Carmarthen street, almost died from the effects of the liquor he had taken. It was necessary to call a doctor to attend him about midnight. He confessed the charge of drunkenness this morning and was fined $4.

January 3.

There was no great excitement at the Court this morning. At the opening the Magistrate looked upon seven prisoners and a few spectators, who, having nothing better to do, had dropped in for a little while to see the performance.

Patrick Donnelly confessed to being druxk in Sydney street, and was fined $4.

Helen Ryan was charged with drunkenness in Princess street, and also with being a common vagrant. She confessed being drunk, but wanted to be let off on account of its being so near the "Happy New Year." The Magistrate took a different view and sent her to gaol for the first two months of the glad new year.

Florence McCarthy was in the station New Year's Day, but was let go. He appeared again this morning, and denied being drunk in Sydney street and carted to the station. It was proved that he was mistaken, and a fine of $8, or two months in the penitentiary, was imposed.

Thomas Leary got uproariously drunk, and was arrested in Mill street while cursing and swearing at a lively rate. Previous to being arrested he called at John Hamilton's house in North street. Mrs. Hamilton asked him to take a chair. He took the chair and struck her over the head with it, and called her some very bad names. Mr. Hamilton interfered and Leary resented such interference by picking up an axe and striking him over the head. Quite a large wound was inflicted, and Mrs. Hamilton, while in court, devoted her attention to it and kept the hair back so it would be visible. A fine of $6 was imposed on Leary for his confessed drunkenness, and information was laid by Hamilton for the assault.

Charles Moore, for simple drunkenness in Water street, was fined $4.

George Woods, an able bodied man, went to the station for protection. He was warned to get work, and find a home, or one would be found for him where there would be very little intercourse with his fellow workmen.

Francis O'Keefe was arrested in Brittain street, having in his possession a tub of butter which was supposed to have been stolen. He denied stealing the butter, and said he had bought it from a man who won it at a raffle, for $5, but he did not know the man. The butter is supposed to have been taken from the railway station as it has the railway mark and "H. Barnes" upon it. The prisoner was remanded until further inquiries are made.

January 5.

It was so dark in the Police Court this morning that the gas had to be lighted in order to see to carry on the business. The prisoners charged with drunkenness pleaded guilty and had the full penalty allowed by law imposed on them.

Timothy Collins, a boy of seventeen, arrested in Drury Lane, confessed drunkenness and was fined $8. He was also charged with assaulting William Gray in his house, but denied the charge. Gray appeared and told a long story about the abuse he had received from Collins, which was all denied, the prisoner claiming that the assault and abuse first came from Gray. They contradicted each other for a little while, and the trial was adjourned until a host of York Point residents could be brought as witnesses.

George Woods went to the station for protection. He has been there twice of late and has no visible means of support. The magistrate sentenced him to two months in the penitentiary with hard labor. "I can't make the people of St. John support you, and the Dominion Government must," said the magistrate. "Thank your Honor, thank you, sir," was the reply of the prisoner.

John Havilan, charged with being drunk and disorderly in King Square, was fined $8.

Charles Seeley, arrested drunk in Duke street, had the same fine imposed on him.

James Gordon, charged with being drunk in Brussels street, was also fined $8.

John Marshall, a youth of seventeen, found drunk in King st., had the same fine imposed.

Wm. Corbitt was charged with assaulting Patrick Kearney. The latter keeps a liquor store in Mill street, and Corbitt went into his place on Friday. Some words arose between him and Mrs. Kearney, after they had had several drinks together, and Kearney attempted to put him out. In the row that ensued Kearney got a black eye that so hurt his feelings that he laid the charge of assault. Considerable time was occupied with the evidence, and, at its conclusion, the Magistrate, after giving Corbitt some good advice, imposed a fine of $5 on him. John Kerr, Esq., appeared for the defendant.

St. Nicholas is the best magazine for children that is published. The three numbers already issued are superbly illustrated, and the reading matter is so interesting and so varied that children of all ages and both sexes will be charmed with it. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

Mr. Nannery's Company is playing in Halifax to good houses.

The monthly coal sale of New York last week shows the following average decline per ton: Chestnuts, 26½c; stove, 15c; egg, 7½c; grate, 6¼; steamboat, 7½c.

George Brown, the oarsman, was presented by the Halifax Haddock Rangers with an elegant jewel, representing a Nova Scotia flag. The employes of Yates's shoe factory gave him a gold ring.

Mr. Hesslin of the Halifax Hotel has taken his two sons into partnership with him in the hotel business. Civil and efficient waiters, and something for breakfast and supper except beefsteak and dry toast, should be taken in also.

New Year's Day in Halifax was observed as usual. The callers were favored with delightful weather and apparently took the full advantage of it. The levees of the Governor and General were largely attended.

The Washington *Star* says that General McClellan received distinguished attention while in Paris. He was given a prominent seat when he attended the French Assembly by invitation, and the trial of Bazaine was also treated as a guest deserving of the highest consideration. Of the latter tribunal, Gen. McClellan writes that it was a most dignified court, and its proceedings appeared to be conducted with a strict regard to the demands of justice. The Orleans princes on General McClellan's staff during his command of the army have shown him great attention.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

PREMIUMS.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

In order to secure as many new subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE as possible during the month of January, and give our subscribers the full benefit of commissions usually paid by publishers to agents and travellers, we have decided to make the following rates

TO CLUBS.

We will send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year to Clubs at the following rates, the papers to be sent to separate addresses or in bundles to one address, at the option of the subscribers:

For Clubs of five,	$ 4.50
do ten,	8.00
do fifteen,	11.50
do twenty,	15.00

These Clubs may be made up of *old* and *new* subscribers, and the cash or P. O. order, must accompany the names.

In addition to these liberal rates we will present to the agent who sends the largest list of names [not under fifty] *between now and the first day of March*, 1874,

A FINE SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH costing $25:

To the agents who send the *second, third* and *fourth* largest lists we will send prizes costing $15.00, $10.00, and $5.00, respectively.

Agents who intend competing for the prizes will please inform us, and an account will be kept with each in order that a fair decision may be made at the expiration of the time named.

For sample copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and such information as may be desired, address

M. McLEOD,
51 Prince Wm. street.

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JAN. 6, 1874.

There is strong ground for believing that Mr. Geo. Brown, of the Toronto *Globe*, runs the Government machine at Ottawa according to his own strong will. The Cabinet had no intention of dissolving the House, as is shown by the bringing on of the Ministerial elections, but Mr. Brown's paper demanded a dissolution and the dissolution was ordered. Mr. Brown and his paper are thoroughly hostile to the Maritime Provinces, and have long publicly clamored against the consideration shown for them and the Parliamentary power wielded by their representatives. Mr. Brown has made up his mind that Ontario must rule now. The first step in the new policy is the increase of Ontario's already large influence in the Cabinet by giving her one more Minister than she ever had before. On the question of dissolution, for instance, Ontario was thus enabled to outvote New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and is thus enabled to outvote them on any question that may be considered in the Cabinet. Not content with increasing Ontario's Cabinet influence to an unjust extent, Mr. Blake announces his intention of depriving the smaller Provinces of the right, as such, to have representatives in the Cabinet. These things may well alarm the Maritime Provinces, and render them cautious as to whom they send to Ottawa. Only able men—men who have shown that they would not be false to New Brunswick's interests for the sake of office—men who announce their readiness to support the Government in every good measure and their determination to fight them to the bitter end when they put in practice their policy of promoting Ontario interests to the injury of our own. Send partisans to Ottawa—men whose nominations are first sent to Ottawa for the Premier's approval—men who will owe their elections to Government influence—or men whose business depends on Government patronage for its continuance—and they will be nothing but ornamental "figgers," in Mrs. Jarley Brown's "wacks work show." Send men who are independent of the Government—men who are free to support or oppose them—men who will vote on measures and on measures only, without regard to the men who propose them. This is not sound political doctrine we want to know what is.

We had hoped that the electoral contest would be conducted with decency, at least, but we find a contemporary already making mean insinuations against gentlemen who are supposed to intend offering for Parliamentary honors. One gentleman is slandered as having taken the field "with a large stock of provisions," and equally nasty and injurious insinuations are made against others. Gentlemen who offer for re-election have their Parliamentary records to point to. The electors know whether these gentlemen have neglected the public business for their own, deserted their friends for office, or neglected to work for the interests of New Brunswick. The Provincial revenues have been swelled by a very large sum since the last general election, and measures have been taken for the improvement of the coasts of this county. The work that has been done speaks for the doers, and office-seeking weathercocks whose present livelihood consists of Government patronage will not stand much chance of being taken on trial in the room of gentlemen who have discharged their duties so nobly.

The Government ticket for the City and County is now complete, Mr. G. R. Pugsley having ranged himself by the side of Hon. Isaac Burpee and Mr. J. S. B. DeVeber. Mr. Pugsley's card may be found in our advertising columns.

Renewals.

A large number of subscribers to the WEEKLY TRIBUNE expired on the 31st Dec. 1873. This week the date of expiration is marked opposite each address, so that subscribers need not be in any doubt as to when they should renew. Very many have already remitted their money for 1874, and we expect the others to do so promptly.

☞ If any subscribers do not wish the TRIBUNE continued they should mark a copy "refused," and return it through the post office to us. This procedure will save themselves and our mail clerks much trouble.

READ OUR TERMS TO CLUBS.

Strive to obtain one of
OUR PREMIUMS!

A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH

To the getter up of the Largest Club!

Renew Your Subscriptions.

A large number of subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE expire with the next issue, Dec. 29th. All who desire it continued for the year 1874 must promptly remit the subscription price—ONE DOLLAR. Remit by registered letter, and please state whether the amount is for a *new* subscription or *renewal*.

Business Notices.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has commenced its second volume under the most favorable auspices. With the Supplement, which now accompanies each edition of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, our subscribers obtain more reading matter than is furnished by any other *Weekly* published in the Maritime Provinces. No effort or expense will be spared to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best newspaper published in the Province, and present indications are that we will not only give the *best paper*, but also have the *largest subscription list*.

The increasing popularity of the TRIBUNE is manifested by a rapidly increasing mail list, and each week we are compelled to increase our edition.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR we give from *thirty-six to thirty-eight* columns of reading matter, each week, consisting of—

GENERAL NEWS from all parts of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES from Montreal, Ottawa, New York, London and elsewhere.

EDITORIALS on the great political and social topics of the day.

ARTICLES of importance to the merchant, agriculturalist, the artisan the mechanic and the manufacturer.

MARKET REPORTS and SHIPPING INTELIGENCE are made a specialty.

We are determined to secure the widest circulation possible, for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and intend to give every subscriber double value for his money.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR!—The subscription price of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE will not be increased, but we shall continue to publish it at ONE DOLLAR a year, and shall continue to make improvements, from time to time, as circumstances demand.

Mr. F. A. Flewelling is authorized to solicit subscriptions for the TRIBUNE in Carleton, Victoria and York Counties

Now is the time to subscribe for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

MR. D. C. CORY is General Agent for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Charged with Rape.

A young man named Munroe was arrested on Friday in Portland, charged with committing an outrage on a young girl who lives with Mr. Van Buren, the toll collector at the Suspension Bridge. The affair caused great excitement in Portland, and is being investigated at the Police Court.

The court-room was crowded, and the street in front of the building was occupied with a crowd. From the evidence of the complainant, Jane McCarthy, a young woman 26 years of age, it appears that the assault was committed on New Year's night. She was returning from the city, and, about 10 o'clock, Munroe overtook and accosted her, but she refused to say anything to him and endeavored to escape. He then attempted to throw her down and she resisted and screamed. No one came to her assistance. He threw her down after a long struggle, choked her and threatened her, but she foiled his base designs and escaped. The woman swore positively that it was the prisoner who committed the assault. F. A. Morrison, Esq., who appears for Munroe, subjected her to a searching cross-examination, but her testimony was not shaken in the least.

The Court was occupied all Saturday with hearing evidence for the defence. A number of witnesses were examined to prove an *alibi*. Several witnesses have testified to seeing Munroe in the city when the assault, according to the girl's statement, must have been committed. Mr. Pugsley wished the case adjourned in order that he might bring rebutting testimony, and Mr. Morrison opposed the motion. Justice Tapley, considering the importance of the case—the charge being so grave—remanded the prisoner until yesterday. Yesterday the case was again taken up, there being the same crowd at the court-room. The door had to be locked to prevent any more from getting in, while a large number stood outside the court-room on the street.

The Elections.

The coming contest is much discussed just now, but the wire-pullers on each side are rather quiet. The only new name mentioned, so far, is that of Mr. James Nevins, of the firm of Nevins, Fraser & Co. Dr. Vail is talked of as likely to dispute Mr. Domville's return.

Spring Hill Coal Company.

A special meeting of this company was held on Saturday in the Secretary's office. Messrs. John W. Cudlip and C. W. Wetmore were appointed auditors to examine the books of the company previous to the annual meeting on the 27th inst.

Written for the New Dominion.

BY THE TIDE.

Repining at the things of life,
The things which hope defeat,
I wandered in uncertain mood
With careless, restless feet,
Until when I unheeding came
Where rolled the waters wide,
I stood upon the shore, and watched
The coming of the tide.

Why should I watch? To me it brought
No gift, or gain, or good,
Nor e'en a wave in gladness sought
To reach me where I stood.
Yet still I watched, with idle eye,
The tide, till at its height,
It paused, then slowly back again
Receded from the sight.

And thus with all of us in life;
We watch the coming tide,
Then while we wonder at its waves,
Its waters from us glide.
But ah, unlike the ocean tide,
Our fates are on it tossed,
And if we scorn the gifts it brings,
They pass—forever lost.

So has it been, so will it be;
Some linger till too late,
Then idly from the ebbing tide
The gifts of fortune wait.
They murmur that their fellows own
The things to them denied;
And still they stand and idly watch
The ebbing of the tide.

RIO KAPPA.

"HOME TO-NIGHT."

BY FRANCES HAVERGAL.

The lessons are done, and the prizes won,
And the counted weeks are past;
O the holiday joys of the girls and boys
Who are "home to-night" at last!
O the ringing beat of the springing feet,
As into the hall they rush!
O the tender bliss of the first home kiss,
With its moment of fervent hush.
So much to tell and to hear as well
As they gather around the glow!
Who would not part, for the joy of heart
That only the parted can know—
At home to-night!

But all have not met, there are travellers yet
Speeding along through the dark,
By tunnel and bridge, past river and ridge,
To the distant yet nearing mark.
But hearts are warm, for the winter storm
Has never a chill for love;
And faces are bright with the flickering light
Of the small dim lamp above.
And voices of gladness rise over the madness
Of the whirl and the rush and the roar,
For rapid and strong, it bears them along
To a home and an open door—
Yes, home to-night!

O home to-night, yes, home to-night,
Through the pearly gate and the open door,
Some happy feet on the golden street
Are entering now to "go out no more."
For the work is done and the rest begun,
And the training time is for ever past,
And the home of rest in the mansions blest
Is safely, joyously reached at last.
O the love and light in that home to-night!
O the songs of bliss and the harps of gold!
O the glory shed on the new crowned head!
O the telling of love that can ne'er be told—
O the welcome that waits at the shining gates
For those who are following far, yet near;
When all shall meet at His glorious feet
In the light and the love of his home so dear!
Yes, "home to-night!"

—*Sunday Magazine, London.*

Gown and Surplice.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

I intimated sometime ago I would offer, for the consideration of all who take any interest in the subject, some remarks concerning the use of the Surplice in the Pulpits of Episcopalian Churches. To-day, if you consent, I propose to commence the fulfilment of that intention. What I shall say to-day, however, will be principally by way of preface. I shall, as I proceed, present a few historical references to the feuds and martyrdoms of the early church arising out of priestly garbs, including the Surplice, in the three years next succeeding the Reformation; trace the final canonical adoption of the Surplice as the habit to be worn by ministers of the church while "*saying* the prayers and *ministering* the rites and sacraments;" show that from the days of the Reformation until Tractarian errors and innovations "crept into the churches unawares," the Surplice was used, and made obligatory by Parliamentary enactment, as the proper vestment during the performance of *those* services; prove that the Ritualistic presumption that the sermon is any part of those services and should therefore be read by the clergyman in the Surplice is repugnant to the teaching of the Bible and of the Church, and the whole current of ecclesiastical history and evangelical argument; and that the Gown, now-a-days so often despised and rejected, has the sanction of immemorial usage in the church and of legal decision.

I trust I shall not be met here, as elsewhere, by any references to the modern practices of the Dioceses of Huron and Toronto in Canada, or of Parishes or Dioceses in England. While it must be admitted that any Episcopal order or Synodical direction is very different from the capricious action of one man, whatever his motive or intention, I should be sorry to see enforced upon the Diocese of New Brunswick very many of the strange ceremonials which are performed even in so-called Evangelical Churches in England; much more would I regret the introduction of practices permitted in Huron even within the sound of the Cathedral bells; and it is quite enough to know that, having passed the Surplice stage, the learned Bishop of Toronto and the Church Association in his Diocese are now in public controversy over the introduction of Early Communion, given to the people in the morning *fasting*, "as becometh the reception of the real body and blood of Christ;" the giving of the offertory standing and bowing, and "presenting" the same devoutly on the "Altar;" the daily use of sacerdotal garments in the streets, &c., &c. All these and similar practices *may* prove the evangelical status of all these churches:—I will not judge them; but the motto is not wholly irrelevant,—*Ex pede Herculem.*

To prevent misunderstandings hereafter, I may say that when I speak of preachers I speak, as the Church spoke, of a distinctive office; for while the offices of Minister and Preacher were often—usually—held by one person, the offices were essentially distinct. In fact, strange as it may sound in our ears, in the earlier ages of the Church Ministers were often incapable of preaching, and in some cases were not licensed to preach, and, according to Latymer, some of them could not decently deliver the Homilies placed in their hands. This I shall have occasion to show more fully hereafter. It is only necessary now to refer to the fact recorded by Mosheim, and I think by others, that such a deficiency of Protestant clergy had been experienced at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, that, for several years, it was a common practice to appoint laymen to officiate to a certain extent in vacant Churches. But, apart from this authority, I shall be able to shew from the Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church that the offices of Priest and Preacher in many particulars were as distinguishable from each other as the offices of Priest and Deacon. Every student of church polity will remember there are duties and privileges, and even prayers, appertaining to the office of Priest or Minister, which, under penalty, no person of the subordinate rank of Deacon dared perform. As instances: the Deacon could not read the "Absolution" of the morning and evening services, (the Rubric says, "to be pronounced by the Priest alone,") some hold, also, the Benediction in the Holy Communion, or the "Absolution," whether vicarious or absolute, in the Visitation and Communion of the Sick; the Tractarian contends the Deacon has no power to hear confession and to forgive sins as the Priest hath; and the formula of ordaining a Deacon is far different in tone and teaching from that of ordaining a Priest. After the general inhibition, (which, because of the great looseness of life and doctrine of many, had issued indiscriminately against all Preachers, and which in many parts of the Kingdom, included Bishops and all others under that dignity,) was withdrawn, and preaching was again practiced, many Preachers, in the reign of Elizabeth, for divers reasons, while willing to preach, refused into "minister" the Sacraments. To such an extent was this the case, that the Council sent its letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the 22nd year of this reign, concerning and condemning these men, and, as the evil continued, for the better finding out the contumacious Articles of Visitation and Inquiry on the subject were issued in the 27th year. Even throughout these documents, intending to combine both offices more completely and universally in one officer, the "ministrations" of the Altar and "Preaching" are never confounded, but are referred to by their distinctive and distinguishing titles.

It may avoid confusion also if I notice here that it has been asserted by some that it was decided in a celebrated case (*Hebbert vs. Purchas*) that the surplice is the proper distinctive garb to be worn in the pulpit. This is a misconstruction of the case, and a misuse of the word "ministration" for preaching. And this word carries a distinctive meaning throughout the whole judgment. In 1662 the present Rubric in the Prayer Book was enacted, and it provides that such ornaments, &c., shall be "retained" as were in the Church in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI. This clearly refers to the first Book, as the judgment distinctly shows, and this book authorized or prescribed the use of the Cope, Tunicle, &c., as the garb appropriate to the Communion Service. The Rev. Mr. Purchas claimed these vestments were *restored* by this later rubric, although long in disuse, and, taking advantage of a doubtful interpretation, he chose to wear them. The Judges decided against him. The Alb was a vesture of white linen reaching to the feet; the Dalmatica a long white vesture with sleeves; the Tunicle was an under garment worn by the officiating Priest; the Cope was a cloak worn during the ministrations, or an ornamental covering worn by chanters and sub-chanters when they officiated in the solemnities; the Biretta was a cap worn by the Priest: I have referred to the Chasuble in a former letter, and it was actually worn by Mr. Purchas; the Surplice was a plain white garment *worn over their ordinary dress* by the clergy. There were other vestments and insignia worn in the Church in early days, and which are still retained by the Church of Rome. Any person who has witnessed the consecration of a Roman Catholic Bishop will readily recall this fact, and the number of vestures in which he is enrobed. To the devout and intelligent Roman Catholic all these vestures possess a symbolical meaning in the gorgeous ceremonials of his Church; the evangelical men in the Church of England claim that the doctrine or thing symbolized by them having been removed from the polity and liturgy of the Church, the Tractarian has no right to use the symbols. Thus, they not only object to the use of Alb, Tunic, Chasuble, etc., at the Lord's table, as being either full of heretical meaning or utterly meaningless, but also to the introduction of the Surplice in the Pulpit as symbolizing doctrines repugnant to the teaching of the Bible; and when any one answers that the wearing of the one or the other is a mere matter of order or convenience he practically denies the teaching of ecclesiastical history and deprives authorized ceremonies of all their legitimate lessons. The whole history of the Puritan contention is against him. In the case before us the use of the Surplice *in the Pulpit* (mark the *italics*) was not involved—it is not even mentioned; but the Judges did so lay down the law as to establish inferentially beyond reasonable dispute the legality of the Gown in the Pulpit. They decided that Chasuble, &c., had disappeared when the rubric relied upon was passed, and that "to retain" the ornaments, &c., meant to continue what was in existence, not things out of use for more than half a century at the time the Rubric was enacted. They relied much on the clear and abundant *expositio contemporanea* supplied by diligent research. Now, sir, we shall see bye and bye, from authentic Annals and Records, and the contemporaneous exposition of universal practice, that the Gown in the Pulpit had been in use as the Preacher's garb since about 1559, and if the language of this judgment be sound, viz., that "both in the Statute and in the Rubric in question the word *retain* seems to mean that things shall remain as they were at the time of the enactment," this Gown is most clearly retained in the pulpit, as the Surplice is in the ministrations, &c. I have thought it well to give this very brief notice of this elaborate Judgment, as I think it much misquoted by persons who have never read it, and misinterpreted or misunderstood by some who have. I shall refer to it again at the proper time more fully.

It has been stated there is nothing positively *prohibiting* the Surplice in the Pulpit. I think, from this decision, by analogy and fair argument, there is much to do so. But if not, surely the absence of expressed prohibition is not an argument for novel introduction. To what would that principle lead us? What change might not then be made legal? Is not everything not authoratively *prescribed* by the law or immemorial custom of the Church *proscribed?* The holding of a contrary opinion is, I conceive, the fundamental error of the dreadful Judgment in *Bennett's* case, in which it was solemnly decided that, although the doctrine itself is not according to the theology of the Church, there is nothing "*to which the Articles and Formularies of the Church are contradictory or repugnant*" to declare there is a real, actual, objective presence of Christ, in the Sacrament, on the Altar, under the form of Bread and Wine!!

So in the *Purchas* case, the court decided that the carrying a Biretta in the hand in the church, was not positively unlawful, if the clergyman did not wear it, because the mere "carrying it in the hand" was not prohibited by words to that effect!

This letter, sir, has already occupied too much space. I think, however, that these prefatory statements now made, will enable me to make my letters hereafter briefer. I shall do so. In the mean time, for the same reason, let me close with a few general remarks:

In proceeding with this subject, I shall, I hope, studiously strive to do so in a spirit becoming the discussion of any matter associated with the public worship of Almighty God. I shall do nothing to inflame feelings already, perhaps, too intense. I think it to be deeply deplored when the harmony of God's house is destroyed; equally to be regretted when any number of pious persons must submit to all sorts of changes in the immemorial mode of conducting Divine Worship, and sit week after week in the sanctuary of God in a frame of mind hostile to all salutary influences—or must, on the other hand, reluctantly leave the church of their forefathers, of their youth, of their matured manhood or their venerable old age. This I say is sad—and must require high ground to sanction it, if it may be sanctioned at all; it is also destructive of that solemn and holy peace—the only atmosphere, may I say, which should pervade the sanctuary of God's House and the soul of God's servant.

But Sir, it is equally to be deplored that too many care little for these things The "Old Stager" in the *Telegraph* spoke for too many when he said he cared not what his minister put on, &c. I think, on the other hand, anything were better for the cause of Christ than such a spirit of indifference—such barreness and stagnation of soul. It is indeed a problem which is the greater evil—the quiescent impressionless Care-Naught, huging the mantle of his own indifference, and smiling alike on the progress or declension of the sanctifying work in the human soul; or the avowed Infidel. The one is an open foe; the other, like the moth fretting the garment, produces results not the less inevitable and injurious because they are imperceptible. To him, and to those within his reach, the whole sacramental work becomes a huge Formality,—the prelude of spiritual death—the token and guarantee of a heart benumbed and a soul paralysed.

R.

Extraordinary Mildness of the Season.

The city papers generally chronicle the advent of the first butterfly of the season. It has early fallen to our lot to note a *lusus naturæ* of this kind, which was this morning received in splendid condition by a young man of our acquaintance in this city, which he prizes highly, and considers himself, for this year at least, ahead of all others who annually flood the editor's sanctum with communications upon this subject.

New Year's Carnival in Moncton.

A correspondent favors us with an account of the New Year's Carnival in the Columbia Skating Rink in Moncton. Nearly one hundred persons were on the ice in costumes, which were varied and elegant. The Rink was crowded by spectators, many of whom had come a long distance to witness the first affair of the kind ever seen in the county.

Shutters Torn Off.

The bloods in Portland, when they go on a time, frequently amuse themselves tearing off shutters. A party on New Year's night enjoyed themselves in this way, and relieved a harness maker's shop on Portland Bridge. The irate proprietor has offered $50 for the arrest and conviction of the offender.

Brevities.

The public schools re-opened Monday morning.

The "beautiful" having disappeared under the influence of the thaw, the Snow Shoe Club cannot take their first tramp to-night.

The hind wheels of the first-class car on the Halifax express were thrown off the track Saturday night near Rothesay. The train was only fifteen minutes late arriving at St. John.

Eaton's Commercial College will be re-opened to-night. A few more students may be accommodated. No young man can spend his evenings or his money to more advantage than in acquiring the commercial knowledge, penmanship and business arithmetic taught here. The purchaser of a scholarship can attend the College until he becomes perfect in all the branches taught, no matter how long it may require, without extra charge.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—the world's great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Shipping Notes.

A Quick Trip.—The brigantine Florence, Wood, master, which arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst. from Ponce, P. R., made the round trip in 34 days.

Lost with all on Board.—It is confirmed that the schooner Planet, with all on board, has been lost on the South Shore, French Cross. The captain and crew belong to Diligent River, Parrsboro Their names are as follows: Captain Wm. Lambe, leaves a wife and three children; Augustus Solter, wife and child; John York, wife and large family; Wm. Bentley, not married; one lady passenger, Miss Annie Bentley.—*Chignecto Post.*

OFFICE OF EVANS, MERCER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
MONTREAL, November, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS—*Dear Sir:* We have a large and increasing demand for your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and there is no doubt that as its valuable properties become more generally known, its sale will still further increase.

The best proof of the efficiency and high character of the preparation is that medical men are largely prescribing it; and we hear from Dispensing Chemists that prescriptions for Syr: Hypo: C. Fellows: are daily on the increase. We are, yours respectfully,

EVANS, MERCER & CO.

The Week of Prayer.

The week of prayer commenced Sunday. The various clergymen in the city preached appropriate sermons on the subject. Two services will be held each day this week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The morning service commences at 12 o'clock and lasts for one hour, and then at 8 o'clock. The subjects for discussion are those recommended by the Evangelical Alliance.

"Wild Life in the Far West,"

Being the personal adventures of a border man—Capt. James Hobbs, is a captivating book for the lovers of the wild romance of border life, whether young or old. It is handsomely bound and illustrated, with a frontispiece in colors of the Captain himself in Indian costume.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Butterflies.

Another large and handsome brown butterfly was captured in Secord's hotel, by one of the lady boarders, yesterday morning. The weather being mild his butterflyship was extremely lively. It was the central object of admiration for some time. St. John is ahead still.

Pure Confections.

Purchasers of candies, either for retail or for their own use, should always call for those manufactured at the Victoria Steam Confectionery Works. Messrs. Woodburn & Co. are determined to sustain their reputation for making a pure article. See advt. on this page. tf

Temperance Reception to Gov. Tilley.

It has been decided to give a temperance dinner in the Victoria Hotel to the Lt. Governor on the evening of the 14th, the evening after the dinner already determined on. The following gentlemen have been chosen a committee to make arrangements: J. Ring, John Boyd, W. H. A. Keans, J. L. Dunn, A. Cushing, Alex. Lockhart, A. A. Stockton, H. Vaughan, Chas. A Everett, D. W. Clarke, John March, Edward Sears, John Berryman, Sr., William Peters, S. B. Paterson, J. D. Robertson, John Edwards, Robert Middlemore, T. B. Hanington, William Sandall, L. H. Waterhouse, Wm. Welsh and T. H. Hall.

Fairville Episcopal Church.

The Episcopalians of Fairville are erecting a church on the lot given them by the corporation. Though it was only given them a few weeks ago, the frame is already up and partly covered in. The building, though small, will be suitable for their congregation at present, and when a larger one is required this one will be used as a school house. The energy displayed shows that they are in earnest in the work, and the fears expressed by some members of the Common Council that the land would not be used for church purposes are shown to be groundless.

A Supposed Escaped Lunatic.

Policeman Pidgeon yesterday arrested a suspicious looking man. He gave his name as Peter Malcolm and was evidently insane. Supposing he had escaped from the Lunatic Asylum the policeman detained him. He declined to tell whether he had left the Asylum or not, but said straight jackets could not keep him—they had three on but could not hold him. He was locked up until something could be ascertained about him.

Markets.

[Corrected weekly for THE TRIBUNE.]

Jan. 6th, 1874.

Hay, per ton	$12.00 a	$14.00
Sheeppelts	80 a	1.10
Beans, per bushel	2.00 a	2.60
Buckwheat, Grey	3.00 a	3.50
" Yellow	2.30 a	2.40
Flour, Am. Extra State	7.00 a	7.25
" Canada Superfine	7.00 a	7.15
" " Choice	7.25 a	7.40
" " Extra	7.50 a	8.00
Cornmeal	0.00 a	4.50
Oatmeal	6.30 a	6.50
Potatoes, "	60 a	1.00
Butter, Rolls, per lb	27 a	30
Butter, packed "	24 a	27
Lard, "	13 a	15
Eggs, per dozen	5 a	23
Oats, (Prov.) per bush	48 a	50
Oats, (P.E.I.) "	55 a	58
Cheese, Diary, per lb	12 a	14
Beef, "	5 a	8
Mutton, "	6 a	8
Pork, "	7 a	8½
Lamb, "	6 a	8
Chickens, per pair	30 a	60
Turkeys, per lb	12 a	15
Geese	50 a	60
Patridges, per pair	30 a	40
Beets, "	60 a	70
Turnips, "	35 a	50
Carrots, "	50 a	60
Hams and Shoulders, green, per lb	9 a	10
Hams and Shoulders, smoked, per lb	12 a	13
Hides, per lb	6½ a	7
Lambskins	80 a	110
Tallow, per lb, Rough	6	
" Cakes, per lb	9 a	10
Yarn, per lb	70 a	85
Socks per pair	25 a	30

WHOLESALE JOBBING PRICES.

Pork, Am. Mess per bbl.	$18.50 a	$19.00
" Prime "	13.00 a	14.00
" P. E. I. Mess	18.50 a	19.00
" " Prime Mess	00.00 a	16.00
Beef, Mess	11.00 a	12.00
Beef, Extra	14.00 a	18.50
Codfish, per quintal	3.75 a	4.50
Pollock "	0.00 a	2.00
Ling "	4.00	
Haddock "	1.75	
Herring, Bay, per bbl.	3.50 a	4.00
" Shelburne "	4.50 a	5.00
" Split "	350 a	4.00
Shad No. 1 per hf-bbl	5.00 a	6.00
Digby, per box	80	
" No. 2 "	45	
Grand Manan, Scaled, per box	18 a	20
Grand Manan, No. 1, per box	14 a	16
Oysters, P. E I., per bbl,	0.00 a	4.00
" Shediac, "	3.50 a	0.00
Cordwood, Maple, per cord	7.50 a	8.00
Cordwood, Mixed, p. cord	6.50 a	7.00
" White Birch	6.00	
" Dry Spruce	5.00 a	0.00
Kerosene, Can. per gal	30 a	33
" Am. "	37 a	40
Apples, Dried, per lb	9 a	14
" New, per bbl	3.50 a	6.50
Corn, per bushel	85 a	90
Molasses, Porto Rico, per gal	48 a	55
Molasses, Cienfuegos, per gal	38 a	40
Sugar, per lb	9 a	10
Teas "	25 a	50

Cargoes of Fish, Produce, &c., in Slip will average 8 to 10 per. cent. lower prices.

St. John Stock Exchange.

The Exchange began business this morning, and the bulls attended in force. The following are quotations:

	Offered at	Bid.	Sales.
Bank New Brunswick,	168		
Bank Montreal	180		
Spring Hill Mining Co.	120		
Joggins Coal,	110		
Street Railway,	25		
St. George Red Granite,	50		
Victoria Hotel,	73		
Suspension Bridge,	100		
Gas Co.	106		
Skating Rink			105
Gymnasium,	50		
Confederation Life Ins.	100		
N. B. Tanning Co.,	80		
Sussex Shoe Factory,	100		
Ottawa City Debt,	99½		
Academy of Music,	60		
Spring Hill and Parrsboro Railway Co.	65		
St. Stephen Ry. First Mortgage Bonds,	97		
St. John School Debentures,	95		
Exchange Bank Sterling (St.)	9¾		
Exchange Bank Sterling, 60 days,	9¾		