$2513, $251.30; $2864.30: due Supervisor $19.50. He said the account read showed that, while Charles A. Peck, the late member, claimed that he paid moneys which Commissioner Stiles in his sworn return states he retained in his hands, Stiles also claims to have paid for bridges which Peck also claims to have paid for. He could not, therefore, help preferring to take the sworn statement of Stiles, and both could not be correct. He had written Leeman, mentioned in Peck's letter, for confirmation of statements now made, and hoped to lay his reply before the House soon.

Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of the following resolution for Saturday:

*Whereas*, Petitions numerously signed have been presented to this House during the last and present sessions of the Legislature, praying that such amendments may be made in the Common School Act, 1871, as will secure to Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of this Province schools generally known as Separate Schools;

*And Whereas*, this House continues to hold the doctrine that any system of education under the control and supervision of the State should grant to all the people of the Province similar and equal rights in respect of education, without distinction of class or creed;

*And Whereas*, by the provisions of the British North America Act 1867 if a system of separate schools is established it shall forever thereafter be beyond the power of the Legislature to interfere with or repeal the acts creating such a system;

*Therefore Resolved*, That after careful consideration of the said petition, and whilst affirming that various important changes may advantageously be made from time to time in the acts relating to education, whereby the burdens imposed by the said acts may be lightened or made to fall more equitably, this House is of opinion that no changes in the said acts should be made whereby special rights and privileges in respect of denominational education should be granted to any class of persons in this Province;

*And Further Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this House, no acts should be done or passed whereby the jurisdiction and powers of the Legislature established by the British North America Act of 1867 shall be impaired or curtailed without the sanction of the people of this Province previously expressed at the polls;

*And Therefore Resolved*, That this House regrets that it cannot comply with the prayer of the said petitions.

Mr. Gough introduced a bill to fix the number of members of the House of Assembly. He also obtained leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Girouard introduced a bill to disqualify certain persons from holding seats or voting in the House of Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Willis committed a bill to authorize W. H. Rourke and D. Vaughan, St. Martins, to collect dockage and top wharfage on their wharf in Quaco harbor. Agreed to.

The Attorney General committed the Law Library bill, which increases the yearly subscription from three to four dollars. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McQueen committed a bill to authorize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate, and the erection of a lock-up at Sackville. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Kelly committed the Tabusintac Boom Company bill, Mr. Maher in the chair. He said the old boom is not sufficiently large to stop logs and accommodate lumberers on the stream.

FREDERICTON, March 26—*Afternoon.*

Hon. Mr. Kelly moved to make the rates not exceeding eight and four cents. Carried.

The bill was then agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Crawford presented a petition from Robert Pugsley and others, in favor of dividing the Parish of Sussex.

Mr. McPherson committed a bill to change the polling place in Brigit. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson committed a bill to authorize the Justices of Charlotte County to divide certain lands held in trust by them, between the towns of St. Stephen, Milltown and Upper Mills, and the Parish of Dufferin. Agreed to.

Mr. Hibbard committed a bill to incorporate the Victoria Red Granite Company of St. George. Agreed to.

Mr. Landry committed the report of the committee on the petition of Placid White. The mover explained that White, owing to a mistake in a grant by the crown, was deprived of some thirty acres of land near Shediac station, much of it had been improved by him before he discovered that his title was not valid. The special committee had thought White should have some $600, and he moved resolution that the House adopt the report of the committee, and recommend that a blank sum be paid to White.

Hon. Mr. Fraser suggested that the motion be that the House concurs in the report of the committee and recommend the same to the consideration of the Government.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

FREDERICTON, March 27.

Mr. Wedderburn, from committee, recommended the bill relating to County Courts.

Mr. Hibbard gave notice of the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The use of intoxicating drinks in this Province, as well as through the Dominion of Canada, is a great and constantly increasing evil, producing the most direful results among all classes of the people;

*Therefore Resolved*, That this Legislature do urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada the propriety of enacting a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the Dominion.

Mr. Hibbard also introduced the petition of the New Brunswick Prohibitory League with a prayer similar to the above.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill relating to the qualification of members to serve in the General Assembly, which was read a second time. Mr. Adams wished the bill to be committed at once passed. He said a similar bill was passed the other day, and thrown out in the Upper House, and, as it only affected this House, he thought it should pass.

Mr. Donald presented the petition of James Brown and others in favor of the bill relating to water lots and shore rights. He also reported from committee in favor of said bill with amendments.

Mr. Adams moved to commit the bill relating to the qualification of members, and, after some discussion, it was committed, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair.

Messrs. Lindsay, Phillips and Kelly opposed the bill, and Messrs. Irvine, Hibbard, Maher, Landry, and Adams favored it, the speakers going over the moss-grown arguments used in the former debate.

The Attorney General said it was a general principle that the same bill cannot be committed a second time. He moved progress be reported that the bill may be referred to committee on privileges.

Mr. Adams said he wouldn't consent to this, but would test the House on it.

Mr. King said he had always voted for the principle of the bill, but unless it was a breach of privilege to throw it out of the Upper House, he could not vote to send it there again. The question of privilege is of more consequence than any one bill. The Lower House has entire jurisdiction over its own members, their return, etc, but it has not exclusive jurisdiction over the qualification of electors. It has no exclusive jurisdiction over the eligibility of a candidate.

After the Attorney General had argued in favor of having the matter sent to the committee on privileges progress was reported on motion of Mr. Adams and it was so referred, the Attorney General and Mr. Hibbard being added to the committee.

Mr. Harrison presented a temperance league petition.

The Secretary committed the Government Railway Subsidy bill, Mr. Ryan in the chair. The Secretay referred to the great importance of the scheme, and said it was well, before entering upon it, that the country should be prepared to carry it out financially.

FREDERICTON, March 27—*Afternoon.*

After dinner the Provincial Secretary said the connection of the two great Railway arteries of the Province was considered of great importance. A line up the Tobique Valley to connect with the Intercolonial had been considered by the Government. A short line from Salisbury Station to Lute's Mountain, would be added to the bill. The lines contemplated would aggregate about four hundred and fifty miles in length. The Restigouche, Caraquet, Richibucto and Cape Tormentine roads should be built by the Dominion Government, and he trusted that it would recognize they were feeders for the Intercolonial, and would, perhaps, provide the subsidies contemplated. It is probable that the Americans will construct a line up the Aroostook, and as the Aroostook trade is important to St. John, we should be prepared to tap the American lines. The income of the Province at the present time, not including the grant of $10,000 from the Dominion for immigration purposes, is $552,000; and the expenditure for 1874 is estimated at $521,000. From the latter sum deduct charges which if railways were built would not be a part of the ordinary expenditure, viz.: Immigration, $22,000; steam navigation now $19,000, reduced by $12,000; County surveys, $2,300; excess of vote for General Election, $5,000; loan to Agricultural Board for stock, $4,000; making in all $45,300, leaving the expenditure at $475,700, and giving an annual surplus of $76,300, which amount represents a capital of $1,271,666. The amount of indebtedness assumed by Dominion is $8,176,680; and amount of debt as state 1 by Dominion Accounts is $1,680,000, from which deduct for Eastern Extension $150,000, and for Western Extension stock $300,000, $50,000 omitting for the present St. Andrews Railway stock, leaving the debt to stand at $7,230,000. To this add the amount of liability for Albert Railway, $380,000; and the debt would stand at $7,610,000, which deducted from the indebtedness assumed by the Dominion, leaves $566,680. To this add balance on hand $150,000, and the amount of capital represented by the annual surplus as above, viz: $1,271,666, and we have $1,989,000. As the 300 miles of Railway will only be in fair progress when the next census is taken, we may add the increase of population, which represents a capital of $533,333; adding this amount to the $1,989,000, we have $2,521,699 to meet Railway liabilities to the amount of $1,500,000. Again, if the $63,000 a year be not continued after 1877, we would still have sufficient without drawing on the Crown Lands to meet the Railway liabilities, and we would only be called to draw upon the Crown Lands in the event of the failure of our just expectations.

Mr. Wedderburn said he wished before giving his assent to this scheme to be better informed in reference to the financial part of it. When former lines were built we had all the avenues of taxation open to use, and were in a position to meet any claims upon us, or to meet any liabilities we might assume. Now it must be remembered these are closed, and our income is a fixed one. Last year we were shown to be in a state of absolute poverty, going behind at the rate of $50,000 a year and now the Secretary says we are prepared to take up and provide for the drafts that will be made on our exchequer by this gigantic scheme. No obligations should be assumed in the hope that we shall have our unadjusted claims met to our satisfaction. The subsidy of $63,000 should be made perpetual, but we have no assurance that it will be. It is not on grounds so dependent on chance, that the revenue of the country should be pledged. $5,000 a mile is not sufficient aid to secure the success of the undertaking contemplated. The objection to the scheme is that it is too large for the finances of the Province, and too small for the purpose sought. Some of the lines contemplated are so small that the explosion of a locomotive would bankrupt companies owning them. He was for some but against others, but could not vote for this broad and comprehensive policy, which he claimed required a broad and comprehensive purse, which the Province had not.

Mr. Hibbard said the $90,000 clear gain on the export duty would pay the interest on the subsidy.

The Attorney General went into further explanation of figures already given, and then proceeded to argue that the subsidy offered was sufficient. He said railways are built now much cheaper than before. Those who desire to build the roads say $5000 is enough. Besides, three feet six gauges may be accepted under this bill. The revenues of the country cannot be better expended than in aiding railway extension judiciously. With our Crown Lands to fall back on we have ample encouragement for the undertaking.

Mr. Irvine could not see how the Province could pay the interest on this subsidy. The selling of Crown Lands is a most unpopular proposition. They are locked up in the hands of large Companies.

Mr. Hibbard said he believed the Government should sell every acre of Crown Lands at fifty cents an acre, in order that it might be taken care of. Every square mile would bring in as interest twenty-two dollars a year, which was better than letting it at eight dollars a mile as at present.

Mr. Hanington said though a member of the Opposition he was in favor of the bill. The scheme might be said to be too large, but the only way to carry such a scheme was to have equal regard to the claims of the whole Province.

FREDERICTON, March 28.

The division on the first section was: *Yeas*—Fraser, King, Kelly, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbets, McPherson, Theriault, Alward, Montgomery, Hibbard, Landry, Adams, Gillespie, Beckwith, Hanington, Phillips, Donald, Napier, Coram, Robinson, Nowlan, Butler, Palmer, Humphrey, Williams, Girouard, Covert, Harrison, Brown; *Nays*—Wedderburn, Blanchard, O'Leary, Maher, Lindsay.

The bill was then amended as suggested by the Secretary.

Mr. Hanington moved in amendment that all lines that are feeders be of the same gauge as the lines they connect with, which was lost, and the bill was then agreed to.

The Government bill relating to an attachment law and imprisonment for debt was made the order of the day for Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Maher recommitted the Mechanics' lien bill, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair. The mover explained that several amendments suggested by the Attorney General had been made. The act is to come into force the 1st August, and is not to apply to contracts made before that time. Agreed to.

Mr. Crawford committed a bill to divide Sussex into three separate parishes. In reply to Mr. Hanington Mr. Crawford explained the boundaries of the new parishes, which are to follow the lines of the well known grants.

Mr. Nowlan feared the people would scarcely be satisfied with the lines of the parishes, but would not oppose the bill. The lines generally described are one all the way across the present parish, some three miles above the old church, and a centre line at about right angles with it running from it to the upper end of the parish. The new parishes severally embrace Dutch Valley, Penobsquis and Lower Sussex. Agreed to.

In reply to Mr. Hanington, who said he had a letter from Mr. Miles, who tendered for the Petitcodiac bridge and was ready to go on with the work, the Chief Commissioner said he had written the party whose tender was lowest asking if he was prepared to enter into the contract, but had received no answer yet.

Mr. Hibbard introduced a bill to enable the parish of St. George to aid the Grand Southern Railway, which was read a second time.

Mr. Tibbits committed a bill to remove the shiretown of Victoria to Andover or Perth.

Mr. Gillespie opposed the bill, saying there was too much patching going on in Victoria.

Mr. Tibbits said the bill was backed by petitions from 865 persons, while there are only some 375 on the adverse petition. The Parish of Perth is more central and convenient in every way as a location for a Shiretown. It would be at the outlet of the Tobique, contiguous to the St. John river. The present Shiretown is in the upper end of the County and very inconvenient for people.

Dr. Alward opposed the bill because the present Court House and Jail are in good repair. Taxation is doubled since the division of the County, and the building of a new Court House and Jail will entail considerable additional expense and taxation on the people.

Mr. Hanington said he entirely disapproved of the bill, as all the legislation in this Victoria matter was for the purpose of making a close borough for somebody. After a vigorous attack on the bill he moved postponement for three months.

Mr. Kelly defended the bill, and said if Mr. Hanington knew more of the county he would not so strenuously oppose the bill.

FREDERICTON, March 28—*Afternoon.*

After dinner the division was taken on Mr. Hanington's motion which was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Landry, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hanington—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Kelly, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbets, Robinson, Butler, Palmer, Ryan, Williams, Lindsay, Brown—12.

The bill was then agreed to.

The bill to enable the collector of tolls at the St. John Suspension Bridge to detain property of persons breaking the rules by driving horses, cattle, etc., faster than a walk, the bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; the bill to include a portion of the parish of St Basil in the town plot of Edmunston; the bill to incorporate the Northern Railway Company, for the construction of a railway from Richibucto to the Intercolonial; the bill to authorize the Fredericton Railway Company to alter a part of a certain road in Fredericton; and the bill to incorporate the North Shore and Salisbury Railway, were agreed to.

Mr. Donald recommitted a bill relating to water lots and other shore rights, the provisions of which, by amendment by special committee, are made to apply only to Charlotte County.

Mr. Wedderburn proposed a postponement for three months, and after Mr. Donald had defended the measure a division was taken and the bill postponed by the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. King, Crawford, Willis, Tibbets, Wedderburn, McPherson, Beckwith, Phillips, Butler, Williams, Lindsay—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Fraser, McQueen, Hibbard, O'Leary, Gillespie, Donald, Robinson, Ryan, Humphreys—9.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to increase the representation of Carleton County, which was read a second time.

FREDERICTON, March 30.

Mr. Butler recommitted the Newcastle Railway Company bill, Mr. Palmer in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Palmer committed a bill to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company, Mr. Hibbard in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Ryan committed the bill to incorporate the Hillsboro Turnpike Company, Mr. Willis in the chair. The bill was explained by Mr. Ryan to be one providing for a road from Salem through the woods to the Hillsboro Coal and Plaster Road. The people have wanted the Government to build the road but have not succeeded. They now want to build it themselves and make it a toll road under control of an incorporated company.

Messrs. Hibbard and Adams contended against the principle of establishing tolls on the highways of this Province. Mr. Adams thought the road could be built with the bye-road money.

Mr. Gillespie moved postponement for three months.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, March 24.

Hon. Mr. Young laid the school report on the table.

Hon. Mr. Beveridge introduced a bill to alter the division line between Victoria and Madawaska.

The bill to divide Sussex ecclesiastically, the bill to incorporate Dorchester Hall Company, the bill in amendment of the Hopewell Freestone Company bill, committed and passed.

The Petitcodiac, Elgin and Alma Railway Company bill committed, Hon. Mr. Lewis in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Lewis thought it entirely useless. Some names on the bill were put on without the authority of the parties. It was merely throwing obstacles in the way of the other Albert Railway now under construction. On motion of Hon. Mr. Hanington it received the three months' hoist.

FREDERICTON, March 24—*Afternoon.*

A bill to amend the County of Madawaska act committed and passed.

A bill relating to the qualification of members was committed, Hon. Mr. Lewis in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Young moved the three months' hoist. Carried.

*Yeas*—Hon. Messrs. Young, Saunders, Lewis, Perley, Jones, Beveridge and Bailey.

*Nays*—Hon. Messrs. McInerney, Hanington, Seely, and Robinson—Owen.

FREDERICTON, March 25.

Petitions were presented in favor of the Crystal Glass Co. bill, St. John Market bill, Carleton Water bill, and St. John Special Assessment bill.

The Highland Park Bill, and the bills to incorporate the Sunbury and Queens Railway; the Gagetown and Petersville Railway; and to revise the Central Railway Company Act were committed and passed.

FREDERICTON, March 26.

Hon. Mr. Jones introduced a bill to prevent frauds by secret bills of sale.

A bill relating to apothecaries and druggists was committed, Hon. Mr Bailey in the chair. Three sections passed when progress was reported.

A bill to amend and continue Maduxnakik Boom Company was committed, Hon. Mr. Seely in the chair. Passed.

FREDERICTON, March 27.

The bill to prevent frauds upon Creditors by secret bills of sale; the bill to alter the polling district at Westfield; and the bill to incorporate the Tabusintac Boom Company, were committed and passed.

FREDERICTON, March 28.

A bill to provide a New Market for St. John was committed, Hon. Mr. Jones in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Seely moved several amendments, providing that the income of the Market shall be kept separate from the city funds, and appropriated as follows: After payment of expenses, $5000 per annum shall be paid into the east side fund; interest on debentures issued under this Act shall next be paid; and after that, $600 per annum to be used as a sinking fund; also providing that plans be made and deposited in the City Clerk's office, for public inspection and approval by the Common Council and the Sessions—passed as amended.

A bill to provide a lock-up and stipendiary magistrate for Sackville, and a bill relating to a wharf at St. Martins, passed.


# Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 31, 1874.


The Legislative Council, much to the surprise of everybody, has passed the St. John Market Bill, with some amendments. Should the Assembly concur in the amendments we may look forward, therefore, to the erection of an imposing structure in Market street. The farmers will not, in all probability, use this structure at all, but will either sell to the stall keepers or hawk their produce around. The market building in Halifax does not suit the country people, and the result is that they do not make use of it at all—preferring the streets. No plan should be adopted for a Country Market, that is expected to enable the producer and the consumer to trade directly, until it has been approved by representatives of the farmers who have been in the habit of bringing in produce.

St. John has no Feminine Crusade against liquor dealers, but there is quite a temperance revival in progress. Many "old soakers" have sought strength for their good resolutions by associating themselves with temperance organizations, and many men and women of influence are interesting themselves in the work of making these organizations interesting. More good will be accomplished in this manner, we fancy, than in all the prohibitory resolutions the Legislature can pass between now and adjournment. Intoxicating drinks will be sold until the end of the world, and the legislation of Parliaments and decrees of despots cannot prevent it. Prohibition has utterly failed in every case to do more than degrade the traffic, lower the quality of the liquor, and enhance the price of drinks. The degradation, the deterioration, and the additional expense, are, unfortunately, cheerfully shared in by the lovers of strong drink.

Developments were made during the session of the Toronto Legislature that has just closed, proving the present Government of that Province to be the most shameleesly extravagant Government ever in power in that Province. Sandfield Macdonald left a full treasury; they have emptied it:—an economical Departmental system; they have exchanged it for wastefulness:—non-interference in Dominion politics; they have employed the public servants, spent the public money, let public contracts, directly and avowedly in the interests of the Grit party.

*The Maritime Monthly* for April contains "Canada First;" "Where?"—one of the finest poems Mr. Spencer has written; "By the Somme"—an interesting story of much literary finish; a gossipy and critical article on Longfellow and his works; a meritorious translation of one of Michael Angelo's sonnets; "Poor Silverhair," by Grace Mortimer; a poem by Hunter Duvar; another chapter of Mr. Newton Wilson's Southern experiences; the conclusion of "The Walpurgis-Night;" "The Curl;" "Current Events;" and two or three pieces that have been published before. "Scrapiana" tells us about Adam Black, Mr. John Boyd, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Kate Starton, and gives a unique *melange* of original and selected anecdotes, verses, and notes on men and events. The contents of this number are more varied and interesting than those of any previous issue.

## Ontario's "Reform" Government—Take a "Duster."

[From the Ottawa Citizen.]

The following items appear under "Legislation" in the Public Accounts for Ontario:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Hooper & Co. (druggists) | $ 11 30 |
| Thomas Phillips, housekeeper (office cleaning) | 526 00 |
| Lash & Co., jewellers, (furnishings) | 114 55 |
| Cleserdon & Co., crockery ware (do.) | 30 20 |
| C. Thompson, grocer and wine merchant, (do.) | 152 40 |
| Thos. Philips (to pay dusters) | 218 50 |

Mr. Rykert investigated some of the detailed accounts and discovered that out of the $218 "to pay dusters," one fourth of the amount went to liquidate a claim for champagne—purchased to cut the cobwebs accumulated during a Ministerial trip to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville! What jolly dogs the Ontario Ministers are,—they can do no wrong, think no wrong; they are simply infallible! What would be high crime in their opponents, is saintly when committed by them. With what cheery tones our friend McKellar must have struck up the rollicking ditty,

"When of old when on the spree,
"*Moat* or Chandon's the wine for me!"

And what a punch under the fifth rib the Christian statesman must have honored his Commissioner of Public Works with for perpetrating such an outrageous pun! And perhaps as the Premier's colleague rested upon his pillow, after the last cork had popped, dim visions of a Proton outrage or a Central Prison surrounded by a high priced fence, disturbed his rest, and he awoke next morning realizing, in its fullest sense, the poet's declaration that

"Champagne is too often
A trickster malign.
That flows from the apple,
And not from the vine!"

and then having referred the matter to his chancery Premier, the latter summed up the case as follows: "If that was "good wine Archibald, it would not worry your brain, your hair would not "pinch, neither would your eyes seethe "in their sockets! It would then be "dishonest for us to call that stuff Champagne; therefore, Archibald, put it in "as 'Dusters,' and let's have a soda "and brandy!" And after all then the Opposition can do nothing, say nothing, for such honesty on the part of Mr. Mowat, such scrupulous nicety regarding even conferring a title that was not deserved, must recommend him to every class leader in the Dominion. Some unkind persons after this, however, may change the old expression when wanting a social glass, and instead of "let's go and see the white dog" we will have "come and take a duster."

## THE ASH-POOL.

The wet wind sobs o'er the sodden leas,
And wails through the branches of leafless trees,
As mourning the seed in the fallows lost,
And the pale buds peeping to die in the frost,
When Winter asserts his lingering reign,
And his sceptre glitters on hill and plain.
Drearily meadows and uplands lie,
'Neath the low long sweep of sullen sky,
And sad and still as the hushed green Yule,
'Neath the struggling boughs lies the Great Ash Pool.

Black and cold, and stagnant and deep,
No silvery fins from its waters leap;
No brown wings flutter, no pattering feet,
Tell that life in its banks finds safe retreat;
No lily-buds to its surface cling,
But docken and nightshade around it spring;
The very trees that about it stand,
Are twisted and gnarled as by witches' hand.
And the ghost of a story of sin and dule,
Like a mist hangs over the Great Ash Pool.

When June's soft magic is on the earth,
And the rose and the violet spring to birth,
When the bright bocks dance 'neath the bright leaves' shade,
And the wild birds carol from glen and glade,
Not a sunbeam glints on its breast to play,
Not a murmur welcomes the golden day,
No children loiter beside its brink,
No shy fawn lingers its wave to drink;
The old trees' shadow is deep and cool,
Yet no lovers keep tryst at the Great Ash Pool.

Yet once by its waters wild vows were spoken,
In passion heard, and in falsehood broken,
Two bright heads over its margin bent,
When the moon to its depths soft radiance lent,
A little while, and one face lay there,
With its blue eyes glazed in their last despair,
Eyes that stared upwards, through weed and slime,
With their story of sorrow, and shame, and crime.
So, in glory of summer, or gladness of Yule,
A curse hangs over the Great Ash Pool.

—*All the Year Round.*

## Brevities.

In Woodstock the F. C. Baptists and the Methodists are having a revival.

Six young English farmers arrived here on Saturday morning. They were sent to Springfield, to the Rev. Geo. Rogers, who has secured places for them.

A notice from the Marine and Fisheries Department announces that the regulation of 22nd June, 1870, prohibiting Salmon angling in March and April, has been repealed by Order in Council.

Dr. Alward is a candidate for Mayor. There are now three candidates in the field—Rowan, Smith, Alward. It is merely a personal contest.

## Attempt at Arson.

The Portland Police, on the Straight Shore beat, on Sunday morning, were attracted by a bright light in a new house owned by John Connelly. They went in and found the owner standing by a fire of his own kindling and apparently enjoying himself immensely. He had piled up a lot of shavings and dry wood and in a few minutes would have had a nice blaze. The house is a new one and the carpenters are at present finishing the upper part. The fire was extinguished and the man taken to the Station and locked up. His wife and friends insisted that he was insane and wanted him released, but Dr. Breen gave it as his opinion that there was no insanity. He declined saying anything himself about the affair. The house is opposite Hilyard Brothers' shipyard, and would have endangered their property if it had burned.

There is no excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company, when a few doses of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious diseases, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

## City Police Court.

March 30.

There were ten persons in the pew this morning.

John Smith and James Stevens were charged with drunkenness and fighting on Prince Wm. Street. Their plea in extenuation was that Stevens, an old soldier, had only taken three glasses, but it made him crazy. This excuse was hardly sufficient to secure liberty for them, and a fine of $8 was imposed on each.

Peter Devine confessed to drunkenness in Germain street, and had the same fine recorded against him.

Andrew Chitly, arrested in Pitt street, Edward Crowley in King Square, James Sparks in Prince Wm. street, and James Orr in Erin street, confessed to drunkenness and were fined $8 each.

The boarders at the station were Wm. Fenton and Abraham Chute. They had sought protection, and were cautioned and let go.

Elizabeth Jenkins, familiarly called "Fanny," a good looking colored girl, was in the dock, having been charged by James Oliver with stealing from him a sum of money. In a long harangue he stated his case. He ploughed the billowy ocean for a livelihood, he said, and, returning from a foreign shore, he met Miss Jenkins and kept company with her for some days. He lavished his hard earned wages on her, but, on Sunday, she deserted him while he was lying in bed sleepy from the effects of liquor he had drank the night before. She put on a jacket that he had purchased for her, and concealed in her bosom a spring bonnet, also a present from him, and worse than all, helped herself to his money and left him penniless. "She might have left me a few shillings to pay my way," was the remark he made to the landlady "that were a friend of his." The Magistrate told him he had got the worth of his money by keeping company with the girl, that he had admitted her right to take some of the money, and consequently could not charge her with stealing. The case was dismissed, to the evident disgust of Mr. Oliver.

## Shipping Notes.

*The ship Burmah* (of Windsor, NS.) Armstrong master, from Pensacola 24th Jan. for Liverpool, was passed by the bark Carleton, Durkee master, on the 13th inst., abandoned. Another despatch states that the Burmah was abandoned on that date.

*The bark Bessie Simpson*, of St. Andrews, N. B., Gibbs master, from Caibarien 27th ult. for New York, put into Nassau previous to the 23rd inst., in distress.

*The schooner Walter Scott*, Trafton, master, hence for Providence, put into Rockland, Me., on the 28th inst., for repairs, having been ashore near Swan Island, Me. The W. S. cleared at this port for Providence on the 6th January.

## Congestion of the Lungs.

WAUPACA, WISCONSIN.

DEAR SIR,—Late in April, my father, who is seventy-two years of age, and has been a practicing physician most of his life, was seized with inflammation of the liver, followed by congestion of the right lung, the attack being a return of one from which he was just recovering.

The diseases finally culminated in what our physician called "catarrh of the lung," and which others have called a "bronchial affection."

For more than three months father had been troubled with a severe cough, which gave him no rest night or day.

The doctor having exhausted all remedies without any effect, we commenced to use Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the 22d of August, at which time the expectoration was very copious, very tough, (occasionally of the nature of matter) and generally a brick color.

Since that time it has entirely changed its nature, the color is quite light, with no mixture of blood, and is only about a third as much in quantity.

The swelling in the limbs, which has troubled him for about three months, has nearly disappeared, and he is fast recovering. Yours respectfully.

S. E. MARSH.

## Circuit Court.

March 30.

The case of Day et al vs. Murray et al was laid over and will be taken up during the week.

DeVeber, assignee, vs. Roop, Burpee vs. Stickney and Page et al vs. Pugsley were made remanets.

Everitt vs. McLean was the next case. The Chief of Police and W. E. Everitt, the plaintiff, were examined this morning. S. R. Thomson, Esq., counsel for the defendant, and W. L. T. Seely, Esq., appears for the plaintiff.

## The Destruction of Coomassie.

A letter from Coomassie, dated Feb. 5, says that after the place was captured everybody strolled about the streets and searched every house to discover the vast "loot" that was reported to be in the city. The King's palace and some other great chiefs' residences contained valuable plunder, but there was not much care taken to guard it against the conscienceless rascals who always accompany an invading army Orokoko, the King's messenger, entered the town about 2 P. M., and informed Sir Garnet that the King intended to come, but half an hour later he was seen giving arms and ammunition out from some house to his followers to carry away, the consequence of which was that Orokoko was arrested along with Moscmajura, a great chief who was accustomed to travel to Coomassie with 200 followers in his train; and three other chiefs were also taken prisoners while in the city under very suspicious circumstances. The Prince of the Royal Body Guard narrowly escaped capture, and had efficient precaution been taken the King himself would have been made a prisoner. After Orokoko's capture Sir Garnet made up his mind that the King would not come, and later in the day this was confirmed by the report of a special messenger. The palace during the night was entered and the most valuable things were packed up into sixteen bundles, to be conveyed to Cape Coast, where they will be sold at auction. The whole booty taken down may be worth $7500 in gold. Among this booty were seven masks of plated gold, the worth, according to official estimate, £280, or $1400. The morning of the 6th the city was fired and the palace blown up, and the troops marched out of Coomassie on the road home.

## A Sanguinary Family--A Son Kills His Father in Self Defence.

[From the Lagrange (Mo.) Democrat.]

One of the most terrible tragedies that it has ever fallen to our lot to recount took place near Monticello last Saturday morning. Most of our readers will remember that some time in January Geo. W. Myres and his two sons, William and Isaac, were arrested near Monticello on the charge of being connected with a robbery at Carlinville, Ill., some nine years ago. A man named Daly lost $10,000 at that time, and Myres, who at that time was living at that place in rather moderate circumstances, soon became possessed of sufficient means to buy two or three good farms; among others the old Richardson farm, some four miles west of Monticello, upon which they moved in 1866. Some domestic disturbance arose in the family which led to a separation between Geo. W. Myres and his wife, and two of the sons taking part with the father and the third with the mother, placed the family in very hostile attitude. During one of the brawls, which were of frequent occurrence, it is said that James, the mother's ally, hinted his intention of exposing all the facts of the Carlinville robbery, in the presence of a stranger, who having his suspicion aroused, notified the authorities at Carlinville of what he had heard, and the father and the other sons were shortly afterward arrested and taken back for trial. Getting released on bail they returned last week with the determination of killing James and his wife for the exposure they had brought about.

On Saturday morning the father went to the house of James, and having called him out in the yard, informed him that one of them would have to die. James ran back to the house where his invalid wife was lying, and shutting the door, attempted to prevent his father from entering. The father, with a revolver in his hand, began trying to batter the door down, at the same time avowing his intention to kill them both. James, no doubt, believing that he would carry his threat into execution, seized a hatchet and cut one of his father's hands, which had been thrust through the opening, almost off, then opening the door, struck three heavy blows upon the head, cutting also the brain, and mangling the face in a horrible manner. The son and his family fled to Monticello, leaving the father lying unconscious in the yard, where he died at 7 o'clock p. m. The other sons, boiling with rage, pursued their father's murderer to town, avowing their intention of killing him at first sight. He was, however, locked up in jail, and a double tragedy probably prevented.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

Miss Georgia Snow has been nominated by the Governor for Territorial Librarian of Utah.

A toy balloon set loose by a Cincinnati gentleman with his card attached, made a voyage of thirty miles in two hours.

The Grand Trunk is going to run a "lightning express" train through from Boston to Chicago, without change, in eleven hours.

Fort Wayne has a house in which four suicides have been committed. The owner offers to let it cheap to anybody desiring to depart this life.

"New Bedford has a wife not yet fourteen years old," says an exchange. We are glad to hear New Bedford is married. But isn't the bridegroom pretty old!

The editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are growing truthful. Speaking, doubtless, for themselves, they say: "next to pork, whiskey is our main dependence."

Ex-Governor Coburn, of Maine, has given $500, Mrs. Mary H. Flagg $10,000, Mrs. A. C. Dummet $2 000, and the Legislature $12,500, for an industrial school for girls.

The Ku-Klux recently met their match in Alabama. They ordered a New York man to leave his farm, but instead of doing so he shot three of them, and his jubilant neighbors elected him county clerk.

A rural New York lassie recently sent the following loving epistle to her swain: "Dere Theodore: I've got the mumps und cant kum und marrie u ez I agred ter I wil sute u ez sune ez I can tho in spte uv the mumps."

When a sheriff in Vermont, in opening the County Court, cried, "All persons having causes or matters pending therein, draw near, and they shall be heard, and God save the people!" he was a satirist and didn't know it.

The wind is sometimes a very practical joker. The other day in Brooklyn, old Boreas took an undertaker's sign from its fastening and laid it down in front of a grog shop where it informed passers by that "caskets and coffins were furnished at the shortest notice" within.

The New York Custom House Seizure Bureau went into the false hair business largely the other day. Three calico skirts were seized, on the steamer America, into whose folds were quilted 950 "switches" weighing 86 pounds. Only think of it! Enough to have switched off nearly a thousand fashionable females.

"Sumner," writes an occasional correspondent at Washington, "gave one invitation to his own funeral. A young man from Massachusetts last week called on the Senator. He told Mr. Sumner that he would like to see the inside of the Senate Chamber. Sumner gave him a line requesting the doorkeeper to admit him. On the day of the funeral this man appeared at the door, showed his card and was admitted to the floor."

Believers in the "cycle" theory will find much to fortify their opinions in the remarkable prevalence of fires just now. Reports from all parts of the country tell of destructive fires in nearly every State in the Union. In many instances, as in Hartford, Elmira and Indianapolis, the losses amount to hundreds of dollars; and these disasters are spread over several days. Possibly, the high winds which have prevailed may have had something to do with this unusual destruction of property by the flames; but the period may well pass for a "fire cycle."

Judge Brady of New York, is entitled to universal approbation for the nerve he exhibits in dealing with the old-time fallacy that drunkenness should be an excuse for crime. In sentencing Mulholland for manslaughter, last week, he remarked: "I was in hopes that the examples I made in sentencing convicts, and the determination I expressed not to take into consideration the plea of drunkenness, would deter persons from intoxication, and thence from crime. The design seemed to have little effect, but I intend to follow that purpose until I accomplish some reform in this city. I will not take into consideration the fact that you were drunk."

An amusing story is told by one of the Cunard captains of a corpulent Irishman who undertook an ocean voyage with the view of experiencing *mal-de-mer*, which his Dublin medical man assured him would be beneficial and was necessary to preserve health. The fates, however, were against the gentleman, and do what he would he could not become "indisposed." He used to stand at the stern of the ship, directly over the screw, where the motion is very distressing; he ate ravenously of everything served at meals as goats are only wont to do; he invaded the steerage, engine-room and forecastle, hoping the odors prevalent there would bring about the desired effect, and he even fasted for a couple of days. All these efforts, however, were without result; and, finally, in sheer desperation mingled with rage, he imbibed an emetic, and for the balance of the voyage was the laughing stock of passengers and crew.

It is singular, but true that people are invariably more generous and liberal on shipboard than on land. Many reasons and theories are advanced for this, one of which is that passengers literally feel that they are "all in the same boat" for the time being, and, anticipating the worst that may occur during the voyage, they open their hearts to one another and exercise those Christian virtues taught them in their infancy. Thus it happens that if you are in want of tobacco, several fellow-passengers extend their pouches, if you are deluged in your stateroom by reason of an open port, many suits of dry clothes are offered you, and if you are in want of any particular thing which you do not chance to have in your luggage, a dozen people will search their traps to find the desired article. All this is very nice and pleasant, but so soon as the steamer sights land the "charm is broken," and selfishness, incivility and boorishness predominate again.

One of the most aggravating things that can happen in this life, is to make the voyage from Liverpool to Sandy Hook in safety, and then to be "detained" there fifteen or twenty hours by fog. The steamer comes to anchor, and all day long the bells ring and the steam-whistles scream, keeping you continually on the alert fearing collision. The officers tramp up and down the deck, eyes wide open, nostrils extended, and quotations from the immortal Watt on their lips. The pilot eats up paper after paper of tobacco and