The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

Progress of Japan—The Record of Fifteen Years.

The recent arrival of the Japanese embassy at San Francisco, and the facts stated by Governor Ito, in his speech at the banquet given there, are among the most significant events of the era of progress in which we live.

Fifteen or twenty years ago little was known of Japan. No foreignner could land on its shores; no native could visit a foreign land and return; and scarcely any of the products of the Empire could be exported. The penalty of any violation of this law was death. For over two hundred years the only foreign people with whom the Japanese would trade were Dutch, who were confined, like rats in a cage, to the little islet of the Desima, off Nangasaki; and what traffic was carried on there was but the exchange of a few European articles for the precious metals, copper, &c. Even this little commerce was conducted under such odious restrictions and amid such constantly occurring insults, that none but the most meek spirited of commercial peoples could have brooked them. So great was the difficulty connected with the purchase of the manufactures of Japan, that a few shelves and glass cases, in a museum at the Hague, contained nearly all the products of Japan to be found in Europe; and the value of these could only be rightly estimated when the fearful penalty connected with their smuggling out of the country was taken into consideration. But we have changed all that. The day came when the Japanese were compelled to trade. Their ports were forced open to the hated foreigner. It seems at first blush somewhat cool for the American and British Governments thus to have thrust their commerce upon a people who wanted only to be let carefully alone in their isolation. Jack Shephard politely, but firmly, demanded of unlucky travellers:—"Your money or your life." The Yankee and Englishman, with equal politeness and firmness, said;—"Trade with us, or we will blow your brains out." Commerce has, however, its necessities. Necessity knows no law. Besides, Englishmen and Americans are not Dutchmen.

Although the people of Japan are of Sinitic stock, and in color, features, dress, customs, more closely resemble the Chinese than any other race, mentally and physically they differ widely. Boundlessly conceited, incurious, cold-blooded, the inhabitant of the "Central Flowery Country" has scarce any other feeling for the civilization of Europe and America than that of lordly contempt or indifference. On the contrary, the Japanese, energetic, keen witted, ambitious, eagerly studies and adopts the latest inventions of Europe, and strives even to outshine the European in his own arts. As an instance of this anxious endeavour to follow the most recent discoveries, it is narrated that a Japanese travelled all the way from Jeddo to Nangasaki, some forty days journey, to ask the Dutch merchants of Desima:—"How may the hourly variations of the barometer be registered by means of a photographic apparatus?"

Japan has been frequently compared to Britain. It has about the same area and population. Its sea-girt shores nourish an enterprising and patriotic race. There are an hereditary nobility and carefully defined ranks in society, very different, however, from the castes of India or the bureaucratic system of China. Its chief city ranks next after London in extent. Until recently, its government was a purely feudal monarchy, with a dual sovereignty. There was the Taicoon reigning at Jeddo, having temporal sway; and a sort of Pope exercising a merely spiritual severeignty at Miaco. A revolution has, however, dethroned the Taicoon; the semi-independent powers of the Daimios have been destroyed, and Japan has now no ruler but her one legitimate Emperor, whose proper title is not the "Mikado," but the "Zenno." Like the English Queen, he is not only head of the church but now also the head of the state. It is interesting to note, too, that Japan, like England under Elizabeth, has had her independence threatened by a continental monarch of vast power and ambition. Kublai Khan, of whose

——"Stately palace dome,
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran,"

Coleridge dreamed, was the Philip of this oriental Britain; and the fate of the vast fleet sent by him for the conquest of the Japanese, was almost identical with that of the "Invincible Armada."

Two centuries ago, too, Japan was as far advanced as England in most of the Arts and Sciences. Now, like the sleepers of Ephesus, she has awoke from her long slumber; and, surprised to find how old-fashioned she has got, hastens to adapt herself to the requirements of a new era. And so it has come about that some fifteen years after the negotiation of the treaties thrust upon Japan by England and America, a distinguished embassy has embarked in one of a line of steam packets sailing regularly to her ports, has arrived at the western terminus of the newly constructed trans-American railroad, on its way to the capitals of the Treaty Powers, and a leading member af the Embassy has, in excellent English, told us of what has been done by his countrymen, and of what they have yet to accomplish. He said:—

"Foreign customs are generally understood throughout Japan, and it is the earnest wish of both our Government and people to strive for the highest point of civilization enjoyed by the most enlightened countries. We have adopted their military, naval, scientific and educational institutions, and knowledge flows to us freely in the wake of foreign commerce. Although our improvement has been rapid in material civilization, the mental improvement of our people has been far greater. Our wisest men, after a careful observation, agree in the opinion that while held in absolute obedience by despotic sovereigns through many thousand years, our people knew no freedom or liberty of thought. With our material improvement they learned to understand their rightful privileges which for ages had been denied them. Civil war was but a temporary result. Our Daimios magnanimously surrendered their principalities, and their voluntary action was accepted by the General Government. Within a year a feudal system, firmly established many centuries ago, had been completely abolished without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. These wonderful results have been accomplished by the united action of the Governments and people, who are now pressing jointly forward in the peaceful path of progress.

"By the education of our women we hope to ensure greater intelligence in the future generations, and with this in view our maidens have already commenced to come to you for their education.

"Scarcely a year ago I examined minutely the financial system of the United States, and while in Washington I received the most valuable assistance from the distinguished officers of your Treasury Department. Every detail learned was faithfully reported to my Government, and the suggestions then made have been reported and some of them are already in practical operation in the Department of Public Works now under my administration. The progress has been satisfactory. Railroads are being built in both the eastern and western portions of the empire, telegraph wires are stretching over many hundreds of miles of our territory, and nearly a thousand miles will be completed within a few months. Light houses now line our coast, and our shipyards are active. All these assist our civilization, and we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to you and other foreign nations. As Embassadors and men our greatest hope is to return from this mission laden with results valuable to our beloved country and calculated to advance permanently our material and intellectual condition. While in duty bound to protect the rights and privileges of our people, we shall aim to increase our commerce, and by a corresponding increase of our population hope to create a healthy basis for this activity.

"As distinguished citizens of a great commercial nation prepared for business and desirous of participating in the new commercial era now dawning auspiciously upon the Pacific, Japan offers you her hearty co-operation. Your modern inventions and the result of accumulated knowledge enable you to see and do more in a day than our fathers accomplished in a year's time. So condensed with precious opportunities we can ill afford to lose, Japan is anxious to press forward. The red disc in the centre of our national flag shall no longer appear like a wafer over a sealed empire, but henceforth it will be in fact what it is intended to be, the noble emblem of the rising sun, moving onward and upward amid the enlightened nations of the world."

We have not space to dwell upon the vast progress made by the Japanese in medicine and other branches of science. It appears now that the English language may become generally taught in the schools of the Empire. The people labor under a great disadvantage in their mode of writing. It was originally adopted from the Chinese; and its acquisition requires quite as much study as would a foreign tongue. The Japanese easily acquire languages. To abandon the clumsy syllabic method of writing, and to substitute the English language would be of prodigious benefit. The idea may be carried out; and the masses of Japan may read and write universally the noble tongue of Shakspeare, Bacon and Milton. What results will flow from the change!

In one most important particular the Japanese differs from his Chinese cousin. He is not so firmly wedded to a deadening philosophy,—has none of that stoical indifference to an overruling Providence. He is religious by nature. The missionary Xavier met with such success among this people that he despaired of finding at their hands the crown of martyrdom for which he yearned; and though the Christianity he taught was afterwards quenched in blood, persecution came not because the persecuted refused to believe in Boodh or Sintooism, but because the Jesuit missionaries were believed to aim at the subversion of the nation to the crown of Spain. As the Japanese have adopted so many of the ideas of modern civilization—the telegraph, the photograph, the railroad—may they not also adopt the religion of England and America?

Police Work for 1871.---Morals of the City.

Chief of Police Marshall's Annual Report of arrests and the general result of the year's crime, has been laid before the Common Council. For the keeping in order of the City and Carleton the Chief has under him 6 sergeants and 20 men on the East side, and 1 man in Carleton. During the year 6 men resigned and 6 were appointed

The whole number of arrests during the year was 1,512. Of these 1,207 were males and 305 females. The largest number of arrests was 780 for drunkenness. Assaults ranged next, 220. Burglaries were few, only 5 in number. The surprisingly small number of 11 persons were coasting during the year, and only 16 cursing members encumber the community. This part of the Report is cheering.

Defective streets and sidewalks are reduced to the small number of 5. Streets, sidewalks, wharves, and public squares to the number of 36 have been encumbered. For fighting, 38 persons were arrested,—one for every thousand inhabitant.

There are 136 people who keep dogs without a license.

After eleven o'clock, 8 persons kept their bars open, 19 sold liquor between eleven o'clock Saturday night and sunrise Monday morning; and 2 kept open on Sunday.

The morals of the City are above par,—only 2 bawdy houses in existence. Profane persons to the number of 8 flourish.

Horses and teams to the number of 22 ran away. (Halifax papers please copy.)

Of law breakers of all kinds, they run according to nationality as follows:—New Brunswick, 771; Ireland, 453; England, 79; Scotland, 54; Nova Scotia, 61; United States, 37; Germany, 13; P. E. Island, 6; Prussia, 3; Newfoundland, 3; France, 3, Holland, 2; Sweden, 2; Austria, 1; Portugal, 1; Denmark, 1; Ontario, 1.

Under 10 years of age 5 were arrested; between 10 and 15 years, 51; between 15 and 20 years, 122; between 20 and 30 years, 536; between 30 and 40 years, 345; between 40 and 50 years, 268; between 50 and 60 years, 125; between 60 and 70 years, 55; between 70 and 80 years, 5 persons.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cause of the Prince of Wales' Illness—Reported Speculation in the Prince's Death—The "Alabama" Claims—German Sentiment—The Tichborne Case—A Brace of Murderers—Literary and Dramatic Intelligence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 23rd Jan., 1872.

Her Majesty has gone to Orborne, Isle of Wight, all anxiety being happily over regarding the Prince of Wales, who continues to advance to convalescence as rapidly as can be desired or looked for. Idle busybodies and inventive tatlers are ever on the *qui vive* for starting *facts;* and here their chance was not to be lost. Rumours have been widely circulated that His Royal Highness has suffered severely from body-sores produced by the carelessness of the attendant physicians and nurses. The high testimony of Sir James Paget, however, certifies that not only are there no such sores, but that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that such ever existed. On the contrary,

THE UTMOST CARE AND ATTENTION

have throughout been paid to the Royal sufferer. Alarming symptoms, such as are prone to follow so serious cases of typhoid fever, did indeed show themselves; and it is due to the strength of the patient's constitution, aided by the highest medical skill, that these are now happily overcome. After careful investigation of similar cases which have recently occurred in villages contiguous to Sandringham, the *British Medical Journal* clearly traces the epidemic to impure water used for domestic purposes. It is to be hoped the warning will not pass unheeded, but that steps will be taken and stringent regulations enforced throughout the country, for freeing drinking water from pollution and averting a national plague. In thousands of towns and villages in the land the evil is immensely greater than at Sandringham and neighborhood. "If these things are so in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?"

An amusing story, from

ITS IMPUDENCE AND BASELESSNESS,

originating with *Le Gaulois*, is going the rounds, viz., that some few English speculators gambled with the Prince's life, when in danger, by insuring it for an enormous sum in the event of death, at a premium of £20,000. The insurance Office issuing the Policy is not condescended on.

The all engrossing topic now is the vexed *Alabama* question. It were idle to deny that much anxiety regarding the issue of the pending negotiations holds the public mind. This is traceable, however, rather to the effect on the money-market and the feeling of partial confidence in "the powers that be," than to any settled or pervading fear of war between England and the United States. The general belief is that

THERE WILL BE NO SUCH WAR,

alike unnecessary and unnatural; it were needless to suggest to you how deplorable it would be whatever were its issue. To quote a German view of the position, the *Cologne Gazette*, after commenting in strong terms on the demands of the United States, says: "Respecting the justification "of these claims, the English have good "ground to ask the Americans, 'You "moral people, why do you not apply to "us the measure of neutral duties which "you have applied to yourselves in your "conduct during the Franco-German War? "Pray, did you not a year ago sell ship-"loads of arms, of munitions of war, by "means of which Gambetta was enabled "to prolong for months resistance to the "German armies?' The preservation of "the peace of the world and the welfare "of all nations is of higher interest to us "Germans than the gratification of a ma-"licious pleasure; otherwise we could "not help feeling satisfaction that the only "two countries, which, for the sake of a "miserable gain, supplied our enemies "with the means of stubbornly prolonging the contest, have fallen out with one "another on account of a similar piece of "huckstery."

Speculation is rife as to politics, and a large portion of the press treats

A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

as certain at no distant date. A strong current tends towards a mixed ministry, in the main constitutional. Republicanism is almost dumb just at present. The Speaker, Mr. John Evelyn Denison, who has so long filled the voiceless chair, retires and will, of course and right, receive a peerage. Many prominent names have been canvassed for the great and coveted prize, but the lot will probably fall to Mr Henry Brand, who seems the most likely nominee, from his intimate acquaintance with "the House" through lengthened service as Liberal "Whip."

The Tichborne case drags its slow length along, less slow perhaps than is its wont, owing to the masterly and telling speech of Sir J. D. Coleridge for the defence, and the new lights thereby thrown upon the case. He confidently tells the jury that the claimant has told not fewer than

THREE THOUSAND LIES.

As an effect of this speech, "the Bonds" are now very low; a few points made by Sergeant Ballentine would however, no doubt, quickly bring them up again, and if the cue get into his hands, these will be certainly scored. The claimant's case in Bankruptcy is postponed for three months.

The trial of the Rev. J. Watson for the murder of his wife has elicited much interest, and the verdict of "guilty" some astonishment. Mr. Justice Byles' charge plainly indicated a leaning towards an opposite conclusion, and it is impossible to get over the medical testimony in support of the plea of insanity at the time (*melancholia.*) Sentence of death was of course passed, but the Jury's strong recommendation to mercy, warmly seconded by the Judge, renders a reprieve certain. The Brighton murderess, Christina Edmunds, for whom a like plea was put up, has also been condemned to death. You are doubtless aware of the motives of love and jealousy, inciting this poor woman to

INDISCRIMINATE WHOLESALE MURDER,

which render the case peculiar. Executions, it is well known, do not find favor with Her Majesty; and the fact that Royal clemency has been extended to a Coventry youth, on whom sentence of death was passed for a brutal murder, through mistaken revenge, seems to leave no doubt that in both cases referred to the law will not take its course.

The fourth Annual Trades Congress has been held at Nottingham. Looking to the

TURBULENT PERIOD OF STRIKES

through which we have not wholly passed, their deliberations and resolutions have considerable interest. It is to be hoped something more than "*vox et præterea nil*" will be the result.

You need hardly be reminded that Mr. Goldwin Smith—the "Oxford Professor" of "Lothair"—is engaged on a series of highly lauded reviews in the Toronto *Globe.*

A lecture on the history of the Church of Scotland, recently delivered in Edinburgh by our distinguished Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, forms the subject of much remark and almost universal admiration. When in "Modern Athens," the large-hearted Dean, following in the wake of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winchester *in re* Glengarry, officiated in a Presbyterian Church, the able minister of which, Dr. Wallace, is conspicuous as an innovator on forms and services.

We have begun (not too soon) to manifest a lively interest in

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE,

from whom no communication has been received for nearly three years. The appeals made by the Royal Geographical Society and the Lord Mayor have been promptly and fully replied to,—and an expedition will be forthwith sent out under a competent pioneer to trace, and, if possible, find the intrepid "Traveller."

Despite the damping influence of national anxiety,

OUR METROPOLITAN THEATRES

and other places of amusement have been successful for caterers and catered for. The French Company at St. James' Theatre, frequently patronized by Royalty, have shown their gratitude and respect by presenting a piece entitled "Hommage au Prince de Galles." "Her Majesty's," which has never been opened since its rebuilding in consequence of the fire four years ago, is to be leased by Mr. Mapleson, the well known operatic manager, who will inaugurate the new house with a season of Italian Opera. It is hoped, and now confidently anticipated, that the Prince of Wales' health will be so completely restored as to add an unusual incentive to the gaiety of our coming season.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Justice in Philadelphia.

TWO MUNICIPAL DEFAULTERS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 12.]

The fact that Joseph F. Marcer and Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., had been convicted upon criminal charges growing out of the Marcer defalcation, had been somewhat forgotten by the public after the applications for new trials, and therefore when it was suddenly announced on Saturday that each of them had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the news fell upon the community with something like a shock. While no one questioned the necessity for stringent measures to check the prevailing corruption in office and for the punishment of those not in office who aid and abet corrupt practices, yet the general feeling was one of sorrow that two men, who stood in such fair and honorable position a few months ago, should have fallen into the temptation which led them to such a doom. They have gone down into the gulf which lies under the feet of all who walk in the paths forbidden by honorable dealing and by the canons of official rectitude. One was near the close of his official term, with what seemed to be an assured fortune, acquired in large part by unlawful means; the other was a prominent and prosperous business man, held in high esteem by many excellent men, yet who was engaged in clandestine operations of an unlawful and pernicious character. Successful concealment of their doings enabled them to hold their positions and maintain the reputations they had. A few weeks more, and one of them, at least, would have been safe from everything but his own conscience. But at that moment, unknown to them, and far beyond their control, the causes were at work which were to expose them both. An accidental fire in a wretched cow-shed, a thousand miles away from Philadelphia, was the remote and uncontrollable agent which stripped off their concealment, cracked the weak crust upon which they had been walking in apparent safety for years, and dropped them suddenly into disgrace and ruin.

Raids on the Concert Saloons.

The periodic farce of raiding on the New York concert saloons has been enacted again to its inevitable ending. Two weeks ago a "descent" was made upon several of these gaudy establishments on Broadway, sixty seven wearers of spangled skirts and dingy tights were hauled to the police station and there discharged, and four proprietors were held in bail to answer the charge of keeping disorderly houses in violation of law. These men have now had their trial, and are discharged "for want of evidence." It is not supposable that any resident of New York thought conviction possible, since, as the Evening Post says, the practice has grown into a system. A certain number of arrests once in a certain number of months has come to be expected, just as the faro banks in Boston prepare for a similar demonstration the week before the meeting of the Legislature, and in neither case is the cause of morality one whit advanced. Apropos of this burlesque of justice, one of the waiter girls offers the suggestion that some of the numerous conventions of social reformers should devise some means of furnishing occupation for those who are driven by want to her business. In a letter to the New York Star, this girl claims for herself and many of her companions the credit of virtue and modesty, and protests against the system which throws them out of employment without injuring any but the innocent victims. But this fictitious show of zeal in the cause of justice and morality is, unfortunately, not peculiar to New York.—[Exchange.

THE CONCERT GIRL'S HISTORY.

The "Star" gives a long account of the very remarkable history of one of the concert saloon girls arrested in that city. She gives the name of Gertrude Blanchetti, and says that she came from England to this city in the expectation of finding several relatives. Failing in this and her funds being materially reduced, she sought for employment and was at length engaged as a teacher in a public school. A difficulty between some of the teachers soon compelled her to resign, and she then left for New York, hoping to obtain more and better opportunities there for utilizing her very numerous accomplishments. Day after day she advertised for a situation as governess or a teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish languages, all of which she speaks with fluency. But day after day passed on without an answer, until her money was nearly exhausted. She then sought for a position as an amanuensis or copyist with a like result, and finally entered a concert-hall as a last, cruel resort There she served with all possible industry and decency until the circumstance of the recent wholesale arrests has brought her into sudden and, it is to be hoped, favorable prominence. For it is not less shocking than strange that a young lady of Gertrude's undeniable accomplishments should be able to find no employment outside the degraded walls of an underground concert-saloon.

LOVE AND FORGETFULNESS.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO.

Since to my lips I pressed thy brimming bowl,
Since on thy hands my pallid brow I laid,
Since I have breathed the sweet breath of thy soul,
A perfume hidden deep in depths of shade;

Since from thy star I caught one brilliant beam,
Now veiled, alas, forever from my gaze.
Since fell upon my life's full flowing stream
One rose-leaf torn from thy young joyous days;

Since it was given me to hear the while
Thy words were murmuring "I am only thine;"
Since I have seen thee weep, have seen the smile,
And felt thy loving lips and eyes on mine—

Now I can say, while flit the rapid hours,
Pass, pass forever! I no more grow old—
Fleet fast away with all your faded flowers;
One flower no hand can cull, my heart shall hold.

Thy wing in brushing by no droplet dashes
From the full vase which to my lips I press;
My soul has more of fire than thine of ashes—
My heart more love than thine forgetfulness.

LOCALS.

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.

Tea Meeting To-Night.

Our readers will be kind enough to remember the Tea this evening in the Hall under Rev. Mr. Stavely's Church. There will be a good spread of "solids and liquids," and speeches by Mr. Boyd and other clever gentlemen.

Quick Trip.

The schr. "Sappho," Captain Spragg, of this port, made the run from Halifax to Portland, Me., in 38 hours.

Steamer "Empress."

The "Empress" arrived at 12 o'clock, to day from Annapolis, with the English mail which arrived at Halifax yesterday in the "Caspian." The steamer was unabled to reach Annapolis this trip.

The Common Council

had a meeting yesterday, at which they discussed several important measures, to which we may allude editorially at another time. We think the least the Council can do is to notify THE TRIBUNE, in common with other papers, when they propose to hold meetings.

The "Adelia."

The schr. "Adelia," Kingston master, which cleared at this port 8th inst. for Boston with a cargo of 121,433 feet of lumber, shipped by Driscoll Bros., ran ashore near Rockland, Maine, (no date given) and was got off by wreckers. The vessel was badly strained; cargo safe. The "Adelia" was the schooner that was detained by the ice at Jewett's mill, Drury Cove, last fall. She is owned by Mr. P. Gleeson and others.

Theatrical.

The "Flora Myers Troupe" played "Lost in London" to a good audience last night at the Institute. To-night the always popular play of the "Octoroon, or Life in Louisiana," will be presented; some favorite songs are also on the bills. All the attractions, Meldrum, Purcell, Flora Myers, Edwina Gray and the entire strength of the Company play to-night.

Academy of Music.

The Academy, it is now certain, will open by April first, at all events. Most of the heavy work is finished, and the other work is progressing very favorably.

The Scull Race Off!

The Halifax *Citizen* says:—"A meeting of the General Committee appointed to make arrangements for the proposed scull race between Fulton and Brown met at the Mayor's Office last evening. After a short discussion in regard to the last letter received from Mr. A. Chipman Smith of St. John, it was decided to hold the proposition previously made by the Executive Committee. The Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Smith of this decision. Several of the more enthusiastic admirers of Brown were in favor of making still further concessions to Fulton and his friends, of sending Brown to the Kennebecasis and paying all his expenses while there, but the resolution to hold to the original proposition was passed by a vote of eight to four."

Reward of Merit.

We are informed that a number of the larger tax payers of the City, in recognition of the services which it is claimed Mr. Anglin has rendered to the City in regard to the Carleton Ferry business, have paid his counsel fees in the suit for libel tried at the late Circuit Court. It may not be generally known that, although Mr. Anglin obtained a verdict, his counsel fees would come out of his own pocket. The contributors think that in the discharge of a public duty he should be saved harmless. The sum tendered amounted to thirty dollars over the expense to which Mr. Anglin was put, but this he declined to receive. We understand it will be divided between the two Orphan Asylums.

We have no objection to have the precedent established in the case of the *Freeman*, applied to ourselves when similarly situated.

On his Travels.

Peter J. Connolly has been among us since the Great Boat Race in August last. He was arrested and tried for stealing a gold watch from Mr. Raine of Toronto, but he escaped. In November he exercised his talents by taking various silver watches and five dollar bills out of confiding citizens at the fascinating game of three card monte. For that and having no other visible means of support, Judge Gilbert consigned him to the Penitentiary for two months. His term expired a short time ago, and he thought the laws were rather severe in this part of the country for a man of his brilliant attainments, and yesterday morning he took the cars for Fredericton Junction. He had just enough money to pay for that distance; and as the cars slowly rolled out of the place where the depot ought to be, in Carleton, out came the much thumbed cards and he announced himself open for three card monte once more. As he had no money, he bet his breast-pin against two dollars that Mr. Verdant Bluenose couldn't tell which was which. Verdant, of course, lost. He struck nothing more till he reached Fredericton Junction, where, seeing a crowd get aboard, he concluded to go on. The crowd were rather shy of him till he struck a bargain with a young man that the young man was to bet with him on the particular card among the three, and win. The young man did bet and won. Verdant Bluenose and Company then essayed a series of games "they did not understand," and the distinguished American citizen, as he neared the dividing line between Uncle Sam's territory and the Dominion of Canada, at Vanceboro, had become thirty dollars richer by his half day's ride towards the land of the brave and the home of the free. In the exuberance of his joy he purchased a ten cent volume on "New Brunswick as a Home for Emigrants," as a memento, and gave the news agent two dollars for it. Eminent Queen's Counsel who defended him, confiding citizens who befriended him, and his numerous victims, can now breathe freely.

In Luck.

A Prince William Street Jeweller who had a gold watch too costly for easy disposal, projected a lottery for it and a number of other watches some time ago. The drawing took place last night and a young, obliging and popular official in a public institution will have the pleasure of wearing a hundred and sixty dollar time-piece, with all the modern improvements, ticking for the rest of his life. As the Lottery in question was rather a formidable affair, we subjoin an official report of the proceedings:—

Last evening a lottery was held in Mr. Ross', Bee Hive, Prince Wm. Street, by Mr. A. J. H. Bartsch, Watch and Chronometer Maker, when the following Watches were drawn for:—

1st Prize—One first quality gold hunting case, centre second, English Lever Stop Watch. Maker—Thos. Russell & Son, Liverpool, value $160.

2nd Prize—One first quality gold hunting case, Swiss Lever Watch, value $55.

3rd Prize—One first quality silver hunting case, English Lever Watch Maker—Thos. Russell & Son, Liverpool, value $40.

4th Prize—One open face silver lever Waltham Watch, value $15.

5th Prize—One open face silver lever Waltham Watch, value $15.

6th Prize—One silver hunting case, Cylinder Watch, value $15.

The lottery was carried on on the old principle of the fisheries lotteries.

The meeting was opened at about 8.45 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were appointed to draw the prizes and names of persons holding tickets, Messrs. Toland and Hilyard. The Secretary appointed was Mr. A. J. Charlton.

After a speech from Mr. Bartsch, wherein wit and good sense abounded, the meeting settled down to business, when the prizes were drawn as follows:—

1st Prize, J. M. Dick, Esq.
2nd " John Mullin, Esq., (Grocer.)
3rd " J. D. Robertson, Esq.
4th " S. Bunnell, Esq.
5th " C. Spencer, Esq.
6th " A. McDermott, Esq.

After business was through, Mr. Bartsch treated the company, which numbered about 100 persons, to oysters, sandwiches and cigars, when an adjournment was effected about 10.15 o'clock p. m., all feeling quite contented with their luck.

Judgments of Supreme Court.

Our Fredericton correspondent telegraphed at 1 p. m.:—

"The Supreme Court delivered the following judgments this morning:—Commercial Bank *vs.* Fleming; rule for new trial discharged. Mackay *vs.* Commercial Bank; rule absolute for new trial or nonsuit,—Weldon, Justice, dissenting. Walker *vs.* Corporation of St. John; rule absolute for new trial. Henderson *vs.* Corporation of St. John. Court equally divided. The verdict will therefore stand.

"Other judgments will be delivered tomorrow morning."

Missing Vessel.

Ship "Glendevon," Capt. Cronens, which cleared at Liverpool on 24th November last, with general cargo for this port, has not since been heard from. She is now 83 days out, and fears are entertained as to her safety. She was 954 tons, built at Richibucto in 1862, and hailed from London.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the Daily Tribune:

I should like to know if there is any law in St. John for the prevention of cruelty to animals? If there is, I would recommend the authorities to look after a person who threw a small dog out of a window in the third story of a Boot and Shoe Factory not far from Waterloo street this morning.

Yours truly,

February 15. HUMANITY.

City Police Court to-day.

Michael Heron, 73, Ireland, drunk on Waterloo street, was let go on account of his aged and broken down appearance.

Oliver White, 24, and Dennis Mahoney, 21, United States, who went to Station for protection, were let go with a caution.

David Nokan, 35, an Indian, found drunk on Water street, was let go.

James Clarke, son of "Nobby," remanded since Thursday, was sent up for trial to the next County Court, on the charge of escaping from the Penitentiary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Ontario.

(*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*)

TORONTO, Feb. 14.

The House last night passed the second reading of the Bill abolishing

DUAL REPRESENTATION

by a vote of 54 to 19.

It was inferred from the remarks of members of the Government that Blake and Mackenzie will leave the Local House.

The Bill takes effect on the dissolution of the present House of Commons.

M. C. Cameron (late Provincial Secretary) refused to appear before the Committee to prosecute the charge he made, that corrupt inducements had been offered by Blake to Wood, to induce him to resign the Treasurership.

[The above despatch reached us just too late for yesterday's issue.]

British and Foreign.

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

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Cockburn, British member of the Geneva Board, approves his Government's refusal to admit the claims for Indirect Damages.

The *Times* considers the situation more satisfactory. It denies that the quarrel sprung up because Gladstone feared the effect of the intrigues of Disraeli and Dilke, for nothing could be more unpopular in England.

THE ASSASSIN OF LORD MAYO

has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Count de Chambord has arrived at Antwerp, where he intends to reside.

Representatives of foreign powers in Bucharest have united in making a formal demand on Prince Charles for the

PROTECTION OF THE JEWS

in the Principalities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Another severe snow storm has raged in the North West, the mercury fell 40 degrees in two hours; the wind a hurricane.

It is feared a

CANADIAN SURVEYING PARTY

of 15, under Col. McVale, who left Duluth a month ago, have perished, they were last heard from on January 24, making for Isle Royal.

(*Special Telegrams to the Daily Tribune.*)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

In the Senate the Indian appropriation bill, with amendments, was reported. There was a long discussion upon a resolution for an investigation concerning alleged

FURNISHING OF ARMS

to the French Government.

Wilson, Chairman of Committee on military affairs, explained that a large quantity of arms was sold by the authority of Congress between 1865 and 1871, but never knowingly to an agent of France.

No action was taken upon the resolution.

In the House, the

FREE TEA AND COFFEE BILL

was reported.

Appropriations were made for an addition to the Post Office in Indianapolis; for the construction of a Post Office and Custom House building in Hartford, Conn., and for the purchase of a site for a Government building in Cincinnati.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported, and the Naval Appropriation bill considered in Committee of the Whole.

THE REVENUE REFORMERS

claim to have won a great victory in the House, and through the blindness of their adversaries they have certainly achieved a commanding advantage in the situation. The House, as the case now stands, can at any time go to the business on the Speaker's table, and by a majority vote call up the free tea and coffee bill in Committee of the Whole, when the

THE WHOLE TARIFF QUESTION

will be thrown open for the fray. This event is likely to occur at any time, and can hardly be averted, even for another week. The Committee on Ways and Means are in no situation to meet the emergency; and of the two courses open, to offer in Committee of the Whole their tariff bill and endeavor to pass it, or to allow the House to take its own way and bring in their bill when they have matured and perfected it, they will probably choose the latter. From meagre but significant intimations of members of the Committee, it is evident that their councils were

NOT VERY HARMONIOUS,

and that they are in no degree pleased with the entirely unnecessary interference of the House.

The House committee on naval affairs having agreed to report a bill for the construction of

TEN IRON CLAD STEAMSHIPS,

at a cost of three millions, Secretary Robeson and General Butler appeared before the committee on appropriations to-day, and urged the necessary appropriation.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 14.

The severest storm of wind and snow of this winter, occurred on Monday night, and lasted until yesterday. Railroads west of this place

ARE ALL BLOCKADED.

It is feared that the Canadian surveying party have perished. When last heard from the Lake was full of ice, and the storm then prevailing.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Feb. 14.—Flour at Liverpool 26s. a 27s. Red Wheat steady.

New York flour market quiet, steady. Common to Choice Extra State, $6.60 a $7.25.

Pork steady, quiet, $14.25 a $14.37, new; $13.50 old.

Grain freights, 6d¾.

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

New York, Feb'y. 15th.—Gold opened at 10 ⅞