The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 21, 1871.

"THE DAILY TRIBUNE" the opening number of which we present to our readers to day, is intended to be a journal worthy of the patronage of all respectable classes of our community. It shall be the Editor's aim to so conduct it that the commercial, industrial and social interests of the Dominion may be advanced, while its management shall know neither party, nationality nor sect. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will support all sound legislative measures, wherever they may originate, and oppose every scheme prejudicial to the public good, by whatever political party it may be upheld. While Dominion and Provincial affairs will thus be fully and impartially treated, special attention will be given to matters relating to the City and County of St. John. That our City may retain its present pre-eminence as a commercial centre, greater ability and energy must enter into its corporate management. Its Harbor interests require the most vigilant scrutiny; and not less, but more, important are those guarantees which should be, but unfortunately have not been, taken for securing the Public Health. The Construction and Lighting of our Streets, the Water Supply, the Sewerage question, the proper distribution of Taxation, the support and management of the Public Schools, are also matters of great moment and are intimately related to our City's commercial prosperity. With such questions we shall deal faithfully, although we do not propose that their discussion shall wholly overshadow the many interesting topics that will engage the attention of the inhabitants of other Provincial towns, whose more important local news will be chronicled, from day to day, in these columns.

Special Correspondence, from leading Political and Commercial centres, will be laid before our readers, as circumstances may require; and Letters from the People when brief, dignified and "to the point," will be welcomed. (Contributions from long-winded and prosy letter writers will be respectfully declined.)

Arrangements are progressing for a full and regular supply of Telegraphic News; and when exciting and important Foreign News may be expected, ample Special Telegrams will be forthcoming in THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

The Shipping Reports of THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be found, after the present issue, unusually full and reliable, and such as to secure for the paper a place in the offices of the thousands in the Province who are interested in this important element of our commercial prosperity. A weekly financial Report will also be published—one we trust, that our Merchants will find valuable for reference at home, and for the information of their correspondents abroad.

To Advertisers we offer a sheet whose circulation we propose to extend by all honorable means. We shall not rest satisfied until THE DAILY TRIBUNE finds a place and a welcome in every counting room, and in the home of every newspaper reader, in the City. With Editorials treating of a variety of subjects; with Foreign and Domestic News intended to interest most of the numerous classes of which the reading community is composed; with copious Telegrams, bringing under view the latest intelligence from all parts of the world; and with those other elements that enter into the management of a live newspaper, and which need not here be more particularly referred to, THE DAILY TRIBUNE anticipates a favorable reception at the hands of the Public; and this favor can best be shown by rapid sales and well filled advertising columns.

WHERE SOLD.

The Subscription price of THE DAILY TRIBUNE is $5 per annum, *invariably in advance.* Carriers will deliver early in the evening at the houses of City Subscribers, and Country Subscribers will be served by the first mails leaving after the hour of publication—say 4 P. M. Postage (except when the paper leaves the Dominion) must be paid at the office of the Subscriber.

That THE DAILY TRIBUNE may be placed within the reach of all who may desire to read it, it has been decided that, in addition to sales by the street News-boys, and on the Railroads, and delivery by our Carriers, the paper shall be offered for sale at the following central points in and near St. John:—

IN ST. JOHN:—At the Book-stores of Messrs. T. H. Hall, W. K. Crawford, J. D. Landry, H. S. Beek, J. & A. McMillan, H. Chubb & Co.
At Roberts' Variety Store, King street.
At Roger Hunter's, Dock street.
At W. Hawker's Drug Store, Reed's Point.
At J. D. McAvity's Grocery, Bustin's Corner.
At James Adams' Grocery, cor. Orange and Carmarthen.
At Mr. Lorimer's Grocery, corner Duke and Sydney.
At Mrs. Bowen's, Princess street, (above Carmarthen.)
At C. F. Burns's, corner Wentworth and Main.
At James Lemon's, corner St. James and Carmarthen.
At James McKenny's, Main street, near Carmarthen.
At Miss Campbell's Pitt street, near King.
At John Smith's, corner Union and Coburg.
At R. E. Puddington's Grocery, 44 Charlotte St.
At John McArthur's, Charlotte street.
At Geo. Williams's, Coburg street.
At J. B. Peawick's, Railway Station.
At C. Manaton's, City Road.
At W. J. McGowan's, Marsh Bridge.
At L. Currey's, Waterloo street.
At H. C. Frost's, Brussells street.
At Emery & Sons, Golden Ball corner.
At John Morey's, Union street.

IN PORTLAND:—By Mr. Shields, druggist, Main street.
Capt. Speight, Main street.
W. G. Brown, P. M., Indiantown.
R. S. Matthews, Indiantown.

IN CARLETON:—At the Agency of H. Chubb & Co., and on the street.

IN FAIRVILLE:—At C. F. Tilton's, Post Office.

The DAILY TRIBUNE may also be obtained at the Stations of the E. & N. A. Railway. We have only space to add the names of a few of our country agents, such as Mr. A. H. Clewley, St. Stephen, Mr. J. S. Magee, St. Andrews, McLauchlan & Sons, Fredericton, Mr. W. Everitt, Woodstock, Mr. J. W. Pitfield, Moncton, Mr. Ovid Chapman, Shediac, Mr. T. G. Burnes, Ossekeag. A complete list, however, will be given in another issue.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE will unite, when requested, with the other City Newspapers in treating all Advertising as "transient:" that is, it will regard with favor the abolition of agreements for advertising "by the year." The latter practice has gone out of fashion in all well managed newspaper offices; and being a most unjust arrangement, both for the Newspaper and a majority of the Advertisers, should have ceased to exist in this City many years ago. Such a step might place the TRIBUNE at a disadvantage, for a time, in the race with its older and more vigorous Daily competitors, such as the *Telegraph and Journal*, *Globe*, and *Morning News;* but it would establish a just principle, and, in the end, prove advantageous both to the Advertising Public and the Press. Until a change of the character proposed, however, be consummated, the rates for Advertisements in THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be as follows:—

A limited number of yearly contracts will be made on the basis of $30 for one inch of space,—	
several changes being allowed, say,	$30
Two inches, with changes,	$50
For a Card of 5 lines, 1 year, *unchanged,*	$12
For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railway and Steamboat Co.'s, and other public bodies,—for Theatres, Concerts, Lectures and other public entertainments, say first insertion,	80 cts
Each subsequent do.	40 cts
For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, say, first insertion,	60 cts
Each subsequent do.	30 cts
For condensed advertisements, to occupy 5 lines, such as Wants, each and every insertion,	25 cts.

A few special agreements, having reference to position and extra space, will be made at paying rates.

OTHER MATTERS.

We shall be pleased to receive from any of the friends of the TRIBUNE Local News for its columns, and suggestions in reference to subjects requiring journalistic treatment. The news items should be reliable, and the remarks of a practical character. Special contributions will be received, and, when their public value appears to warrant, will be paid for. Extracts from the business letters of Merchants, which in many instances, contain valuable facts and statistics, might frequently be supplied to Editors with advantage to the public. A corner in the DAILY TRIBUNE will be reserved for such Correspondence.

In conclusion, the subscriber would ask for this new enterprise the countenance and practical support of the reading and advertising community. If, in the past, he has been so fortunate as to assist, even to a limited extent, in furthering those interests which the great majority of our citizens have at heart; if he has been instrumental, in any way, in assisting our good City in that grand career of prosperity and influence which appears to lie before her, he has been amply rewarded for the labor of many years. For the promise of the future he can only refer his readers and friends to the performance of the past.

JOHN LIVINGSTON.

"THE DAILY TRIBUNE" Office,
St. John, Dec. 21, 1871.

Business Arrangements.

The fact that this journal is issued nearly a fortnight earlier than was anticipated, with a view to participating in the Holiday advertising, which the merchants of St. John deal out so liberally, will probably be accepted as reason sufficient for any imperfection that may appear in the initial number. The printing paper is not as heavy and bright as we propose to use; types now *en route* to us will improve its mechanical appearance; and the Editorial and business staff will be fully organized by the first of January. Offices, centrally located, have been secured in Prince William St. The southern half of Mr. George Philps' office has been taken for a business office, and the *Globe's* former editorial rooms, and offices adjacent, will be occupied by the TRIBUNE Editor and Reporters. These, however, are at present undergoing renovation, and cannot be used for a few weeks to come. In the meantime, parties having business to transact with THE DAILY TRIBUNE will find us in the same building, but in the third story.

A Prophet without Honor.

Sir Charles Dilke's impetuous impeachment of the Monarchy and apology for a Republic does not appear to meet with much favor among the more thoughtful of the United States journalists. While some object to the demonstration as ill-timed and calculated to retard rather than advance Republican prospects, others hold that the position taken by Sir Charles is not the correct one to assume, and cannot be maintained. *Every Saturday*, of Boston, for instance, remarks:—

"His presentment against royalty is solely from a pecuniary point of view. The monarchy costs a certain number of pounds sterling per year, which money is paid to persons officially designated by such and such titles; the establishment is far too expensive for its value, he thinks, and the people could get what government they need at a lower figure. He declines to assert squarely that a republic would work better, but says it is time for the monarchy to set its house in order. This is the skeleton of the Newcastle speech, carefully elaborated with considerable force of detail. About the man there is something of the political demagogue; one who reads his sentences feels that he is not quite sincere. He entered parliament as an advanced radical, and never has much deflected from that attitude; but just now he appears to be paying court to the mob. His argument is an insidious appeal to the passions and prejudices of the small shopkeepers and trades-unionists of the cities and larger towns—persons of moderate means who hate the royal tax-gatherer and dreadfully dislike to pay their rates."

And again:—

"Concede that royalty is expensive; that the royal family has too many attendants; and that nepotism too greatly governs in the selection of officials, it does not necessarily follow, as the correspondent of the *Nation* well says, that a republican form of government would be cheap, wholly honest, and altogether efficient. Even in our own country, of which we are accustomed to think as the model republic, there is much complaint of nepotism in the matter of appointments, as well as of corruption in the administration of the civil service. A people who could be brought to a decision of the broad issue of monarchy versus republicanism on the single ground of expense, would scarcely be competent to the building and maintenance of a noble republic."

In closing, it says;—

"Putting aside Sir Charles Dilke's petty criticism about salaries and perquisites and gilt-toggery, and denying that republicanism would prove a panacea for all the woes whereof English working-men complain, we believe it would ultimately cure many of the evils under which England suffers, and conduce to the general welfare, prosperity, and happiness of her citizens. But you cannot have a republic till you have republicans. Sir Charles Dilke and those who talk as he does are stirring up opposition to royalty, and perhaps this must needs be a step precedent; but we confess to no great sympathy with his way of presenting the argument for republicanism. We think better of the English working-classes as a body than to believe that his indictment against the monarchy on the score of its expense will turn them to that generous contemplation and recognition of human rights on which a thriving and enduring republic must be based."

Sir Charles Dilke's tour through the United States in 1866, where he was very civilly, in fact, very cordially, received, awoke in him an intense admiration of all things American, including the Great Desert and a Republican form of government. He saw the brightest side of everything, was feted and flattered, and returned to Europe with the highest opinion of the people and the institutions that had made his path so very pleasant. His love for the United States was so profound that "Greater Britain," the work in which he recounts his wanderings,—for every Englishman is under bonds to tell the world in an octavo volume how he spends his time when absent from his insular home,—bears the impress of the pleasant stories to which the writer was treated, concerning the relations between Canada and the United States. Of two hundred and sixty-seven pages of his "Greater Britain," devoted to America, fifteen are given to Canada, and these abound in the grossest misrepresentations of well known facts, and the presentation of misstatements of the most palpable character. It would be impossible for an English author to show greater malevolence towards his fellow subjects than Sir Charles Dilke has shown in his "Greater Britain." Yet this gentleman, so utterly incapable of realizing the true position of a great colony like Canada,—so prone fo do a gross injustice to one section of his countrymen, for the delectation of the foreigner—is now engaged in indoctrinating another important section with the infallible theories of good government!

It is evident that Sir Charles Dilke was never born for a statesman, and the fact that he imagines himself a predestined reformer will not weigh with right thinking persons. As well might Justin McCarthy assume that he wears at this identical moment the literary shoes of Thomas Babington Macauley.

The lawyers have had another intellectual contest over the Kay-Hanington case. The law books have been ransacked, contentions fully urged, and the able Judge plied with the sternest logic and the most convincing arguments, pro and con. And the result is that Judge Allen refers the question to the full Bench of Judges. The Dorchester correspondents seem to agree in declaring that the matter is assuming rather a "persecution" phase and is so regarded in the County.

The calm which has succeeded the great political storm in Ontario reveals Hon. Edward Blake as Premier and President of the Council; Hon. Mathew Crooks, Attorney General; Hon. A. McKenzie, Provincial Secretary; Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration. The Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown Lands had not been named up to the despatch of latest advices. Hon. Messrs. Wood and Sandfield McDonald will probably resume their old positions as active members of the Reform party.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, as E. L. Jewett, Esq., was driving along the Marsh Road towards his mills at Drury's Cove, accompanied by a lady, he was met by some parties in a sleigh, who seemed to be intoxicated, and the driver deliberately attacked Mr. Jewett with his whip, and cut the lady severely across the face. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the cowardly assailant, who, we understand, is named Kilfoil.

THE DUAL FOLLY.—The late Ontario Government, having been composed of politicians, who, in their capacity of members of Parliament, supported the Dominion Government, and were supported by the latter in return, drew upon themselves the hostility of the great body of Reformers in that Province. Because of this connection with the Ottawa Government, the "Locals" were charged with the sins of the former, including the leniency extended to the murderer, Riel. They might as fairly have been charged with the assassination of General Prim. Nevertheless, the economical administration of Sandfield McDonald was overturned for no fault of its own, but, principally, because it was represented in both Parliaments.

On the other hand, Messrs. Blake, McKenzie, *et al*, of the Reform party, who have opposed dual representation, are sitting in both Houses, in spite of their principles. They expect to overthrow Macdonald, Cartier & Co., at the next session, and become respectively Premier, Finance Minister, etc. But where are they now and likely to remain? One Premier of Ontario,—the other its Provincial Secretary! Presuming that they march onto victory, these worthy gentlemen, who care nothing for office, will be nearly smothered in political sweets. Like the infant with a hand all too full of dainties, they will be obliged to drop some of the political sugar plums; and the country will then begin to realize the beauties of dual representation.

We have always doubted whether this Dominion was expressly created to display the governmental abilities of a half dozen gentlemen, and this latest development satisfies us that it would be incredible folly to reduce the number of our masters to a single brace of despots.

The correct principle is the entire separation of the Locals from the influence of the Dominion Government. Their duties and powers are independent and dissimilar, and no good reason exists in any Province for the one authority interfering or clashing with the other, or requiring its assistance for the proper discharge of public responsibilities.

LOCALS.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE STOCK.—Mr. E. H. Lester will offer to-morrow at Chubb's Corner, at noon, two shares Suspension Bridge Stock.

ANOTHER "ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY" was reported in yesterday's papers—a mere trifle. A fire or an escape about once a month is the rule out there.

GREAT SYMPATHY is manifested in Portland for the sufferers by the fire of Wednesday morning. Several of the heads of families, who were turned out, are quite aged, and ill able to bear the losses in furniture, etc., which they sustained.

AN INTERESTING COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES AND READINGS, for the Germain Street Wesleyan Sabbath School, will be opened this evening, by John Boyd, Esq., who will give a selection of Popular Readings. The Choir of the School will supply appropriate Music. The object and the attractions of the gathering should draw a full house.

LOVE AND MYSTERY are beautifully blended, and artistically worked up by the accomplished writer of the complete Story on our first page. On the fourth page, we commence the publication of "Dr. Semple's Opportunity," a tale that will commend itself to all the lovers of light literature. Our other general reading will be found somewhat interesting.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.—Purchasers of Holiday Gifts (whose name is Legion) and readers of the TRIBUNE generally, are referred to our advertising columns,—not merely to the contents of our inside pages, but to every page. To-morrow evening we shall make some special references to the decorations and contents of the establishments of some of our advertisers.

RUNAWAY.—About noon to-day a horse, the property of Mr. W. B. Lyon, who keeps an Hotel on Germain street, near the Country Market, while standing in Leinster street, attached to a sleigh, started off and made his way across the Square, along Charlotte street, and through the Market into the Stable on Germain street. The sleigh did not receive any injury until entering the alleyway, when it was completely demolished.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of the High School took place to-day, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. Stavely, Rev. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Perry, of Maine, Andre Cushing, Esq., and quite a number of ladies and gentlemen, parents and guardians of the pupils.

The School at present numbers 130 pupils, nearly all of whom were present.

The classes were examined in French (*Chas. XII.*) by Prof. McKenzie, and showed great familiarity with the language. Classes were also examined in Latin, Greek, Geometry, English Grammar, History, Geography, &c., &c., all of whom acquitted themselves admirably, showing that the high character which this School has borne has been well sustained.

The holidays were announced till the 15th of January.

CITY POLICE.—At the City Police Court this morning there presented himself for trial James Meehan, who was found drunk on Mill street. He had a lovely black eye and was fined $6.

James Foley, another drunk, confessed the same and paid but $4, while Dennis Nowlin, who indignantly denied his being intoxicated at all, and on being found guilty had to pay a fine of $6.

Daniel Sullivan, 60, Ireland, generally known as Dan Pounder, was again given in charge by his wife for assaulting her. Not being in a fit state to be tried, he was remanded until Saturday.

The preliminary examination against Richard Dermody, for breaking into the store of Wm. A. Robinson, at the foot of Jeffrey's Hill, being proceeded with, the evidence so far going to shew that he sold a clock, stolen from Mr. Robinson, to Robert Grace, second hand dealer.

Three small boys, James White, Francis Patton and John Kearney, were charged with stealing sheep-skins, the property of John Smith.

PIONEER LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS. ITS HISTORY, CELEBRITIES, HALL, ETC:—THE DEDICATION THIS EVENING.—In June, 1869, Pioneer Lodge, I. O. of O. F. was formed in this City under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The number was small, and the increase slow for some months. Among the founders were Robt. R. Barnes publisher, John V. Ellis, and Chris. Armstrong of the *Globe*, and Alex. Robertson. The Lodge having three gentlemen prominently identified with printing and the press, attracted other members of the fraternity. Besides those already named, the membership now includes Geo. Stewart, jr., of *Stewart's Quarterly*, Edw. Willis, M. P. P. Managing Editor of the *News*, W. K. Reynolds, jr., of the *News*, J. L. Stewart, of the *Telegraph and Journal*, and *Presbyterian Advocate*, and representatives of nearly every composing room in the city. The presence of so many of the enterprising fraternity of printers has had the result of stimulating the Lodge to great activity, rapidly increasing its membership, and causing it to take a just pride in its private gatherings and public appearances. It has never, however, sought notoriety, and the newspaper references to it and its work have not been tinged with the least particle of the alloy of puffery or exaggeration. The good works and doings have been quietly chronicled from time to time as a matter of record, and not for the purpose of attracting as members those who seek for display and notoriety. The gentlemen who have been entrusted with its affairs have felt that the trust committed to them was of much responsibility, and have so managed as not to add a stain to the escutcheon of the justly celebrated Order to which they belong.

Three members have been buried by the Lodge since its formation—Chas. Durant, Stephen E. Case, Thos. W. Cunningham—the last named two with the ceremonial of the Order.

In the old Templars Hall in Princess Street, which was recently abandoned for the elegant Lodge room to be dedicated this evening, there have been many enjoyable and memorable meetings. Those walls have often echoed Mr. Wedderburn's rounded periods; Judge Skinner has made them listen to his mellifluous utterances, and Alderman Forbes has caused them to tremble with brilliant oratorial displays. Among other honored members are Andre Cushing, Simeon Jones, Coroner Earle, and Gilbert Murdoch, Sup't. of Water Works.

Some time ago, the Lodge desiring to have a more desirable place of meeting, took a long lease of the hall in the brick building known as No. 5 Engine House, near the Victoria Hotel, Germain street, and entrusted a committee with the duty of fitting it up in a proper manner. This duty has been discharged, and the new hall has been occupied for a few weeks.

The dedication, postponed on account of the illness of the Noble Grand, Geo. Stewart Jr., will take place this evening before a select audience of ladies and gentlemen. The hall has been fitted and furnished with excellent taste and lavish outlay. The walls and ceiling are frescoed in a gorgeous manner; the floor is covered with a rich Brussels carpet; the chairs for the principal officers are massive, well designed, and richly covered; the canopy over the Noble Grand's chair is a most elaborate and elegant specimen of feet work in black walnut: the principal gasalier contains ten burners, and is in every respect as showy and massive as any in the city; the ante rooms are comfortably furnished, a black walnut wardrobe occupies the side of one room and extends from floor to ceiling; mirrors, combs, and other toilet requisites are at hand, and everything is substantial and attractive. A new Mason & Hamlin organ has recently been procured. These improvements have cost nearly $2,000, and Pioneer Lodge has the most elegant hall of any society in the Maritime Provinces.

The Independ Order is an off-shoot of the English organization that is now known as the Manchester Mutuals, and has far out-grown the Parent Society. It has branches in Europe and Australia, and a large membership on this continent. As a charitable Society, even Masonry has taken no higher rank; its establishments for the education of orphans and the provision it makes for widows are most liberal when compared to its resources

Bro. J. V. Ellis will deliver the dedicatory oration this evening, and Judge Skinner and others are expected to speak.

SHIPPING ITEMS.—Messrs. S. J. Golding & Co. received advices by cable yesterday that their ship "St. Louis," Capt. Pearce, from Philadelphia, which put into Halifax for repairs, and sailed thence for Antwerp about 21 days ago, has arrived in safety.

The brigt "G. A. Coonan," Halcrow, master, lately dismasted, has received new masts, rigging and sails, and is nearly ready for sea, laden with shooks for Cuba.

Ship "Cambrian" is on Wilson & McLaughlin's Blocks, Carleton, undergoing repairs for re-classification.

Messrs. Scammell Bros. three-masted schooner "Lothair," has been yellow-metalled, and is now loading shooks for Cuba, and their new three-masted sch. "Fred E. Scammell," is being metalled on Lloyd's Blocks.

Mr. J. D. McDonald's new schooner "Bright Star" has been metalled and is loading shooks for Cuba.

Brigt "M. A. Wilbur" has received full repairs on Lloyd's Blocks, and is nearly ready to take cargo.

Messrs. Nevins and Frazer's new ship "Shalimar" is being rigged and loaded.

Mr. Wm. Davidson's new schr. "R. B. Pattison" has been iron kneed and is receiving rigging and sails.

Messrs. J. & T. Robinson's brigt. "New Zealand" is being caulked, felted and wood-sheated.

Several vessels from Europe to this port are over due, and some anxiety is felt on account of them.

If you want large fat oysters that will do you good, go to Geo. Sparrow, King Street. till 27

Australian Views of the Tichborne Case.

The Sydney *Morning Herald* gives the following interesting particulars about the Tichborne mystery:—

Just now anything relating to the Tichborne mystery creates a great deal of interest, and during the month some of our country journals, as well as those of our neighbouring colony of Victoria, have furnished many particulars which may be new to our English readers.

The *Wagga Wagga Express* says:—

"Some years ago long before our last but now celebrated townsman, Castro, openly avowed himself as 'Sir Roger,' and laid public claim to the Tichborne baronecy and estates, an old pocket-book of his came into the possession of Mr. Chas. Cox, then landlord of the Squatters' Hotel, this town. This pocket-book contained numerous entries of butcher's accounts against several of our residents, together with a variety of private memoranda, and some references to the loss of two vessels by him in the Small Debts Court, in which the records of the Court show that he has directly particularized them. Mr. Cox has courteously allowed us to examine the book and from its pages we make the following extracts, which will, doubtless, be perused with some interest by our readers. In one of the first pages we find written at length 'Thomas Castro, Wagga Wagga,' and immediately beneath 'Roger Charles Tichborne, Tichborne hall, Surrey, England, Londress.' It will be observed that Tichborne hall is here referred to as in the county of Surry, instead of Hampshire. A few pages further on we find an entry 'Richard (followed by a second undecipherable Christian name) Slade,' and under this again 'Thomas Castro' and 'Sir Charles Tichborne,' the letter d on this occasion being introduced in the word Rot. Below this there is a rude pencil sketch in profile, and immediately below this appears 'R C T., Bart, Tichborne-hall, Newmarket, Surrey, England, G B.' Upon the next page there is written, 'I, Thos Castro, do hereby certify that my name is not Thomas Castro at all. Therefore, the reader that say it don't know anything (the s in the original) about it.—R C T.' On the opposite page is graced with the following sage reflection:—Some men has plenty money and no brains, and some men has plenty brains and no money. Some men has plenty mopey and no brains where under men with plenty brains and no money.—R C Tichborne, Bart.' A little further there is an entry 'La Bella, R C T,' who arrived at Hobart-town July 4, 1858. From the evidence of Castro we think it will be found that he denies ever having visited Hobart-town. The last extract we shall make is the following address:—'Miss Mary Ann Loder, No 7, Russell's-building, High street, Wapping, London.' Of the authenticity of the book as once having been the property of Castro there is no doubt, but as to whether any of the entries in it are ever likely to prove of value as evidence in the suit now pending is a question on which we would not venture to offer an opinion."

The *Wagga Advertiser* says that Mr. J. Stewart, of Melbourne, acting for the defendant in the Tichborne case, had arrived in Wagga for the purpose of hunting up additional evidence. He has been busily employed since his arrival in interviewing the several people who knew anything of Castro during his Wagga residence, and expresses himself as very confident that the claimant, whether he is the real man or not, will never get a verdict. At the same time we learn from those interested on the other side that they will be in a few days in a position to fulfil their promise, elucidate the mystery, and demonstrate the goodness of their cause. Authenticity of original documents are said to be forthcoming which will have the effect, according to our informant, of satisfactorily disproving the assertion that Orton and Castro (the claimant) are one. The friends and agents of Castro seem also sanguine and confident as ever that the identity of the claimant was the "Baronet of Great Britain," as he once described himself, will be as thoroughly established as that of his non-identity with Orton. At any rate there seems to be no doubt that they have "spotted" the man whom Castro has throughout described as Orton, and his productions will, we should fancy, go far towards settling the case one way or other. If Castro is not Orton, he must be Tichborne; or at any rate it has never been suggested that he is anybody else. The latest issue of the same journal says:—

"We understand that Castro's pocket-book, now in the possession of Mr. Cox, Wagga Wagga, has been telegraphed for by the representatives of both parties to the Tichborne case. The first telegram was from the firm of solicitors for the defendant, telling Mr. Cox on no account to give up the book to any one, but stating that if he would deposit it in the Bank of New South Wales, they would open a bank credit in his favour, to be available should the book prove valuable in evidence. This was quickly followed by a message from the claimant's lawyers, claiming the book as their client's property, and threatening an action of trover should it still be detained. Mr. Cox intends, we believe, for the present, to stick to it."

The *Goulburn Herald* says:—

"We learn that it is supposed Arthur Orton is identical with a man well known in the Queanbean district under the name of Cresswell. Cresswell arrived in the Queanbeyan district some years ago, then calling himself Smith. He engaged as groom or coachman to Mr. William Davis, of Gininderra, and subsequently married a Mrs. Clark, widow of an inn-keeper. He ill used her and was tried for assault, and received a sentence of imprisonment. The last that was heard of him is that he was sent by the Braidwood Bench to the Gladesville Hospital, as a dangerous lunatic. It is said that there was always something mysterious about Cresswell, and even his wife was not acquainted with his history."

The *Melbourne Argus* says that inquiries are being made in all quarters for evidence, or matter that would lead up to evidence, in the Tichborne case. On Saturday last a clerk from a legal firm in Melbourne understood to represent the interest of the defendant in this celebrated action, was engaged in the Melbourne gaol, taking the names of individuals who were executed about the years 1859, 1860, and 1861. The records of the Castlemaine and other Police Courts, which have been copied for the same years, have been transmitted to England by the mail, the signatures of the officers whose departments the original documents are, having on Saturday been authenticated by Mr. Justice Barry, acting Chief Justice.

The *Ballarat Star* says:—

"In addition to what we have published in reference to the Tichborne case, we understand that for some time—till within the last two months—a man was living in Ballarat north, whose testimony, if trustworthy, would be found very valuable in this remarkable trial. The man we refer to was years ago a sailor, and his Ballarat friends imagine, from what he frequently said on the subject, that he could give valuable testimony. Not any particular reason for examining him carefully, the man's friends did not take much interest in his story. From what they now remember to have heard, they state that he came to the Ballarat years ago, which is not certain, but fixed the date at which De Castro arrived in Victoria, and that he was one of seamen on board a ship on which they believe to have been North America, which was wrecked on the South near that time, and off which vessel thought was De Castro. It was on this when talk was indulged in some ago

about the truthfulness of De Castro's statements, the man to whom we refer described the person who had suffered with him and entered the colony with him, and that his description was a good one of De Castro. About two months since he left his friends, and has not since been heard of, and it is thought that he may have started to work his passage to England on board ship, and he has said that he would have gone there long since but for his wife and family."

The *Ballarat Courier* says:—

"Some additional particulars have been given to us by Mr. Ives of his acquaintance with the Orton family. He knew Arthur Orton (the supposed claimant of the Tichborne estates) up to the period when he was nearly full-grown and had a slight beard. He was then second mate on board the Chamois, commanded by a relative named Captain Jerry, and had returned from Buenos Ayres about the year 1848 or 1849. Mr. Ives went to sea again, and next heard of Arthur Orton when he was home in 1853 or 1853. He was then told by the Orton family that Arthur had been shipwrecked on the South American coast, and this (Mr. Ives's) sister-in-law informed him that they had heard from or about Arthur since his shipwreck, and that he was then shepherding in Australia.

When Mr. Ives arrived in Melbourne soon afterwards, a Captain Blackman also told him that Arthur Orton had got there in safety. The sister-in-law of our informant (whom he believes to be in Adelaide at the present time) lived next door to the Ortons, and was in daily intercourse with the female members of the family; and therefore knew a good deal of the doings of the brothers. In the portraits of the Tichborne claimant published in the London papers, Mr. Ives has recognized a strong likeness in the lower part of the face to Tom Orton, the eldest son—who, being nine or ten years older than Arthur, was in 1852 more like the present portraits of the claimant than Arthur himself at that time. Both Tom Orton and his father were men weighing about 20 stone each. The same journal adds that Burgess, who is wanted in connection with the alleged horse-stealing case at Castlemaine, in the interests of the Lushington family, died some years back. This statement has since been confirmed, but from what has transpired his death is of no consequence from this point of view. It seems that after the horse was stolen Burgess died, and that when the case came on for hearing in the police court the principal witness for the prosecution was Mr. Whitlock, Mrs. Burgess' brother. That person is now being hunted up, and as he now resides in Melbourne no difficulty is likely to stand in the way of his being found. With regard to our announcement a few days since that we expected before the outgoing mail to publish some valuable information touching the claimant's identification with Orton, we have since received this information, and have handed it over to the detective making enquiries into the case in this district. We may state that though valuable it is not half so sensational as we were led by our first informant to expect it would prove."

The *Ballarat Mail* says:—

"Mr. Ives was well acquainted with the Orton family in Wapping 20 years since. Just previous to his leaving England in 1852 or 1853, Mr. Ives learnt from the Orton family that Arthur Orton had been shipwrecked on the South American coast, but at that time nothing further was known of his subsequent proceedings. On arriving in Melbourne Mr. Ives fell in with an old friend—a sea captain—who informed him, among other items of news, that Arthur Orton had got safely to Victoria. Mr. Ives has inspected portraits of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy, in the Illustrated papers, and this is what he tells us respecting them: From the nose shown, the features, as represented, are very similar to those of the Orton family. The nose, as depicted, is much like that of the sailor Orton. The prominent front teeth strikingly resemble the peculiar developments of the mouth of the Ortons. Mr. Ives feels quite sure he could at once spot Orton if he saw him in the flesh."

THE NEW YORK RING.

Tweed's Arrest Creates the Greatest Consternation Among His Adherents and the Tammany Followers Generally.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Tweed's arrest last night utterly astounded him and his friends. Tweed for the first time was entirely thrown off his balance and was unmistakably alarmed. The evidence before the grand jury is altogether startling, it is supposed implicating Sweeny, Holland and others not suspected heretofore as ring robbers. Connolly's new complications will probably keep him in prison. Tweed's bail will be doubtless fixed at a million dollars, and his bondsmen will be carefully examined. Every precaution will be taken against flight, which, it is believed, he has long contemplated. Tweed is reported to have had several hols on the grand jury, who were to inform him if an indictment was found against him, in order to give him time to run away. Tweed swears that he has been betrayed. His arrest caused a perfect consternation among his adherents and Tammany followers generally, who had hope while their chief seemed calm and defiant. The last supports of Tammany appear to have fallen. Hosts of rogues and ruffians are experiencing a reign of Terror.

FISK THINKS HIS GOOSE IS ABOUT TO BE COOKED.

The lines are drawing closer and closer about Fisk and Gould and there is little doubt their days as Erie Managers are numbered. It is generally stated in railway circles and bets are offered in Wall street that both will be expelled from the road before the winter ends. The combination against them of foreign and domestic influence and capital is so strong that they can't long resist it. Fisk is reported to have said this morning: "Gould, I guess we'll be goin' next where the woodbine twineth, old fellow. I rather think they'll cook our goose for us this time."

FISK'S AMATORY CORRESPONDENCE—SCANDALOUS DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

The criminal prosecution by Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk will be continued positively to-day until concluded, with no further postponements. Miss Mansfield's examination will be resumed to-day, and the efforts of lawyers to affect her testimony by attacking her character will be continued in the face of evidence said to be ready that Fisk introduced Miss Mansfield to his family and confided to her keeping private letters from his wife, which are to be produced in court. This is likely to lead to frightful exposures, as one of the counsel for the prosecution threatens a searching examination. Additional letters from Fisk to Mansfield are also to be submitted. Some of these contain remarkable evidence of Fisk's regard for Josephine, whom he fondly addresses as "Mosaleme little girl;" "Lumpsum," (supposed to be a mercantile or Erie Railway abbreviation of "lump of sugar;") "Bumplins," (of which he is over-fond for an apoplectic disposed person); and "Little girl with black and tan dog." The contents of these letters, alluding as they do to visits to Mansfield of distinguished railway builders, the President of Public Works, President of the Erie Railway and Boston bankers of repute, promise more scandalous developments than anything yet submitted. Josephine, the receiver of the Sweeny letters, is not to be found and is supposed to have gone to join Rich. R. King, in some unknown State. A package of letters which are said to compromise Sweeny has also been taken away, but one sworn to as correct by Mrs. Willard, companion and cousin of Mansfield, are ready for submission to the Court.

LATER.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE BEING RESETTLED—JOSIE FEATHERS FLY.

It is reported that Fisk (positive