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 23, 1872.

A Good Cause in Bad Hands.

That noble animal, the horse, may be half maddened by the sting of so contemptible an insect as a gad fly; and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, with a record as pure and honorable as ever adorned a public official,—who has passed up the several steps of Legislator, Judge and Governor with an untarnished reputation, must expect occasionally to receive the assaults and stings of some of the minor creatures of this sphere. In the last number of a so-called Temperance paper in this City, we are shown a specimen of the arts in which small men indulge in order to attract the attention of greater men, and at the same time avenge some fancied personal slight. The paper says:—

"When the Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick gathers around his table at Government House, as he did on a recent occasion, a number of young University students, and places before them intoxicating liquors, then we feel it a duty we owe to the parents of those lads, a duty we owe to humanity, to enter a protest against such a proceeding. We are aware of the supreme contempt in which temperance organizations and total abstinence men are held by his Honor the Lieut. Governor, and we fancy we can see the upward curvature described by the gubernatorial nasal organ, as he contemplates the existence of the *Temperance Journal*, but we take the liberty of reminding that exalted dignitary, that "the weak things of this world have been chosen to confound the mighty;" that our opinions are read with approbation in thousands of homes in this City and Province; that the *Journal* finds its way into the editorial sanctum of nearly every temperance paper in America, and that this reference to his "putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips," will be read by journalists who have been delighted to record the declaration of a Governor, "who would rather resign his political position, than sever his connection with his Sabbath School."

The *Telegraph*, commenting on the circumstance, says:—

The zealous member [of a Temperance order] aforesaid caused some reflections on the Governor's conduct to be published in a paper, and he sent a paper, with a private note, to His Excellency as a sort of expostulatory reprimand. The latter enquired who his correspondent was, and learning that he was an official in a small way in one of the Departments of State, he sent the letter to headquarters at Ottawa.

Why the Lieutenant Governor is put up as a target for certain Temperance men to fire at, greatly to the disgust of nine tenths of the members of the several Orders, does not appear in every instance; but the animus in this case is considerately revealed by the journal in question. The Governor does not estimate the labors of these gentlemen as highly as they think their importance merits. They fear that he does not regard them as the salt of the earth, notwithstanding their professions. The vanity of one person in particular,—the writer of that article—according to his own showing, has been sorely wounded; and the result is an arrow tipped with poison, directed at the Governor,—not in the interests of the Temperance cause, or for the sake of public morals, but from the promptings of the pettiest of the lowest class of motives.

When it becomes necessary for the advancement of the Temperance cause to invade the privacy of a gentleman's house,—to adopt the pimping habits which are spurned in good society,—to make spies of reformers and turn Temperance organs into vehicles of personal detraction—to abuse the liberty of the Press by attempts at exercising a species of terrorism over estimable gentlemen,—the cause must surely have descended to a depth to which its bitterest enemies might in vain have attempted to degrade it.

The Attempt to Destroy the School Act—A Dangerous "Opinion."

A cotemporary says:—

The cause of Free Schools had no sooner triumphed than an insidious attempt was made to violate its unsectarian character. The Act was hardly engrossed before schemes were concocted for construing its provisions, so that the sectarian coach-and-four might be driven through it.

The statement is correct in fact, with a slight change, as regards the order of "the attempt." The cause was *on the eve* of triumphing when the Government of the Province attempted to betray it. It had just passed through great perils, emerging from the billows of political wrath, hale and strong, when a Government that stood pledged to the country to present it with a measure of Free, *Unsectarian* Schools, deliberately and wickedly betrayed their trust, violated their pledges, abused the confidence of their friends, and disgraced themselves, by offering to the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John to provide, under the Act, for the numerous Sectarian Schools which he had established! The system of double dealing was carried on even after the Legislature added to the Government's bill by enacting a clause specially designed to prevent the granting of aid to Sectarian Schools. The Government, moreover, offered to take into their ranks Mr. Landry, a pronounced and vehement supporter of Sectarian Schools, but he declined. They subsequently took in Mr. Moore, who favored Sectarian Schools, and Mr. Therriault also a supporter of such Schools, at the same time that two other of their number were known not to be strongly in favor of the non-sectarian character of the Act. It was doubtless *apropos* of these hard facts, and of the Attorney General's "opinion," that our cotemporary remarked, further:—

It is no light matter to see a system that has been fought and prayed for during long years, threatened with the danger of being turned into a curse, even before its beneficent influences have been felt.

The Attorney General's celebrated "opinion" was intended as an assurance to the friends of Sectarian Schools, that, notwithstanding the wishes of the people, the declarations of the Legislature and the wording of the Act, their Schools could still be smuggled in and receive Provincial aid. The Governor and Mr. Rand probably prevented the contemplated violation of law. The latter, like all Calvinistic Baptists, did not believe in an "open door," and the Regulations effectually closed the door in the face of the "Opinion," though a majority of the Government, such as Hatheway, Kelly, Caie and Therriault, can re-open it at anytime that they deem it again expedient to give force to the Attorney General's opinion.

Operating on the Opposition Members.

Mr. Pickard's letter in another column strongly confirms the suspicion that the River du Loup Railway promoters are early taking an active part in political wire pulling. The fact that in both cases,—those of Mr. Gough and Mr. McPherson—the Company sought to vacate the seats of Opposition members during the approaching Session, requires some further explanation; as it is simply incredible that no suitable material could be found on the other side of the House of which to make an Emigrant Agent. The public must understand that the Company are very select in their tastes,—nobody but legislators are capable of doing the work they require! Mr. Gough will probably reply, and another sharp controversy will be added to present contentions. Perhaps while Mr. Pickard is in writing humor he might enlighten the sceptical on the reasons for sending Mr. McPherson, M. P. P., on an important mission, this gentleman being the very opposite of Mr. Gough as regards fitness for the position?

Still on their Travels, but their Lives Insured!

We are not surprised to learn that in consequence of the repeated attempts of Western newspapers to deprive this Province of the valuable services of our leading business men, and misrepresent their positions in commerce and society, these gentlemen were obliged to take the precaution of insuring their lives before leaving that dangerous City, Milwaukee. The last we had heard of our friends from St. John they had been transformed into Nova Scotia Senators, but a Milwaukee paper received to-day brings good news. We quote from the *Sentinel* of that city:—

"A pleasant incident, and one we are glad to chronicle, occurred yesterday afternoon at the office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company here Four gentlemen from Canada, Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, Thorne and Domville, who occupy important and honorable positions in the political and business world (the two former being in the Canadian Parliament, and the two latter successful merchants), being in the city, were attracted by the imposing appearance of the company's building, and, upon the suggestion of a friend, the Rev. John Allison, they entered the company's office, where they were hospitably received and conducted through the office and everything of interest explained to them. So pleased were they, and so impressed with the solidity and self-evident solvency of our home institution, that each one concluded to take a policy in the company on his own life. Applications were accordingly written up for the four gentlemen for an aggregate of $17,000, and the policies were issued, thus giving to our home company a strong endorsement, which must be as pleasing to the officers as we know it to be deserved."

This was not the only friendly "notice" the distinguished visitors received during their pleasant sojourn in Milwaukee, as, in another column of the same paper, we find the following:—

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Among the visitors at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday were a party of distinguished Canadian gentlemen on a pleasure trip to the West, consisting of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, of Ottawa, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion Government; Hon Angus Morrison, of Toronto, member of the Dominion Parliament, well known throughout the West for his exertions in behalf of the Ontario and Erie ship-canal project; and Messrs J. Domville, and W. H. Thorne, merchants, of St. John, New Brunswick. The gentlemen visited a few places of interest about the city during the afternoon, and they expressed themselves very much pleased with what they saw of Milwaukee.

Now that the distinguished visitors have been restored to their rightful names and *status*, we trust they may be permitted to proceed on the even tenor of their way, without further molestation.

The Wood Trade in England.

Messrs. Farnsworth and Jardine, of Liverpool, in their Annual Circular reviewing the Wood Trade, say:—

Spruce and Pine Deals.—Prices, which ruled at about £7 12s. 6d at the commencement of 1871, advanced during the spring up to £8, but soon gave way on receipt of fresh supplies, the lowest price having been £7 10s for St. John's; they have, however gradually recovered, the present value being £8 5s. per standard, or fully 12s 6d per standard above the prices ruling at this time last year. Lower Port cargoes have ruled at about 5s. to 7s. 6d per standard below the price of St. John's. *Pine Deals* from St. John have been sold from £7 15s. to £8 5s. per standard; from Dalhousie and Bathurst at from £16 10s. to £18 for 1st, £11 to £11 10s. for 2nd, £8 15s. for 3rd, and £7 15s. for 4th quality.

Boards and Scantling.—The former are worth, apart from the cargo, £7 15s. to £8, and the latter £7 7s. 6d to £7 12s. 6d. per standard.

Palings and Laths.—The last sales have been respectively at 70s. per M. for 4½ feet by ¾ inch, and 17s. 6d per M.

Quebec Deals have advanced during the year, and the last sales were, Firsts at £19 13s., Seconds at £13 5s., and Thirds at £9 per standard.

The TRIBUNE has shewn something of a disposition to walk into the *Telegraph*. But the more disposed the TRIBUNE appears to walk in the more anxious the *Telegraph* seems to walk out under a veil of silence.—[*News*.

We gently submit that this is a sly side issue. The great sensation of the hour, next to the Down Express Train as presented by the Flora Myers' Troupe, is the "controversy" between the *Telegraph* and *News*.

How Tobacco is Made!

THE HOME MANUFACTURED ARTICLE!

Opening, Shipping, Casing, Rolling, Pressing, Polishing!

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES AND SUPPLY WORK FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE!

We have in St. John, Shoe, Clothing, Shirt, Tack, Car, Furniture, Bolt, Nut, and Brush Factories, and a host of other Factories,—all in successful operation. Some of them THE TRIBUNE has described; the operations of others we intend to sketch from time to time. To-day we propose to deal with the St. John Tobacco Factory, which, under Messrs. J. & R. Reed's proprietorship, gave employment to a large number of persons, and turned out a product which aided to reduce the outflow of money from the Province, for what so many regard as a necessary of life.

The St. John Tobacco Factory is owned by Messrs. John D. Robertson, William Peters, (tanner) John Stewart, (ship builder) and A. D. Robertson. The first named gentleman is the practical head of the establishment, who has supervised the mechanical operations of the Factory ever since it was first opened. Mr. Andrew D. Robertson, for many years with Messrs. Reed, has charge of the monetary department. Capital and experience are judiciously combined in the partnership, and the desire of all concerned is to "push business."

THE BUILDING

is situated in Southwark street, off Pond street, within fifty yards of the depot of the Government Railways. The lot is 40x65 feet, and the Factory covers the whole of it. The building was purchased from James Harris, Esq., having formerly been used as a Car Factory. It is of three stories, beside a roomy cellar or basement story for storage, etc. On the first floor there are an Office, a Store-room for the Leaf Tobacco, a Bonded Ware-room, and a Press Room; on the second floor, the Stripping Room, Rolling Room, "Casing" Room, a Store Room and Dry Room; on the third floor, the Opening-up Room, Dip Room, and an extension of the Dry Room.

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The raw Leaf, which reaches the Factory in huge casks, is first removed to the opening up and sorting rooms. The great amount of compression to which it has been subjected in the casks renders necessary thorough handling for the purpose of detaching the leaves from each other and opening them out to their fullest extent. The raw material is divided into two distinct qualities known as "wrapper" and "filler." "Filler" is broken leaf used for the insides of tobacco figs. "Wrapper" is the perfect leaf, used as a covering, and must be as nearly whole as possible. To facilitate the opening-up process with "wrappers," the leaf is placed on slats in a covered box and there steamed for a short time, after which it goes down to the stripping room without being "dipped." The "dipping" is applied to "fillers" only. The process of "dipping" is very simple. Two large tanks or "kettles" of about 140 gallons capacity each are filled with a preparation of liquorice, sugar and other ingredients, all thoroughly mixed through. The leaves are then dipped into this mixture, and quickly passed through a pair of heavy India rubber rollers, which remove the surplus of the preparation.—The "filler" then passes to the dry room (which is heated from the boiler as well as by steam pipes) where it is placed on racks and remains 8 to 12 hours according to the quality of tobacco to be produced. It then goes to the "casing" room, where it is deposited in bins, and where the flavoring is done by sprinkling over it a watery mixture of an agreeable aromatic flavor; then it is stripped by female strippers, the stem being removed; after which it is sent to bins connecting with the plug or rolling room. The "wrapper," in the meantime, has been "cased" and stripped and carried to similar bins, from which a supply is furnished to the female operatives in the same room. This room would furnish space enough for twenty-five young women to work in, each of whom has before her on the rolling table a quantity both of "filler" and "wrapper," which she dexterously and neatly works up together, rolling it into a round shape, about four inches in length, with the ends neatly fastened, so that no part of the contents may fall out at either extremity. This is the "plug" in embryo.

These plugs are then removed to the

PRESS ROOM,

where they are first placed in cells in an iron frame containing say 72 cells (if 12's to the lb. are to be produced) over which is placed another frame, with say 72 blocks, each block fitting into a cell and falling upon a "plug." Between each pair of frames a sheet of Russia iron is interposed. There are fifteen of these shape and block frames to what is known as a "retainer," and this mounted on a truck, is rolled under a Press beam and subjected to an enormous Hydraulic pressure. A few minutes suffice to "squeeze the life" out of the plugs which have now become "figs." Although soon removed from the Press, the retainer is so secured by an ingenious arrangement that the excessive pressure is "retained" for as many hours longer as may be deemed necessary. By the time one "retainer" is wheeled away another is ready to take its place in the Press; and so the work goes on. When the figs are taken from their cells, they are removed to a "polisher" or "pot," where they undergo another series of pressure, a sheet of zinc, well oiled, being placed between the layers of figs; and they leave here wearing a decidedly "shiny" appearance, to pass to the boxing screws, then to be boxed and warehoused. We can not enlarge on the process of manufacture which, however, is well worth seeing and describing.

THE OPERATIVES.

The Factory, when working full force, employs above fifty hands, of whom two thirds are females. The handling of the tobacco before it reaches the Press room is principally performed by girls; in the heavier work of the Press Room men and boys, however, are required. The girls are all paid by the pound, both for stripping and rolling, and earn $2 to $6 a week; the men and lads, however, are paid by the week. The pay sheet for fifty persons would run from $7.000 to $10,000 a year. Of the present force quite a number have been connected with the Factory since it was opened on Water St. six years ago.

MACHINERY, ETC.

This consists of a Rolling Mill, which can be driven either by hand or steam power; the rubber rollers (patented) being 34x12 inches. The kettles connected have already been referred to. There are six Retainers (also patented) each with 15 pair of shapes, besides trucks, rail track, sidings, etc. The Hydraulic Press, with its pumps and connections, is an invaluable aid in tobacco making, giving a cheap and powerful pressure. The three polishers are massive iron chests, opening at one side, also acted upon by hydraulic pressure. There are ten Boxing Screws with complete outfits. The Cutting Machine, worked either by hand or steam, is for cutting tobaccos; it will cut 400 lbs a day by hand or 1,000 lbs by steam. The Boiler is about 15 horse-power, and supplies steam which is carried by pipes throughout the Factory,—to all the work rooms as well as the office and wareroom, the fittings being very complete. The machinery is valued at $7,000.

THE RAW MATERIAL

comes from Virginia, for bright tobaccos, and from Kentucky for other kinds. In purchasing enquiry is generally made for tobacco for "bright work" or "dark work" or "cutting," the various requirements being chiefly grouped under these heads. Mr. J. D. Robertson is at present in the States making purchases for the Factory, which will probably use up this year about a quarter million of pounds. The leaf is received in heavy hardwood casks weighing from 1,200 to 2,000 lbs each, averaging 1,500 lbs.

THE MANUFACTURED ARTICLE

is turned out in eleven or twelve different varieties, known, first, as Blacks, Brights and Half Brights, these being divided again as follows:—

"Our Own" and "Champion," a cheap chewing tobacco (12's) a favorite with "lumpers;" "Dreadnought" and "Washington," (10's) also cheap—these four being black. Then come some 8's which the dry goods clerks are said to "hanker after," namely, "Our Own," (bright), "Eclipse,"—half bright; and "Jubilee,"—black. Then there is "Jubilee Navy," (6's) black. "Our Own Bright Richmond Lump," (10's) is a favorite article and one of the most expensive of the lot. Next we have "Half Bright Bars" in 12's and 8's, and "Our Own" Navy, in half lb. cakes, black and strong, and the delight of sea-faring men and some landsmen too. Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking tobaccos close the list.

No foreign tobacco is now imported into the Province, except the most expensive kinds which are not in general use, such as the very brightest. The Customs duty is now 20 cents per lb. and 12½ per cent ad valorem, while the Excise duty is only 15 cents,—thus allowing a fair margin of protection to the Canadian manufacturer.

THE BOXES

are made of birch wood bought somewhere up the railway and up the river St. John, and brought in in the log and cut to suit, planed and cut into sizes by Mr. J. E. Turnbull, and put together in the Factory. Their sizes are "Caddy" (25 lbs,) "half box" (60 lbs,) and "boxes" (115 lbs). The size of the full box is 18x12x12 inches. They are stout and strong and capable of standing any amount of rough usage.

EXCISE—WAREHOUSING, ETC.

The Warehouse of the Factory is number D. of this Division of Inland Revenue. The manufactured article is bonded as soon as made and a sworn statement submitted every half month to the Collector of Inland Revenue. The regulations are very rigid, and an Inspector may enter at any time. As early as possible after the semi monthly statement is submitted, a revenue officer visits the Factory, examines the new article, and stamps it agreeably to the return if found correct. The duty is paid when the tobacco is sold, unless it be removed to another warehouse, for which provision is made by law. Thus far the proprietors of the Factory and the officials have got along very harmoniously.

THE MARKET

for the products of this Tobacco Factory has thus far been chiefly in St. John City, although it has won a fine reputation wherever it has been introduced, and recent satisfactory advices from Nova Scotia indicate a good field for sales in that quarter. The proprietors intend to take the utmost pains to meet the wishes of customers, and will turn out a first class article. They have formidable competitors in Montreal houses, who do not scruple to use every means in their power to crush out all opposition. The St. John Tobacco Factory will this year, we believe, make claims on the community with special reference to the favorable quality and prices of their goods, which will leave the merchants without excuse for ordering from distant points. With increased products will come an increase of employment for our own people and the expenditure of money among ourselves that is now sent to build up the manufactures of other cities.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Would love be love, without love's sigh?
Would rest be rest, were toil unshared
Would joy be joy, if pain could die?
Or flight be flight, to wings unsnared?

Would home be home, were cares unknown?
Would light be light, were darkness dead?
Would wheat be wheat, were tares unsown?
Or hope be hope, if doubts were fled?

Would heights be grand, were ways less steep?
Would shores be blest, were seas untossed?
Would smiles be fair, did we not weep?
Our loved so dear, were hearts unlost?

Oh, calm is deep, though storms are loud;
And flowers are gay through winter's breath;
And stars more bright where looms the cloud:
Thank God for life, thank God for death!

Mr. Pickard, M. P., on the offer to Mr. Gough.

John Pickard, Esq., M. P., a contractor on the River du Loup Railway, has caused the following to be published:—

To the Editor of the Reporter.

SIR,—I fell called upon to contradict a report that reached me a few days ago A gentleman from Chatham, Northumberland County, told me that J. C. Gough, Esq., M P. P., had circulated a report that I had tried to bribe him for the government, in offering him a sum of money to go home to Europe as Emigration Agent. Now Sir, if Mr. Gough, or any other person, made a statement of that kind either in public or private, he or they made it knowing it to be *false*. Last fall I wrote to Mr. Gough, also telegraphed to him, getting his answer that he would be in St. John at a certain time. I met him at the Victoria Hotel, told him what I wanted to see him for, that the New Brunswick Railway Company had thought of sending a man home to bring out men to work on the Road, that the government had offered to pay a portion of the expenses providing that a portion of the men brought out went to the North Shore. I could think of no man so well calculated for an Emigrant Agent as Mr. Gough, from his general knowledge of the country and its business, and the character of the men we require for Railway work, and I told him so—not for the purpose of flattering him, but because I believed what I said, and believe so to-day. He then asked me what the Company would give. I told him I could not say, but wanted him to name a sum, and I would bring it before the Board; at the same time I said to him if it would compromise him in any way politically by going, I would say to him not to go. He told me he had thought of running the County for the House of Commons next summer and if he went home it was a question of money with him, stating at the same time that he would have to get some person to take charge of his Railway operations; he also said nothing would please him better than to go on such a mission, that he would take pride in making it a success, and as it was the first year that the Dominion Government had given anything towards emigration, we both thought and said it was all important that we do everything in our power to make a good start towards the end sought. I felt an interest in getting Mr. Gough to go, outside of having a good man for the position,—the early commencement of the River du Loup Road, and the successful completion of Sec. 16 of the Intercolonial. Mr. Gough well knew the reason. Before leaving Mr. Gough I told him I would write to him after I got home. A few days after my return to Fredericton I had a conversation with two or three members of the government about immigration, and what course they thought of taking to get more laborers in this country, at the same time told them if they would give us a good chance we would bring out more men at less cost than they could. They asked who we thought of sending. I told them that I wanted to send Mr. Gough. Mr. Kelly using strong and emphatic language said; "I will not consent to give him *one cent*." Since that time to the present I have not spoken a word to Mr. Gough or any other person about going to Europe or any other place as an agent, with the exception of Captain Hallin and Mr. Potts.

The public have the whole story in regard to Mr. Gough and myself and the *bribe*. They can judge for themselves and act accordingly.

JOHN PICKARD.

Fredericton, Feb. 19th, 1872.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

The Government of Nova Scotia, after an experience of several years of "ruin" and all sorts of villainy under Confederation, have requested the Governor to say in his Speech:—

It is with a feeling of thankfulness to Divine Providence that I am able on now meeting you for the first time since the late general election to congratulate you on the healthy vitality which is conspicuous in nearly every branch of our Provincial industries. An abundant harvest, satisfactory returns from our fisheries, and an increasing demand for our materials, all combined to render the past season one of gratifying prosperity.

Paragraphs of the Speech are devoted to the Prince of Wales' health, the Public Accounts, the Arbitration, the Small Pox, and the Lunatic Asylum. Of the scheme of Immigration, the Speech says:—

I trust that one of the greatest requirements for our Provincial prosperity in the future may be shortly secured by a policy that will enable us to attract to our shores the industry, capital, and skill of an emigrant population from the overcrowded communities of Europe.

It is the policy of the Dominion Government that is here so heartily commended. The Locals, it appears, intend to push forward the Provincial Railway system, for they say:—

Although the revenue raising power by which the development of local railway enterprize could be best effected, has by the operation of the British North American Act, passed largely out of the hands of the Provincial Legislature, yet the extension of Railways east and west is still most desirable, and, I trust, some means will be adopted to secure the construction of these important public works. Surveys of lines authorized by resolutions of the last House of Assembly have been made, and the plans and reports thereof will be laid before you.

The state of Nova Scotia, therefore, is singularly in contrast with the representations of the Press which speaks for the Local Government. On all sides there are evidences of prosperity, which the Government, speaking through the Governor, are now compelled to acknowledge.

LOCALS.

The Weather.

Last night a regular cold snap set in. The thermometer was down to 2° below zero at the News Room this morning at eight o'clock.

The Rink.

last night was well patronized, considering the character of the weather. The ice was in fine condition.

Lecture at Exmouth Street Wesleyan Church.

Rev. Mr. Pitblado lectures at the Exmouth Street Wesleyan Church this evening. Subject: "Mind Your Own Business."

Cheap Place.

Martin Murphy in 1861 purchased two acres of land on the Bay Shore for $800. Mr. Hubbard sold the same for $250 at Chubb's Corner this morning to Charles Doherty, Esq., Barrister.

For Boston.

On or about the first of April the steamer "Emperor" will begin running weekly trips, leaving St. John first, and, calling at Yarmouth, proceeding to Boston.—[Boston Traveller.

Shipment of Shooks.

The number of shooks shipped from this port from the 1st instant to date, is 161,787.

Mr. Boyd's Lecture.

By taking for granted that every thing appearing in the local columns of the leading Daily was Gospel, we were misled into stating that Mr. Boyd would lecture in the Reformed Presbyterian Church last night. The advertisement in THE TRIBUNE announced the time,—this, Friday, evening, plainly enough, but our habit of looking up to the morning papers for guidance and instruction caused us to fall into a singular error. To night, then, Mr. Boyd will lecture on "The Crop that never Fails." The Church, in which the Lecture will be delivered, will seat from 600 to 700 persons comfortably.

Flora Myers' Theatre.

"Under the Gaslight" was produced at the Institute last night, in as good a manner as ever before presented here, except the Down Express Train, which was far ahead of any previous presentation before seen in St. John. A. W. Purcell's "Snorkey" was a good performance. The acting of Miss Myers, the songs of Jennie Vache and Frank Budworth were well received. The audience was large, and as the play will be repeated to-night, those who missed the opportunity of seeing this sensational drama can go this evening.

The Maelstrom in Westmoreland.

A gentleman who travelled from Amherst through Westmoreland County yesterday, represent the liveliest kind of work going on. Both the Chapman and Humphrey men are up in arms, and all business is suspended. At Amherst on Wednesday night the crowd had a drunken fight over the merits of the New Brunswick row over the Border. At Sackville, Dorchester, Moncton and Salisbury excited crowds surrounded the Railway depots, and at Petitcodiac the genial Squire Davidson harangued a small crowd of Chapman Frenchmen who had wandered away from Shediac. At Moncton, which is Humphrey's place of residence, it is supposed Chapman will take nearly half the votes.

Lumbering Up-river.

A City gentleman who has just returned from a visit up-river, as far as Victoria County, informs us that a great amount of lumbering is being done in that County this winter. Probably a greater number of logs will be got out than in any former year, owing to the roads being excellent, the teams having been enabled this winter to break logging roads without difficulty. Storms have caused little or no interruption, so there has been scarcely any lost time. There is no great amount of Cordwood being cut or hauled. Oats are worth fifty cents at Grand Falls. Business of all kinds is highly prosperous in the County. From Carleton County enormous quantities of Hay have been sent by rail to Bangor, St. Stephen and Calais this season. The price of Hay is declining.

The Holiday.

The following is the text of the Governor's Proclamation.—

Whereas TUESDAY the twenty-seventh day of February instant has been set apart for general observance in the British Empire as a Day of Thanksgiving for the goodness of Almighty God in bringing His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, safely through his recent illness, and restoring him to health, to the great joy of the Nation;—

Now know ye, that I do hereby proclaim and appoint Tuesday the said twenty-seventh day of February instant, to be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, and recommend its general observance by all Her Majesty's loving subjects throughout the Province.

"An Irreparable Loss."

The Halifax correspondent of the Upper Province papers telegraphs:—"It is reported that the Windsor and Annapolis Railway have bought a line of steamers between Annapolis and St. John, and will run a steamer daily. There are some changes to be made in the staff of that road, and it is believed that Mr. Vernon Smith has resigned the management which would be an almost irreparable loss to the Company."

Sudden Death at St. Andrews.

Mr. William Stinson, an old and respectable resident, was suddenly struck down by an apoplectic fit on Monday morning last. He rose apparently in health, partook of breakfast and shortly afterwards went to the door, when he was seized with the fit, and remained unconscious until death. Medical aid was summoned, but before the Physician arrived life was extinct.—[Standard.

The Crop that Never Fails.

The only article indigenous to the soil is the crop of small politicians who are going around from door to door, morning, noon and night, soliciting votes and invading the private sanctity of that place which is called "a man's castle." No hour is too early or too late for them, and so many different candidates are out for so many different offices, Dominion, Provincial and Civic, that people are seriously thinking of getting them numbered like the "Fire Alarm Telegraph," so they can be warned of their approach.

Hillsborough Skating Rink Masquerade.

At the Albert County Skating Rink, Hillsborough, they are to have a "Grand Carnival" on Tuesday, the 27th inst. The Fredericton Rink will have one on March 6th. The example set by St. John in this important amusement is being well followed up in the country.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Feb. 22nd.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 27s; Red Wheat, 11s. 9d.

New York—No market report to-day, being Washington's birthday.

Montreal flour market more active Western State and Welland Canal, Superfine, $5.80 a $5.85.

New York, Feb'y. 23rd.—Gold opened at 10⅜.

The Sussex Ball.

The Sussex Assemblies have carried off the palm this winter. On Friday evening next they have their Grand Closing Ball. Great perturbation exists among the belles and beaux along the line of Railway, and delegations from all the towns will be present.

The New Dominion Flag.

The handsome new flag of the Dominion of Canada was flying this morning from the bark *St. Andrew*, Messrs. Hall & Fairweather's new vessel, as she was starting to sea.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hanging of Travis—Sudden Ushering into Eternity.

[The following despatch reached us just too late for yesterday's issue:—]

TORONTO, Feb. 22.

The young man, John Travis, was hanged inside the gaol yard, this morning, at nine o'clock, for the

MURDER OF WM. JOHNSON,

in East Williamsburg, in November last. The condemned man was crying as he left his cell, but on ascending the scaffold he assumed a firm demeanour, which he maintained to the last. In

A SHORT SPEECH

he made before the cap was drawn over his head, he confessed he had shot Johnston, but hoped he would meet the dead man in Heaven. He said he had intended to shoot Mrs. Johnson also. Rev. Mr. Auth was offering prayer on the scaffold, with Travis on his knees beside him, when

THE BOLT WAS DRAWN!

Death was instantaneous.

The execution, which was the first private affair of the sort in Toronto, was witnessed by about 70. The Executioner, who did not wear a disguise, is said to be a discharged soldier named Fowler.

From Ottawa.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

The report of the Engineers, Gzowski and Keefer, respecting the foundations of the Miramichi Bridge, will be considered by the Railway commissioners to-day, and also tenders received till 20th for stations and tankhouses in Nova Scotia and for additional rolling stock.

The *Times* this morning contradicts the statement of the *Globe*, that Hincks will likely run for North Middlesex, instead of Renfrew, and alleges he never was more popular in the latter place than now.

The weather turned very cold.

Later.

OTTAWA, noon, 23rd.

Later advices just received from Duluth report the McNab surveying party safely arrived at Fort William.

Waddington's friends say he will recover. He evinces grert spirit for a man of seventy.

Doctor Van Cortlandt, a leading physician here, whose family have small-pox, was yesterday fined $5 for removing small-pox placard from his house.

Bluenose's letter in THE TRIBUNE, republished in the *Free Press*, creates a sensation. Your Correspondent has to refuse numerous offers of liquid refreshments.

Ontario and Manitoba.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TORONTO, Feb. 23.

The amendment to the Government Railway Resolutions, objecting to further increase of the Railway Fund, was

DEFEATED

by 19 to 56.

A Manitoba despatch says the Voters' Qualification Bill gives the Franchise to every person who has been the owner of one hundred dollars real estate for one year, or a Tenant at $20 rent.

In the debate on

THE ESTIMATES,

the Attorney General said the income of Province was insufficient, and advocated appealing to Dominion for

BETTER TERMS.

The Manitoba Legislature was prorogued yesterday.

James Parnham was chosen Reform Candidate for the Commons for North York.

British and Foreign.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams arrived this morning.

Although not summoned to Washington in relation to the *Alabama* claims he comes to lay before the Secretary of State such information touching the subject as he gathered in London and which he deems of interest to the Government.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

THE ORANGEMEN

had a procession to day with flying colors, and no difficulties. They were attended by many Lodges of American Protestant Associations, and one company of the Seventy First Regt.

The Orangemen proper numbered about seven hundred, epery one of whom wore orange and blue sashes and was

FULLY ARMED.

The streets were crowded.

The Second Brigade were all on duty at their respective armories, prepared for any contingency.

For once the police regulations were excellent, and peace was preserved through them.

The day has been observed quite generally as a holiday.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.

The National Labor Reform Convention adopted a platform embodying the principles of the party, and nominated David H. Davis, of Illinois, for President, and Jacob Parker for Vice-President.

JACMEL, 11th, via Havana, 22d.

An attempt was made on the night of the fifth to

BURN THE CITY OF PORT AU PRINCE.

The flames burst out simultaneously in different quarters. Consternation prevailed. A Revolutionary outbreak was feared. Troops were ordered out, and the President and Ministers were on the streets all night.

The fires were extinguished before great damage was done.

Seven of the supposed incendiaries have been arrested.

(*To the St. John Associated Press.*)

LONDON, Feb. 22—Ev'g.

The gatherings of Legitimists are increasing daily, and becoming formidable.