MANUFACTURERS
OF THE
MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B.

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz:
HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY GREY and SCARLET FLANNEL;
MISPECK TWEED.
Heavy Grey Blankets.
ALSO:
FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.
The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.
sep 11—1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

LARRIGANS, &c.

On Hand—1000 Pairs No. 1 Larrigans,
250 " No. 2 do
150 doz. Prime Country Socks,
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120 dozen Homespun Shirts,
REEFERS, OVER COATS, HOOD COATS,
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With a large variety of Goods suitable for the Woods, AT THE LOWEST LIVING PRICES AND ON THE VERY BEST TERMS.
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BUY YOUR
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Parties desirous of purchasing can be thoroughly instructed at their houses FREE OF CHARGE.
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The Singer Family, Singer Manufacturing, J. P. Howe and Lawlor
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
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All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved. dec 28

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Printers, Booksellers, Stationers,
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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
We have added new machinery to our Bindery, and are enabled to execute BINDING in the best style. Call and see Specimens.
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Fine Driving and Working Harness, Whips Curry Combs, Brushes, &c., always on hand.
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OFFICE—61 UNION STREET, NEAR GERMAIN,
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Artificial Teeth inserted in the best manner. Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural Teeth. dec 19 1y

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ROBERT J. LEONARD,
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MESS PORK.—240 bbls. Heavy New Mess Pork. For sale low for cash.
nov 15 W. I. WHITING.

The Daily Tribune.
J. L. STEWART,.....EDITOR.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872.

The Railway Blockade.

The Board of Trade, individual merchants, and the newspapers of St. John, have called the attention of the Board of Works of Canada to the lack of rolling stock on the E. & N. A. Railway until the tale has been told with all the possible variations. A correspondent of ours treated it in a facetious style the other day, although the money lost by him on account of the evils complained of would have assisted him considerably during the financial pressure.

In reply to all the humble petitions and angry remonstrances sent up to Ottawa nothing but empty promises have been returned, and now we see the fruits of the neglect which we have been subjected—the railroad impassable. If the engines and cars were not powerful enough and numerous enough to transact the business of the road in summer time, how did the Board of Works expect them to be sufficient for winter? And yet that body did appear to think either that our complaints were without foundation, or that railroading is easier in winter than in summer.

With the opening of the road to Halifax no adequate addition was made to the rolling stock, and Mr. Superintendent Carvell finds himself at the mercy of every snow storm. He is without powerful engines, practicable snow-ploughs, and other requisites for winter railroading. All that men can do he and Assistant Superintendent Coleman have done and are doing, but the odds are against them. We have had nothing from Halifax of later date than Saturday last—one week ago. The English mail reached Halifax Saturday last—one week ago—and has not reached Saint John yet. Think of it, and swear it if you will. Profanity seems to be excusable sometimes, and this is surely one of the cases in point. The Board of Works at Ottawa, and the Commissioners of the Intercolonial, are responsible for the said state of the Railway. Their parsimony has caused the public loss and inconvenience attending the present blockade. The E. and N. A., with its inadequate equipment, was amalgamated with the almost unequipped Intercolonial, and the result is just what everybody this side of Ottawa knew it would be.

The Blood-Money Exposure.

The revelation concerning the manner in which the Lower Cove Boarding House Association was ruling this port, made in the columns of THE TRIBUNE the other day, has caused considerable excitement and awakened much latent indignation. Merchants who have silently suffered under the exactions of the boarding-house keepers for a long time are loud in their denunciation of the extortions to which they have so long submitted, and many of them have called to express their thanks for the light we have let in upon the condition of affairs. The Boarding House Association are, on the other hand, entirely dissatisfied with the publicity given their proceedings in THE TRIBUNE, and have moved in the matter of defence. Recognizing the importance of public opinion they reply through the columns of the press to the attack made upon them. They are well aware that if the mercantile men of St. John should be thoroughly aroused against them, and establish boarding houses of their own, that the rule of the Association would be ended, and its members be forced to live upon the interest of the money they have saved, or move. The letter addressed by them to the editor of THE TRIBUNE denies that blood-money has been exacted, merely acknowledges that a bonus has been accepted for arduous services in shipping seamen when they are scarce, and makes a variety of charges against different parties. Yesterday one of the mercantile gentleman who called was requested to explain the points in dispute. He was asked:

"What do you say to the denial that blood money is exacted for every sailor shipped?"

"The denial is untrue. The blood-money has been paid by us for every man we have shipped for months, no matter whether men were scarce or not, the only difference being that sometimes they have had to steal the men, or sit up with them nights to prevent their being stolen, and demanded $10 or $15 each for them instead of $5."

"Then you had to pay $5 whether men were scarce or not?"

"We have had to pay $5 illegally for every man got from one of the houses of this association, and have generally had to pay that amount for every man got outside, as these boarding-house keepers assume that no man should sign articles without their approval,—in fact, they resent the independent action of either sailor or owner as an infringement upon their rights. A vessel comes from Boston to load, her crew go to a boarding house, stay there three or four days, and the captain is forced to pay the boarding master a month's advance and $5 extra for each man before he can get them on board again. I can give you the names and dates if necessary. When Mr. Kerr wrote the letter addressed to you, he had not been informed of the cases of the vessels James Riley, Thetis, and Hattie H., all of them fresh. Why, the mate of the Ida E. left that vessel and shipped on the Syringa and the boarding house masters made the owners of the Syringa pay blood-money on his account before they would supply the men required to complete her complement. Possible? Yes, sir, it is possible; similar instances are by no means rare."

"What is meant by 'the difficulty and fatigue of getting and receiving seamen,' mentioned in the letter you say was written by Mr. Kerr, and why do boarding masters remain with men 'up to the dead hour of night until the vessel is ready to receive them on board frequently at or near Partridge Island'?"

"Oh, that is when they have stolen the men from some foreigner, or are forcing them to go against their will; in these cases they demand and receive extra pay for their services."

"What is meant by the assertion that one of the rules of the association is that 'no boarding house keeper shall harbor or ship any seaman who shall desert any vessel, for which he may have been previously shipped by any of the boarding house keepers'?"

"They mean just what they say, but their willingness to harbor or ship deserters does not apply to men not previously shipped by one of their own number. They stand by each other, and make others pay tribute. They get $5 a week from the men for board, from $5 to $15 each blood-money, and are trusted, as they say, with the money men may happen to have when they go to sea."

"Keeping a sailors' boarding house in Saint John isn't bad business, according to your figures."

"No, indeed; ther's Frank Williams and Spud Murphy and others who hadn't a cent a few years ago, and now they are well off. One of them has had his house enlarged and French roofed, another is building a large brick house at the foot of Germain street, and they are really what THE TRIBUNE termed them—the aristocracy of Lower Cove."

"Have they demanded blood-money since the exposure in THE TRIBUNE?"

"No. At first they wouldn't ship a man. Now they say they have nothing to do with the men—that they are at the houses and may be sought by those who want them. It is said they swear that the parties suspected of giving you the information shall not have a man, and that they will steal the men they may manage to pick up outside."

"What 'll be done about it?"

"The owners will get the men to sign articles if they find them, and then they 'll take the roof off every boarding house in Lower Cove in search of them when the vessels are ready for sea. If there is any back-bone to the Police Force of this city the shipowners will enforce the law. If the sailors are prevented from signing articles the owners can readily procure men from other ports. In these days of telegraphs and railroads communication is rapid"—

"Except on Government railroads in winter."

"Precisely. Except on Government roads, as I was saying, communication is too rapid to render it possible for a vessel to be kept in port many days for lack of men, and crews will be got from Boston at three days' notice."

Our visitor took his departure leaving us firmly impressed with the conviction that if the boarding-house association enter upon a war against any mercantile house in this port, it will be worse for the association. For all the good done the sailor in securing honest articles for him, and in keeping his money until it is required, we are ready to give them credit; and we warn them that illegal exactions, and arbitrary use of their power for the purpose of injuring those against whom they have a grievance, will bring their prosperity to an unexpectedly abrupt close in a very short time. If their legal adviser has given them as good counsel as this they should give him a general retainer.

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

The Burning of Barnum's Hippodrome.

From a long account of the destruction of Barnum's museum in New York last Tuesday we extract the following:

THE SCENE FROM GEN. FUNCK'S HOTEL.

The description of the scene as witnessed from Gen. Funk's Hotel was grand in the extreme. An eye-witness says that soon after the alarm was given he occupied a window whence he could see all that was to be seen. The flames first burst through the roof toward the east and shot up in a bright clear column far above the pinacles of the adjoining church. Then they as suddenly fell, and a dense smoke burst forth. The iron plating split and cracked, and huge pieces were driven into the air, followed by a cloud of sparks. The flames ran along the roof, stretching this way and that, as though in search of food, and soon their tongues touched the front of the building. It was about 125 feet long and 30 feet high It was simply wooden framework covered with a thin metal sheeting and outside muslin show pictures. It was instantly in a blaze and crumbled to the earth amid sparks and smoke. The flames roared and hissed, and twice

A LOUD REPORT WAS HEARD,

supposed to have been caused by the explosion of small quantities of gunpowder kept in the circus for professional purposes. Loud above the noise of flame and water and the shouting of firemen were heard the cries of the encaged beasts which were being roasted alive. The lions and lionesses uttered piercing and blood-curdling shrieks. The tigers howled horribly. The elephant trumped out its agony in most unearthly notes. The monkeys squealed and wailed like infants. The seal lion gave forth a strange and fearful cry. For fifteen minutes these awful sounds of suffering went up amid the flame and smoke. Ever and anon something would fall into the flames, a bright cloud of sparks would ascend, then a volume of thick smoke and

THE VOICE OF SOME CAGED MARTYR

would be silent. The effect that these appalling sounds had on the hundreds of spectators that had gathered near the scene cannot be described. Some men ran wildly about with tears in their voices, asking, "Can nothing be done to save these poor beasts?" "I'm ready," "and I," responded men by the score, but the more calm firemen kept the excited crowd back, and men who would willingly have run personal risk to aid in rescuing the animals were fain to confess that their efforts would be useless. A fine panther was seen to actually bend the bars of its cage in its desperate energy, and to squeeze through. As it was in

THE ACT OF ESCAPING

a wall fell upon it and crushed it to death. As already stated, an old and a young elephant were set free and made for the street. The old elephant reached a place of safety first. It lay down in the middle of Fourteenth street and bellowed loudly, as though calling for the young one. The young one presently came trotting up to its side. The old elephant caressed the young one with its trunk, and putting its trunk over its companion's back, as for protection, the two walked slowly up Irving Place. After going a short distance they suffered themselves to be captured. A camel also escaped. It made no demonstration. It seemed utterly prostrated from fear. Its limbs quivered, its sides heaved with excitement, and big tears stood in its eyes.

THE STORY OF THE UNFORTUNATE GIRAFFE

has already been told. A keeper was leading him out by a rope when the rope caught fire. The fire ran up the rope to the giraffe's mane; he reared and fell back into the flames. A gentleman who was on the spot just after the fire was first discovered says that he saw a tiger spring from amid a falling mass of ruins, with his mane and hair in flames. He says also that he saw three or four monkeys leaping about the front of the building just before the fire reached that part. Later on in the day a *Sun* reporter climbed the building in the rear of the ruins, and looked down upon the scene. In the north-east corner lay

A BLACK, SODDEN MASS OF FLESH

with fragments of crisp skin adhering to it. It was the body of the splendid elephant Pedro, which was only brought to this country last week. Head and legs had been destroyed.

The whole of Barnum's Hippodrome is a pile of ruins. With the exception of two elephants and a camel, not a thing was saved. The horses are always kept in the stable in eleventh street, and they of course were uninjured.

THE ANIMALS BURNED.

The following is a list of the animals burned: four giraffes, two white polar bears, two monster sea lions, one horned horse, seals, Alpine goats, ostrich, pelicans, two Abyssinian lions, two Bengal tigers, one Asiatic yak, one eland, one Llama, leopards, serpents, apes, gorillas, chacma, six camels, two dromedaries, one elephant, happy family, and other minor animals amounting to one hundred specimens.

MR. BARNUM INFORMED OF HIS LOSS.

Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, Mr. Hurd, one of the managers, telegraphed to Mr. Barnum, who is with his branch establishment in New Orleans, thus:

"About four this morning fire was discovered in boiler room. Everything destroyed except two elephants and one camel."

At 2.20 Mr. Hurd received the subjoined reply.

"Tell editors I have cabled European agents to expend half a million for attractions. Will have new and more extensive travelling show than ever in April."

On Tuesday one of Mr. Barnum's agents Mr. R. W. Woolcot, arrived from Hamburg, where he had been making additional selections for the museum He says that it would be very difficult to procure so fine a set of animals as perished in the fire.

The Deluge.

THE CHALDEAN HISTORY OF THE FLOOD.

The London *Times* of December 4 gives a lengthy account of a public meeting held in London, under the auspices of the Society of Biblical Archæology, at which Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson presided, and Mr. Gladstone, the Dean of Westminster and many other distinguished persons were present. The meeting was called for the presentation by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, of a paper containing the Chaldean account of the deluge. Since the tablets from which the history has been taken were unearthed from a temporary obscurity of fifteen years in the Museum, the excitement among scientific men, as well as theologians, throughout Great Britain, has been intense. The tablets were originally twelve in number, forming one story or set of legends, the account of the flood being on the eleventh tablet. The story is related by Izdubar, who belonged to the mythical period, and who by some scholars is thought to have been the founder on the Babylonian monarchy—possibly Nimrod himself. The story of the Deluge related on the tablet just made public in England is as follows.

After describing the building of the Ark, Izdubar says:

"I caused to go up into the ship all my male and female servants, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field, and the sons of the army—all of them, I caused to go up A flood Shamas made, and he spake, saying in the night, 'I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily; enter to the midst of the ship, and shut thy door.' A flood he raised, and he spake, saying in the night, 'I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily.' In the day that I celebrated his festival, the day which he had appointed; fear I had. I entered to the midst of the ship, and shut my door; to guide the ship, to Buzursadirabi, the pilot, the the palace I gave to his hand. The raging of a storm in the morning arose, from the horizon of heaven extending and wide Vul in the midst of it thundered, and Nebo and Saru went in front; the throne-bearers went over mountains and plains; the destroyer Nergat overturned; Ninip went in front, and cast down; the spirits carried destruction; in their glory they swept the earth; of Vul the flood reached to heaven; the bright earth to a waste was turned; the surface of the earth, like * * * * it swept; it destroyed all life from the face of the earth * * * * the strong tempest over the people, reached to heaven. Brother saw not his brother, it did not spare the people. In heaven the gods feared the tempest, and sought refuge; they ascended to the heaven of Anu. The gods like dogs with tails hidden couched down. Spake Ishtar a discourse, uttered the great goddess her speech, 'The world to sin has turned,' and then I, in the presence of the gods, prophesied evil; when I prophesied in the presence of the gods evil, to evil were devoted all my people, and I prophesied thus, 'I have begotten man and let him not like sons of the fishes fill the sea.' The gods concerning the spirits, were weeping with her; the gods in seats, seated in lamentation; covered were their lips for the coming evil. Six days and nights passed, the wind, tempest and storm, overwhelmed, on the seventh day in its course, was calmed the storm, and all the tempest, which had destroyed like an earthquake, quieted. The sea he caused to dry, and the wind and tempest ended. I was carried through the sea. The door of evil, and the whole of mankind who turned to sin, like reeds their corpses floated. I opened the window, and the light broke in, over my refuge it passed; I sat still and over my refuge came peace. I was carried over the shore, at the boundary of the sea, for twelve measures it ascended over the land. To the country of Nizir, went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it was not able. The first day and the second day, the mountain of Nizir the same. The third day and the fourth day, the mountain of Nizir the same. The fifth and sixth, the mountain of Nizir the same. On the seventh day in the course of it I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and searched and a resting place it did not find, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and searched and a resting place it did not find, and it returned. I sent a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the corpses on the waters it saw, and it did eat, it swam, and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth, to the four winds I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain, by seven herbs I cut, at the bottom of them, I placed reeds, pines and singar. The gods collected at its burning, the gods collected at its good burning, the gods like sumbe over the sacrifice gathered. From of old, also, the great God in his course, the great brightness of Anu had created; when the glory of these gods, as of Ukni stone, on my countenance I could not endure; in those days I prayed that forever I might endure May the gods come to my altar; may Bel not come to my altar, for he did consider, and had made a tempest, and my people he had consigned to the deep from of old; also Bel in his course saw the ship, and went Bel with anger filled to the gods and spirits; let not any one come out alive, let not a man be saved from the deep Ninip his mouth opened and spake, and said to the warrior Bel, 'Who then will be saved?' Hea the words understood, and Hea knew all things Hea his mouth opened and spake, and said to the warrior Bel, 'thou prince of gods, warrior, when thou wast angry a tempest thou makes, the doer of sin did his sin, the doer of evil did his evil, may the exalted not be broken, may the captive not be delivered, instead of thee making a tempest, may lions increase and men be reduced; instead of thee making a tempest, may leopards increase and men be reduced; instead of thee making a tempest may famine increase and the country be destroyed; instead of thee making a tempest, may pestilence increase and men be destroyed.' I did not peer into the wisdom of the gods, reverent and attentive a dream they sent, and the wisdom of the gods he heard. When his judgment was accomplished, Bel went up to the midst of the ship, he took my hand and brought me out, me he brought out, he caused me to bring my wife to my side, he purified the country, he established in a convent and took up the people in the presence of Sisit and the people; when Sisit and his wife and the people to be like the gods were carried away, then dwelt Sisit in a remote place at the mouth of the rivers; they took me in a remote place at the mouth of the rivers they scattered me, when to thee whom the gods have chosen, thee and the life which thou has sought, after thou shalt gain this do for six days and seven nights like I say also, in bonds bind him. Sisit after this manner said to his wife, I announce that the chief who grasps at life the way like a storm shall be laid upon him; his wife after this manner said to Sisit afar off, purify him and let the man be sent away the road that he came; may he return in peace, the great gate open, and may he return to his country. Sisit after this manner said to his wife, the cry of a man alarms thee; this do his scarlet cloth place on his head, and the day when he ascended the side of the ship, she did, his scarlet cloth she placed on his head, and the day when he ascended on the side of the ship' Mr. Smith ended by minutely comparing this description with the Bible record and the Chaldean account given by Berosus, into which, however, we have no space to enter."

Moral Habits and Spiritual Life.

There must be a love of right, Mr. Beecher said, in his last sermon. The artist who sat down to his work hating it, would never be an artist. The teacher that went to his work as to a distasteful task, would never shine as an instructor. There must be a glow of active enthusiasm, a loving of the thing done, or there could be no excellence, no success. "Suppose," said Mr. Beecher, "a man in Sing Sing was to say, 'There are few fellows better than I. For ten years I've never been guilty of theft. For ten years I've never broken into a house. For ten years I've never smashed a bank. For ten years I've never committed a forgery. For ten years I've been most particular in my habits. I've got up at a certain hour, and gone to rest at a certain hour. I've not indulged in eating and drinking to excess, and I've been industrious so many hours each day. In fact, I have been as regular as the penitentiary rules allowed me.' Does he like all these laws that he is carrying out every day? No; he hates the whole thing, and would like to kick it all to pieces. So there are men in society who carry out all its laws and abide by its decisions, not because they love them, but because they must obey them or suffer for it. They are going as near to the edge as they dare, though. They consider themselves moral, simply because they have never broken out. 'We are moral members of society,' they say with pride. Yes; the form is there, but there is no life. If not to steal is a sign of honesty, then a stone is as moral as they are."

Men were sent into the world, the preacher said, to build a kingdom, to establish the power of a new life in the soul, for a magnificent end and aim. Mere outside morality was not to be despised, however, It was the same to religion as clothes to human virtue, necessary but subordinate. Men used law as a ring within which to indulge their vicious tastes. They did the thing the law condemned under cover of law. They were technically moral only. They were the shell and the husk, but not the kernel and the meat. They saw such around every day—men, moral outside, and yet so rotten within that nobody would wish to live with them—men whom no good man could honor while living, or mourn for when dead. Mr. Beecher said he knew some men, moral, yet avaricious, coveting, grasping at everything; moral, yet so corroded with stinginess and meanness as to be honest only by compulsion. No man could enter into the kingdom of heaven who was only technically moral.

FASHION TALK.

COIFFURES.

The latest styles of coiffures are all worn quite high, the hair being brought up to the crown of the head and then arranged in a profuseness of puffs, braids and ringlets.

Two long curls or braids are still worn by those who do not like the barren effect of the neck and head when all the hair is dressed up high. The deep ruff which is now so popular has been introduced to obviate this 'long drawn out' defect.

The high Spanish comb is much in favor; also jeweled aigrettes and darts for ornament. For evening flowers are worn.

A very stylish and new coiffure has the front hair waved and combed up high over a frizette. The back hair is combed up, tied, and then braided in two braids which descend upon either side and are raised again to the middle under a cascade of curls which are formed by the ends of the front hair.

A ribbon bow is placed upon the bandeau in front.

A simple method of dressing the hair is to comb it high at the back and sides over a frizette, and form the ends into broad loops resembling the figure eight upon the top of the head. A fancy jet comb forms a diadem. A more elaborate coiffure of the same style has a double eight on the top of the head, and two long braids or curls falling in the neck. The front hair is *crope*, and combed back.

Short curls are worn upon the forehead, and also the short hair back of the neck is curled. A chignon of this style is formed of two long loops of hair arranged for the crown of the head, and a long loose curl which falls to the waist.

TIES, ETC.

The new holiday ties are made of velvet, either black, green, blue or plum color, and lined with bright or pale tinted silks. These are very elegant. Bows made to match the tie are now also in the hair.

Cravats of light colored crapes are lined with satin of a contrasting color, as maize crape lined with blue, green with flesh color and so on.

Wide black velvet ribbons attached to a medallion are worn around the throat. These ribbons are sometimes embroidered with small devices in gilt or silver, and sometimes threaded with pearls.

The high collar pins are now most in vogue, these being of lace or embroidered Swiss. They are finished in front with the lace jabot or tasteful tie. Among the newest styles of parures may be mentioned the Recamier, L'Elegant, and the Cavalier collar of velvet. Besides these we have for open dresses Louis XIII, and Richelieu chemisettes, and Pompadour cravats.

Beautiful Roman scarfs, with fringed ends, are worn for cravats.

Many corsages are made open in front to the waist with velvet revers, and displaying elegant chemisettes of Valenciennes lace. These are finished with a lace ruff at the neck and bows of ribbon.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmadge says his Tabernacle went up, like Elijah, in a chariot of fire.

No man ever had so much experience in the Phenix business as Mr Barnum. It is more poetical than profitable, but these strange birds have a wonderful fascination for him. The fact is, the real Phenix is an extinct fowl and the only way the great showman can give an exhibition of its peculiarities is to perform the part himself.

France appears to be very tender of her soft headed young men. It is reported that Cora Pearl, a fascinating young actress and dancer, has been expelled from the country because a poor fool, the son of a wealthy citizen, shot himself in her presence. As the pistol did not find any brains to blow out, the young man has recovered, and it would have been very much more sensible to have expelled him from France or shut him up in an asylum for the feeble minded.

The scene among the animals while the fire was raging at Barnum's hippodrome must have been terribly exciting. The seals were melted with fervent heat and lost all impression of their surroundings. The giraffes must have suffered horrible agonies with all their length of parched throat. These pathetic scenes in ghastly wax must have become greatly intensified as the heat waxed fiercer. The sternest of the figures were brought to the melting mood, and soon were like Niobe, all tears. In fact, for these wax works it was a very cereous matter.

A controversy has arisen in England over a decision of the Bishop of Lincoln regarding the right of a clergyman to omit a portion of the burial service at a funeral. A rector had declined to read over a deceased parishioner of immoral life the words of the service which consign the body to earth "in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection," as he did not believe that the deceased had died in the grace of the Lord. Complaint was made to Bishop Wordsworth, and the bishop decided that in dealing with such unhappy persons, if the clergyman conscientiously feels that there are expressions in the burial service which he cannot use, he is not to be condemned for leaving them out.

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

LOCALS.

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

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

New Advertisements.

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

Amusements—	The Haywards
Dulce—	Masters & Patterson
Shad—	do
Herring—	do
Intercolonial Railway—	Lewis Carvell
American Kerosene Oil—	McLaughlin & Sancton
New Stock—	Manchester, Robertson & Allison
Evening Materials—	Lansdowne & Martin
Gents' Cardigan Jackets	do
Plans of School Houses—	T H Rand
Sewing Machines—	J D Lawlor
Grand New Year's Ball—	L C Ansley
Scotch Caps—	D Magee & Co
Salmon and Trout Twine—	Everitt & Butler
To Boot and Shoe Dealers—	do
AUCTIONS.	
Public Notice—	James L. Robinson
do	Uriah Drake
Lease—	E. McLeod
Public Auction—	do

Brevities.

Mr. John Frost is still in the city and the specimens of his decorative art as shown in a number of shop windows have elicited much admiration.

The *St. Croix Courier* laments a demoralization of the St. John press.

The dissolving views of the St. John S. S. Union are to be exhibited for the Saint Stephen Sunday Schools.

The Moosepath Park fence was injured considerably by the late gales.

Rev. Mr. Everitt will preach in the Pitt Street Baptist Church to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

The celebrated pacer "Paddy" which was to have been sold by Mr. Lockhart, on the Market Square, to-day, was purchased at private sale by an American gentleman.

Capt. Sprague, the missing man of St. Andrews, is reported to have left that Town in consequence of financial troubles. He is stated to have walked from Saint Andrews to Calais and to have shipped on board a vessel lying at the latter port.

The Weather To-day.

Last night gave another opportunity to wear heavy clothing and this morning the thermometers averaged 7° below. As the cold has penetrated the houses the severity of the weather is even more plainly felt than during the very "cold snap" a few days since.

The Parlor Entertainment.

The Haywards make their first appearance at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening next.

The St. Peter's Hall Festival.

The attendance at the festival at St Peter's Hall, Portland, last evening, was fully as large as on the opening night. The sales generally were brisk, and everything passed off lively. The programme, consisting of piano solos, solo and chorus and songs, was faithfully and effectively carried out. To-night the Christian Brothers' band will be in attendance. On Monday evening another tea soiree will be held.

Duty on Tea and Coffee.

A telegram to the Collector of Customs of this city, from the Commissioner of Customs at Ottawa, advises him that on and after the first of January, tea and coffee imported into Canada from the United States will be subject to 10 per cent. ad valorem duty.

Steamers.

After the fourth of January the steamer Scud will make but two trips a week to Digby and Annapolis, leaving her wharf at the usual hour.

The New Brunswick left Portland this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

Freight at Reduced Rates.

Messrs. Hatheway & Small advertise freight for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax, per steamer Scud, to be taken at reduced rates.

The Northern Star Minstrels.

The attendance at the Institute last evening was not large. The company, although only amateurs, performed their separate parts remarkably well.

Masonic.

The following officers elect of Albion Lodge, No. 1, were installed last evening by Grand Master Ellis: F. W. Wisdom, W. M.; Geo. E. Fairweather, I. P. M.; Chas. McLauchlin, Jr., S. W.; James A. Hoyt, J. W.; Geo. E. Fairweather, P. M., Treas.; Thomas N. Robertson, P. M. Sec.; James Adam, S. D.; C. D. Jordan, J. D.; M. Chamberlain, S. S.; T. Walker, J. S.; W. A. Lockhart, D. C.; R. B. Humphrey, I. G.; H. Card, Organist; D. Scribner, Tyler.

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

New Year's Ball.

On the evening of the 1st January, 1873, a grand ball is to be held in Smith's Hall, Prince William street, by Mr. L. C. Ansley. A programme of twenty one dances is promised, and a hot supper will be provided for the occasion Leitch's string band will be in attendance to furnish music for the dancing, which is to commence at 9 o'clock. It is expected that members of the militia will attend in uniform. Coaches will be in attendance for all.

Harper for January.

Mr. T. H. Hall has received *Harper's Monthly* for January. It is a number of unsurpassed excellence.

Personal.

Henry Osburn, Esq., Manager of the N. B. & Canada Railway, leaves for England to-day.

The Stipendiary Magistrate has not yet returned from Westmorland.