EVERITT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

55 and 57 King Street.

We have now in Stock full lines suitable for

Merchant Tailors,
Small Ware Dealers,
Milliners,
Country Traders,
Clothiers,
Pedlars.

Every department is well assorted, and will be found well worthy of inspection.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

☞ Our usual liberal terms and lowest living profits.

may 9 EVERITT & BUTLER.

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TIMBER

For Ship Building purposes, constantly on hand. Also

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Office—FOOT OF SIMONDS STREET - - - - - Portland, St. John, N. B.

References—GUY, STEWART & CO., E. D. JEWETT & CO. feb 13 1y

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, Dentist.

Office, corner Germain and Duke Streets,

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA HOTEL),

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

☞ Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide (Laughing) Gas.

may 7

MARITIME

WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances

on all descriptions of Merchadize. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers
Application to be made to

Sept 27 T. W. LEE, Secretary.

JAMES D. O'NEILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!

Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES

IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

FACTORY, No. 1 NORTH WHARF, - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

July 12 1y

MISPECK MILLS, - - - St. John, N. B

HOMESPUNS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

Also, First Class

COTTON WARPS.

THE above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.

WAREHOUSE.....Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3 1y d&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

DAVID MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

AND DEALER IN

Real and Imitation

HAIR GOODS!

Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces for the following first-class

Sewing

MACHINES!

The Lockman, Appleton, Hespeler, Webster And Singer Manufacturing,

79 KING STREET.

feb 6

Wholesale Warehouse,

CANTERBURY STREET.

THE Subscribers have now ready for inspection one of the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCKS of

DRY GOODS!

To be found in the Dominion.

We invite the attention of the trade to the

STOCK, and assure purchasers of

Value that Cannot be Equalled!

may 7 T. R. JONES & CO.

GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the

GREY COTTON

We are now making. This article is manufactured out of AMERICAN COTTON,

WHICH IS

MUCH SUPERIOR

to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

☞ It will be found quite as CHEAP, and REALLY MUCH BETTER than any other Cotton in the market.

For Sale by the Dry Goods Trade.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

aug 14—tf SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A 42 COLUMN PAPER.

The Best in the Maritime Provinces!

Only One Dollar a Year!

Sample Copies Mailed Free

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,..... EDITOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

The Reciprocity Negotiations.

The news from Washington is that the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty are likely to result successfully. We confess that we are not particularly exhilarated by the prospect, as we feel quite sure that no treaty will be negotiated by the U. S. Government and approved by the U. S. Senate that will give Canada a proper equivalent for the sacrifices Canada will be required to make to secure it. The public mind of this country, notwithstanding that the facts utterly disprove the fallacy, is convinced that a reciprocity treaty of some kind with the United States is the one thing needful to our prosperity, and the Ottawa authorities know that anything by the name of reciprocity will be a source of popularity for themselves. Canadians are as morbidly eager for a reciprocity treaty as England was for an Alabama Claims settlement, and will be bitten in the making of it just as England was bitten in the other case. It is evident from the Washington letter in another column that Commissioner Brown has presented a strong case at Washington in contradiction of the theory that Canada depends for an existence on the trade facilities charitably accorded her by the United States. He has presented facts and figures that illustrate the value of the fishery privileges that are to be paid for under the Washington Treaty, and to show that Canada's trade did not suffer by the abrogation of the treaty of 1854. These facts are known at home, and yet they have not persuaded the public that a new reciprocity treaty is undesirable.

The innate brutality of the human race has seldom been better illustrated than by Col. Gonzales military commandant of San Jose, Guatemala. According to a letter from there this monster condemned Mr. John Magee (no relation, we believe, of the St. John merchants of that name) to receive four hundred lashes for not having responded to his summons as promptly as he was expected to do, and had two hundred inflicted on him. As Mr. Magee is the British Vice Consul there will, doubtless, be a little bill presented on account of this act of official barbarity. A higher official arrived before the sentence had been fully executed, and Gonzales attempted to escape. A bullet from an unknown hand arrested his flight, and he is a prisoner His Government will, as a matter of course, have him executed, in the hope that his blood will partially atone for the outrage.

We presume that our readers are not waiting eagerly to hear the names of the new Spanish Ministry, as official changes are so frequent in that disordered country that they must have long since despaired of keeping the run of affairs. Some of them may be interested in knowing that the following trumps were dealt at the last shuffle of the political cards: Zabola, President and Minister of War; Sagasta, Interior; Ulloa, Foreign Affairs; Camacho, Finance; Alonzo Martinez, Justice; Alonzo Colmenares, Public Works; Romeo Ortez, Colonies; Rodriquez Arias, Marine. As it was two days ago that this Cabinet was formed it is possible that it may have been overthrown and succeeded by another before this.

The West seems to be favored with all the moisture this spring. While eastern streams are barely high enough for log-driving purposes the Mississippi overflows its banks and floods immense tracts of low-lying country. The danger, as will be seen by the following dispatch from Memphis, dated May 13th, is not yet over:

About daylight yesterday morning the levee broke at Apperton's plantation, opposite Friar's Point, and at last accounts the crevasse was 150 yards wide and the water spreading over the plantation, one of the finest in that section.

The crevasse at Miller's on the Mississippi side is now about 600 yards wide, and the water in the street at Friar's Point is three feet deep. Whole families are moving out and merchants are removing their goods. The entire country in the rear is being inundated.

Some idea may be formed of the power of the water rushing through this crevasse by the tearing up of high cottonwood trees 2½ feet in diameter, and scattering them over neighboring plantations.

The steamers now all come through Council Bend cut off.

Lord Granville, it is announced from London, decides that persons naturalized in Canada have the same rights in any portion of the British Empire as those naturalized in Great Britain.

Nova Scotia News.

Truro has decided to erect a $10,000 school house to contain eight departments.

About midnight on Tuesday a fine healthy white male child, about two days old, was found on the steps of the Waverley House, Halifax. The infant was taken to the Poor House.

One of the patients at the N. S. Hospital for Insane set fire to his bedding Tuesday night, and only that it was promptly discovered and reported he might have died of suffocation.

The first shipment of freestone from Wallace was made on Wednesday. The schr. E. Chambers cleared for Boston, laden with 820 tons of freestone, from the Grey Stone quarries.

Mr. Ellershausen is bringing out between 200 and 300 German girls to work at his new paper mills at Ellershausen. That's the kind of immigrants—but—won't the surplus female population of Nova Scotia be apt to hold an indignation meeting?—*Recorder.*

The last mail steamer from England brought out Rev. John Clarke, Rev. J. P. Beel, and Rev. John Brown to labor in Nova Scotia under direction of the Baptist Home Missionary Union. Mr. Beel goes to Guysboro; Brown to Cow Bay, C. B.; and Clarke to Bridgetown.

A minister named Hardy, while preaching in Bullitt County, Ky., a few Sundays ago, was worrited by a youth who made noisy interpolations at frequent intervals. So he came down from his pulpit and gave the young man a first class flogging, for which little diversion Mr. Hardy paid a justice of the peace $15 the next day.

At Mobile, Alabama, May 11, a fiend in human shape named Frank Williams committed rape on a little white child four years of age. Next day a large body of people went to the county jail where the wretch had been confined and after battering down the jail wall took him to the nearest tree and hanged him.

A Boston millionaire showed a disposition to lavish two dollars and a half upon a man who rescued his daughter from death by a runaway accident, the other day. Only think of the value of this heiress in her father's eyes! Perhaps he would have been willing to make it five dollars if the rescuer had only let her slide to destruction.

It is stated that a wealthy Boston gentleman met a prominent judge in the street a few days since and said, "Judge, I suppose you believe I am a sane man?" "Certainly," replied the judge, "but why?" "I have made my will to-day, and I didn't know but some fifth cousin would swear I was *non compos mentis*, and so I wanted high judicial authority for my sanity."

There is no good reason why our legislature should not abolish the clause of the election law preventing women from voting. It is not right that their property should be taxed without allowing them a vote in the election of those who regulate the imposition of the taxes. The women of New Brunswick who pay taxes will be found quite as capable of judging "able and discreet men," as the majority of those who at present hold the electoral franchise.—*Chatham Gleaner.*

If that enterprising showman, who is exhibiting the "bear boy" in California, makes a fortune by it, he must find a public there with an extremely morbid taste for monstrosities. This creature, it seems, is an idiot boy, so peculiarly deformed and crippled as to be forced to walk on all four of his distorted limbs. This is the sum and substance of his resemblance to a bear. We should say, from the description of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, that it was the sorriest spectacle in the way of a misshapen human creature that ever bore the effects of the primal curse.

New Reciprocity Treaty—Anticipated Successful Termination of a Commercial Treaty Between the United States and Canada—Value of the Canadian Fisheries—Important Facts and Figures.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

There seems to be some prospect that the negotiations now going on with a view to the new treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada may terminate successfully. Secretary Fish conducts the negotiations on behalf of our Government, and Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister here, and Hon. George Brown, Senator of the Canadian Dominion, act as joint plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain. Negotiations have been going on for some months, and it is understood that a rough outline of a new treaty is now the subject of investigation and discussion. Mr. Rothery, the English land agent in the fishery arbitration, has gone to the Pacific until the result of the latter negotiations is determined, but should the treaty fail, the fishery arbitration will be at once proceeded with.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Canadians put what is deemed a most exorbitant value on their fisheries; they assert that the reconcession of shore privileges to us under the Washington treaty has already doubled the tonnage of our fishing fleet from 1869, and that it will soon exceed the tonnage of 1852. They insist that the result of arbitration must be awarded in their favor equal to a very large rental for twelve years. An enthusiastic gentleman from one of the maritime provinces, who has been hunting up evidence for the arbitration, declares it to be established by irresistible evidence, based on advantages accruing in past years to the United States that the fair rental we ought to pay is $500,000 per annum. The Canadians contend that it is very generous on their part to propose merging this great interest in a general commercial arrangement, the chief advantage from which must necessarily accrue to the United States.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

They totally deny the correctness of the general impression here, that they had the best of the bargain under the treaty of 1854 and insist that the contrary was the fact. They show from our official returns that from 1820 to 1854 (in which latter year the treaty went into operation), the Provinces bought from us merchandise to the value of $167,216,709, while we bought from them but $66,794,426 leaving a cash balance in our favor of nearly $100,000,000. They further show that in the years from 1854 to 1863, in all of which the treaty was in operation, the Provinces purchased from us to the extent of $255,282,698, while we purchased from them but $193,269,153 leaving again a cash balance in our favor of $62,000,000. In the traffic of the following three years—namely, from the 1st of July, 1863, to the 30th of June, 1866—there is a great discrepancy between our public accounts and those of the Provinces. Our valuations show that we imported from them articles to the value of $132,000,000, while the returns only show $81,000,000 exported to us, or a discrepancy of $50,000,000. The Canadians allege this discrepancy in value must have mainly arisen from the war prices and inflated currency then existing in the country, especially as there were no duties to be paid on the articles, and every temptation on the part of the importers to state their valuations in currency prices. If the United States returns were correct, the Provinces, during these three years, had a large balance of trade in their favor, and if the Provincial returns were correct, the balance was in our favor. Our returns of the entire traffic between the countries during the thirteen years existence of the treaty show a volume of trade of no less than $671,000,000, with a cash balance in our favor of over $20,000,000. The Canadians' account shows a gross traffic of $623,000,000, and a balance in our favor of $95,000,000. The Canadians think that this traffic could stand very well on its own merits, and that any country in the world would give a large consideration to have the share in such a trade that we enjoyed, but they point to the vast carrying traffic from Canada to our ocean ports and *vice versa*, which we also enjoyed, during the operation of the treaty, to the free use of their inshore fisheries, which we got for nothing—use of their canals on payment of tolls that barely paid the cost of wages and repairs and to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river without consideration, as giving an overwhelming preponderance of advantages in favor of the United States from the treaty of 1854.

REPEAL OF THE TREATY OF 1854.

In regard to the repeal of the treaty the Canadians allege that it has not had the effect that was anticipated on either side of the lines, and though it has changed very much the character of their foreign commerce they are more prosperous than they ever were. They say it compelled them to seek new markets for their surplus products, and that this brought to them a larger carrying trade with foreign countries, which was formerly done by the United States, and which they have found very profitable. They show that their foreign commerce outwards and inwards with all countries has risen since the date of the repeal from an annual average of $115,631,324, while the treaty was in operation, to $112,000,000 in 1867, to $165,000,000 in 1870, to $189,000,000 in 1871, to $214,000,000 in 1872, and to $240,000,000 in 1873, the seventh year of the repeal. They allege that while their foreign commerce has thus enormously increased since 1866, the proportion of it done with the United States which, under the treaty, gradually rose to 52½ per cent. of their entire trade, has since rapidly fallen away in consequence of our restriction policy, until it is now not 35 per cent. of their trade. They further allege that from the moment of the repeal the balance of trade for the first time in their history went against the United States. They turn to our annual Treasury reports and show from our returns that there has been a large cash balance in their favor every year since the treaty was repealed, and that the aggregate balance against us in the seven years was $51,870,000. The Canadians assert also as to a large portion of the articles we received from them free of duty under the treaty, that our importations have been annually increasing since the repeal. It greatly enhanced prices notwithstanding the duties we now impose on them. As a sample of this class of articles they cite lumber. It appears that during the thirteen years the treaty was in operation we purchased from the Provinces lumber, etc., to the aggregate value of a little over $39,000,000, or an average of $3,000,000 per annum, but in the seven years that have elapsed since the repeal we have purchased $57,000,000 worth of lumber, or an annual average of over $8,000,000. They show from certified prices current that the cash price of clear lumber at present in Toronto is $26 per 1000 feet, or double what it was ten years ago, and that its price now in Portland, Me., is double the present price in Toronto. Their deduction from this is that we pay the duty and injure every branch of industry in which lumber is necessary, and the same is the case, they assert, in regard to animals, the average importation of which, when free under the treaty, was, even with the benefit of war prices, but $2,230,000 per annum, while the average service since the repeal has been $3,500,000 per annum, and so, they say, it has been with many other articles that we must have and cannot well get elsewhere.

OTHER COMMODITIES.

Then as to a large class of commodities, such as wheat, flour, butter, cheese, etc., of which both countries have a surplus, the Cadadians say a large proportion of these articles were purchased by us from them under the treaty for exportation to other countries, and the effect of the customs duties we have imposed on them has been to make the Canadians carry these commodities by their own railroads and shipping channels direct to the very market we formerly supplied with their products. So satisfactory have they found this traffic that they are already large purchasers of our Western products, which they carry along with their own to those markets.

EXPORTS.

They show from our official returns that the total export basis of the United States in the fiscal year 1871 amounted to six hundred and three millions of dollars, and that of this the British Provinces took fifty-six millions eight hundred thousand dollars. They point out, too, that in that same year the United States took from Canada but $34,000,000 of merchandise, while we took $101,000,000 from the above twenty countries, paying a balance of $45,000,000, and they say further in the same year while Canada admitted entirely, free of duty, or products to the value of $20,000,000, and levied only an average duty of 6¾ per cent. on our whole exportations free and dutiable to them. We on the contrary admitted free of duty less than $3,000,000 of their exportations to us, and levied a duty averaging 25 per cent. on their total shipments to us. The Canadians fully recognize the absurdity of any people complaining of the commercial policy other nations may think proper to adopt. They venture to think, however, that a different course toward Canada would lead to a very large increase of mutually profitable business between the two countries. They say they have not wanted to ask favors from anybody, and do not want any now, but if the United States think it their interest to merge the fishery question and all other troublesome questions in a comprehensive treaty, they will cordially agree to any equitable settlement calculated to place the commercial relations of the two countries on a friendly and unfettered and mutually advantageous basis.

LOCALS

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, 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—	Academy of Music
do	Prof. Anderson
do	Sunday School Entertainment
Tea, &c—	Hilyard & Ruddock
Maple Honey—	R E Puddington & Co
Oranges, &c—	do
Clothes Lines—	do
Bar Iron	Norris Best
Cottons—	W W Jordan
New Books—	H R Smith
Canvas Covered Hams—	Geo Morrison, Jr
Notice—	Scammell Bros
Apples—	J S Turner
Kid Gloves—	Barnes, Kerr & Co
AUCTIONS.	
Administrator's Sale—	John F Godard
Auction Card—	Hall & Hanington
Clothing, &c—	E H Lester

VICTORIA DINING SALOON (strictly first class), No. 8 Germain street (facing City Market), St. John, N. B. C. Sparrow, proprietor. tf

Personal.

Hon. W. E. Perley, of Sunbury County, is in town. He intends contesting that County at the approaching election.

Mr. James Reed, an aspirant for the representation of Queens Co. in the Local Legislature, is in town.

Brevities.

The 25th inst. is proclaimed a public holiday.

The Common Council meets this afternoon.

The Mutuals and Invincibles play a game of base ball on the Barrack Square, this afternoon.

Mr. Philip Phillips is to give a Sunday school entertainment at the Centenary church to-morrow evening, as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere.

The body of an infant was found in the episcopal burying ground, Marsh Road, yesterday afternoon. It had been buried, and some dogs had dug it up. The remains were reburied.

Prof. Anderson, by his novel and interesting feats of magic, attracts large audiences to the Institute. Two nights more are the only chances to witness his performance. To-night some very valuable prizes will be presented.

Yesterday, as Mr. Wm. Bates, of Gagetown, was putting two horses on board one of the river steamers, one of the animals stepped on Mr. Bates's right foot, causing a painful bruise.

An enterprising morning contemporary says James Yeo, Esq., M. P., of Prince Edward Island, is on his way home from Ottawa. Mr. Yeo passed through St. John on Friday last, and in the evening of that day was seen exhibiting his manly form in Schurman's hotel, Point du Chene.

A letter from the Minister of Militia to James I. Fellows, Esq., received yesterday, announces that a lease for twenty-one years of Fort Howe has been granted to the Town of Portland. It is considered a valuable acquisition, and Mr. Fellows is quite elated with the success of that portion of his mission to Ottawa.

The Y. M. C. A. hall was completely filled last evening, the occasion being a high tea and conversazione for the benefit of the building fund. The tables were covered with substantials and delicacies, ornamented with flowers, and presided over by some of the fairest ladies of the city. The Lt. Governor and Mrs. Tilley were present. Brief speeches were made by Mr. Tilley, Mr. Tuck, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Boyd, and Mrs. James Robinson sang. Lunch will be served in the hall at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Academy of Music Theatre.

The "New Magdalen" was again played last evening to an excellent house. The piece has been so very successful that it is to be performed again this evening. This will be the last occasion on which it will be presented, and those who have not seen it should embrace the opportunity to do so. The "Married Rake" is also on the bills for to-night. There will be a Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The most popular dance of the day "Autumn Tints Mazurka," at E. Peller & Bro's.

Incendiary Fire.

Wednesday forenoon a fire was discovered in a bedroom of Policeman Cray's house in Portland. A step had been heard by Mrs. Cray, who, supposing it was her husband's, paid no attention to it. When the fire was discovered the incendiary had made good his escape. The fire was not extinguished until it had consumed several suits of clothes and the bed and bedding.

We should not suffer from a cough, which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

Flowers.

"Spring, gentle spring" must really be here at last, judging from the quantity of flowers that have been sold in the city within the past few days. Mr. Ward, from his conservatory on the Marsh Bridge, has sent in two large lots, one of which Messrs. Lockhart & Chipman disposed of a few days ago. This morning they had another large sale from the same place. Yesterday Messrs. Hall & Hanington sold by auction a large number of pots of very choice flowers from Mr. Thomas Miller's greenhouse. At all these sales the flowers have brought excellent prices.

Arrival of Emigrants.

Quite a crowd gathered at the Anchor Line wharf last evening awaiting the arrival of the steamship Sidonian with the Scottish emigrants on board. The vessel came along side the wharf about half-past nine. The passengers were nearly all on deck and peering into the darkness to see if they could get any idea of what sort of a place they had come to. They number 208 persons, many of them being quite young. They have the same thrifty look that characterized the first lot that settled in New Kincardiushire. Their faces are the picture of health, and there can be no doubt but they are the class of immigrants that any country should be pleased to have. The steamer made the trip from Greenock to Halifax in eleven days, and sickness, anything more than the ordinary sea sickness, was almost unknown amongst the passengers. They speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received on board the steamer from all in authority. The Western Extension Ferry boat was in waiting and and immediately went along side the Sidonian, and the luggage was at once put on board and taken to Carleton. The passengers stayed on board the steamer all night, and this morning left by special train for Woodstock, from which they will be at once forwarded to their new homes.

The Sidonian will load here for Glasgow, for which place the agents, Messrs. Scammell Bros., expect to despatch her about Saturday next. Persons going to Europe could not do better than secure a passage with Capt. Henderson.

New Music.

"The Ministerial Galop," with portrait of Mackenzie, is one of the latest publications in sheet music. For sale at Landry & McCarthy's, King st.

Point Lepreaux Weather and Marine Report

May 14th, 9 A. M.—Wind W. N. W., light, clear; three schooners inward; one bark, one brigantine and three schooners outward.

Shipping Notes.

Vessels Sold.—Vaughan Bros. & Co's Circular, dated April 30th, contains a list of nineteen vessels sold during March and April. They remark "that for that time the market has been extremely dull, there being but few buyers in comparison with sellers, consequently the prices, particularly for old ships, have declined very materially, so much so, that it is hard to put a value on this class of tonnage. The action of the Board of Trade, coupled with the dullness of freight generally, we attribute as the causes." Among those sold were the following Canadian vessels: Hermit, 927 tons, built at St. John, N. B., 1865; continued 5 A 1, £7,500; Persia, 978 tons, built at Nova Scotia, 1873; classed 8 3-3ds L. 1.1, £11 15s per ton; Era, 517 tons, built at Nova Scotia, 1869; classed 8 3-3ds A 1.1, in 1869; metalled 1872, £4,500; Gloamin, 696 tons, built at Nova Scotia, 1871, classed 7 A 1: metalled 1871, £6,625; Milicete, 441 tons, built at Margaret Ville, N. S., 1866; classed 3 3rds A 1.1; metalled 1871, £2,950; Beltiste, 409 tons, built at Miramichi, 1867; classed 8 A 1; metalled 1873, £2,600; Arabian, 216 tons, built at P. E. Island, 1866, £1,150; Mohongo, 673, built at New Brunswick, 1850, £2,600.

The bark Banquerau, Purdy, master, from Port Royal, S. C., for London, with a cargo of cotton seed, before reported at Bermuda with pumps choked, put in May 1, in distress, leaking. Capt. Purdy reports having experienced a very severe gale on the 25th, 26th and 27th, causing the ship to strain and leak much and pumps to choke; was obliged to jettison about 50 or 60 tons of cargo in the endeavors to save the ship; at 2 p. m., 27th, saw a bark heve to under the lea; signaled "Pumps are choked, in a sinking condition," which was not understood. Finding that the gale still continued with unabated fury, thought it best to run for Bermuda. Surveys have been held, and it was found necessary to discharge the cargo, it being much damaged by seawater and heated.

Quebec, May 11—Steamer Delta, Capt. Stephens, from London via Halifax and this port, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo. She reports having taken from on board a schooner the captain and crew of the bark Renfrewshire, wrecked on Anticosti 27th Oct. last. Also, the crew of the brigantine Alexina, wrecked at the same place in November last.

Tubercular Consumption.

My health has been declining since 1853; during the whole time I was unable to attend to any work. In February, 1869, I was taken with a dreadful cough; the amount I raised in twenty-fours was incredible to tell; the doctors only gave temporary relief. I was advised to use Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I commenced using it freely, and I can say, with a clear conscience, it has effected wonders. I am now able to work, which for eleven years I was incapable of. JAMES JOHNSON.

Hammond River, N. B.

"Fellows' Hypophosphites" must not be confounded with other preparations of Hypophosphites: it differs from all others.

City Police Court.

The dock contained only three prisoners this morning, and a smile of pleasure passed over the Magistrate's countenance as he saw how virtuous the town had been during the night.

Jeremiah Coughlan was the first to arise and make his confession of drunkenness on Market Square. Fined $4.

Philip Carey—no connexion of the missionary—was charged with being drunk in Charlotte street. A fine of $4 was imposed.

George Jenkins is a bummer and an evader of the law. His haunt has always been Sheffield street, and his manner of support unknown. The police, however, have frequently been called by Lizzie Corr to protect her from his illtreatment. They have done so and frequently advised her to have a warrant issued against him for assault. It seems to have been his delight to torture and annoy the unfortunate girl. The milk of human kindness bubbling up in her heart has always saved him from prosecution for his cruelty. Last night Sergt. Rider saw Jenkins commit a most unprovoked assault on the girl and arrested him. He also had the girl at the Police Court. She did not care to prosecute, being evidently afraid of the man. But it was clear that he had assaulted her, "contrary to the statute in such case made and provided," and the Magistrate sent him for two months to gaol with hard labor.

William Founds, the chief officer of the Sea Crest, is charged with assaulting Earnest Maunsell, a sailor, while on the voyage from Bristol to this port. The case comes up this afternoon.

Cunard Steamers.

China, Samaria, Calabria, Hecla, Marathon, Batavia, Scotia, Saragossa. These first-class steamers of this popular line will leave Boston and New York for Liverpool during the next two weeks Hall & Hanington, agents.

Portland Police Court.

Catherine Gunn, wife of Daniel Gunn, was charged with drunkenness on the City Road and also with having no continuing abiding place. The charge of drunkenness was clearly proved and $6 or two months penitentiary was imposed. She must also serve an additional forty days for vagrancy before she again enjoys liberty. Her husband offered $3, saying that was as much as she was worth to him, but the money was not accepted and Kate must go across.

Jas. Taylor confessed drunkenness in Main street, but, as it was his first offence, he was excused.

Joseph McAfee and John Lockhart were charged with encumbering Main street, and fined $5 each.

Abraham McCann was charged with abusive language to M. Maricke. The case was adjourned until Monday.

CABINET and Card Groups of the Duke of Edinburgh and Duchess Marie at Notman's.

Mr. Morissey, who was for so long a time in the employ of M. N. Powers, Esq., has commenced the business of undertaker, etc., on his own account. See advt. tf

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE and all the most popular Canadian, English and American newspapers and magazines can always be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. W. K. Crawford, King street. au 8