WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

55 and 57 King Street.

WE beg to call special attention to our NEW STOCK, which is now complete in all Departments:—

DRESS GOODS, COTTONS, PRINTS, WOOLLENS, LINENS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, TIES, SMALL WARES. &c., &c.

An unlimited assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Shirts and Underclothing, Straw Felt and Shade Hats.
COTTON WARPS of the best quality.
Superior power and hand loom HOMESPUNS, Wholesale only, at our usual low rates.

EVERITT & BUTLER

may 16

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 16, 1872.

Presidential Candidates.

Aspirants to the White House at Washington turn up daily, until the axiom, dear to the school-teacher's heart, that any boy may look forward to becoming some day President of the United States, threatens to result in an attempt on the part of ambitious citizens to all attain that exalted position forthwith. Worse yet, the evil is not limited to the sterner sex. A "convention" in New York last week nominated Miss Victoria Woodhull, with Frederick Douglass for Vice-President. George Francis Train is a self-nominated standing candidate. Judge Davis is the choice of the workingmen's party. The Democratic nominee is yet unknown, while General Grant will probably be made the regular Republican candidate. All things considered, we may look for lively times in political circles during the coming summer.

A Presidential candidate, with any prospect of election, becomes an object of profound interest to two classes. His record is scanned carefully by his enemies, in order to find his weak points, while his family tree is as earnestly scrutinized by anxious place-hunting relatives. It is difficult to say which of the two searchers most minutely and diligently follows the investigation. The enemy has perhaps the most ingenuity and constructive ability, besides a florid imagination, capable of distorting facts, eliminating unwelcome truths, and supplying desirable incidents; but the office-seeker can follow up a genealogical trail until the voice of nature proclaims him a distant but loving kinsman; and when the tie of blood is once established, that much removed cousin will secure an office, or die on the steps of the White House. After all, the office-seeker is limited to one family, or, at the outside, one tribe; but the enemy has the whole range of the civil and moral law, the decalogue, the new dispensation, the criminal code, the whole system of jurisprudence, and the edicts of custom and fashion; and it is hard but he shall find you a flaw in the candidate's character, if not a blot on his whole escutcheon. Then, too, he has the benefit of the office-seeker's investigation; and should he fail to affix a crime or scandal on the principal object, he can easily rake up the transgressions of his progenitors and relations back to the dawn of history.

Thus the candidate suffers from friend and foe. The former procures relations for him; and the latter procures characters to fit them. He himself may not have committed an indiscreet murder or an injudicious burglary; but can he prove that his great-grandfather's maternal uncle didn't indulge in larceny? But it is seldom necessary to go so far back. If the candidate be of obsure origin, as presidential ones lately have been, it is easy to imagine for him a childhood of vice and a youth of infamy. Was he, like General Grant, a resident of California in early life? Mr. "Brick" Pomeroy will have mated him to a Digger Squaw, giving the lady's name and parentage, and will then inquire, with the tone of indignant virtue, why the miscreant has deserted that untutored but fond partner? Does the victim deny the accusation? Generally not. Few men care to bandy words with a common scold, and so he is denounced as having tacitly confessed his guilt. The "tacit confession" always carries great weight—with idiots.

Horace Greeley is not generally considered a malignant ruffian or unscrupulous demagogue. But the New York *Times*, commenting upon an address to him from an Irish Republican Club, wishes to know if Mr. Greeley is a low demagogue, truckling to the mob. "Is Mr. Greeley bargaining for the Irish vote, and will he next be seen wearing a green coat and smoking a vile 'dudeen'?" Mr. Greeley says nothing. Then the indignant *Times* says that Mr. Greeley's shallow device of wearing a green coat, smoking a short pipe, *and* drinking whiskey, will not deceive intelligent people. True, no one, not even the *Times*, ever said Mr. Greeley indulged in those ethereal pastimes, but, on the other hand, no one said he *didn't*, and so the respectable journal infers his tacitly confessed guilt. In truth, it is pleasant to be a Presidential candidate, but a modest man's ambition would be satisfied with the pillory.

Mourning at Campo Bello.

The abrogation of the duties on tea and tobacco in the United States, is causing a flutter among the merchants in the little cove at Welchpool, in the domains of Capt. Robinson-Owen. The trim, swift sailing pleasure boats belonging to Eastport, that carry over parties of the beaux and belles of that town, on fine summer days, and who make extensive purchases of teas and other luxuries, will go over no more after the first day of July, when the Act will come in force.

PHILADELPHIA.

Building Enterprise.—Great advance in Real Estate.—The Lumber Trade.—Public Institutions.—Commercial Statistics.—Practical Suggestions for Canadians.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 13

There seems to be an impression abroad that Philadelphia is a slow-moulded and inactive place, but practical experience and observation will dispel all such notions. Just now, two of her sons, Messrs. Drexel & Childs, are taking the New Yorkers by surprise, having commenced to take down ten brick buildings at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, in New York, to make room for a magnificent banking house.

The limits of this city cover

A GREATER AREA OF GROUND

than any other city upon the continent. Its population is less than that of New York, but it has 7,000 houses more than that city, and new buildings are continually going up in every ward. Last year in the month of April alone 745 building permits were issued; this year, in the same month, 800 were granted, principally for two and three story brick buildings. How many in St. John? These buildings are often constructed by Building Associations or contractors on speculation, and every man working on them has security for his wages in what is legally called a lien, which is not the case everywhere.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS

are numerous and generally prosperous. Any one by purchasing stock and paying in a specified sum monthly, on the rental plan, will find himself in a few years in possession of a good house and lot; besides this, any member of good standing can borrow money by paying the usual rate of interest. You must not suppose that the number of new buildings indicates a great demand for them; in many instances these buildings remain tenantless for some time, and "to let" and "for sale" may be seen on these as well as other buildings. The great demand for real estate appear to be on Chestnut and Eighth streets. A few years ago a lot on Chestnut street was said to be high at $120,000, but now a lot very near it, same size, and no better place for business, has just been sold for $160,000. On the same street, $220,000 has been refused for a property that was bought within a year for $62,000.

All the houses erected being of brick, the

CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER

is comparatively small, yet the lumber trade is extensive and very brisk at the present time. Williamsport, the centre from which the lumber is received, expects to do 15 per cent more business this season than ever before in one year. The larger sizes of spruce lumber are in great demand. Small sizes are not wanted, hemlock of small sizes being much cheaper and more easily procured. Eastern laths and palings are much called for.

Philadelphia has

MANY FINE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

as well as private residences, stores and warehouses. A new Masonic Temple is being built of granite, at a cost of one and a half million dollars, and is to be finished next year. The stairway to the entrance is a very elaborate design, in which the pillars form a prominent feature. The Academy of Fine Arts is to be built near the Temple, on a lot 100x260 feet, which cost $100,000. Twenty-five gentlemen have joined in subscribing $230,000 towards the fund for building it. The Mercantile Library is quite an institution. It contains 70,000 volumes, 400 newspapers and magazines, and 24 chess tables, a writing room and a conversation room for gentlemen and several rooms for ladies. New Brunswick is not represented among the newspapers, many of which are sent gratuitously. Why not one from St John?

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS

with upwards of 200 miles of track are the motive power of Philadelphia; they run upon nearly every street, and a five mile ride can be had for seven cents, in fine airy cars with soft velvety seats. 800 cars and over 400 horses and mules constitute the rolling stock. Three or four lines running to the Park, about three miles from the centre of business, are well patronised in the summer season.

Nearly all branches of business at present are in a flourishing condition. The spring has been

PROSPEROUS FOR THE FISHERMEN

on the Deleware. The markets at present are well filled with fresh shad, herring, perch and sturgeon, while the stock of salt (very salt) fish in the stores is, as usual, well kept up, to supply the constant demand, the brands being chiefly Massachusetts, Maine, and Nova Scotia. A new feature in the fish trade, it is said, will soon be California Salmon, which are to be transported in tanks from the Pacific Coast, to supply the Atlantic cities, and salt fish returned in the tanks. The oyster season has just closed; during the winter from 40 to 50 vessels were constantly discharging at the wharves, and the consumption has been extraordinary.

THE COAL CARRYING TRADE

is rather dull at present, vessels being scarce, and freights high. A number of vessels are engaged in loading Petroleum for the old country and cooperage for the West Indies.

Philadelphia owes her prosperity to her manufactures. With iron and coal at her very doors, and with every facility for trade, she can not do otherwise than stand the first city in the country in the production of manufactures. Among the largest establishments is the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which at the present time employ 2,000 men and last month turned out 34 Locomotives. There are many other very large and extensive factories, which I must defer mentioning for want of space. Notwithstanding the vast employment which these factories give, the city supports many destitute people, and hospitals and homes for the indigent and the sick are numerous. In fact, there seems to be

A SURPLUS OF LABOR

here. It has often been a question in my mind, whether or not the Canadian Government, in their endeavors to get immigrants, ever think of finding them in the United States. The cost of living in Canada is small compared with the States. Thousands of able bodied men are willing to work here for $1 50 or less, and many clerks and others struggle to support themselves on a salary of $500 a year. When these people seek a change of locality it is either the West or South that attracts them, and they go there, in many instances, only to add to the crowds of unemployed, or, it may be, to do double labor under the most aggravating circumstances, at the same wages they get here. Such a place as Canada is not known, or, if known at all, has the reputation of being a poor, sterile country, and populated by mean, crochetty people, intensely loyal and severely religious. The people never read Canadian newspapers, but get their information from the Philadelphia *Press*, *North American* and *Inquirer*, papers that frequently misrepresent Canada. One gives the name of Canada to Ontario, while another is doubtful if the name of Canada should be given to your country at all, after having been called "*the Canadies*"!! and in writing of you use freely the terms "our Northern neighbors" and "the Provinces."

Just now, your Pacific Railroad Scheme

IS BEING WRITTEN DOWN,

and your "through" immigrants from the Old Country made to count as so many fleeing from Canada! Now surely there are officials in Ottawa who might in a great measure prevent these misrepresentations, by writing a good news and political letter, weekly, to one of the popular papers of New York, Philadelphia or Boston. Such a letter, in my opinion, would remove many of the prejudices these people have against Canada, and be the means of attracting to your country not only the surplus labor of this, but the American capitalist, who is always on the lookout for good investment.

Yours, &c., YANKEE.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

New Brunswick Commoners on the Treaty.

Col. GRAY could not approve of some of the remarks of the Hon. Secretary of State; those in which he defended the course of the Fenians.

Mr. HOWE denied he had defended them.

Col. GRAY had understood him to do so, but as the hon. member had explained he would not proceed further, but he could not consent to approve of an organization which had cut down one of the greatest ornaments of this House, and which had inflicted on Canada the greatest troubles of her existence. He then proceeded to deal with the treaty, and contended Canada had lost no rights, as without her consent no American fisherman could drop a line in her waters. He combatted the argument of the hon. member for Bothwell, who had blamed the Premier for not having had introduced a clause admitting Canadian fish and fish oil into the American markets free of duty, made more comprehensive. He (Col Gray) pointed out that this clause would not bear the construction put upon it by the hon member, as the oil bearing fish was caught outside the three mile limit. With regard to the National Policy he pointed out that the offer of reciprocity in coal, salt, &c., had been made on the 7th of March, and that the National policy had been repealed on the 25th of March. He regretted that so many of the supporters of the Government had so soon forgotten the child of their love, and he also regretted that the Minister of Justice had not given the House some intimation of the importance of the matter. He showed how beneficial was the extension of the bonding privilege, in view of the change in the tea trade which now came by San Francisco. He also argued that the articles respecting the coasting trade would give to the ship owners of Ontario nearly the whole coasting trade of the lakes, and the carrying of the products of the lakes. He reverted to the St. Clair Flats Canal, and contended that there would be equal use of it to both countries. As to the rules regulating marine neutrality, it was of the greatest importance to Canada and her commerce, and should be strictly defined so that Canadian interests might be served, and this was done by the treaty. The peaceful understanding which would be besides obtained for this country was of incalculable benefit, as the next 10 or 12 years would be years of the greatest importance for the growth of the country, mentally as well as materially. As to the fisheries, he admitted their great value, and doubted whether if this country was independent and able to maintain her own rights, any compensation would be considered equivalent for the joint use of them. But Canada was not in that position, and therefore it was desirable to secure the benefits that could be derived from them. A market was provided, and territorial rights had been acknowledged, which, on the termination of the treaty, would revert to this country. He agreed that the opposition had stated, as fully as could be done, all the objections to the treaty, and if they did not convince the House or the country, it was an evidence that both felt the treaty should be adopted. The member for West Durham had called attention eloquently to the motto of Great Britain—"God and my right." He felt it was a noble appeal, but he asked what right had been sacrificed, or how had the honor of Canada been sacrificed?

[Mr Howe's reference to the Fenians, to which Col. Gray took exception, was in these words:—

"Take again the case of the Fenians. They were our fellow-subjects; they felt they had suffered wrong at the hands of England. They were not robbers, and cut throats, but believing they had been wronged, they attacked us with the idea that in us they weakened their revenge upon England (Cries of no, no, on both sides.) This was the way in which he (Mr. Howe) viewed it. He then proceeded to speak of the toleration with which Fenians had been treated in England and Ireland; this showed the moderation of a great nation, taught by its history of civil wars."]

The Burning of 500 Coolies.

The Education and Labor Committee of the British House of Commons have been endeavoring to bring up a bill to prohibit the importation of coolies. The necessity of some such enactment is illustrated in a recent report to the English Parliament. This report contains an account of the horrible death by burning of five hundred coolies, who had been kidnapped and shipped, under the flag of the Portuguese Government, and were being conveyed in a vessel called the Don Juan from Macao to Peru. Once on board, this large multitude was placed literally in prison—penned on the main deck and fastened down by three iron gratings, which closed the hatches, ten coolies at a time only being allowed to come on deck. The ship sailed in fair weather from Macao. On the second day of the voyage, as declared by Henken, an Austrian seaman, the Captain selected twenty coolies and put them in irons, with much brutality, as an example to the others. On the third day a difficulty arose about the food passed down to the emigrants. The interpreter got angry, and struck those who complained with his cane, whereupon the wretched coolies made a rush at their European jailers. The iron hatches were immediately slammed back upon them, and when the poor creatures beat upon the beams and planks to get air, muskets were fired down into the crowd. It then appears that in desperation some few of the coolies set fire to a storeroom forward, hoping no doubt to force the crew to throw their prison open. The sailors tried to pump water down upon the seat of the conflagration, but the frenzied men below passed the hose out of the port holes, so that pumping became useless. The fire spread beyond all control, the smoke suffocating the mass of coolies at either end, who had taken no part in the previous proceedings. The miserable prisoners beat at the iron gratings, tore at the fastenings of the deck, and even endeavored to get up to the air through the ventilators. The crew lowered the boats and pushed off from the burning vessel, leaving that mass of human creatures pent in a floating hell. The survivors of the six hundred and fifty five below found some means of bursting the fore hatch, and about a hundred emerged and leaped into the sea. A few of these were picked up the next morning by fishing boats. It is a disgrace to Portugal that she sanctions a commerce attended with such horrors, and the bill to prohibit the trade in coolies under the American flag should receive prompt consideration by Congress.

The Deleware and New Jersey Fishery War.

It is well understood that our American cousins who claim to possess all the deep sea fisheries of the continent, are quarrelling at home over fishing rights, which there are State rights, one State vigorously excluding the fishermen of a neighboring State from fishing in its waters. They are quite radical abroad, but very conservative at home. The following is the latest we have seen from the New Jersey-Deleware war:—

The correspondents referred to erroneously say that the New Jersey fishermen set there stakes on the Deleware side of the river, and otherwise poach upon rights to which they are not clearly entitled. They also magnify the importance of the "victory," claiming that the captured craft were schooners. The fishermen do not use stakes, but float with gill-nets upon the tide, mostly in the middle of a two mile river, and use no larger boats than the usual fishing skiffs, carrying two men each. They are all poor men who spend the winter knitting nets and repairing boats, and depend upon their success in fishing for the support of their families—a peaceful avocation, in which they and their fathers have been engaged from generation to generation. They were suddenly pounced upon by a steamer armed with cannon and filled with chivalrous men. They were pursued and captured upon their own shore, and at their own doorsteps.

Hundreds of these poor men are thus deprived of their means of support. Their property, often all they possess in the world, is seized and confiscated. Fines are imposed, and in default of payment they are compelled to suffer incarceration in scandalous Deleware jails, or as an alternative, subjection to that peculiarly Deleware institution, the whipping post. We agree with Gov. Parker in deprecating retaliatory measures in kind, but hope if there is anything in the revamped claim it will be speedily settled, lest another armed invasion of New Jersey by the worse than Canadian Blue-noses of Deleware should find the plundered fishermen neither surprised nor unprepared.

The Champion of the Susquehanna.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa, May 10.—It is reported here that Col. E. R. Abbott, of this city, has caught a two pound trout in the vicinity of Hancock. The report has created much excitement here. A party, headed by Judge Post and Simon Cameron's father, leaves immediately in search of Col. Abbott.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

HANCOCK, N. Y., May 10.—Colonel E. R. Abbott of Susquehanna caught a two-pound trout in Lizard Lake yesterday. The trout is as well as could be expected. This evening the Colonel is holding a levee at the Occidental.

EXCITEMENT IN CALICOON.

CALICOON, N. Y., May 10.—At a late hour this evening our town was startled by a report that Col. E. R. Abbott had caught a trout, weighing two pounds, near Hancock. Preparations are being made to receive the trout and Col. Abbott.

THE SUCKER FISHERS AROUSED.

LACKAWAXEN, Pa., May 10.—A rumor that Col. E. R. Abbott, of Susquehanna, has caught a two-pound trout near Hancock has produced great excitement among the Delaware river sucker fishermen. George Cortright, Col. Butts, Gen. Kennedy, and Deacon Nearpass are now digging worms, and preparing to go to Hancock on the first train.

Merchants' Exchange.

The following despatches were received at the Exchange to-day:—

Montreal, May 15.—Flour at Liverpool, 28s. a 28s. 6d. Red Wheat, 11s. 8d. a 12s.

New York Flour Market dull 10 to 15 cents lower. Common to good Extra State $7 65 a $8.65.

Pork quiet, steady, $13.75 $13.80 new. Grain freights 4½d.

Montreal flour market 5 and 10 cents lower. Western States and Welland Canal $6.80.

New York, May 16.—Gold opened at 114.

—A negress with a beard long, thick and gray is the ascendant phenomenon in Cherokee county, Alabama.

LOCALS.

Western Extension.

Commencing to-day evening trains by Western Extension for Fredericton, will leave at 4.15 p.m., instead of 4 o'clock as heretofore.

Concert Tuesday Evening.

Next Tuesday evening the Band of the Christian Brothers will give a Concert in the Institute.

Personals.

We understand that G. A. Pugsley, Esq., leaves for New York to-morrow morning on professional business. The Hon. A. McQueen, of Westmorland, is in town. Sig. J. Hazazer, who has a palatial academy of etiquette &c. in Montreal, was in town last evening *en route* for England.

Bishop's Serenaders.

The serenaders had a good audience last evening. Mrs. McEvoy as a vocalist and actress is nightly growing in favor, James Roome, banjoist, it is said, will appear this evening. The entertainments given here are amusing, and any one who wants to enjoy a good laugh should go and hear them.

Race Boat for Boston.

The steamer "New England" carried to Boston this morning a new race boat for some St. John oarsmen resident there, who have faith in their native productions. She was built by Robert Dalton, of Indiantown, who considers her the best piece of workmanship he has yet turned out. The length is 44 feet, depth 7¾ inches, width 18 inches, and weight only 61 pounds.

Olive's Baggage Waggon.

Mr. W. H. Olive, who has messengers on the trains running out of the City for the accommodation of the travelling public, has just had finished a new baggage waggon, built by Price & Shaw, of Indiantown. It is large, light, and handsomely built, and is ornamental as well as useful. It cost $250.

The Concert this Evening.

From the number of tickets sold for the concert to night, the public may rest assured of a magnificent success. The programme for the occasion is composed of brilliant selections The Mendelssohn Club, Mr. Sumner, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Perley, Mrs. Buxton and the fine chorus of the Society, will give a rare entertainment. A bill containing the words of the pieces to be sung will be sold at Messrs. Peiler's during the day and at the Hall in the evening.

An Aspirant for Legislative Honors.

Duncan McMann, Esq., publishes his card to the electors of Queen's for the seat vacated by the Hon. G. D. Bailey. A man must be good looking to be a successful Councillor in St. John (not a Beau Brummell though), and if good looks will carry Mr. McMann in he ought to be elected. He is popular in Queens and would perhaps, if elected, encourage the other representative, Mr. Williams to smile occasionally.

Ship Building.

Mr. John McLeod, of Black River, is building in his yard a fine bark of 700 tons, of the following dimensions; length of keel, 150 feet breadth of beam 33 feet, and depth of hold 19 feet. She is being constructed of spruce, pitch pine, oak and birch, will be thoroughly iron kneed and copper fastened, to class A. I. French Lloyds 8 years. She is being built for Messrs. Lake Stewart and others and will be ready for launching about the latter end of September.

Messrs. Cruickshank and Pitfield are building in their yard at Courtney Bay, for the same parties, a bark of 750 tons of the following dimensions, length of keel 150 feet, breadth of beam 34 feet, and depth of hold 19½ feet. She is being built of the same material and will class the same as the above, and will be ready for launching some time in September.

Reed's Point Wharf this Morning.

The railway does not appear to have decreased the travel by the International steamers to any great extent. This morning the "New England" was crowded, a great many Nova Scotians, as usual, being among the "new departures." The steamer had considerable difficulty leaving the wharf, owing to the freshet running at a tremendous pace. A rope from the stern of the steamer fastneed to the wharf to keep the current from turning the bow up stream, had such a strain on it that a volume of smoke curled up from the part of the boat it was rubbing against, the rope slipped.

Going to Grass.

We are pleased to learn that a movement is on foot among the Presbyterian Churches of the City, by which it is proposed to secure for each of the pastors of those churches a summer recess of four weeks. At a meeting of the pastors and a large representation of the Elders and Trustees of the Churches, held during the present week, a detailed plan was unanimously agreed upon, which is to be submitted to the Sessions and Trustees of the several Churches for their approval. The cordiality with which the movement has already been received leaves but little doubt that it will succeed, at least as an experiment for the current season. It will certainly prove a great benefit to overtaxed ministers, and will, doubtless, in the end be advantageous to the churches as well.

"And Still they come."

Yesterday a gentleman was seen with a large amount of Commercial Bank paper in his possession. Some of the notes appeared quite *new!*

Supreme Court.

The case of Nevins & Fraser *vs.* Drillio, owner of the barque "Wild Hunter," is going on to day.

Shipping Notes.

The bark "Alumina" is being discharged as rapidly as the circumstances will permit, her topmasts, topgallantmasts, yards, rigging and running gear are being taken off her to lighten her as much as possible. She still continues to make considerable water. As she has been very much strained, and the injuries received cannot be repaired here, it is quite probable she will be condemned and sold.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—If you want oysters, call at Geo. Sparrow's, King street. By measure or any other way. *

Visitors to St. John.

The coming summer will witness numerous pleasure parties from the States who are, no doubt, desirous of inhaling the invigorating sea breezes and balmy fogs which hover around the rocks, crags, and grassy spots, in, around and about the City. A drive behind a pair of fast trotters down the level and attractive Manawagonish Road; a view of the Falls and the picturesque scenery around the Suspension Bridge; an inspection of the Kennebeccasis and the beautiful villas of the St. John merchant princes, and the wide expanse of open sea from Red Head, will amply recompense any Royal or Presidential party who may wish to behold the beauties of nature.

First among the list will be the Springfield Commandery of Knights Templars, who will number about a hundred and twenty-five. They will arrive here in a couple of weeks. Gilmore's Band from Boston will accompany them. Messrs. G. W. Harrington and G. D. Rollins, of Springfield, were in the City last evening making arrangements for the reception of the party. The brilliant uniforms of the Knights, and the fine music of Gilmore's Band, will be something for St. John to admire.

Portland Commandery of Sir Knights to the number of sixty, will be here about the latter part of June, to pay a fraternal visit to their brother Sir Knights here. They will also be accompanied by a band of music.

In August an excursion party numbering two hundred and fifty, will come from Boston in one of the International Company's Steamers. They will also be accompanied by a band. The facilities afforded by Pullman Palace Cars, good hotels, a beautiful academy of music, fine drives, fishing and good scenery are beginning to be appreciated, not to mention cheap kid gloves and beautiful silks fresh from Paris, which are no small attraction to the ladies.

While these birds of pleasure and passage will come and go, the more serious wants of the country will be cared for by the serious attention and sober earnestness of Colonel Shives and his contingent of orphans under the guidance of Miss Rye, who will make many households who now mourn for servants glad with their handi work.

The Hon. Messrs. Stevenson and White are also preparing rustic cottages on the banks of the Salmon River, Victoria County, for the reception of the Teutons who will remove their language and customs to this temperate clime. The banks of the Miramichi will also resound with the hum and industry of the hordes of hardy emigrants who will come out in the Allan—Muirhead steamers. The general situation for the ensuing season bears a cheerful aspect for provincial affairs.

Yet a little while longer.

That mammoth, gigantic and elephantine corporation, joint stock, hotel, copper mining, fish preserving and racing combination, with its fleet of yachts, its brass bands, sub-marine divers, coral fishers, copper miners, and stud of horses with trim dressed jockeys, have not yet arrived off Campo Bello. The army of improvement, the chronicling of whose achievement distended the columns of the St. Andrews *Standard* and other papers a short time ago, has vanished in thin air. The annual fisherman's festival next October will be therefore undisturbed by the incursions of Broadway swells and belles.

A New Brunswicker Abroad.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Freeman* has the following about the Ball given by the British Columbians:—"Among the greatest of the swells, it is said, was a distinguished militia officer from St. John, whose richly laced uniform, and pretty person, made him the cynosure of every eye."

A New Paper.

We understand that a new paper is intended to be started at North Head, Grand Manan, and to be called the Grand Manan "Sharp Shooter."

Billiards and Billiard Champions.

The following racy, if not elegant, correspondence appears in Wilkes' "Spirit of the Times," of the 4th instant. The "Spirit's" comments and the correspondence appear to proceed on the supposition that Mr. Peck hails from St. John,—the fact being that he was only temporarily resident here as Superintendent of Mr. Leach's Billiard Hall. He was an American and has returned to the States:—

THE DOMINION CHAMPIONSHIP.—An "echo" in our last issue relative to a letter which we had received from John Peck, of Saint John, N. B., has provoked Willie Jakes, of Coburg, Canada, into writing the retaliatory letter which is printed below. Although we are bound to acknowledge that the provocation was great, and that the style of Peck's note was calculated to irritate his prospective opponents, we still would wish that Jakes' reply had not taken the turn it does. For all that, it is to the point, and indicates a willingness to encounter a proper opponent when approached in a proper manner.

COBURG, Canada, April 30, 1872.

DEAR "SPIRIT": By an item in your Billiard Notes of the 27th inst., I am apprised of the existence and pretentions of one John Peck, of St. John's, N. B. His modest (?) announcement that he has written to the *Montreal Star* challenging *either* James Bennett or myself to play for $100 or $200 and the championship of the Dominion, and requesting us to "deposit or dry up," is a model of coolness, simplicity and elegance.

As you remark, he is just a trifle "ambiguous." One cannot very well see the point of his challenge to Mr. Bennett to play for a championship he (Bennett) does not hold; nor is it very clear to minds of ordinary intelligence that written notes, whether one or one dozen, sent to ordinary newspapers are a legitimate challenge such as the rules require me to recognize.

If Peck will begin by sending modest *bank notes* to the official stakeholder, to the extent of $50 (to which amount he is welcome to add until his stamps "dry up") then he will promptly hear of my having covered his forfeit money. I have much pleasure in informing Mr Peck that C. B. Chadwick, Esq., Montreal, is the official stakeholder.

Let me urge upon this bumptious Down Easter the propriety of observing the rules and regulations which govern contests for the championship of the Dominion, one of which is depositing $50 forfeit by the party challenging, and perhaps a wonderful billiard light of New Brunswick will no longer be concealed under a *peck* full of bravado.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM JAKES, Jr.

By Telegraph.

British and Foreign.

[*By Telegraph to Associated Press.*]

LONDON, May 15.

The "Daily News" says: The eyes of England are turned to the American Senate. We have done our duty. The last hope remaining is that the decision has been confided to a body characterized by gravity and wisdom.

The "Daily Telegraph" is sanguine that patriotism will over-rule politics, and the Treaty will survive.

The "Standard" remarks: We have made sacrifices enough. Let the Senate reject the Treaty amendment. It is not our fault if American constitution is defective or the Government weak, nor is it our loss if we are released from a liability incurred out of exaggerated deference towards a kindred and high spirited people.

The "Times" makes no allusion.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Reported the coal damp exlosion in Pennsylvania is untrue.

Eight hour movement of carpenters here generally successful.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last evening, resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice, urging the Senate to ratify the additional article proposed by Granville to the Treaty.

Dominion Parliament.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE EVENING PAPERS.]

OTTAWA, May 16.

In the House, after recess yesterday, the debate was resumed by Cartier, who spoke in French for an hour.

Campbell, of Guysboro, contended that the wish of the country was, that the Treaty should be accepted.

Boards of Trade throughout the country memorialized Government on every occasion when the interests of commerce were at stake, and in this instance they were silent, notwithstanding the importance of the measure.

Dorion censured the policy of the Ministry in the whole matter, and condemned the continual concessions made by England to the United States. The feeling of the country was against the ratification of the Treaty, and the Minister of Militia, in addressing his followers in French, felt so when he implored them to sacrifice their fisheries, their feelings and their rights on the altars of their country, and support the Government in the adoption of the Treaty, although they knew their interests would suffer by it. No doubt they would do his bidding now as before.

Ministerialists had admitted the Treaty could not be defended on Colonial grounds, though in Imperial interests it might. When the choice of sacrificing Canadian interests or acting contrary to Imperial wishes was before the Premier, he had a right to retire from the Commission when Canada was required to yield up her rights as a sacrifice to the interests of the Empire, the Government should have acted the manly part of yielding them without reward, and not insult the country by the offer of English endorsement of a note as a bribe for the ratification of the Treaty. (Opposition cheers.)

Smith, of Westmorland, took similar ground and contended that the ties that bound this colony to England were gradually weakening, and the time would come when Canada would seek independence. He censured the policy of honorable gents hounding down statesmen who dared to utter such sentiments. On grounds of expediency only would he assent to the acceptance of the Treaty.

Chauveau, Baker, Macdonald, of Lunenburg, and Street spoke in support of the Treaty.

Fortin contended that the Treaty was unjust to our Fisheries, and he would therefore vote against it, and also the amendment.

At three o'clock this morning, Opposition asked an adjournment of the debate which was granted.

The vote is expected to be taken to-night.

KEMPTVILLE, ONT., May 15.

This village on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway was yesterday destroyed by fire; 25 families homeless. Loss $90,000.

GRANVILLE, May 15.

Coffer dam on canal burst yesterday and works were flooded with water. It will delay completion of Locks several days.

FORT GARRY, April 14.

Immigrants arriving in great numbers and business very brisk.

Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue are at Pembina,—what for is unknown. Lepine wanted to take passage by the "Selkirk" on her first trip to Fort Garry. It is thought they knew the Volunteers were coming on board at the Hudson Bay Post.

OTTAWA, May 15.

Political news other than Parliamentary news is scarce.

The vote is expected on the Washington Treaty Bill to-night.

The Session is expected to last four weeks longer.

The weather is splendid and farming operations proceeding rapidly.

City Police Court.

Before Justice McAvity.

Charles Mullin 43, Ireland, drunk on the Market Square, fined $6.

Edward McFadden, 60, Ireland, drunk in an alleyway off Prince Wm. St., fined $6.

Mary McCoy, 40, N. B., drunk on Prince Wm. St., fined $6.

Elizabeth Corr was complained of for keeping a bar, and selling liquor without being duly licensed in a house on Sheffield Street.

The magistrate has been occupied the greater part of the day hearing the case of John Kinney against Hugh Maynes for an assault committed about two months ago. Kinney having been so badly hurt he could not appear before. The facts of the case are substantially as follows, Maynes keeps a shop on the Marsh Road in the lower flat of his house, and Kinney is a tenant of his. At the time of the assault, Kinney who was under the influence of liquor, came into the shop of Maynes and after some words threw a weight at Maynes, hitting him on the head and cutting him. Maynes retaliated by hitting Kinney on the head with an axehandle. The injury he received was so great as to lay him up ever since, erisypelas set in and Doctors Bayard and Earle who attended him considered him in great danger of losing his life. The preliminary examination will probably be concluded to-day. For the prosecution F. A. Morrison, Esq., for the defence Hon. J. H. Crawford.