macdonald rose at a quarter to four o'clock to introduce a bill to give effect to the Washington Treaty. He explained its provisions.

The first clause suspends the operation of the present Fisheries Act; the second provides that during the existence of the Treaty, fish and fish oil of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and rivers, and fish preserved in oil, being the produce of the Fisheries of the United States, be admitted free of duty; the third provides for the continuance of the bonding system; the fourth provides that the right of transhipment, contained in Article 30 of the Treaty, shall be inoperative to residents of the United States; the fifth and last provides that the Act shall come into effect on the promulgation of the Governor General.

Sir John entered into a statement of the history of events preceding the appointment of the Joint High Commission, the event which led to its appointment, the proceedings of the Commission, and the position Canada held throughout, but he brought out no facts not before known. He dealt at length upon the importance of Canada of the settlements of all difficulties between Britain and the United States, and maintained that he would not have acted in the interests of Canada if he had not signed the Treaty, but stated that he would not have signed it if it had not been left to the Canadian Parliament to accept or reject its provisions, and they were now left to take either course, though the Government were committed to its acceptance.

He spoke of the value to our fisheries of a free market for their fish in the United States, and said the privileging of the Americans in American waters was of great value, as it was there that the best bait was obtained; he argued that it was a serious mistake to suppose that our fisheries could be used as a lever to get reciprocity, because the Americans did not want our fisheries, except in the way of settlement of international difficulties. Their fisheries were protesting against it, while ours were in favor of it, and therefore the offer of our fisheries would be an inducement to Americans to yield reciprocity in trade. He appealed to Parliament to accept the Treaty as the settlement of all difficulties, because it did not substantially injure Canada. He said he knew his words might be used against Canada's claims for defence of the Halifax Commission; but the members of the Treaty had been presented compelled him to use them.

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