WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE,

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EVERITT & BUTLER

HAVE now the largest portion of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS opened, and wou'd respectfully call the attention of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
LUMBERMEN,
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to their stock, which is well assorted in every department. The Goods will be offered at the lowest living profits, and on liberal terms.

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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., APRIL 29, 1872.

Concerning Missing Money Letters in New Brunswick.

The report of Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster General, contains a number of interesting facts relative to Postal Matters in our own Province, of which we note a few for the benefit of our Provincial readers.

Report No. 9, of New Brunswick, is a statement of Lost Letters alleged to have contained money, or letters of which the contents are alleged to have been abstracted while in charge of the Postal authorities. For the year ending June 30, 1871, fourteen formal complaints appear to have been lodged and investigated. *In no instance was there a successful result.* Three of these letters were registered; but registration appears to have been no protection,—that is, if the senders were honest in claiming to have enclosed monies. Thus E. A. Margison, of Centre ville, complains that he mailed in that office on July 23, 1870, a letter to Z. R. Everett, Fredericton, alleged to enclose $15. The letter was registered. Mr Everett alleges that the letter was received "without contents." The Inspector's report on this case is: "Enquiry unsuccessful. No evidence to account for alleged discrepancy." Seventeen days later, or on Aug. 9, J. E. Pryor mailed at the same Post Office a registered letter addressed to I. & F. Burpee, St. John, alleged to contain $75. Messrs Burpee say it came to hand "without contents." The Inspector's report on this case is in the same terms as in the other instance. As the senders were different and the receivers different, in each case, there was no possibility of collusion, even if all the parties were not in good standing. The inference is irresistible that the contents were stolen while these *registered* letters were under the care of the Department. It would appear, then, from these facts that while the Post Office charges a special fee for the additional security provided by registration, it is unable to prevent letters being tampered with. The fact is, however, that registration does not prevent the total loss of letters—contents and all,—as we find in the report that T. W. Smith, Upper Hayneswille, on the 6th Feb., 1871, mailed a letter to Steeves Brothers, St. John, enclosing $50. He *registered it* and holds the Post Office's receipt. The letter was never heard of afterwards! The Inspector's report on this letter is: "Enquiry unsuccessful. No evidence to account for alleged *discrepancy*,"—rather a singular kind of discrepancy, by the bye. And yet with the result of investigation in this case before his eyes, the Inspector has returned as his report in the eleven other cases which he examined, "No trace *owing to want of registration*, as if he had not himself proved "registration" to be worthless!

Three of the missing letters alleged to have contained money were mailed at Richibucto. Sept. 5, 1870, Kenneth B. Forbes mailed a letter containing $24 to J. T. McLean & Co., Halifax; and a fortnight later, or Sept. 19, G. Kerr, Richibucto, mailed $49 to William Canard, Halifax; and, on the same day, Jacob Ferguson, mailed in the same office $25 to Ames, Millard & Co., Montreal. Neither of the letters was received or any trace again heard of them. Another letter mailed to Halifax, in Feb. 10, 1871, appears to have gone astray.—from Rev. — Smith, St. Stephen, to Rev. Dr. Pickard, containing $16. Referring to the Nova Scotia report we find that of the twelve money letters lost in that Province, in the same period, ten were addressed to Halifax! In connexion with these facts it should be remembered that a clerk in the Halifax office, a few months ago, was arrested and admitted his repeated thefts of money letters, and was allowed by the authorities to leave the Province. The losers of money are now properly pressing the Dominion Government to refund the sums which they respectively entrusted to the keeping of its officials about that time, and which were lost.

That additional safeguards should surround the transmission of correspondence, especially letters of value,—both in justice to the reputation of Postmasters and the interests of the correspondents—is abundantly established even by the meagre facts presented in this report. Take the cases of Centreville and Richibucto. Two registered letters mailed at the former place go astray. Two letters mailed at the latter place on the same day,—one for Halifax, the other for Montreal, are lost. On the surface this has an unfavorable look for those offices, and the report contains not one word of explanation; yet it does not follow by any means, from these facts alone, that either office is to blame. Between the points of despatch and destination, these letters would be handled by other officers, so that the responsibility would be at least divided. The Inspector's published report in such cases ought, we think, to be somewhat fuller, as an impression is left injurious to public officials which should have been avoided, and doubtless would have been avoided, were more of the related facts set forth.

To other parts of this Report we may refer again, meantime noting that there is not the slightest reference in any portion of it to the sums received as postage on newspapers. This tax is most unpopular, and seeing that the Dominion Government has an overflowing Treasury, it ought to be abolished. If the Opposition from Ontario would assist the supporters of the Government, we have little doubt that at the present time its abolition might be secured; but we need expect little help from that quarter when we find Mr. McKenzie, the Leader of the Grits, in reply to Mr. Smith, of Westmoreland, defending the Stamp Duty and refusing to aid in an effort to remove it, although the whole amount of revenue received from it, does not exceed $100,000 all over the Dominion. The amount of revenue from the tax on newspapers we believe to be quite out of proportion to the annoyance caused by its imposition.

The Imperial Guarantee.

As the value of the Imperial Guarantee of a Dominion Loan of twelve and a half millions of dollars for public works has been considerably canvassed, a Ministerial opinion on the subject will probably be read with interest. The Montreal *Gazette* says:—

"The guarantee of a loan towards the construction of the Pacific railway and the enlargement of the canals, is a matter of much more importance than the mere money saving involved in them. The loan amounts to $12,500,000, and it is not too much to expect that upon that a saving of at least two per cent will be made in negotiating the necessary loans for completing the important public improvements contemplated. That is equal to an annual saving of a quarter of a million of dollars, no small consideration in the balance sheet of the future. But it by no means represents the advantages to be derived from this arrangement. This additional guarantee of a loan for colonial purposes is the practical answer to those who contend that Imperial statesmen are anxious to get rid of the colonies. It is an additional evidence of the interest which England feels in her great North American dependency; and as a practical exemplification of that interest it cannot be without its influence. Nothing tends more to the injury of this Dominion than the feeling of uncertainty as to its future which some people among ourselves, and some people in England, very foolishly foster. This additional evidence of Imperial interest in Canada must tend to lessen greatly, if it does not altogether destroy, this feeling; it must promote greater confidence in the stability of our institutions and the perpetuation of the connection with the mother country; and in doing this it must largely promote our material prosperity and advancement.

Then again, so far as these works are concerned, it must greatly facilitate their success to have the Imperial Government associated with the Canadian in their promotion. In order that they may be successfully carried out, it will be necessary to go to England for a very considerable loan. In spite of the great prosperity of Canada, in spite of the fact that the surplus of this year will represent a capital, assuming interest at six per cent, of nearly thirty-five millions of dollars, and that the revenues of the country must be enormously increased by the improvements which are contemplated, we shall be all the stronger in going upon the English market for the loans required for railway and canal construction, with an Imperial guarantee for a portion of the amount at our back. It is certain, therefore, the association of the English Government in these enterprises, implied by this guarantee, will promote the floating of our own bonds, and effect a saving in annual interest, far beyond what is represented by the saving of interest on the amount guaranteed. Taking it altogether, I am convinced that the Government have made an admirable arrangement, and that the more it is discussed the more satisfied will the people of Canada become with it. To the fact that the Opposition foresee this, is to be attributed their exhibition of temper to-day over the not by any means unusual circumstance that the Press obtained early communication of the substance of the correspondence which has just been laid upon the table."

The City Accounts.

There is yet no sign of the appearance of the City Accounts for 1871. Four months of the New Year have passed and still they come not. Tax-payers are waiting, with exemplary resignation, to learn the details of last year's civic income and expenditures.

☞ Spotted Eagle, an influential Chief of the Sans Arcs, has informed General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, Dakota, that his tribe do not consent to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their territory, and that he will open war as soon as the work is begun

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—If you want oysters, call at Geo. Sparrow's, King Street. By measure or any other way. *

IN AND ABOUT FREDERICTON.

No. II.

THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the chief distinctions of the Capital is, that it is the seat of the Supreme Court, where sit the judges to hear and rehear appeals from the lower courts; to administer justice to all parties. Here one may gain a glimpse of the majesty of the law, of its uncertainties and delays, and learn how strong is the litigious spirit in the human breast. New Brunswick has always had reason to be proud of her judges, and been able to boast that they would grace any judicial bench in the Empire. Members of the bar pronounce with affection the name of Robert Parker, and remember with pride the eminent men who have sat in that Court. Some may be inclined to say that the distinction of the Court has a little waned since the days when Chief Justice Chipman, Sir James Carter, Robert and Neville Parker, and Wilmot presided there, though they would be the first to resent any aspersion cast by laymen on the honor, purity, and ability of the bench.

The distinction of the Supreme Court is derived, solely, from character and ability,—from the idea of the majesty of the law as embodied in the judges, and gains nothing from any adventitious adjuncts.

When the Supreme Court sits in Fredericton it is (not to speak profanely,) an illustration of Petruchio's address to Katherine—"neither are you the worse of this poor furniture or mean array for honor peareth in the meanest habit." Certainly "our Judges" sit in a very humble building, one that exemplifies the simplicity and unpretentiousness of the "good old days." We can hardly think that the people of the Province will be much longer content that their Judges shall be accommodated in this ancient Chamber. But the question of our Legislative buildings is a delicate matter to deal with in speaking of Fredericton, so we will pass it lightly by. Probably there may be many people in St John who have never seen the Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Province. Let them imagine a moderate sized carpetted apartment, with windows looking out, on the front, over the Province grounds, the Parliament house (now the residence of Judge Allen) with its old willows in the rear. Its walls are of an ochrey color, and in sunny weather it has rather a light, airy, cheerful appearance. On one side of this apartment is a raised platform—a rostrum on which are ranged the desks and chairs of the Judges. On the wall behind is a framed representation of the Royal arms—the lion rampant on the Crown, with "Geo. IV." marked in the corners. On each side of the Royal Arms is a female figure, one with a corona of rays about her head holding the scales and drawn sword; the other holding a mirror in one hand and an open book in the other, signifying, no doubt, that by justice and wisdom is the Crown supported. On the opposite wall is a half length portrait of Chief Justice Chipman, showing a fresh-colored and cheerful countenance. The clerk's table is immediately below the Judges' rostrum, and facing it are two lines of desks, the outer one, occupied by ordinary Barristers, like an irregular horse-shoe, enclosing the other, which is occupied by Queen's Counsel and Crown lawyers. On the left of the rostrum is the door leading to the Judges' apartment; to the right, the one leading to

THE LAW LIBRARY

and anteroom. In this library, about the size of a modern parlor, may be seen at times all the prominent legal talent of the Province. Here the counsel use to rest themselves, and the learned air is sometimes redolent of all-pervading tobacco smoke. Here, at one of the windows facing the river, may be often seen two learned gentlemen, duly begowned, laying their heads together, which (as Hamlet says) surely means "miching mallecho,"—mischief. Here a barrister of a becoming portly appearance, of a ruddy, cheerful countenance and youthful withal, may be seen and heard recounting some anecdote, or letting off a good thing, which is sure to be well done. Here, with true brotherly freedom and not a spice of malice, the arguments of the Counsel before the Judges are criticised. Here every subject, professional, political and social, is canvassed with legal wit and acumen. Here may be seen the young Attorney General; his hat is off and it is seen that he has scant hair and much forehead that inclines to bend forward. About his eyes there is an introspective thoughtful look; not fluent but hesitating rather in ordinary speech, he only warms into eloquence when stirred by opposition He can think upon his feet, not an easy feat, and if he is rather inclined to be too speculative for practical popular oratory, it is a good fault, as it shows he takes a deep view of a subject. Towering above his middle stature, rather swart and black-haired, with that Diomedian step, that old Nestor said betokened ambition and determination to rise, may be seen the Attorney General's legal brother and partner. Here sometimes may be seen the eloquent Wedderburn, with a slight stoop in his gait, and an air of not total unconsciousness of personal advantages. But let us

ENTER THE COURT

on a particular day. All the Judges are sitting, and judgment is being given in a complicated case of bankruptcy. Only the Chief Justice and Judge Fisher give judgment, as the other Judges are mixed up in some way with the case,—but that by the way, for we are not interested in the merits of the case, and care not to listen very attentively to the arguments. It is more interesting to note the look of the Chamber, where judgment is finally decreed, and to note the aspect of the Judges, in whose decisions the people rest secure in their persons, rights and property. To drop a remark, by the way, we may say that the most important business is generally carried on in the most quiet, unsensational manner. We do not know whether it is accounted a kind of "leze majesty" or not, to speak of our Judges when in Court; but we mean no treason and will give no offence.

Gazing at the grave line of Justices on the rostrum, a world of memories is awakened, and the mind is carried back to the most stirring epochs in the history of the Province,—to the introduction of Responsible Government and the consummation of Confederation. Prominent actors in these stirring times, our Judges are landmarks in the way. They, to speak in a safe, general public way, safely escaped from the war of politics, now sit above the common turmoil, and are so transmuted, in the serene judicial atmosphere, that the most prejudiced can scarce recognize in the grave Judge the political schemer, the bitter party opponent.

THE INDIVIDUALITY OF OUR JUDGES

is very strongly marked. The Chief Justice sits in the centre of his colleagues by right of official position, and looks the controlling force of the Bench. The full forehead and face, the kindling eye, the decisive mouth and high complexion give assurance of copious legal lore, decisive opinions, and peremptory, even irascible, expression. It cannot be imagined that the pain of indecision or the conflict of feeling and judgment would embarass his mind in the most critical cases. If this can not be said of Judge Fisher, the cause may be found in the very large social affections of the man, though it must not be inferred that a stern decisive judgment be wanting in these amiable qualities; he may be said to have a largeness of ideas with a looseness of expression, and is fond of taking general views of a case, but is impatient of or deficient in close, hard, minute, logical thinking. Judge Allen sits to the right of the Chief. There is an air of repose about his figure but no irresolution. In the gray whiskers, the black hair, and the full smiling face, there is a pleasing mingling of the joyousness of youth and the solidity of maturity. Judge Allen's strength we opine, lies in his strong perceptions,—in clearly perceiving the points of a case, patiently following them out, and clearly expressing them without redundance. How opposed, by all appearance, in character are the judges who sit to the right of Judge Allen and the left of Judge Fisher. There is an elegance and courtesy about Judge Weldon, who seems sometimes troubled with an excess of nervousness that causes a hesitation in the speech and sends the flush to the face. On the other hand, Judge Wetmore sits the personation of imperturbable coolness, prepared to differ from his brother Judges if such be necessary, and ready to assign a reason for the faith that is in him.

But here, lest we step over license we we will stop and give a sketch of Counsel in our next.

☞ The *Telegraph*, referring to the provision in the Washington Treaty for abolishing the export duty on American lumber shipped from St. John, says:—

When the export duty is taken off the logs cut in Maine, it ought to be taken off all lumber cut in New Brunswick. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make a distinction.

We hold that the Export Duty should be abolished on all timber shipped from New Brunswick, whether the Washington Treaty goes into operation or not. It is opposed to correct principles of commerce; it is a barrier to the extension of our trade, forming in the aggregate a serious tax on an industry that is accompanied with great risks and occasionally subject to serious vicissitudes. An earnest effort on the part of the lumbering interest, backed up, as it would be, by the Press and the Commercial classes generally, could scarcely fail to be successful in securing removal of the duty. The time is coming when the Local Government will be required to find some other source from which to obtain revenue, and its members may as well give the subject timely consideration.

☞ It is thought that by the time the Brown wharf matter has been finally disposed of, including Mr. Brown's suits against the Corporation for damages, the city will have been put to an expense of $11,000 to $12,000. We should like to see the City Accounts for 1871.

☞ A considerable amount of correspondence has been received, for a portion of which we will endeavor to find space to-morrow. Correspondents are requested to condense their remarks as much as possible.

Second Union Sunday School Convention of the Maritime Provinces.

We are requested to publish the following:—

To Sunday School Workers:

The Executive Committee have made arrangements to hold the next Union S. S. Convention in New Glasgow, N. S, commencing July 19th, at 2.30 p. m.

It is desirable that the Convention should consist, 1st, of one delegate from each S. School; 2nd, one from each S. S. Teachers' Association; 3rd, one from each Provincial or County Convention; 4th, one from each Sunday School Union or other S. S. organization.

Secretaries of the various S. S. Organizations, and Superintendents of S. Schools, are requested to send, in condensed form, statistics of their work, and to signify their intention of sending delegates by addressing Mr. A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, N. S., as early as possible, in order that accommodation may be provided.

Usual arrangements will be made with railways and steamers to provide delegates with free return tickets.

L. W. WILLIAMS, Sec. Ex. Com.
St. John, April 29th, 1872.

Flora Myers' Theatre.

This popular Troupe will play the celebrated piece "Rip Van Winkle" tonight at the Institute. This has proved to be one of the most attractive pieces ever placed on the American stage.

Small-Pox in the "Peruvian."

Another case of small pox developed itself last evening among the passengers of the "Peruvian," who were awaiting to be transferred to the "Moravian" for Baltimore. This second patient is a man. Both cases have been removed to the Hospital on Lawlor's Island, and the infected vessel is under strict quarantine at the Wharf. The "Moravian" sailed for Baltimore with passengers and cargo of the "Peruvian" at an early hour this morning.—[Halifax Reporter, 26th.

LOCALS.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Melville, Treasurer of Bishop's Serenaders, has returned to the city, well pleased with his visit to Halifax.

R. J. Ritchie, Esq., lectured last evening before the St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society, in St. Malachi's Hall, Rev. Mr. Michaud in the chair. An appreciative audience listened to the lecture. Several liquor dealers were among the audience.

Readings

at the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, when Messrs. T. Thorpe, W. R. Heney, T B. Jordan and T. Magee will read. The public are invited. Admission free.

Bishop's Serenaders

open their Hall—Bishop's Opera House, formerly Small's Hall, Dock street, on Thursday evening, with a most attractive programme. The Company have had rare success in Halifax, where some nights they were obliged to turn people away from the doors.

Steamers.

The S. S. Niger, which sailed from Halifax on Friday last, arrived at the Island last evening about 9 o'clock, and steamed up to the new pier this morning about half past 8 o'clock. She is a fine steamer of 1442 tons register, built at Sunderland, England, in 1868. She will commence to discharge immediately.

The S. S. Olympia commenced loading her deals this morning. The whole of her cargo is not yet discharged. She is expected to be ready for sailing by Friday next.

The accommodations for passengers on board of this boat far surpasses anything ever seen here before. We would advise all who purpose crossing the Atlantic either for business or pleasure to go and examine her saloons. The Olympia is only one among a large number of that class of steamers owned by the Anchor Line.

The S. S. Cambrian is now lying at Walker's Wharf. She commenced discharging this morning. She goes from here to Pictou to take in a cargo of coal for Montreal.

Up River Boats.

The "David Weston" and "Rothesay" both arrived at Fredericton Saturday night. The "David Weston" came down yesterday, and will leave her wharf this evening at six o'clock for Fredericton. The "Rothesay" left Fredericton this morning for St. John.

Early Closing Movement.

The promoters of this movement have reason to congratulate themselves upon the progress they have made thus far, every dry goods merchant, with one exception, having agreed to close at 6 o'clock five evenings in the week, and at 9 on Saturday night.

Billiards.

"Mr. Wm. Roue, of this city," says the Halifax *Citizen*, "has accepted a challenge from Mr. John Peck, of St. John, N. B., to play a match game of billiards for a purse of $200." A gentleman left for Halifax, per *Scud*, this morning, who will arrange the preliminaries. The match will likely take place in about ten days.

Auction Sale.

Mr. George Stewart sold at auction, on the Market Square, at 11 o'clock this morning, a fine buggy owned by the estate of the late John Walker. The vehicle which was purchased in England at a cost of one hundred pounds sterling, was bought by Dr. Addy for $72.50.

The Musical Convention

opens with practice to-morrow night. All the musical organizations of the city have been invited to take part in the affair, and it is to be hoped that all who can will lend their assistance to make it a grand success. It is estimated that, before a Concert will be given, the promoters will have gone to not less than a thousand dollars expense. Let the public respond heartily, and assist in refunding their generous outlay.

The Rev. Timothy Harley,

who recently resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Brussels street, having since received and accepted a unanimous invitation to take the oversight of the Baptist Church in Savannah, Georgia, expects to leave for the South to morrow morning. He preached his farewell sermon in Brussels street Church last evening to a crowded congregation. After reviewing briefly his four years ministry in this City, which has been attended with much blessing, he affectionately commended his Church to the keeping of the Chief Shepherd, exhorting them to be perfect, to be of good comfort, to be of one mind, and to live in peace. His final appeal to the unconverted members of his audience was very solemn and impressive. Mr. Harley is removing to a large and important field of labor in Savannah, where he expects to regain his former health and strength.

The Rev. Dr. Irvine.

of Augusta, Georgia, so favorably known here, one of the most popular and eloquent preachers of the day, has accepted an invitation to be present and conduct the dedicatory services at the opening of CALVIN CHURCH sometime during the summer This will be most gratifying information to the thousands of the Doctor's friends in this City and Province who, no doubt, will embrace the opportunity to see and hear him after so long an absence.

In arranging for such able assistance at the opening of their new Church, the Pastor and Trustees of Calvin Church evince a high degree of taste and public spirited ness which should not go unrewarded. We understand it is also in contemplation to invite the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Ireland, the great Biblical critic and Church historian, and the Rev Dr. Norman McLeod, of Edinburgh, the eloquent preacher and popular editor of "Good Words," to deliver lectures in this City during the coming season. The arrangements for these latter are in progress, and, it is hoped, may be successfully completed. It is not unlikely that if these efforts to secure for the public of St. John a hearing of the most exalted talent, and the highest character of lectures, are met with favor, the Trustees will be able next season to supply a course of lectures by other distinguished men, both lay and clerical, from abroad.

Western Union Telegraph Company's New Offices.

The second removal of the Western Union Telegraph Company's offices within a few years is now taking place from the offices corner of Market Square and Prince Wm. St., to the large four story brick building, corner of King St. and Market Square. The whole building has undergone a complete alteration. In the lower flat the whole front has been taken out and one window now comprises the front. The plates, of which there are eight, are each 14 ft. long and 2 ft. 3 in. wide.

The lower flat is divided in three compartments. The first, to which there is an entrance from King St., is entirely separate from the rest of the office; the finishings are mahogany. Three desks, on which to write messages, extend around the sides and one end of this division; to the right of this and facing King St., is the Manager's private office, which communicates with the public waiting room by a small window; the other half of the building to the rear of these two rooms is occupied by the clerks. The height of the dividing walls of these three offices is 6 ft. 6 in. 18 inches of the top being ground glass, the floors are pitch pine.

The painting of the walls throughout the building is French Gray. The graining of the woodwork and the painting has all been done by Blaklee and Whitenect, the carpenter work by Mr. Cromwell.

The second flat will be used as the operating room, there are here four tables, each capable of accommodating four operators.

The third flat will be for storing material used in the office. The battery occupies the fourth flat. Thirty cups supply the electric fluid that flashes news to all parts of the world. A coating of asphalt is laid on the floor to keep the acid from eating up the wood.

Three arched windows on each flat, except the lower, light up the building perfectly. The height of the ceilings from the floor of each flat is fourteen feet, making it easy to ventilate.

The building will be heated with hot air. Mr. W. E. Everitt put in the furnaces made at his manufactory.

These new offices are in a central part of the city and within five minutes walk of all the railways, depots and steamboat landings, and quite convenient to the North and South Wharves whence come most of the telegraphic messages. They are light, airy, cheerful and handsome. The staff of this institution is composed of ten. R. T. Clinch, Esquire, Chief Superintendent in the Maritime Provinces, has his headquarters here. Thos. M. Robinson, Esq., one of the most obliging of officials, is manager of the St. John office. Four operators assist him. There are three clerks, five messengers, a batteryman, and a repairman. In a few days the new office will be in thorough working order.

Among the noticeable improvements is a pneumatic tube for sending messages from the first to the second flat. In the old office a small box, with a weight and a spring answered the purpose.

The Sale of Butchers' Stalls

in the Country Market, by Mr. Charles U. Hanford, Auctioneer, this morning, resulted favorably for the Corporation. The total amount received was $716.80, leaving No. 11 unsold, against $668.80 last year, when all were sold. There was spirited bidding for Nos. 1, 3 and 4; the rest went at the upset price. The following are the particulars, the prices being for 6 months months only:—

No. 1 to E. & P. McDonald,	$120.10
" 2 to M. Coughlin,	35.10
" 3 to E. Hayes,	60.10
" 4 to J. Murray,	60.10
" 5 to P. O'Neill,	35.10
" 6 to F. McGirr,	35.10
" 7 to P. O Neill and J. McDonald,	35.10
" 8 to W. O'Brien,	35.10
" 9 to P. Dean (Sussex)	35.10
" 10 to Mrs. O'Keiffe,	35.10
" 11 Not sold	
" 12 to Michael O'Keiffe,	35.10
" 13 to P. Lyons,	35.10
" 14 to J. McCarthy,	35.10
" 15 to J. Duffy,	35.10
" 16 to Jas. Conway,	35.10
" 17 to O. McGovern,	35.10
SYDNEY MARKET.	
No. 1 to H. O'Neill,	10.10
" 2 to Mrs. Doherty,	10.10

A Colony of English Emigrants for Fredericton.

Lieut. Swinney, who has purchased a property in Kingsclear, near Fern Hill, the residence of Col. Maunsell, sailed from England for his new home yesterday. By midsummer next it is expected there will be quite a colony of English emigrants located in this vicinity, some of whom have been induced to make their homes in New Brunswick on the representation of Mr. Swinney. If every gentleman who visits England would interest himself in an equal degree our population would shortly double itself, that too with a class of immigrants far more desirable than those who are shipped by thousands by the Allen and other large international firms in Great Britain. Mr. Swinney is a right good fellow, and there are hundreds in Fredericton waiting to bid him welcome.—[Fredericton Reporter.

Halifax Items.

Organ-grinders have put in an appearance.—Overcoats are as necessary now as in January.—Edwards, the blundering Branch Pilot, has been dismissed.—Halifax is not to be abandoned just yet, for the barque "Edgar Cecil" has just discharged Government storesand big guns at the Ordnance wharf.—The man Parsons, who was recently robbed in this city by a boy named Bond, is not a New Brunswicker as stated by the St. John papers—says the *Express*. He belongs to Newfoundland.—The Halifax *Citizen* corrects another "sensation" by a Newfoundlander. It remarks:—

The Newfoundland and Sable Island correspondent of the New York *Herald* and *Times* has been trying his hand in the New York *Mercury*. This time the scene of the story is laid off Bermuda, where it is said the bark *Nimrod*, Capt. Bartley, from St. John, N. B., March 1st., for West Indies, was burned to the water's edge, and the Captain's wife and four seamen burned to death, The cargo is stated to have been part "Kerosene and Naptha, the balance being made up of Salmon and Mackerel," rather a curious cargo for St. John to ship for the West Indies. It is almost needless to say the whole story is a pure fabrication.

Miss Rye's Servant Girls.

This lady left England on the 17th inst. with 100 servants. The parties who have applied for them should be ready, immediately on arrival, to receive them.

Alderman Nisbet Wanted!

We require here in St. John just such a man of enterprise as Alderman Nesbit, of Halifax. Rents are very high. Suitable houses are scarcely to be obtained at any price. A few terraces of neat buildings, in healthy locations, with proper sewerage and other conveniences, are the great *desiderata* of St. John. It is a shame to see so many fine building sites in this City occupied by worthless, tumble down tenements, when Enterprise would suggest that Capital should step in, purchase the premises and replace the shanties with healthy, cheerful, substantial buildings, adapted to the wants of persons of moderate incomes who can now scarce find where to lay their heads, except at most extravagant rates. It is in this good work.—good paying work, as well,—that Alderman Nesbit of Halifax is at present engaged. We extend to him an invitation to visit St. John at an early day. The *Citizen* says:—

Alderman Nisbet has just completed the construction of five elegant dwelling houses. They are situated on Park street, directly opposite the City and Horticultural Gardens, and their inmates will, at all times during the summer months, enjoy the prospect and the perfume of flowers. They were designed by Messrs. Elliott & Bush, architects, and have been built under the immediate inspection of Ald. Nisbet himself. The plastering, which is chaste in design and beautifully executed, was done by Mr. Donald Robb. On Thursday His Worship the Mayor and a number of the Aldermen inspected these houses, and partook of Ald. Nisbet's hospitality. At the entertainment a number of loyal city toasts were drank, and well timed sentiments uttered. Dean Swift has written that "the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one had grown before is a benefactor of his country." A worthy Alderman rather improved upon the adage by saying that "the man who erects five houses were none had been before was a benefactor of the country," and that Ald. Nisbet, who had built twenty-five—the latter five of which were the complete and beautiful structures they had just inspected, deserved the thanks of the community. We endorse the sentiment. If our city had twenty more such stirring enterprising master mechanics as Ald. Nisbet, it would, in a very few years, present a greatly improved appearance. Halifax has need of such men as Ald. Nisbet. We learn that he will immediately commence the construction of three more houses of the same description at the corner of Park and Sackville streets.

City Police Court.

Arthur Welsh, 50, England, lying drunk on Prince Wm St., 25 cents cartage; fined $8.

Jeremiah Hennessy, 35, Ireland, drunk on Duke street; cartage 25 cents; fined $8.

George Purcon, 27, England, arrested on a warrant for disobeying orders on board steamer "Cambrian" Sent on board ship.

Matthew Fox, 20, N. B., drunk and disorderly on Brussels street; fined $8.

Terence McCarty, 17, N. B., one of a disorderly crowd on Brussels street; fined $8.

Peter Cullinan, 25, N. B., drunk on Prince Wm. street; fined $8.

James Coughlan, 18, N. B., lying drunk on Water street; fined $8.

Hugh McDonald, 32, England, drunk on Water street; fined $8.

Jane Nickerson, 20, N. B., for using abusive and insulting language to Victoria Albert; fined $6 or 2 months Penitentiary.

Elizabeth Hill, 50, N. B., (colored) abusive language to Maria Cruikshank (colored); fined $4.

Martha Frizzle, 40, Ireland, lying drunk in a yard off Pitt street; fined $8 or 2 months Penitentiary.

John Arthur, 30, Scotland, lying drunk on St. James street; fined $8.

James Smith, 23, England, drunk on Sydney street and assaulting Joseph Moyce on Main street; fined $8 for drunkenness.

James Penderson, 30, Ireland, drunk on Prince William street; fined $8.

T. B. A. Scott for selling liquor Saturday night in his Saloon Charlotte St., was fined fifty dollars which he paid.

H. Brennan on the same charge was dismissed.

John Ross for selling liquor in the Bee Hive has his case standing over till tomorrow.

John Nugent for keeping open his bar on Brussels St., stands over.

None of the parties implicated in the Saturday nights fights have yet been arrested. Two of the Policeman and Eddy engineer of the "Emperor" are badly injured. The scenes Saturday night and Sunday morning in the city were most disgraceful. The magistrate said he would call on the Mayor to swear in special constables to aid the police, as the force was entirely too small.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, April 27.—Flour at Liverpool, 27s. a 27s. 6d. Red Wheat, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 5d.

New York Flour Market 5 and 10 cents better. Common to good Extra State $7 10 a $7.80.

Pork firm, $14 new.

Grain freights 4d.

Montreal flour market firm at full rates. Western States and Welland Canal sales, 3,000 Welland Canal spot $6.25.

New York, April 29—Gold opened at 112 1-2.

— In social amenities the British Columbians are taking the lead of all their confreres. They go everywhere, dine everywhere, dance everywhere, and are "the popular element" wherever they are. Senator Macdonald is a gentleman of rare qualities, and a great acquisition to the Chamber of which he is destined to be no insignificant ornament. His colleague, Mr. Carroll, is a brother of the gentleman who who was a partner of the late Henry Eccles, at Toronto, and is likely to keep British Columbia in mind at the Capital: for perhaps he is the most conspicuous of the throng which fills the Russell House office from morning to night; and has a voice and presence well calculated to impress listeners with the "enthusiasm of his convictions." He will, doubtless, acquire more of the Senatorial staidness expected from members of the Upper House before the close of the session. At present it seems as if his nomination to the Senate had deprived the Commons of a gladiator worthy of their steel.