DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST,

Office 61 Union St., NEAR GERMAIN, (Formerly occupied by Dr. Pidler,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FILLING AND PRESERVING THE NATURAL TEETH. dec 19—1y

MANUFACTURES

OF THE

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

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz:

HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY GREY and SCARLET FLANNEL;

MISPECK TWEED.

Heavy Grey Blankets.

ALSO:

FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

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

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECFULLY SOLICITED.

Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 11—1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

55 and 57 King Street.

PER THE "MANITOBIAN" AND "SCANDANAVIAN," VIA PORTLAND:—

3 Cases Clarks Reels, 1 Case Elastic Goring,

2 CASES RUBBER BALLS.

FROM NEW YORK:—

6 Cases Newest Styles Paper Collars,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

We are receiving by every steamer to Portland NEW GOODS to keep up our assortment and we desire to say thate rders from the country will be promtly attended to.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

jan 24

BARNES & CO.,

Printers, Booksellers, Stationers,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

We have added new machinery to our Bindery, and are enabled to execute BINDING in the best style. Call and see Specimens.

BARNES & CO.,

nov 21 1y 58 Prince Wm. street.

MOORE'S

Sign Painting

ESTABLISHMENT,

47 Germain Street,

dec 5

WILLIAM DUNLOP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Flour, Groceries & Liquors,

No. 40 CHARLOTTE STREET,

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159 Union Street.

GEORGE MURDOCH,

Harness Maker,

AND DEALER IN

Driving and Working Harness, Whips Curry Combs, Brushes, &c., always on hand.

Strict attention paid to JOBBING and REPAIRING. nov 21 1y

IN AID OF THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE President and Directors of the above named institution, in order to liquidate the liabilities of said building, and to render it worthy of the purposes for which it was intended, as a

Temple of Art and Recreation,

beg leave to announce to the public that they have arranged with a Committee of Management and Business Managers to give on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

MAY 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1873.

FOUR GRAND

GIFT CONCERTS!

At which will be given away

30,000 Dollars in Cash

IN THE FOLLOWING DISTRIBUTION:

1	GRAND CASH GIFT OF	$10,000
1	" " " "	2,000
1	" " " "	1,000
1	" " " "	1,000
1	" " " "	500
1	" " " "	500
1	" " " "	250
1	" " " "	250
1	" " " "	250
1	" " " "	250
10	Grand Cash Gifts of $100 ea.	1,000
20	" " " 50 "	1,000
50	" " " 20 "	1,000
00	" " " 10 "	5 000
1200	" " " 5 "	6,000
1790	Cash Gifts amounting to	$30,000

Or, about ONE chance in NINE.

To render the Concerts superior to any yet given in St. John, the BEST TALENT on the Continent will be procured if possible. The sum set aside for such purpose being

$5,000.00.

16,000 Tickets only will be issued at.....$5 each

Eleven Tickets for Fifty Dollars.

All Tickets will be numbered and registered in the Managers' Books, and NO TICKET GENUINE UNLESS PAID FOR.

All receipts from the sale of tickets will be deposited forthwith in the BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK to the credit of a Special Fund subject only to the Joint Cheque of the Inspectors representing the Company and the public and one or other of the Managers.

Should the enterprise not succeed, the BUSINESS MANAGERS BIND THEMSELVES to return all monies received from ticket holders.

The distribution of Cash Gifts will be solely under the control of a Committee to be selected by the audience from among themselves, assisted by leading citizens, and to take place during the period of the Concerts.

GEO. E. S. KEATOR, M. D., President.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN GUTHRIE, T. B. BIXTON,
A. M. RING, M. D. J. T. STEEVES, M. D.
J. R. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Committee of Management on behalf of the Company:

J. T. STEEVES, M.D., M. W. MAHER, M. P. P.
R. P. McGIVERN.

Committee of Reference:—SIMEON JONES, Esq., of S. Jones & Co., Bankers; R. P. BUTLER, Esq., of Everitt & Butler, Merchants; G. J. CHUBB, Esq., of H. Chubb & Co., Printers and Publishers; W. H. THORNE, Esq., Merchant; G. FRED RING, Esq., Merchant; JOHN MELICK, Esq., (Melick & Jordan, Ship Brokers.)

Inspectors:—WM. BREEZE, Esq., C. E. L. JARVIS, Esq.

Tickets for sale at the Boookstores of H Chubb & Co, J. & A. McMillan, T. H Hall, and the Music Store of E. Peiter & Bro., and at the General Agency Office, 51 Prince Wm. St., and of Agents throughout the Province.

All Registered Letters, Post Office Orders and Communications must be addressed to

WM. H. OLIVE, } Business
WM. NANNERY, } Managers.
P. O. Box 485, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

jan 29

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART.....EDITOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1873.

The Coming Parliamentary Commission on Better Terms.

A special from Ottawa to THE TRIBUNE confirms the advices sent by our Fredericton correspondent yesterday in regard to the disposition to be made of New Brunswick's claims to Better Terms. They are to be referred to a Commission and the report of the Commission will be accepted by the Government of Canada. Should the report be favorable to New Brunswick Sir John will introduce a measure for our relief, and stand or fall by it in Parliament. Some may denounce this action of Sir John's as a clever dodge. It is clever, as all of Sir John's unexpected moves are, but it is the proper course for him to take, and the course most likely to lead to the consummation of our wishes. We believe our claims to be reasonable, we have faith in the ability of those in charge of them to present them forcibly, and we have no reason to doubt the fairness of the Commission to be appointed. The favorable report of this Commission will simplify the passage of an act through Parliament for our relief, and relieve the Government from a grave responsibility that could not be carried by them without rendering the motives for any decision they might arrive at open to suspicion. We accept the Commission and will abide by the report of a majority of its members. We are rather proud of the fact that the important news published by us yesterday and fully confirmed by our Ottawa special to-day, is published exclusively in the ST. JOHN TRIBUNE. In a week or a month other journals will discover that it is absolutely correct, and they will give the unfortunates among their subscribers who don't read THE TRIBUNE an idea of the situation.

Our New Type.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will notice that it has indulged in the luxury of new type for its reading matter. The rest of its new dress has been ordered in Scotland but is not expected for some time. THE TRIBUNE was the best printed paper in St. John before receiving its new dress, and is now far superior to its city contemporaries. We know that the evidences of our prosperity will be gratifying to our journalistic brethren, that the many friends of THE TRIBUNE will be proud of its steady advancement, and that the thousands who regard independent journalism as the chief guarantee of the civil, religious and political rights of free countries will rejoice that THE ST. JOHN TRIBUNE has been firmly established.

John Bull with his Back Up.

The Queen's speech touches the eastern difficulty with feminine delicacy or official inanity, but it is evident from the debate in Parliament that Russian aggression is to be forcibly resisted. The speeches of Ministers and members, Government and Opposition, breathe a tone of decided hostility, and it is evident that the leaders of English public opinion are in the mood for a fight. John Bull is more liable to get his back up just after making immense sacrifices for peace than at any other time, and the nation that disregards his growl on the supposition that his acceptance of the arbitration defeats indicates a lamb-like disposition will make a serious mistake. Should Russia decline to give sufficient guarantees that her troops will not be allowed to pass beyond bounds prescribed by England there will be war. If Parson Gladstone declines the responsibility he will be retired to private expositions of Homer and theology, and Dizzy, Derby, or Salisbury will be called to the front.

England was never better prepared for war than at present. Her position on this continent is secure without the aid of a man or a gun; if the alliance of France is not probable her neutrality is absolutely certain; Germany's geographical position and limited navy prevent her taking advantage of English reverses, and she is, besides, desirous of checking Russian advances in the East. So is Austria. Italy and Spain are either friendly to England or overawed by her gigantic navy. The countless tribes of the East look on England as a protector and on Russia as a relentless enemy. They know that England desires no extension of territory, and rules the tribes that own her sway with fostering care, being harsh and cruel only to traitors and rebels; and they have learned from the sad fate of their fellows that annexation to Russia means religious persecution, compulsory military service and crushing taxation. Every man in the wild regions threatened by Russian conquest would rally to the English standard and fight for freedom under its folds. War is a bad thing, but it is better than the national humiliation that would follow the loss of the Indian Empire.

The Corrupting Influences of High Official Salaries.

Canada is not the only country afflicted by clamorous office holders. In the United States it is proposed to double the salaries of the President and nearly double those of Congressmen, Supreme Court Judges and some others. This salary fever has reached Bangor, and it is proposed to give the Mayor $1500 a year. The members of the State Legislature are also deliberating, privately if not publicly on the propriety of doubling their allowances. The Bangor *Commercial* very stoutly opposes the proposed increase. It answers the plea of increased expense of living by pointing out the fact that it is the increased expense of government that has caused it. "Cut down the expense of government, and out down taxation, and you will immediately reduce the expense of living." When a member of Congress got but $8 a day for actual service it contained men like Webster, Calhoun, Wriht, Clay and Benton, and now, when the annual expense to the country of each Congressman is between $15,000 and $20,000—salary $5,000, with mileage and contingencies—Congress is overrun with men like Okes Ames, Brooks, Patterson, Caldwell—men who buy their seats and then sell their influence. The *Commercial*, after reviewing the case, says:

> Down with high salaries! They debauch the public service. They demoralize legislators and judges. Reduce the salaries. It will prove the most effective manner of driving corrupt men and thieves out of office. If nothing can be plundered out of the public treasuries, bad men will not seek office. Offices will be filled by competent and honorable men, not for what they can get, but for the good they can do the public, and for the honor the position bestows.

Our Ottawa special brings intelligence of the decision of the Government to appoint Wm. Elder, Esq., editor and proprietor of *The Telegraph* and *The Presbyterian Advocate*, to the Collectorship of this port.

The Mexican news in to-day's dispatch confirms the anticipations we expressed yesterday,

Wanted—A Public Meeting for the Discussion of Civic Affairs.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Can you suggest any means by which we can get our present Mayor and leading members of the Common Council to meet their constituents publicly—*en masse*—and give an account of their year's doings? It seems to me that the immense debt with which they have saddled us, and the rapidly increasing taxation to which we are subjected, demand that we hear what our servants have to say for themselves. We have a public nomination day and speeches, and a great excitement generally, over the election of a member of our Local Legislature; but for city government, which is to us ten times more important than Local Legislature, we elect the men who can personally make the best canvas in hole-and-corner places, never, however, coming before their constituents in a manly and public way, to give explanations and answer such questions as may properly be asked them. By all means let us hear from them publicly and at once. Yours, etc.,

Feb. 11, 1873. A TAX PAYER.

Mr. Inspector Morrison, the Schools, Teachers and Pupils.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Mr. Morrison's visits to the school seem to depress and retard instead of enlivening and inciting. His manner appears to be almost intolerably overbearing and disrespectful; the scholars are treated with the utmost disregard, and sometimes with a seeming contempt; in fact, such appears to be his conduct towards the school in general. In his examinations, his chief aim appears to be rather to surprise and confound than enquire, or ascertain facts relative to the pupils' acquirements; his very peculiar and perverted mode of examination is evidently indicative of this fact, and from a close observance of this particular, I will here venture to affirm that he often leaves the school without the slightest knowledge of the condition or proficiency of the pupils. Upon the whole I can only infer that his sole object is to bring down the esteem of the teacher held by the scholars by a continued and studied insolence.

If slavery continues in any of the Southern States, Mr. Morrison had better wend his way thitherward, and seek an office on some cotton plantation, where he can use his authority in a characteristic way, and without restraint.

A TEACHER.

Reassembling of Parliament—Queen Victoria's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The session of Parliament was reopened at noon to-day. The members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the Throne was delivered, by a Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and Marquis of Ripon, Earl of Kimberly, Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Viscount Sidney. Only eighteen Peers were present, and little interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a verbatim report:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you, that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now despatched an envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to be best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination, and had entered into communication with the Sultan.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

My ally, the Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment as arbiter on the line of the water boundary, so long in dispute, under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States that the Haro channel presents the line most in accordance with the true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it a course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and dignity of this country to give immediate execution to the award by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the island of San Juan.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration, at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute, and in consequence of the exclusion of indirect claims, preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have determined in an award which in part established and in part repelled the claims allowed to be relevant. You will, in due course of time, be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award. My acknowledgements are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the Tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good-will in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

EXTRADITION FOR CRIMINALS.

In the prosecution of a well-understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Belgians.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The Government of France during the recess has renewed its communications with my Government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1850, which is about to expire. In prosecuting these communications I have kept in view the double object of the equitable regard to existing circumstances and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled within a short period to announce to you the final result.

THE AFGHANISTAN BOUNDARY.

It has been some years felt by the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively that it would be conducive to the tranquillity of Central Asia if the two Governments should arrive at an identity of views regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the dominions of Afghanistan. Accordingly, correspondence has passed, of which this is the main subject; its tenor no less than its object will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations. Papers will be laid before you with relation to the award, delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier of the dominions of Afghanistan.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you; they have been formed with a view to the efficient operation of our establishments under the circumstances of inconvenience, entailed by variations of an exceptional nature in the prices of some important commodities.

CONDITION OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three kingdoms with reference to trade and commerce; to a sufficiency of revenue for meeting the public charges; to a decrease of pauperism, and to a relative amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for settling the question of university education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

OTHER SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance, of which part have already been under your notice in various forms at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a supreme court of judicature, including provisions for the trials of appeals. Among the measures which will be brought before you also are proposals for facilitating the transfer of land, for the amendment of our system of local taxation, and of certain provisions of education acts of 1870, general acts regulating railways and canals, together with various other bills for the improvement of the laws.

I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Almighty God."

PROPOSED ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

In the House of Lords, among the distinguished persons present at the opening of the session, were the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Teck.

When the reading of the Queen's speech had ended, the Earl of Clarendon rose and moved the address in reply. He congratulated their Lordships on the removal of the long-standing difficulties with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question he declared the Government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive, and at the same time dignified manner, because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to the diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between the two powers.

Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for the address in a short speech.

The Earl of Derby then addressed the House. He denied that the Government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversies, and maintained that there was a vast difference between what was contended for in 1854 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that England would hereafter be liable for damages in matters wecrein she could make no claim on others.

Lord Granville defended the course of the Government in bringing about the settlement of the Alabama claims. The condition of the question which had arisen concerning Central Asia did not justify the sensational telegrams which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lords Salisbury, Ripon and Cairns followed with a discussion on the Geneva Arbitration. The latter held that the rules as adopted were ambiguous and liable to misrepresentation.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course the debate had taken on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared that they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether other countries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected, not to the spirit of the compromise, but to the fact that it had been one sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army. The omission was specially to be regretted at this time when desertions from the ranks were frequent.

The motion for the address to the Queen was adopted and their Lordships rose.

IN THE COMMONS

the address in reply to the Quaen's speech was moved by the Hon. Charles Lyttleton, member for East Worcestershire, who congratulated the House and the country on the settlement of the disputes with the United States. Although the decision was unfavorable to England, there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva Arbitrators or the German Emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

Mr. William Stone, member for Portsmouth, seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli rose and was loudly cheered. He had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech; he would not in the slightest degree criticise the sovereign and the arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England; he had approved of the negotiations at Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The Government pretended that they had followed Palmerston, but that statesman would never have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed that the Government was totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law, or, as the Arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit? The evil complained of was that England was absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the neutrality laws, whether suspected or not. In the case of a commissioned vessel, that would be an act of war involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington Treaty bound the Government to adopt new laws and urge them on other countries. Did the Government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva Board? These were the most important questions. They involved the highest interests, and the honor of England. He did not question the Crown's prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to a treaty which compelled the alteration of our municipal law. Mr. Disraeli next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning the negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the papers on this subject, which the Government had promised to lay before the House, would be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped that diplomacy would settle the question, but war must, if necessary.

Mr. Horsman severely criticised the Government's foreign policy, which was involving the country in new and serious complications. The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and, as such, was to be accepted by force of necessity.

Bernard Osborne condemned the arbitration, but believed the less said about it the better. Any outlay which secured the good-will of America was a profitable investment. He thought that the result might have been obtained without sacrifice and humiliation.

Hon. Charles White upheld the Government and denounced certain Liverpool parties who preferred private gain to public honor.

Mr. John Laird warmly protested against such remarks. His firm had always been desirous of the fullest inquiry during the building of the Alabama, but their request for an investigation had been neglected.

Mr. Gladstone followed with a general defence of the royal speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America had been settled, he declared if a similar case should arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of the municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by Gathorne Hardy, Vernon Harcourt and others.

NOTES AND NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

In the Maine Legislature an order has been introduced asking that the E. & N. A. Railway be obliged to carry freights and passengers at same rates as other railways.

It appears from the confessions of three arrested robbers that there is an organized gang of incendiaries in Brooklyn, N. Y., whose object is plunder. The majority of the recent numerous fires are believed to be their work.

The Boston Board of Aldermen recently passed an order for the opening of the new Public Library Sundays by a vote of 47 yeas to 10 nays, and the order has been approved of by the Common Council. It was carried into effect last Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Mr. Pattison, Private Secretary, and Mr. Hamilton, A.D.C., visited the Montreal Curling Rink yesterday afternoon, where his Lordship and suite engaged in a scratch match.—[Montreal Witness.] A *scratch* match, in a game which is peculiarly Scotch, is good. Of course His Excellency on the interesting occasion would be awarded the *post* of honor, with all the necessary sulphureous accompaniments.

FREE Sample Bottle of Adamson's Botanic Balsom, at all Druggists. Pleasant and unfailing Remedy for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Lung Complaints, &c. Large Bottles, 35 cents. H. L. SPENCER, agent, 20 Nelson Street, St. John. d12

SONNET.

I saw thee tossed upon a sea of pain:
I saw thy cheek grow paler day by day;
Then heavenly peace descended, and as in
Dwelt on thy features, but as stone were they,
Close to my heart I pressed thy lifeless clay—
The form of all that I had ever prized;
When, by my side, as twilight gathered gray,
Thy soul appeared—thyself etherealized,
A lily hand was clasped within my hand—
Against my shoulder leaned a golden head—
"Oh, weak of faith, and slow to understand,"
('Twas by thy spirit that the words were said,)
"I watch by thee as falls life's treacherous sand,
At last to lead thee to the Better Land."

W.

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE see first page.

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

New Advertisements.

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

Amusements—
Academy of Music Gift Concerts
do Victoria Skating Carnival
do St Andrews Ch Concert
Public Notice— J Howe
do do
do do
Adjourned Special Sessions—H W Frith
American Gallery— Climo
To Let— James Lemon
On Consignment— Masters & Patterson
Valentines— T H Hall

AUCTIONS.

Molasses and Mess Beef—
Lockhart & Chipman
Gold Watches, Sewing Machines—
W D W Hubbard
Wire Rigging— do

Brevities.

Mr. G. D. Anderson writes that Murray alias Eaudevine has not stayed at his house, and never will.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal is soon to be established in Moncton.

The quarterly meeting of St. Mary's Free Episcopal Church is to be held this evening. Mr. Russell, agent of the Bible Society, will address the meeting.

The number of Christian Brothers engaged in teaching in this City and Portland is 14; the number of Sisters of Charity is 23.

The *Gleaner* mentions the name of Mr. John Livingston in connection with the Saint John Collectorship, and thinks his claims on the Government are strong.

A Raffle, Dance and Supper.

A fine horse is to be raffled for at the Five Mile House this evening, after which there is to be a supper and ball. Sleighs will leave the Bell Tower at 8.30. No postponement on account of the weather.

Chatham Weather.

The *Gleaner* says: On the morning of Thursday before last the thermometer ranged 38 below zero. But if Thursday was cold, last Sunday morning was colder, as about eight o'clock the mercury in all the thermometers in the Dominion Meteorological Office was found to have sunk below the last figure—40!

New E. & N. A. Railway Arrangement.

The night freight train from Bangor has been discontinued. A freight train will leave Bangor at 8 a. m., arriving at Vanceboro at 6 p. m., the freight coming through by the 5 a. m. train next day. The express train leaves Bangor at 7.45 a. m., instead of 8 a. m. The fare between St. John and Bangor has been reduced to $6.

Special Notice.

If the Manager of the St. John Gas Light Company will call at this office and pay a small bill for advertising done in June last he will oblige the Business Manager. tf

Down Town Subscribers

to the DAILY TRIBUNE should now receive their papers early, as the carriers are sent out immediately after we get to press. We will thank subscribers to notify us at once of any delays or omissions that may occur.

Lecture at Central Norton.

Mr. G. U. Hay, of the staff of the *Morning News*, leaves this afternoon for Central Norton where he will deliver a lecture this evening on "Dr. Goldsmith, the Poet and Historian."

Intercolonial Trains.

The train which left here at 7.30 a. m. yesterday morning stopped one night at Moncton, and started for Halifax this morning. The train from Halifax was stormstayed at Truro last evening and remained until daylight this morning, and will probably arrive here this evening. This train has on board the English mail, which will not probably be delivered before to-morrow morning, the report of its arrival here published by the morning papers being incorrect. On board the train from St. John are D. G. McKenzie, of McKenzie Bros., Mr. McNaughton, of Beard & Venning, Mr. David Martin, of Lansdowne & Martin, Mr. Chas. Kirkpatrick, of James Manson's, and Mr. A. A. Watson, all of this city. They are *en route* for England by steamer sailing today at noon, but unless the steamer is behind time they will be unable to take passage, as it is impossible for the train to get there at noon.

The circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE *is rapidly increasing.*

Steamers.

The *New Brunswick* arrived at Eastport at 11 A. M., and is due here about 4 P.M.

Auction Sales.

Mr. W. A. Lockhart sold at auction, at Chubb's Corner, at noon to-day, 25 shares of the Maritime Bank. Robert Robertson, Esq. was the purchaser of 5 shares at $98 per share of $100; and the 20 shares were purchased by one of our wholesale liquor merchants at $97.75.

Subscribe for the DAILY TRIBUNE, *and have it delivered at your residence every afternoon.*

Shipping Notes.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, has forwarded to the Collector at Boston a very costly gold chronometer, to be presented to Captain Oswald Miller, of the ship Agra of Boston, in recognition of his humanity to the crew of the British ship Coringa in May, 1872.

The new ship Edgar, of Yarmouth, N. S., Brown, master, 1,116 tons register, arrived at New York on the 7th inst., 8 days from Yarmouth. She proceeds from thence to Savannah to load for a port in the United Kingdom or Continent.

The bark Richard Pearse, of Windsor, N. S., Bartaby, master, arrived at New York on the 7th inst., 11 days from Milk River, Ja. Had fine weather during the entire passage.

The brig Lily, of Windsor, N. S., Ryan, master, at New York on the 7th inst., 11 days from Matanzas, had fine weather up to lat. 30; from thence she experienced strong N. W. and N. E. gales.

The ship Jessore, before reported abandoned at sea on her passage from New York to Liverpool, registered 965 tons, was built at Windsor, N. S., in 1870, from whence she hailed. Her cargo consisted of 29,450 bushels of corn, 1,500 barrels of flour, 72,000 staves, 215 logs cedar and 249 barrels rosin.

Telegraphic advices to Messrs. Turnbull & Co., report the safe arrival of the brig Annie Barker, Innes, master, at Savannah on the 10th inst., 10 days from Havana. The A. B. has been chartered for this port at $11.

The brig Ottawa loaded with grindstones, which has been adrift in the ice at the head of the Bay for some time, was boarded on the 9th inst. by Capt's Wm. and Warren Copp, and two others, who have her in charge and will probably manage to get her to this port. The Ottawa and her cargo are owned by Messrs. Read, Stevenson & Co., of Rockport, and Boston, and valued at $15,000. The salvors will make a handsome thing out of their prize.

The bark Helen Marion, Bulmer, master, arrived at Buenos Ayres, from Pictou, prior to the 23rd Dec. She was yellow metalled at the latter port and fitted for an East India voyage and will proceed from River Plate to a rice port in India to load for the United Kingdom or Continent.

The bark Emma F. Secor, Coonan, master, now at Warete, River Plate, has been chartered for a voyage similar to the Helen Marion.

The brigt. Julia A. Merritt, Hindon, master, which arrived at Cienfuegos on the 26th ult., has been chartered to load molasses at that port for George S. DeForest.

The mail steamer Erie with Montevideo mails of the 15th December, which sailed from Rio Janiero 26th Dec., has been destroyed by fire about 90 miles from Pernambuco. Mails all destroyed.

Brigt. Emily Raymond, Sulis, master, was loading sugar at Matanzas for Baltimore, 31st ult.

The schooner R. A. Ford, Carpenter, master, which arrived at this port on Saturday with flour from Portland, while attempting to make the Market Slip, collided with the ship Lightning lying at Robertson's wharf, carrying away her (the R. A. Ford's) maintopmast.

Portland Town Council.

Last evening Councillor Jarvis was called to the chair. A petition was received from Bryan and Susan Gilbraith, of Simonds, setting forth that they had suffered severe loss by the burning of their house and all their property, and praying the Council for relief. The Council received the petition, but as they are not an insurance company, although a prominent insurance agent occupied the chair, they declined to give relief.

Coun. Austin, from the committee to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Hegan, giving to the Council for charitable purposes the $50 paid to him for loss of his dog; J. D. McDonald's petition asking the return of said money; and Messrs. Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley's bill for prosecuting the dog case, reported that the money be handed to the President of the Industrial School, the thanks of the Council be tendered Mr. Hegan, and the other gentlemen informed that nothing could be done for them.

The Street Committee reported that they had made a compromise with Messrs. Hogan & Co., by paying them $126. The firm had given a release of all claims against the Town. Messrs. Hogan & Co. had brought an action to recover damages from an overflow of a sewer.

The Treasurer submitted his accounts, showing the total amount of receipts for the year to have been $29,291.71, and expenditure for the same time, $27,302.96, leaving a balance on hand, Dec. 21st, $1,988.75. The amount paid on steam fire engine was $5,806.37, leaving $3,643.63 to the credit of the fire account.

The amount of taxes for Town purposes uncollected at the end of the year was $14,043,75, and $16,478,52 is the amount uncollected on the School Assessment. The accounts of the Treasurer were on motion handed to the Auditors.

Messrs. Alex. Duff and John Polley were appointed to audit the accounts of the School Trustees.

The Bye-Law Committee was requested to draft bills to allow the balance of fire debentures to go towards the New Engine House; to authorize the Council to pull down buildings that were a nuisance or dangerous to life; and to alter the section of the Act of Incorporation, which refers to the election of Councillors.

The DAILY TRIBUNE *is not excelled as a city advertising medium.*

LIFE LIKE AND MORE DURABLE THAN OIL.—J. Hinch, Prince William street, is now producing enlarged photographs, finished in India Ink, that are marvels of beauty and finish. Portraits by this process are exhibited in the window of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Stationers. tf