

BUSINESS NOTICE.
THE TRINITY Counting Room is in the southern hall of the Office of Mr. George Phillips, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being next to the City Hall, the Bank of Montreal, the Express Office, Chubb's Corner and the Ferry landing. Advertisements for the business should be left at the Counting Room before 11 a. m.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 16, 1873.

The City Debt—No City Accounts Yet.

One of our contemporaries has been assured that it is absolutely necessary that a further sum of \$5000 a year should be added to the taxation of the citizens in order to meet the increase of interest on the old city debt caused by the conversion of five per cent bonds into six per cent bonds which must take place shortly, and that unless an assessment to that amount be authorized the credit of the city can not easily be maintained, as the East Side Fund, on which the interest of the debt is a first charge, is now largely in arrears. The citizens, as our contemporary truly puts it, will certainly "be sorry to hear this," and they will seek in vain for the true explanation of what looks like a financial crisis until the City Accounts for last year are placed in their hands. The preparation of these Accounts, the work of Auditing, and the small job of Publishing ought not to continue six weeks time. Nevertheless, we are hearing the end of March, and Accounts which closed with the end of December are not yet nearly ready for examination by the rate payers. Of one thing the Common Council may rest assured—that in view of the present financial condition of the City, with a deficit of \$5,000 a year of interest standing in the face, and the School Tax to be added to that, any proposals tending to increase the City Debt will be strenuously resisted by the rate payers. Our representatives in the Legislature will, we trust, govern themselves accordingly, and refuse to sanction schemes which tend to increase the civic burthen.

Executing the Treaty.

The Joint Claims Commission has been in Session in Washington, and having received about two hundred claims has adjourned to re-assemble in September. Mr. Russell Murray says for London about the end of the current month. It is said that the misunderstanding about the Treaty has had the effect of deterring some of the claimants from going to the expense of preparing their cases, and consequently the number is smaller than if no difficulty had arisen. Although the limit for presentation of claims is the 31st of this month, there is authority for extending the time three months in individual cases, where good cause can be shown for so doing. The decisions in the few cases already finally adjudicated have been unanimous in reference to the Fisheries and notice that a letter from Secretary Boutwell is published in which this official states that "the present prospect is that there will be no change in the condition of the fisheries during the coming year, and the fishermen may make arrangements for prosecuting their business in the ordinary way." So comprehensive and sweeping a measure of compromise as the Washington Treaty is not to be disposed of hastily.

Legislative Councilors.

The Local Government will presently have at their disposal three seats in the Legislative Council, namely, the one that is expected to be vacated by the resignation of Hon. Mr. Harrison of Sunbury; the seat vacated by Hon. Mr. Davidson's resignation; and the seat which Hon. Mr. Muirhead will resign when he gets elected to the Commons for Northumberland. It does not follow, as a matter of course, that gentlemen should be chosen from the same Counties as those who held the seats before. If the Government intend to show gratitude for favors received, they will not hesitate to offer one of these seats to Mr. Edgar of the Telegraph, who has rendered effective service on several occasions, recently, when they sorely needed such assistance as the Press alone can give. We do not see how the Government can overlook our suggestion.

The Montreal Gazette intimates that an opinion prevails in the Upper Provinces that the Involuntary Law of 1869 will be repealed, and small traders are hastening to avail themselves of it. Late lists of insolvents, especially for Ontario, show heavy totals. A feature of the weekly summary for that Province is the issue of no less than six writs of attachment for compulsory liquidation. The estates are not very large affairs.

—Attorney-General Coleridge, in closing his speech in the Tichborne case, was very pathetic in his reference to the widow and her child, whom it was not worth to depose by an abominable conspiracy, and also to Roger's cousin, Kate Douglas, now Mrs. Ratcliffe, and the slanders of which she had been made the victim. He said:

"A great estate and an old and honorable family await your verdict. On you it depends whether a young and noble lady of republican character and her young son shall enjoy that estate and represent that family, or whether the estate is to be wasted and the family destroyed by a conspirator, perjurer, forger, slanderer and villain. When Charles Tichborne came to die, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, he spoke of the family of Tichborne as having lived undisturbed in its place in Hampshire for two hundred years before the Conquest. Three hundred years have passed since then, and it is hoped that that great and ancient house is entered in the little child, and for him I ask your verdict."

Among the first witnesses called for the defense was Mrs. Ratcliffe, who solemnly and pointedly denied the abominable slander of claimant as to his alleged intimacy with her. It was announced that she was in an interesting condition, and that she came to give this evidence with great pain, and even in peril of her life, and the opposing counsel was necessarily very mild in his cross examination, and failed in any way to shake her testimony.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Distinguished Arrivals.—Politics, Prohibitions, Peace Festival.—Literature and the Drama.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Boston, March 16th.

The Russian Prince has come and gone; the Japanese Embassy is on the road to the New England Metropolis, where they will be greeted by the Big Organ, Faneuil Hall, P. S. Gilmore, and the New Cul-de-sac. They will be conducted through the labyrinthine streets, and will be talked at by all the officials. If there is anything, however, that is calculated to make a well disposed Japanese commit *hara kari*, it must be the contemplation of the

"OLD STATE HOUSE."

which is complacently exhibited to every new visitor, as if it were a model of architectural beauty, instead of the unsightly old barnack it is. But the wisdom of our ancestors in the structure is a monument of I don't know exactly what, except of a diseased architectural fancy, and so it stands, a disfigurement and an obstruction to one of our best streets. Previous to the fire of 1822, the structure was a monument of a diseased architectural fancy, and so it stands, a disfigurement and an obstruction to one of our best streets. Previous to the fire of 1822, the structure was a monument of a diseased architectural fancy, and so it stands, a disfigurement and an obstruction to one of our best streets.

This gentleman's original name was Wm. Oddy, but the felicitous nomenclature of the Plains has dubbed him as above, and the illustrious historian, Ned Buntline, has given him to fame in a series of thrilling exploits, wherein he of the bovine appellation, "flushed a scornful smile," "turned on his heel," "prondly drew himself up to his full height," "blazed through his clenched teeth the one syllable, 'death!'" and conducted himself in a variety of ways peculiar to the heroes of sensational stories and melodrama. *Per contra*, the New York papers represent him as a mild spoken, gentlemanly (?) personage, who does not generally exhibit his scalps in public or carry a small arsenal on his person; so perhaps he only laughs in three syllables, in his professional capacity, and snorts rarely.

only in the way of business. While in New York, he had the curious experience of attending a play in the Bowery Theatre, the subject of which was his own exploit, and it must have been a singular sensation to him, to be at all of a metaphysical turn of mind, to see *his* *hero* striding down to the footlights, and thundering the melodramatic music.

To people of phlegmatic temperament, who eschew the sensational, a great deal of solid, useful reading can be had in the reports of our

LOCAL LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

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Political parties are agitated over the

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS.

Next Tuesday, both when considering it a part of test cases, the issue of which will be out of all the coming State contests. All the political leaders are in the field, and the strongest efforts are made to determine the result. The damaging exposure of the New York Custom House frauds are made to offset the Democratic Tammany rascals, and, apparently, every stratagem of fair and unfair warfare is brought forward. Next Tuesday will bring the contest to a close; [The Republicans can avail devote herself to the Jubilee, speaking of which reminds me of a novel feature proposed by an enthusiast of the Queen to reciprocate in the same way, by firing a return salute in Boston, while the "Star Spangled Banner" greets our astonished ears. This is almost sublime, but it affords a foreign foe

INSIDE OF A LUMBERER'S SHANTY.

[From Once a Week.]

In a forest land like this, it is unnecessary to say that lumbering is carried on largely in the winter. Although the trade has depressed much in the last few years, the people cannot give it up; the farmers have no other employment in winter. So a few words about the lumberer and his life. It is not a life of ease, but a life of the woods that is any attempted description of wood life would be incomplete without him. I have traversed most of the woods and rivers of New Brunswick, and have never yet found a place, however remote, where there were not traces of his industry. Like the tree-chopping animal of the country—the beaver—he leaves his mark behind him. With the first fall of snow he hides into the woods, and remains there till the spring; then he takes his logs down the river, and for a brief period the towns are inundated with these sailors of the woods. They go in gangs of from six or eight men up to twenty. They build log camps for their selves and their families, and make their own roads. Each camp has a main or "portage road," in which provisions are portaged sometimes from as great a distance as twenty or thirty miles. It presents a very creditable appearance, as independent in politics. It has an excellent column of light reading, singularly free of hackneyed jokes, though how low it will maintain its originality in this department, it is hard to predict. As yet has not produced

THAT VERY AMUSING ANECDOTE.

of the "Yankee and Irishman riding together who passed a gallows whereupon &c."—a story personally fresh in every one's mind. I have heard it so often, and at every one of them I have been actually compelled to partake of a dinner, a luncheon, or a bite.

In a camp of twenty men the division of labor is as follows: The boss; the cook—who has no sinews; the tender and the teamster's assistant—the latter functionary is sometimes called "the teamster's devil," and their joint work is to tend their team, and haul logs from the stump to the river bank; two broadaxe men, who square the logs; the head swimmer; i. e., the man who—five or six assistants; and four or five followers of their leader, who vary from \$25 to \$15 a month, with food; the cook,

It is a large book of 600 pages, profusely illustrated, and with the marked characteristics of that quaint humorist. The moral, following a rehearsal of seven years' experience, "Roughing It" in California and Nevada is valuable from its advice to the reader.

"If you are of any account, stay at home and make your way by faithful diligence; but if you are of 'no account,' go away from home, and then you will have to work, whether you want or not. Thus you become a blessing to your friends by ceasing to be a nuisance to them—if the people you go among suffer by the operation."

We are blessed this week by the great spectacular drama

"THE BLACK CROOK."

one of the modern sensational shows, whose principal features are a prolation of brilliant scenic displays and a security of costume in the performers, the latter offering a real, and the former a plausible, excuse for our worthy citizens to patronize the exhibition. Carlotta Lesclapart has just concluded a successful engagement at the "Globe Theatre," to be followed by the dramatization from Dickens' "David Copperfield," called "Little Em'ly." Loren of legitimate drama will soon have a feat in the ever-welcome "Rip Van Winkle," with, of course, dear Joe Jefferson in the title-role. There is enough merit in this impersonation, and enough force for innocent mirth, healthy sentiment, and moral influence to redeem the stage from the stain of a thousand such disgraceful as the "Black Crook" and its kindred.

J. J. R.

Horrible Murder in Ohio.

A MAN KILLING HIS THREE CHILDREN AFTER A FIFTEEN MINUTES' PRAYER—THEN SENDING HIS WIFE TO HEAVEN BY STRANGULATION.

DAYTON, March 11.—Mary Margaret, aged 35, and three children, aged respectively 6 and 8 years and six months, were murdered six miles northeast of this city on Saturday night. The indications are that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Margaret, who is evidently insane from spiritual cause. The story which the man himself tells is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then rising accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft, and that his eldest daughter confirmed him in his accusation.

He says that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted the children to leave; that he and his wife stripped naked, knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes; they then stripped two children, took them out into the yard, and with their hands on the necks of the children, they then laid them on the ground, and immediately strangled them to death. After this he rose and prayed until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told the whole story. Margaret is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

At the coroner's inquest the evidence was taken of Elizabeth, aged 7, and Hilda, aged 6, and Margaret, aged 8, who told him that on Saturday night, after dark, their father and mother came into the room, and that he told them to lie down. There was a light burning, and they saw father and mother kneeling on the floor, and their hands on the necks of the children. Father killed the baby first, and then mother killed Leah and Samuel.

Both father and mother were killed, and when the deed was done they came into the room, and the mother said she would kill the children. The three surviving children were hunted for after the others were killed, but they were not found until about daylight. The examination is still proceeding before the coroner. The babe's skull was completely smashed in. A post mortem will be held on the bodies.

Lumbering in New Brunswick.

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teamster, and broadaxe men receiving the highest rates. Their wages, when looked into, are not so high as they might appear on paper, for it frequently happens that they only receive a certain portion in cash, the balance being made up in goods, clothing, &c., at high prices, from the stores of their employers. The horses are hired out for four or five miles; they are fed mainly on oats, hay being expensive to portage, and they do not last very long in the lumber woods. The woods lumbered are the pine and the spruce; the former is in the greatest request, and the best of it has been picked out. Flour, pork, tea and molasses from the staple of the lumberman's diet. The lumberer's Sunday dish is a "Bang-Billy," by no means an unpalatable morsel, but the have it must make with the digestive organs of ordinary people is terrible to contemplate. Its sole ingredients are flour, fat pork and molasses. As for tea, no one in the woods ever thinks he has a "square meal" when real tea is not to be got, spruce, raspberry bushes, Labrador plant, tea plant, anything in fact, is used as a substitute for that hot brownish-colored water is a *sine qua non*.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

A delegation from Chicago, including several of the most prominent men of that city, visited Washington and called on Gen. Grant a few days ago to secure his influence in behalf of the Chicago relief bill pending in Congress. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times remarks that these gentlemen met with a favorable reception from the President. They found him standing in a corner of the reception room with kn't bow, and as Gen. Grant's Administration was engaged with the war, as soon as the purpose of the visit had been told, Gen. Grant informed his visitors that he would like to know why he should be appealed to by Chicago for help with the two Senators of Illinois both of whom opposing him; after which he gave vent to an avalanche of invectives against the Chicago Tribune. As the leading member of the delegation was Governor Republicanism published in the Tribune, was regarded as a gross insult to all the visitors, who at once withdrew in a decidedly unpleasant frame of mind.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore has taken the stump in New Hampshire. On the night of the 8th a large Republican meeting was held in Manchester and was addressed by Mrs. Livermore. She was even more powerful as a correspondent, than as a speaker, and she made her charge that night, and, referring to the charge that her husband was engaged in the Tammany frauds as recently exposed. Democrats have punished their chief thief by electing him to the New York Senate, while the country is engaged with the war, as soon as the purpose of the visit had been told, Gen. Grant informed his visitors that he would like to know why he should be appealed to by Chicago for help with the two Senators of Illinois both of whom opposing him; after which he gave vent to an avalanche of invectives against the Chicago Tribune. As the leading member of the delegation was Governor Republicanism published in the Tribune, was regarded as a gross insult to all the visitors, who at once withdrew in a decidedly unpleasant frame of mind.

LOCAL.

We devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to late General News, which has been a source article recently with as owing to the detention of the mails. Sunday Services.

The Rev. R. C. Morse, who is delegated by the Executive Committee of the International Convention of Y. M. C. A. to visit the Associations in these Provinces, will preach in the Exmouth Street Wesleyan Church to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 6 o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats.

THE GOVERNMENT ROADS.

The trains that left St. John for Bangor yesterday reached Meadum in good time, but only needed in getting three miles west of Vancouver, where it is, and where it will remain until assistance reaches it.

An engine, plow and fanger left Fredericton Junction yesterday at 1.30 p. m. for Harvey, and has not yet reached there—supposed to be stuck near Cork.

No trains are moving on Western Extension at all to day, and the Station Master notifies the public that freight will not be received for the present.

Telegrams from New York say it is drifting very badly. The line is filled again with snow.

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—A Berne correspondent reports that the cashier of the gauging-tables at Saxons-Baden in the Valtin has "bolted" with the sum of 500,000, or £200,000 sterling, with which he had incautiously been intrusted by the administration, and he is not caught it will probably have the effect of closing the establishment, by no means to the regret of the Swiss people, who look upon the place as being a national disgrace. The director of the baths in Geneva endeavored to trace the missing treasurer, but he did not meet with much sympathy, and the probability was that his search will be fruitless, and that the money was already on its way across the Atlantic.

—A Berlin dispatch says that the instructions which Count Tauffkirchen has received on his return to his post as German Ambassador to Rome are very precise. Prince Bismarck desired his representative to declare frankly that the German Government regards the agitation of the clericals in South Germany and on the Rhine, and in Poland, with displeasure; that, whilst not fanning their hostility, the Government is resolved to protect the rights of the State and liberty of conscience against the tendencies directed by the Ultramontane. The Bavarian Government has conveyed a similar straightforward message to the Vatican by the Papal Nuncio at Munich.

—The body of a man apparently frozen to death, was about to be committed to the grave on Tuesday, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after a coroner's inquest had rendered the necessary verdict, when lo! and behold, the fellow suddenly thawed out—no doubt by the jury sitting upon him—and he was released in the nick of time. He is now meditating upon his narrow escape from a premature burial. He should renounce the use of the second attempt upon his life.

—Signor Verdi was lately called thirty times before the curtain on the first hearing of his "Aida" at La Scala. The critics dwell on the magnitude of this compliment, which could scarcely have been greater had his audience kept the lucky composer before the footlights during the entire performance.

—The Grand Duke Alexis has assisted, by invitation of the Spaniards of Havana, at a ball light and at a cock fight. He only caught a Cuban and garrote him during the Prince's stay they would have afforded to their distinguished visitor a sample of every holiday recreation of "modern Spain" in Cuba.

—A Kansas paper's ego obituary says: "There is not a farm wagon on the country, and the people are engaged with it; not a gate in town has been opened; and the stones that have been thrown at her would make five miles of turnpike."

—The New York Sun says that, "taking the facts already within our knowledge, a Republican paper published in the Tribune, and the industry of the city fifteen million dollars a year paid to them over the counter for intoxicating drinks. The first destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The second destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The third destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The fourth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The fifth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The sixth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The seventh destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The eighth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The ninth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The tenth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The eleventh destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The twelfth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The thirteenth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. The fourteenth destroyed about fifteen hundred of them. 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