The Weekly Tribune.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 9, 1874.

Unanimous for Reciprocity.

In the States all commercial organizations, the press of all parties, free traders and protectionists, are unanimously in favor of the re-establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Canada. Speeches before Boards of Trade in favor of this are answered only by approving cheers, and resolutions are adopted with no dissenting voices. It would require a vast amount of moral courage to attempt to stem the tide of reciprocity, so general and so unequivocal are the expressions in its favor. Under the British system of uncertain tenure of office so general and strong an expression of opinion could not be resisted by any Government; but the voice of the people is not so immediately effective at Washington and further delay for the purpose of driving a very sharp bargain may, possibly, be the only result of the pending negotiations. The policy of shutting Canadian produce out of Boston, New York and Chicago markets is fully as sensible as a policy that would shut the products of the up-river counties out of the St. John market, and every commercial man in the receiving and distributing centres of trade has awakened to a realization of the fact. This being so it seems very absurd for Canada to offer to pay the United States the large amount that belongs to her as compensation for her inshore fisheries, in order that the people of the United States should have the trade facilities for which they are so loudly and unanimously clamoring. And yet the Government of Canada, through Mr. Brown, has offered this great bonus to the Washington authorities, and, doubtless, many one-sided concessions besides. As a specimen of the articles on this subject that appear daily in the leading American journals we subjoin the following from the Boston *Post*:

While, however, we lament that we cannot carry the grain for others to use, and feel disheartened at the threatened loss of our foreign steamers, here are four millions of people at our very doors, offering us in abundance the stores we need, and to take from us in return the products of our looms and spindles, our workshops and warerooms. If cutting off Northern and Eastern New England would remand Boston to the condition of a small provincial town, will not the opening of the entire Dominion of Canada make our industry hum again wherever it has set up its works, and crowd the harbor once more with a profitable commerce? In point of area and mineral wealth, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are equal to New York and Pennsylvania. If they are not the equal in agriculture, they compensate for it in the value of their fisheries. We may for years to come spare our own forests, and scarcely touch the timber of Upper Canada. In Lower Canada there are twenty thousand square miles of fertile soil underlaid with limestone and under wheat cultivation, no such soil existing in New England. Barley and oats are raised there in immense quantities, and the fleece of the long-wooled sheep is grown to perfection. When we consented to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty we cut off 3,500,000 of our best customers who took our manufactured products. We did not drive Canada into annexation by annulling the treaty, but into confederation. We compelled them to erect themselves into a nation, to establish their own manufactures and seek a foreign commerce in other quarters, and thus compete with us where we had no idea of being confronted by them. We forced Canada to go to England for her woollens, her cottons, and her hardware; and the cheese she formerly sent us she now sends there for part payment.

Even without any treaty, the mutual exchange of similar classes of products is remarkable. In a boundary line some five thousand miles long, the same articles may be exported at one end, or point, which are imported at another. Canada has no coal mines of her own, and the transportation of coal from Nova Scotia is expensive and laborious; consequently she receives her supplies from Pennsylvania and beyond. In 1873 we imported from the Dominion 281,237 tons, valued at $633,292, while we exported to the Dominion 408,895 tons, valued at $2,175,755. The imports were chiefly in New England, the exports from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Thus does Pennsylvania sell her coal free of tax, and impose a heavy tax on the steam power of New England by compelling her to pay duties on coal from Nova Scotia which, if allowed to come in free, would line the harbors of Massachusetts, and the whole New England coast, with furnace works and shipyards for its consumption. As Mr. Atkinson strikingly describes it, it is a barrier to New England prosperity five times as high as Hoosac Mountain, for it would cost but a quarter of a dollar a ton to haul freight on an incline over the Hoosac, while the tax on coal and iron which we of New England have to pay to Pennsylvania rapacity is five times as much. Canada has imported under a fifteen per cent. revenue tariff, samples of Australian wool through the port of Boston for her manufactories, exporting their products in return; while we in New England, with a protective tariff, have with difficulty maintained our manufactures, and feel no encouragement in continuing the attempt. Well says Mr. Atkinson, that people will not trade unless both sides profit by the transaction; one party never buys merely that the selling party may prosper by the trade. The balance of trade theory is worn out even for a plaything. The experience of England and France to-day explodes it. As for wheat growing, the prairies of the West may in time become exhausted, as we have seen the production dwindle in such States as New York and Ohio, but in Canada, once forest-covered, lid to be found the granary that promises to be inexhaustible. And in Canada, too, is a vast stretch of grazing territory, for whose population we are to manufacture the products which will be in perpetual demand. But reciprocity is the key to the future of this good fortune.

Canada has prospered without reciprocity, she has prospered in some ways by virtue of being without reciprocity, as is now clearly perceived by the commercial classes of the United States, and we regard any treaty for reciprocal trade relations as an experiment that should be adopted with due caution, after a careful weighing of all the reasons for and against, and after being satisfied that it is on a fair basis. Washington diplomatists are famous for the victories they win over British treaty makers, and we hope the next treaty will be exceptional by being fair. Our agriculture, our manufactures and our shipping having prospered beyond anticipation, without reciprocity, and it is to be hoped that no treaty obligations will be incurred which will be detrimental to these interests. Our fear is that the unconcealed eagerness of the Ottawa Government to secure this treaty will lead to the adoption of one that will be entirely unfair to Canada. As Mr. Brown is to buy the treaty with the fishery claims, we hope he will insist on the money's worth. We don't want to wake up, after the adoption of his treaty, and find that the privileges we accorded, leaving the sum given by us to boot out of the account altogether, were greater than the privileges obtained.

The Antarctic Continent.

School teachers, sectarian and free non-sectarian, will please take notice that their maps of the Antarctic regions require revision. A letter from Lt. Haynes, of H. M. S. Challenger, engaged in a scientific exploring cruise, to Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, states that the Challenger has sailed 120 miles over the continent which the Wilkes American Exploring Expedition claimed to have discovered some years ago, and saw no signs of land. The Wilkes expedition mistook a field of floating ice for a continent, and all the geographers have been fooled in consequence. The teachers should blot that Antarctic continent out, and carefully instruct the little boys and girls that they must not think of emigrating thither. As the Challenger, although it went 120 miles further south than previous explorers, only penetrated within 1400 miles of the South Pole, we are at liberty to imagine any extent of iceberg-producing territory in that region we please. The Wilkes myth having been destroyed each geographer's fancy has the delightful liberty of filling up the unexplored region with such proportions of water, ice and land as may please him best.

Protect the Helpless.

Mr. Dean, who had charge of the cattle that dropped exhausted in the streets of Bangor, was fined in that city, and it has been suggested that our authorities should also act in the matter. The abuse can never be remedied in this way, however. The drover should not be punished for the neglect of the carrier to provide facilities for preventing suffering among the cattle under his care. The drover does not construct cattle cars, cannot be expected to supply them with troughs and tanks, and cannot stop the train when the cattle require a rest. The railways provide certain facilities, and the shipper must avail himself of them or keep his cattle at home. The abuse of cattle on railways is an old story, and it cannot be remedied by occasional fines on drovers. Here is an instance, from the Montreal *Witness*, of a more serious character than the one to which we have already called attention:

The Calcutta Black Hole, so fatal in one night to its crowd of British prisoners, seems yesterday to have had something of a counterpart in a close box car, crowded to suffocation with sheep, lambs and calves, a number of which were dead and others dying, on its arrival at the Bonaventure street station. The sight is described as being equally piteous and disgusting, and the cruelty and want of thought involved in thus penning up these creatures without sufficient room and ventilation, was seen in the shocking result. The poor panting creatures, and their dead companions, made it obvious that self-interest alone of the owners is not a reliable guarantee for the protection of these dumb animals in transit to market. Whether any of these which were so done to death will ever reach the shambles, and from thence the table, we cannot say.

Instances of equal cruelty have been common in the States, and philanthropic societies there are doing the best they can to bring about a better state of things. All efforts must fail, there and here, that are not directed at railway management. Land transportation is entirely controlled by railway combinations, and individual shippers are powerless, having to accept whatever facilities are offered, and to abide by whatever rules they find in force. Individuals in charge of stock may do something, more than appears to be done generally, to compensate for the want of a proper transportation system, but the barbarous treatment of cattle on railways will never be remedied without the railway managers are held responsible for suffering caused by the want of proper facilities for supplying food and drink to the cattle they accept as freight. Mr Dean explains that his cattle rested by day, and were supplied with food and water in plenty. He accounts for their exhaustion from the fact that they are stall-fed animals that never had much exercise. But if the cattle were not suffering for drink we don't think they would break away from their drivers and plunge into the Penobscot, or jump off the ferry boat into our harbor.

The Khedive of Egypt has been bribing and intriguing his way into the family of independent rulers ever since he attained power. One concession after another has been granted by the Sublime Porte in return for bribes to Ministers, presents to the Sultan, and services to Turkey, and from a desire to conciliate a powerful vassal. Now the Egyptian ruler has, according to to-day's despatch from London, taken it upon himself to negotiate directly with foreign powers. This is one of the most practical acts of open rebellions that could be done in a quiet way, and cannot possibly be submitted to by the Turkish Government, without remonstrances that may lead to the entire separation of the two countries. The bond of religion is the only tie between Turkey and Egypt, and religion doesn't seem to weigh much against political ambition or national instincts. The Mohammedans of Egypt will, undoubtedly, stand loyally by the Khedive in a war for the independence of the country.

Poor Ross, the Minister of Militia, has put his foot in it again. Having denied the authorship of his letter ordering a Postmaster to vote for the Government candidate, when he found that he must deny it to save himself from being kicked out of the Cabinet in deference to public opinion, he should have kept silent. Seeing that the letter, as it appeared in print, was signed Wm. Ross, the Minister said that it could not be genuine because his invariable signature was W. Ross. It now appears that the signature to the letter received by the Postmaster is W. Ross, and the Minister is the subject of much derisive laughter. It will be all the better for the Cabinet if Ross is hooted out. Opposition journals should think of this and draw it mild.

Rochefort's appearance on the scene, in the present agitated state of France, will not tend to promote a peaceful settlement of her political troubles. He is an able man, and will do much to excite the people to demand the dissolution of the Assembly or revolt against its authority. The unwise usurpation of authority by the Assembly is preparing the way for agitators like Rochefort, by giving the people a grievance sufficient to justify revolt, and he is the man to make the most of the situation. He would assail the Government all the same, no doubt, even though the people had just endorsed it by an overwhelming vote, but then his assaults would be ineffective.

Those Grit politicians seem to have no regard for decency. The Minister of Justice solemnly denied, during the last week of the session, that he was going on the bench, and he leaves the Cabinet and dons the ermine at the end of the first week of the recess! One of the Opposition speakers predicted that this would be done within three months. Three months, indeed! The man was silly enough to imagine that the Minister would have some regard for appearances and postpone the transformation scene three months!

Our correspondent writes that the first election for officers of the Town of Upper Mills, the third town that has been incorporated within the limits of the Parish of St. Stephen, was held 1st inst., under the supervision of the High Sheriff of Charlotte. The election passed off quietly and resulted as follows: Patrick McCann, Mayor; Jos. Belyea, Jas. Mulherin, David Belyea, Wm. Murphy, James Dickie, and Abel Bucar, Councillors; D. Upton Porter, Martin Murphy, and Wm. Gahan, Assessors.

Charlotte is the banner County for candidates. Twelve Free Non-Sectarian Champions are after the four seats in the Assembly that belong to the County.

The American lady to whom the young Duke Nicholas of Russia gave his mother's stolen diamonds is now in Paris, with the jewels, worth 500,000 francs, in her possession. She is described as intelligent and beautiful. The Duke is said to be madly in love with her and wishes to marry her.

Henri Rochefort—His Reception—Interesting Sketch of His Career—Rochefort's Defence of the Commune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The arrival here last evening of Henri Rochefort, the escaped Communist prisoner, terminated the eager expectancy with which the French population have awaited the long-looked-for event. He reached the Grand Central depot at 7.30 o'clock, accompanied by two fellow refugees, Oliver Pain and George Bendique. They declined all formal receptions from representatives of French societies assembled to meet them, and went in a carriage to the Grand Central Hotel, where they remained quietly during the evening, denying themselves to numerous visitors who called. A glance at Rochefort as he entered his hotel showed a handsome face, high moustache and imperial, and hair turning iron gray, a prominent cheek-bone, a heavy eyebrow, a wide forehead, a laughing dimple in the left cheek, a pair of brilliant, flashing eyes. Rochefort's height is about five feet ten, of light, airy form, small hands and feet. His clothes, although purchased at a slop store in San Francisco, fitted elegantly. The career of this famous Frenchman is a most remarkable one. He is M. le Comte Victor Henri de Rochefort-Luçay, or plain Henri Rochefort, aged 44 years or thereabout. A Parisian by birth, he was a life as a medical student, but finding that he could not let politics alone, he left his chosen profession and became an editor of *Figaro*. His squibs and sharp thrusts at the Imperial family soon got that paper into hot water, and it was prosecuted until it dropped him from the list of its contributors. Then he issued the notorious "La Lanterne," in which he did nothing but attack the Empire, and which it required a man of daring to publish. One day in 1868, when he was in Belgium, he was suddenly sentenced in his absence to fine and imprisonment in the hope that he would stay away. But he merely smuggled his paper across the frontier, from which place he supplied Paris and France with his swift and biting jibes. When he had come back by Imperial clemency, he was thrashed in a series of pamphlets, for which he assaulted the publisher, and replied in print, and got into the courts again, escaping a sentence of four months' imprisonment by flight to Belgium. Here he fought a duel with Ernest Baroche, one of his journalistic enemies, whom he wounded. Now began his candidacy for the Corps Legislatif. He was beaten by Jules Favre, but soon after ran against Carnot in another district and was elected, taking his seat by the Emperor's clemency. Then he started the "Marseillaise," a paper which brought on the shooting of Victor Salomon in the house of Pierre Bonaparte by its attacks upon the Prince, and which was used to stir up to the utmost popular feeling against the Government. Under the revolution of September he was given a place in the Ministry, where his friends claim he distinguished himself as a Communalist, rather than a Communist, maintaining the right that implies self-government, kept silent. Seeing that the letter, as it appeared in print, was signed Wm. Ross, the Minister said that it could not be genuine because his invariable signature was W. Ross. It now appears that the signature to the letter received by the Postmaster is W. Ross, and the Minister is the subject of much derisive laughter. It will be all the better for the Cabinet if Ross is hooted out. Opposition journals should think of this and draw it mild.

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conquerors of Paris treated that city without a show of law and the National will, in the name of which they pretended to fight. In thus getting rid, without precedent, of one of its members, the National Assembly committed suicide, for, later on, it legalized all the attacks made against its authority." "During night days a sinister sound filled the Laban Barracks," wrote the immortal author of "L'Annee Terrible;" "hundreds of prisoners were taken in chains and placed before the mitrailleuses and blown to pieces. At the Battes Chaumont the ignoble Gallifet caused the National Guard to dig immense graves, at the sides of which he grouped entire battalions, whom he fired on until they fell into these improvised tombs. One of our companions of captivity in the casemates of Fort Bayard was a brave Republican who had been but badly slaughtered and waited for the advent of night to gain a place of retreat, from which he was not taken till several months afterwards. Behind the prison walls of La Roquette the butchery had been such that burial had become impossible, and the good health of the neighborhood was much interfered with. The officers in charge of the execution had found, as they thought, the solution of the matter by bringing into requisition a large number of wagons, into which they pitched the dead as they were hunted out. Probably to give an interest to the proceedings, they compelled the National Guards to put into carriages the bodies of their dead brothers in arms and each time that a prisoner had finished the sinister task and the trumbril was full, and he was preparing to descend from it a shot from a gun stretched him next to his companions and the carman carried to the same grave the dead and the gravedigger. In the depot called Des Canfiers of Versailles the female prisoners of the Commune instead of being guarded by women, as the law and the proprieties demand, were obliged to sleep and to dress under the impudent looks of soldiers to whom their chiefs gave themselves the pleasure of permitting everything. These unhappy women, of whom seven-eighths had committed no other crime than to not have denounced the retreat of their brethren, of their fathers or of their husbands, were for the least breach of a discipline or pure fantasy, deprived of their clothes and thrown thus before the guardians of the male prisoners under the frozen pump of the large court of the depot. Children of 10, 11 or 12 years were arrested by hundreds under pretexts or accusations of the most futile kind, were huddled together without beds and almost without food in the most pestilential atmosphere. A lieutenant of dragoons named Marserault, was instructed to take charge of this hell upon earth, and every day he racked his ingenuity to invent some new tortures for his prisoners. On the coldest days, he bound naked men together, and then let them pass the night, exposed to snow and hail, and occasionally he would go down and beat them with his walking cane with an amount of ferocity only to be equalled by a madman. These atrocities were carried to such an extent that protests were made, and two deputies of the Left went to the place in question to investigate the conduct of this wretch and of his treatment of his victim. Marserault lost nothing of his cynicism; he made the terror he had spread among the prisoners profitable to himself, and by menaces he gained over two or three, who declared publicly that there was really no ground for serious complaint against Lieut. Marserault. It is useless to add that this campaign obtained for him a captaincy.

Pyramid of Cholula.

The city of the plain is only distinguishable by a single mound, that towers to a respectable hill. Mr. Beecher says somewhere that one can understand the labor involved in making a mountain by shoveling and wheeling and dumping a few barrows of earth in his own lot. The Cholulans shoveled, wheeled, and dumped it, indeed, they did wheel, and did not carry it on their shoulders and heads, which is the more likely) not less than a score or two of millions of such barrow-loads, to make a temple for their chief god, and on which many of those who built it, or their children, were offered in sacrifice. It is a big as well as a dead faith that would thus make multitudes erect lovingly their own funeral pyre. This pyre has a base of forty acres, the size of Boston Common. Conceive of those free-religion Puritans leveling off that sacred place, and bringing loads of earth from Brighton, Brookline, Dorchester, and Somerville to erect the whole level square into a pyramid as high as the pineapple of its State-house! Up, up, up slowly creeps the mighty placer, growing narrow as it grows taller, like many uplifted men. Yet when above the tallest house of Beacon street, it is twenty acres across; and when it reaches the dome of the Capitol, it is ten acres across; and when it stops at the pineapple knob, it is two or three acres across. And all this for faith, and a faith which involved their own immolation, or that of their nearest friends and kindred! How happens it that Boston goes to Buddha for its god? He lies nearer home on these Aztec plains; he is a native American, the better suiting their national or continental conceit; he shows us a faith that makes Buddha's nirvana tame, for suicide is always baser than submission to another's knife. The pyramid of Cholula is the shrine that should draw these worshippers. Here is the eleventh religion that should swallow up all their ten, for it is more majestic than any, save the one that builds its temple in the skies, and offers up its one victim, the Divine Author thereof, freely and of His own will, for the world's salvation.

The pyramid is mounted by a roadway cut to the top. You see along the cleft edge the strata of thin brick and other substances which went to its composition. Orchards open half-way up, ravines drop down near the summit; all the traits of natural hills appear. A winding row of steps makes the last ascent. The prospect is one of great breadth and beauty and desolation. Scores of empty churches stand in an empty town. The population has dwindled to its shortest span; a few hundreds hug the broad plaza, bigger than any in the country save that of the capital, and as void of life at midday as a grave-yard. "Great expectations" is written all over this place. A tiny church, fresh in stucco and colored washes, flush with the street, accommodates all the people of the town. A tinier one going up on this summit, still more richly arrayed in fresco and fiction, is for festal uses, and as a monument of the triumph of the Church over fratricide.

—*Dr. Gilbert Haven, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

Brevities.

A gentleman who has kept house in St. John ten years says this is the first June that has been cold enough to require fires in the sitting-room and nursery.

Some deluded people took down their parlor stoves the first of May, and have been forced to live in the kitchen ever since.

If New Yorkers know that we are enjoying the luxury of sitting before glowing coal fires wouldn't there be a rush for St. John!

The Steam Fire Engine Companies met last evening in No. 2 engine house and considered the question of pay. They decided to ask for $100 per year instead of $40. This sum seems small enough for the work performed, the clothes destroyed and the danger incurred. The half volunteer system at present in vogue in the city will always keep the companies full even at very small pay.

If *Freeman* on the brain is a fatal disease there will be a death in St. John journalistic circles soon.

Daniel Sweeney fell through a hatchway in Messrs. J. & W. B. Harrison's warehouse, Wednesday afternoon, and was seriously injured.

Fire—Horses Cremated.

There was a fire Wedn'day night in a store near the Railway Station owned and occupied by Messrs. J. M. & A. D. Smith as a commission store and produce warehouse, and Mr. J. W. Hallet of Sussex as a milk and hay depot. The fire was so far advanced when discovered that it was impossible to save anything. Two horses, one belonging to Mr. Hallet and the other to A. D. Smith, were burned to death. The City engines were first on the ground, and at work before the Town steamer arrived. The loss to the Messrs. Smith is heavy, as they had no insurance. Mr. Hallet had $400 on his property. The origin of the fire is unknown, as there had been very little fire in the store during the day, and the place was closed four hours before the fire broke out.

Shipping Notes.

A new brigantine.—A well constructed brigantine was launched, Tuesday, from the shipyard of A. Tait, Esq., Shediac. Her dimensions are 87x24x10 ft. 8 in., and will register about 170 tons. The name given her is Oyster Bed Lass, from the place where she was built and launched—and old oyster beds. She is a handy vessel and strongly built of birch and spruce frame and planking, thoroughly seasoned. The main pieces of rudder, windlass, &c., are of oak. She has been thoroughly salted while on the stocks and will class in London Lloyds A 1 seven years. Mr. Frank Crawford, a practical shipwright, was foreman of the work, and has given very satisfaction to the owners.

Total Disasters in May.—The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 30, of which 17 were wrecked, 3 abandoned, 1 burned, 2 sunk by collision, 1 foundered, and 6 are missing. They are classed as follows, viz: 2 ships, 10 barks, 6 brigs, and 12 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $475,000. Among this number is the bark Annie of this port, which has never been heard of since her leaving New York for Havana sometime in January last.

The Circuit Court.

June 2.

The case of Harris vs. Brown will be argued this afternoon, the evidence being all in. A. L. Palmer for plaintiff and C. W. Weldon for defendant.

June 3.

The case of Harris vs. Brown went to the jury yesterday afternoon. After a short absence they returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $79.39. The Chief Justice then adjourned the Court sine die.

Assault Case.

Robert and James Ellis were tried in the Portland Police Court Tuesday afternoon for assaulting James V. Brown. The parties were all from Quaco, and the weapon was a narrow axe. They disputed about the possession of a mill. The Ellises found Brown in the mill cutting one of their logs, and one of them, it is alleged, wounded him with an axe. Then Brown was fined before Justice Rourke for cutting the log and threatening Ellis. Now Brown wants Ellis punished for axing him. One or two witnesses were called, including Justice Rourke, who testified to fining Brown on his own confession. The case was not concluded Tuesday, and the further hearing was put off until Friday.

Election Day.

The poll opened at 8 Thursday morning for the City and County election. There was no excitement at any polling place from Indiantown to Sydney Ward. A few carriages were out for the accommodation of voters, and a few persons were standing at each place. The small crowd and the few carriages looked like a select company gathering to attend a funeral.

The cable despatch stating that Don Carlos's army had capture a paper of cigarettes proves untrue.

The Danbury *News* man will present a copy of his Almanac to the Queen if she consents to an introduction.

An impressive warning against attempting to do unusual feats without gradual practice is pointed by the *Press* of Lafayette, Indiana, from the case of a citizen who was drowned in the canal while trying to wash himself.

Court of Sessions.

The Court of Sessions opened Tuesday forenoon in the Council Chamber at 11 o'clock, Mayor Smith in the chair. After opening, W. H. A. Keans, Esq., in a well chosen speech, congratulated His Worship, as it was the first time he had occupied the chair. He referred to the fact that it had been his pleasure to do the same to his father, when first occupying the chair. He congratulated him, a young man, on being in the position of Chief Magistrate of the County, and hoped that he would be enabled to discharge the duties in as satisfactory and impartial a manner as his father.

His Worship returned thanks in a few words. He hoped for harmony, and would endeavor to do his duty. If he offended any one it would only be by a strict discharge of his duty.

The usual salaries and the allowance for gaol expenses were passed.

The Clerk produced the Bond of the County Treasurer, by direction of the Sessions. The bond was given in 1862 for £500, and the sureties were W. Wright, deceased, and Rev. W. Scovil.

Justice Gerow moved that the Treasurer be ordered to give a new bond, for £1000, with sureties to be approved by the Sessions.

Justice Gregory spoke against the motion. The Treasurer had served the County with honor to himself and justice to the County. This was as much as to say the Sessions could not trust him.

Justice Gerow interrupted the speaker and called him to order. There was no such thing intended.

Justice Gregory insisted there was.

Justice Gerow—"Order! Order!"

Justice Gregory (to Mr. Gerow)—"Don't try to stop me speaking—I pay my taxes as much as you do and will say what I like." [Laughter.]

The Mayor ruled the remarks out of order and Mr. Gerow's motion was carried.

The Clerk of the Peace called attention to the fact that there was no legal supervisor of highways in Simonds and Mr. Ryan was appointed. It is too late for a legal assessment, but the supervisor was ordered to make one and trust to the good will of the people to pay their taxes.

The clerk read a letter from Mrs. Morris, of Musquito Cove, demanding that compensation be for land damages on a road lately built should not be paid to Rev. H. McGuirk, as she claimed the property through her deceased husband. A motion passed to allow the money to remain in the hands of the Treasurer until the dispute is settled. The road will be taken possession of.

The committee appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the Parish of Lancaster, highway account, etc., reported that they had summoned Justice James Robinson, James Gorie, Charles Armstrong, Andrew Long, S. Lake, J. B. Case and W. A. Quinton. In the case of James Gorie they found that money had been received and there is no account of its expenditure. There is a balance in his hands of $85 due the county. They recommended that W. A. Quinton and James Gorie be summoned to appear before the Sessions and explain their accounts. Justice Robinson stated that as Lake and Case, constables, had not made their returns to him, he could not give the committee such information as they required. The report was allowed to lie over until the next meeting.

Justice Galt moved that the resolution passed at the last meeting to grant no licenses in Lancaster be reconsidered.

Justice Keans spoke in opposition to the motion. The Sessions had decided to grant no licenses in answer to a new, numerously signed petition, and it was not right to change suddenly without some cause.

The motion was lost.

The rates to be charged for licenses in St. Martins and Simonds was then discussed, and Justice Gerow moved that the fee be $30. Justice Baker moved that it be $50. The motion for $30 was carried, and a large delegation of Simonds and St. Martins tavern keepers, who had watched the proceedings with interest, at once left the Council Chamber.

Justice Tapley called the attention of the Sessions to the fact that there were several accounts for extras on the new wing of the Alms House, amounting to $342.64. He moved that the amount be paid from a balance on hand of the gaol account and that the balance of said account be placed to the credit of the Contingent Fund of the County. Carried.

Geo. W. Hogan, who was bound over to keep the peace at the suit of George Kimball, was discharged on his own recognizance.

Several standing committees were appointed.

Court adjourned until Tuesday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The world is forgetful of its benefactors. Who knows the name of the man who invented chewing gum?

It is said that Robert Bonner spends $200,000 a year for advertising the *Ledger*. No wonder he's rich.

A young man of this city, who was engaged to be married, saw one of his sweet-heart's stockings floating from a clothes-line the other day and concluded he wouldn't.

Hammond, the revivalist, is playing the mischief with the theatres and other places of amusement in Missouri. A large number of them have been closed owing to the superior attractions of Hammond.

The lawyers before the Louisiana Supreme Court are subject to a fifteen-minute rule in their arguments. But this doesn't prevent occasional bursts of eloquence. One of them, for instance, said recently that the Judge had plunged his talons into the very bowels of the statute under discussion, and torn it into bloody fragments even as a hungry vulture would its helpless prey. The same metaphorical gentleman further affirmed that all the law learning displayed by his adversary was as foreign to the points at issue as a Texan infuriated bovine in a china store.

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 9, 1874.

To Our Friends.

The success of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, since its first issue, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and we feel compelled to make some acknowledgment to our many friends for the kind interest they have taken in extending its circulation. Our subscription list shows a steady increase, and from all parts of the Province we are continually receiving complimentary letters in regard to the policy and management of the paper. This is very encouraging, and, as we have already succeeded in placing the paper on a good paying basis, we are determined to make it still more valuable to its readers. We are now giving our subscribers more reading matter than any other *weekly* published in the Province. The supplement is inconvenient, but, as soon as our new press, which is now being made to order in London, comes to hand, we shall obviate that difficulty and introduce many improvements. We hope our friends will continue to aid in extending our circulation, and that subscribers will promptly renew as their subscriptions expire. We must and will adhere to the prepayment system, and will promptly stop all papers when not renewed within four weeks after the expiration of the time for which they were paid. *Liberal Commissions will be paid* to Postmasters and others who will act as agents for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and sample copies will be sent free on application.

Lessening the Number of Licenses.

The Mayor was lately given much credit for having refused tavern licenses to certain parties, and temperance orators are declaring in the Academy, every Sunday night, that the number of taverns should be reduced. All right, worthy reformers, but what good comes of refusing licenses to dealers and then allowing them to keep selling liquor undisturbed? Does anybody imagine that those who were refused licenses closed their shops? Not one was closed by such refusal. Failing to get licenses the dealers sell without licenses, the city revenues losing and the number of liquor saloons remaining the same. Now what good is done by this policy? If unlicensed dealers are to be undisturbed what is the good of refusing licenses to anybody?

The number of drinking saloons on King Square has been referred to by several speakers in the Academy course, and Mr. Dole suggested last evening that it should be lessened. What would be the good of closing half of them? Would less liquor be drunk, fewer men picked up in the gutter, and the probability of tragedies like the murder of Mr. Daley by his son-in-law lessened? Very little. The remaining dealers, not the general public, would reap the benefit.

The refusing of liquor licenses, unaccompanied by a vigorous prosecution of unlicensed dealers, is a revenue-sacrificing farce, and the lessening of the number of saloons in any given locality would only improve appearances without lessening evil. It is of no use to close Mint Julep's shop and leave Gin Sling's open in the next building. What might be done, with some good results, would be the restriction of the liquor traffic within certain limits, thus removing the ocular temptation to drink from those whose business did not lead them into the spirituous district; but the mere closing of every other saloon would not lessen the sale of the article at all.

The Suppression of Secret Societies.

One of the tendencies of the race is organization for the philanthropic purpose of making everybody conform to the customs and belief of the organizers. Every shade of social, political and religious belief displays a tendency, more or less marked, to organize for the purpose of endeavoring to get itself accepted by the rest of the world. The Christian creeds rival each other in propagation of their doctrines, and even the teachers of a doctrine of negation have shown great earnestness in making converts. Political creeds, the different European Republican faiths for instance, are as eager to force others to live according to their system, whether they believe in the system or not, as are the Christians or Mohammedans. The Temperance Societies are formed of people who use no intoxicating drink and are determined that nobody else shall use any, and a number of persons who do not belong to secret societies have just formed an association for the purpose of preventing others joining such societies. The first convention of the Anti Secret Society Association has just been held at Syracuse, New York. We give the following summary of its position, and beg the associations threatened with extinction not to get excited:

They adopted resolutions opposing Freemasonry because they say it omits the name of the Lord Jesus Christ in its forms of prayer, quotations from Scriptures, etc.; because of the alleged exclusion from membership of old men in their dotage, young men in their nonage, imbeciles, cripples and maimed persons, all in feeble health, and women—the persons above all others most needing human sympathy and charity; because of its alleged welcoming of unregenerated, unsanctified pagans, Mohammedans, Jews, infidels and nominal Christians to the same altar of worship; because of the alleged exaltation of the square and compass above the Bible, in that they are placed on the altars of all countries while the Bible is the symbol upon the altars only of so-called Christian countries; because of the alleged introduction into its higher or chivalric degree of so-called Christianity of the sword, a fighting religion, and because of the alleged reintroduction of the Adrian priesthood as after the order of Melchisedec in opposition to the all-important fact that Christ the crucified, risen and exalted Saviour, is the only High Priest acknowledged by Christianity. The Grangers are opposed because they are god-children of Masonry and Odd Fellowship, and their organizations are most cunningly devised to give speculators the control of the farming interests. Secret temperance orders are also opposed and the plan adopted to extend the membership of the anti-secret associations, if possible, to 100,000 the present year. A constitution and by laws were also adopted, and a step was taken to raise a fund of $10,000 for the purpose of the Association. At the afternoon session 200 delegates were present. President Blanchard, of Wharton College, submitted a preamble and resolutions for the formation of a National political party opposed to secret societies. After a long debate and some amendments the report was adopted. The name of the party is to be "The Americans," and a platform of principles is to be framed by a committee of one from each State. A National Convention is to be called to nominate Presidential candidates. The debate was very warm on the proposition to embody the name of God in the Constitution and platform, which finally was adopted.

If this association has any influence at all on the societies it assails it will be a stimulating influence, increasing their membership and strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. What will be the next folly of enlightened manhood, or how silly the pretence for the next association? We give it up.

Drunkenness and Murder.

Jeremiah Lenihan, whose indulgence in "a social glass" led him to strike the blow that killed his old father-in-law, was a hardworking father of five little children. He is now an outcast, skulking from the officers of justice, and is sure of a lengthened term in the Penitentiary if caught. "O thou invisible spirit of wine!" here is another crime for thee to answer for. But as this murderous spirit cannot be brought to justice the law will punish the man who deliberately gave himself up to its control and became the agent of its murderous designs. The man who knows that rum turns him into a fiend, and yet drinks rum, is just as deserving of punishment for what he does while drunk as for what he does while sober. He knows, before he drinks, that he has often been on the verge of murdering somebody while under the influence of liquor, and yet he runs the risk again. Jeremiah Lenihan is as deserving of hanging, for having brutally broken the skull of the feeble old man who tried to pacify him, as any other murderer. The holding of men to the strictest accountability for their drunken deeds will have a salutary temperance influence, as it will make some men afraid to drink. Drunken and half drunken rowdies daily swagger around insulting people, trusting to their intoxicated condition for escape from punishment, and hundreds have become intoxicated for the express purpose of doing meditated deeds of violence. The knocking down of one of these swaggering fellows has often had a marvellous effect on his after conduct, making him much more careful about insulting muscular people, and the hanging of every drunken murderer would lessen the number of such crimes.

The published draft of the new Reciprocity Treaty shows that all the monetary sacrifices are to be made by Canada and all the public works to be constructed for the benefit of the trade of the two countries are to be paid for by Canada. It was surely enough to give up our fisheries without engaging to build canals for the sole purpose of aiding New York to rival us on our own internal lines of communication. Canada should build whatever canals are requisite for its own trade, but should not bind itself to undertake the construction of such works in the interest of its rivals.

Mr. O. R. Arnold, Sussex Vale, says that Dr. Vail had not been drinking hard for some days before his death, and that he had not been a candidate for a place on the Wimbledon Team. Mr. Arnold says that "his cousin and another lady friend were at his office at six o'clock on the evening of his death, and, after showing his new house, telling of his expenses and his increasing practice, he walked with them to Col. Beer's, and then returned to the station. There is nothing to show that anything but reckless experiments caused his dreadful end."

The Pope is again ill. The fever from which he was lately suffering returned Wednesday night and was very heavy. His physicians are alarmed at his condition.

Mr. James Watt, Richmond, informs the *Sentinel* that he has a ewe which recently gave birth to a lamb, and eleven days subsequently gave birth to another one.

London letters mention the extraordinary precautions taken by the police to prevent the Czar of Russia from being assassinated while there by fugitive Poles. No attempt was made, however.

The abundance of shad in the Connecticut river, this year, proves beyond question the feasibility of increasing them by the artificial methods now employed for restocking interior waters with fish.

The *Times* this morning announces that Senator Brown has returned with the "SKELETON" of a Reciprocity Treaty. That is about Canada's share—the flesh, blood and bones will go to the Americans!—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Rochefort is besieged in New York by delegations, deputations, journalists, curiosity-hunters and other disreputable people, but steadfastly refuses to admit any of them. It is said that reporters from the New York papers can be seen at all hours of the day and night clambering up to the windows, sliding down the water pipes, cutting holes in the roof and howling dismally for admission to interview the escaped Communist, but so far without avail. One fellow is said to be preparing a balloon-cannon with which to soar up over Rochefort's hotel and have himself shot down through the shingles.

THE BLESSINGS OF A GOOD DEED.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I should like to do that every day for a year to come," said Mr. Wm. Everett, rubbing his hands quickly in irrepressible pleasure.

Mr. Everett was a stock and money broker, and had just made an "operation," by which a clear gain of two thousand dollars was secured. He was alone in his office; or so much alone as not to feel restrained by the presence of another. And yet, a pair of dark sad eyes were fixed intently upon his self-satisfied countenance, with an expression, had he observed, that would, at least, have excited a moment's wonder. The owner of this pair of eyes was a slender, rather poorly dressed lad, in his thirteenth year, whom Mr. Everett had engaged, a short time previously, to attend his office and run upon errands. He was the son of a widowed mother, now in greatly reduced circumstances. His father had been an early friend of Mr. Everett. It was this fact which led to the boy's introduction into the broker's office.

"Two thousand dollars." The broker had uttered his satisfaction; but now he communed with himself silently. "Two thousand dollars! A nice little sum that for a single day's work. I wonder what Mr. Jenkins will say to-morrow morning, when he hears of such an advance in these securities?"

From some cause, this mental reference to Mr. Jenkins did not increase our friend's state of exhilaration. Most probably, there was something in the transaction, by which he had gained so hand some a sum of money, that, in calmer moments, would not bear a too close scrutiny—something that Mr. Everett would hardly like to have blazoned forth to the world. Be this as it may, a more sober mood, in time, succeeded, and although the broker was richer by two thousand dollars than when he arose in the morning, he was certainly no happier.

An hour afterwards, a business friend came into the office of Mr. Everett and said:

"Have you heard about Cassen?"

"No; what of him?"

"He's said to be off for California with twenty thousand dollars in his pockets more than justly belongs to him."

"What?"

"Too true, I believe. His name is in the list of passengers who left New York in the steamer yesterday."

"The scoundrel!" exclaimed Mr. Everett, who, by this time, was very considerably excited.

"He owes you, does he?" said the friend.

"I lent him three hundred dollars only day before yesterday."

"A clear swindle."

"Yes, it is. Oh, if I could only get my hands on him!"

Mr. Everett's countenance, as he said this, did not wear a very amiable expression.

"Don't get excited about it," said the other. "I think he has let you off quite reasonably. Was that sum all he asked to borrow of you?"

"Yes."

"I know two, at least, who are poorer by a couple of thousands by his absence."

But Mr. Everett was excited. For half an hour after the individual left, who had communicated this unpleasant piece of news, the broker walked the floor of his office with compressed lips, a lowering brow, and most unhappy feelings. The two thousand dollars gain in no way balanced in his mind the three hundred lost. The pleasure created by the one had not penetrated deep enough to escape obliteration by the other.

Of all this the boy with the dark, sad eyes had taken quick cognizance. And he comprehended all. Scarcely a moment had his glance been removed from the countenance or form of Mr. Everett, while the latter walked, with uneasy steps, the floor of his office.

As the afternoon waned the broker's mind grew calmer. The first excitement, produced by the loss, passed away; but it left a sense of depression and disappointment that completely shadowed his feelings.

Intent as had been the lad's observation of his employer during all this time, it is a little remarkable that Mr. Everett had not once been conscious of the fact that the boy's eyes were steadily upon him. In fact, he had been, as was usually the case, too much absorbed in things concerning himself, to notice what was peculiar to another, unless the peculiarity were one readily used to his own advantage.

"John," said Mr. Everett, turning suddenly to the boy, and encountering his large, earnest eyes, "take this note to Mr. Legrand."

John sprang to do his bidding, received the note and was off with unusual fleetness. But the door which closed upon his form did not shut the expression of his sober face and humid glance from the vision of Mr. Everett. In fact, from some cause, tears had sprung to the eyes of the musing boy at the very moment he was called upon to render a service, and quicker than usual though his motions were, he had failed to conceal them.

A new train of thought entered the broker's mind. The child of his old friend had been taken into his office from a kind of charitable feeling—though of very low vitality. He paid him a couple of dollars a week, and thought little more about him or his widowed mother. He had too many important interests of his own at stake to have his mind turned aside for a trifling matter like this. But now, as the image of that sad face—for it was unusually sad at the moment when Mr. Everett looked suddenly towards the boy—lingered in his mind, growing every moment more distinct, and more touchingly beautiful, many considerations of duty and humanity were excited. He remembered his old friend, and the pleasant hours they had spent together, in years long since passed, ere generous feelings had hardened into ice, or given place to an all-pervading selfishness. He remembered, too, the beautiful girl his friend had married, and how proudly that friend presented her to their little world as his bride. The lad had her large, spiritual eyes—only the light of joy had faded therefrom, giving place to a strange sadness.

All this was now present to the mind of Mr. Everett, and though he tried, once or twice, during the boy's absence, to obliterate those recollections, he was unable to do so.

"How is your mother, John?" kindly asked the broker, when the lad returned from his errand.

The question was so unexpected that it confused him.

"She's well—thank you, sir. No,—not very well, either—thank you, sir."

And the boy's face flushed, and his eyes suffused.

"Not very well, you say?" Mr. Everett spoke with kindness, and in a tone of interest.

"Not sick, I hope?"

"No, sir; not very sick. But—"

"But what, John?" said Mr. Everett, encouragingly.

"She's in trouble," half stammered the boy, while the color deepened on his face.

"Ah, indeed? I'm sorry for that. What is the trouble, John?"

The tears, which John had been vainly striving to repress, now gushed over his face, and with a boyish shame for his weakness, he turned away and struggled for a time with his overmastering feelings.

Mr. Everett was no little moved by so unexpected an exhibition. He waited, with a new-born consideration for the boy, not unmingled with respect, until a measure of calmness was restored.

"John," he said, "if your mother is in trouble, it may be in my power to relieve her."

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed the lad, eagerly, coming up to Mr. Everett, and, in the forgetfulness of the moment, laying his small hand upon that of his employer, "if you will, you can."

Hard indeed would have been the heart that could have withstood the appealing eyes lifted by John Levering to the face of Mr. Everett. But Mr. Everett had not a hard heart. Love of self and the world had encrusted it with indifference towards others; but the crust was now broken through.

"Speak freely, my good lad," said he, kindly. "Tell me of your mother. What is her trouble?"

"We are very poor, sir." Tremulous and mournful was the boy's voice. "And mother isn't well. She does all she can; and my wages help a little. But, there are three of us children, and I am the oldest. None of the rest can earn anything. Mother couldn't help getting behind with the rent, sir, because she hadn't the money to pay it with. This morning the man who owns the house where we live came for some money, and when mother told him that she had none, he got, Oh, so angry, and frightened us all. He said if the rent was not paid by to-morrow he'd turn us all into the street. Poor mother! She went to bed sick."

"How much does your mother owe the man?" asked Mr. Everett.

"Oh, it's a great deal, sir. I'm afraid she'll never be able to pay it; and I don't know what we'll do."

"How much?"

"Fourteen dollars, sir," answered the lad.

"Is that all?" And Mr. Everett thrust his hand into his pocket. "Here are twenty dollars. Run home to your mother and give them, with my compliments."

The boy grasped the money eagerly, and as he did so, in an irrepressible burst of gratitude, kissed the hand from which he received it. He did not speak, for strong emotion choked all utterance; but Mr. Everett saw his heart in his large, wet eyes, and it was overflowing with thankfulness.

"Stay a moment," said the broker, as John Levering was about passing through the door. "Perhaps I had better write a note to your mother."

"I wish you would, sir," answered the boy, as he came slowly back.

A brief note was written, in which Mr. Everett not only offered present aid, but promised for the sake of old recollections, that now were crowding fast upon his mind, to be the widow's future friend.

For half an hour after the lad departed, the broker sat musing, with his eyes upon the floor. His thoughts were tranquil. He had made, on that day, the sum of two thousand dollars by a single transaction, but the thought of this large accession to his wordly goods did not give him a tithe of the pleasure he derived from the bestowal of twenty dollars. He thought, too, of the three hundred dollars he had lost by a misplaced confidence; yet even as the shadow cast from that event began to fall upon his heart, the bright face of John Levering was conjured up by fancy and all was sunny again.

Mr. Everett went home to his family on that evening a cheerful-minded man. Why? He had bestowed of his abundance and thus made suffering hearts glad; and the consciousness of this pervaded his bosom with a warning sense of delight.

Thus it is, that true benevolence carries with it, ever, a double blessing. Thus it is that in giving more is often gained than in eager accumulation, or selfish withholding.

Full Details of a Terrible Tragedy.

NEW YORK, June 2.

At 3 o'clock this morning, Michael Dwyer, a cooper by trade, who had been on a strike the last few weeks, returned to his wretched home at No. 35 North Eighth street, Eastern District, Brooklyn. He had been away all night. When he left home yesterday, he told his wife that he was going to look for work, and would at the same time endeavor to collect some money due him. When he reached home he was slightly under the influence of liquor. His wife Margaret had been up and anxiously watching for him. She said, "So you're come at last?" "Yes." "Have you brought money?" "Yes, here's two dollars." She took the money, and then asked her husband if he intended to resume work at once. He assured her that the strike had ended; the employers had acceded to the demands of the men, and he would begin work with the rest at 7 o'clock this morning. She heard his story and asked, "Are you lying to me, Mike?". He answered, "No; I'm telling you God's truth. Get a copy of the *Sun* this morning and you'll see it is so." The husband then lay down on the lounge and the wife went to bed with the three children, Maggie, aged 7, James, aged 4, and a babe, 1 year and 9 months old, named Timothy. The woman retired, but not to sleep. Her husband's obstinacy in refusing to work had weighed heavily upon her mind of late, and she suspected he misrepresented the facts when he told her the coopers' strike was at an end. Before 6 o'clock she was up and off to purchase a copy of the *Sun*. She returned with the paper and scanned its columns in vain for the confirmation of her husband's story. Then arousing Michael she accused him of wilfully lying to her, and warned him it would be better for all of them if he returned immediately to work and left the Coopers' Union. He refused, and she continued her threats. About five minutes after 6 Owen Murphy entered their apartments and begged Michael to return to work. The wife added her entreaties to Owen's friendly advice, but Dwyer continued obstinate.

MURDER OF THE CHILDREN.

When Murphy left, the wife, crazed with anger, procured a cooper's hammer and creeping stealthily to the head of the lounge where her husband lay, dealt him a terrible blow on the forehead. The man sprang to his feet, but before he could offer resistance he received another crushing stroke near the base of the skull. He then ran shrieking out of the apartment and into the room occupied by Mrs. Slaven and her husband, on the same floor. As soon as she had closed the door leading into the hall Mrs. Dwyer resolved to murder her children. Dropping the hammer she seized a huge "smooth iron," and thus armed entered the bedroom where her little ones were sleeping. Ten minutes later Maggie, Jimmy and baby were dead.

THE MANIAC SECURED.

It appears that after leaving the front room the maniac wife rushed into Slaven's apartment in search of her husband. Mrs. Slaven was applying bandages to his head when the wife entered, and, again raising the hammer, attempted to kill the already terribly wounded man. Mrs. Slaven called to her husband to wrest the hammer from Mrs. Dwyer. Mr. Slaven is an aged and feeble man, but he threw his arms around the crazed woman and, after a severe struggle, succeeded in obtaining possession of the hammer. Failing in this second attempt to kill her husband, Mrs. Dwyer returned to their apartment and hastily prepared to leave the house. Her husband meanwhile, fearing she might have murderous designs upon the lives of the children, rushed into the street and called for help. The police rushed to the house and were just in time to intercept Mrs. Dwyer. They took the woman into custody, and supposing the assault upon her husband was her only offence, started with her for the police station. When they had proceeded some distance the woman announced that she had killed her three children. The sergeant at once returned with the woman to the house, and entering the bedroom found the lifeless and mangled bodies of the children. Mrs. Dwyer regarded the crime with insane indifference, and when questioned by the sergeant as to her motive for the murders, replied that she had no regrets for what she had done.

STORY OF THE MURDERESS.

Mrs. Dwyer is a woman of 26, though she has the appearance of 40 years; her hair is long and jet black; her features are regular, and she had once been a beautiful woman. She says—I perfectly realize my position; I am a murderess; I have defied the law, but my little ones, thank God, are in heaven. I have often felt like killing myself, and I knew that if I went first and left them behind me they would never reach heaven. You see, sir, my husband wouldn't go to work; I warned him to go, and yet he persisted, and my brain is not quite right sometimes, and that's the way it happened. I have lived pleasantly with my husband, but I don't think we had any great love for each other. I was only 18 when I was married, and he was much older than that; but I can honestly say that I feel a comfort to know that my children are in heaven. Wasn't it the Lord who sent down his only begotten to die? Well, I took the lives of my children, but it was for their souls' sake. First I killed the bady, my Tim; he was one year and nine months old. The reason I took the baby first was because he was lying nearest to me. He made some noise; I think he cried quite hard, but it didn't last long. I hit Maggie second; she woke up and said "Mamma." I said "It's me, Maggie." Then I put her out of her trouble. Maggie was a good girl; she told me many times she wanted to go to heaven. Once I asked her whether she would feel bad if I should drown her in the river; she said no, for she should go to heaven. Then I took Jimmy; he woke up and moaned. So I turned him over to let the blood run out of his head faster. They were good children. My husband sometimes came home drunk, and he was under the influence of liquor yesterday afternoon when he came home first. Then he went out again for money. He came in at 3 o'clock this morning and said he was going to have work, and the cooper's strike was ended. I got the *Sun* this morning, but the story he told me was not true. I got crazed, for I've been in the hospital because my head was bad. I struck him with the hammer while he was lying down. He got up and I hit him again; then he ran out and I went into the bedroom and killed the children.

THE HUSBAND'S STATEMENT.

The husband, who is now in hospital, said to-day: My wife wanted me to get up and go to work, and I said, "Wait a day or two longer, and there will be work." The rent was what troubled her. There was one month's rent due. We had paid it up honestly the month before. The landlord never bothered us at all, although he is a poor man himself. The rent troubled her more than it did me. She always wanted to pay all she owed. A better woman never lived, but she is a murderess now, and I would not live with her again. I forgive her. I worked for Mr. Pratt, and have been out of work for about one month. I wanted to stick by the society men and fight it out. They did not control me. I joined the International Union about twelve months ago. I was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, and am forty years old. We were married about the year 1867 in Bristol, Rhode Island. My wife was born in the County of Kildare, Ireland.

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The intelligence of the awful tragedy spread rapidly, and at 8 o'clock several thousand persons gathered in front of the dwelling where the Dwyer family resided. They lived in three small rooms on the second floor, and used the front room for a wash room, dining room, cook room, and at night a bed was made up upon an old lounge for the father. The hall room served as a wood shed, coal hole, storing room and wardrobe. The little dark bedroom in the rear, where Mrs. Dwyer slept with the three children, is a narrow, contracted apartment, with barely room for the bed and a little stand at its head. This morning the murdered children were lying side by side, the blood and the brains slowly exuding from their skulls. The bed clothes were soaked and heavy with the sickening stains. The body of little Tim was not so badly mangled as the bodies of the older children. From the terrible wounds found on Maggie's face and skull it is evident the mother must have pounded the child's head with the flat-iron several minutes. Jimmy, the four-year-old boy, was terribly mutilated. Coroner Whitehill arrived at 11.30 o'clock and the bodies were placed in coffins and removed to Parker's undertaker's rooms in North First street, where the inquest will be held.

Shocking Murders in Kentucky.

A special despatch from Nicholassville, Ky., says that Harding H. Masters, a merchant of Nicholassville, went to all the saloon-keepers in that town and requested them not to sell liquor to his sister's husband. All consented except J. H. Soper, who used opprobrious epithets and assaulted Masters. At this point N. H. Soper, a brother of the saloon-keeper, interfered and a friend of Masters interposed, when a melee ensued, in which W. H. Soper, a son of the proprietor of the saloon, shot Masters in the back, the ball going through the right lung and killing him almost instantly. This occurred in the forenoon. About noon another tragedy occurred only twelve miles south of Nicholasville, among the cliffs on the bank of the Kentucky river, in which Granville Smith, aged 60 years, killed his nephew, William Hughes, then shot himself. Both men were farmers living near Danville. Hughes railed lately, involving Smith in the loss of $20,000—nearly all the money he had. Smith had been disturbed in mind and threatened Hughes's life. About noon Smith secreted himself among the cliffs on the road ascending on the south bank of the Kentucky river. Hughes passed about an hour later in a carriage with his wife. Smith shot Hughes twice with a revolver, one ball passing through the bowels, the other through the lungs. Mrs. Hughes supported her husband and secured the reins of the horses, which ran away. Smith fired a shot at Mrs. Hughes, but it lodged in the seat of the buggy. The carriage was overturned in a deep ravine. Late in the evening Hughes was not dead, though beyond recovery. Smith went to the woods and shot himself between the eyes, in the presence of a negro boy.

Brevities.

Policeman McManus, who was severely beaten by some roughs a few weeks ago, is on duty again.

It is saddening to see our hair blossoming for the grave too early. More especially women feel this affliction, and it is even a greater deformity to them than to men. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR removes it and restores the hair sometimes, but its original color always.

City Police Court.

June 8.

There were one dozen victims this morning, and the cases presented a number of novelties, so that the spectators were not disappointed.

Francis Baker, the first man called, confessed to drunkenness in Prince Wm. street and was fined $8.

Robert Gabels was charged with the same offence in Pitt street, he having been carted to the station. He confessed and at once passed over the $8 fine imposed. "Pay your twenty cents like a man for the ride you had," said the Magistrate, and the prisoner handed out another coin.

Jeremiah McCarthy was charged with being drunk in M. Kavanagh's shop in Dock street, and also with assaulting policeman Evans while in the discharge of his duty. The man confessed to drunkenness, but knew nothing of the assault. It seems the man was almost crazy from the effects of liquor, and went in to have another drink. Kavanagh refused to give him another drink, the man became furious, and the policeman was called in to remove him. It was no easy task, as he knocked down several who came within his reach, and amongst the others who suffered was the policeman. Evans told his story and the man said he could remember nothing of the affair. The Magistrate explained to him that it was no trifling matter; that there was a fine of $80 for striking a policeman, and that thousands of dollars were paid every year into the City Treasury, no part of which policemen got, except their dollar-and-a-quarter a day. The enormity of the offence was so impressed on the prisoner that he confessed the whole affair and was fined $8 for being drunk and $20 for the assault

Margaret McVey was arrested drunk in Mill street, and confessed. "You pay $8 or go to the penitentiary for two months. You've been loafing in gaol this last four months, doing nothing, now go and work for your living," was her sentence.

Mary Murray confessed to drunkenness in Charlotte street, and unless she pays a fine of $8 will take her ease in the stone inn in King street for two months.

"Peter Lawson, only twenty three years of age, you're commencing well. What do you say to the charge of being drunk in Sheffield street?" said the Magistrate. "Guilty," said Peter. "Pay $8."

Jas. Johnstone was charged with a like offence in the same street, and also with having a sheath knife in his possession. "Bring in the knife," said Chief Marshall, and while it was being destroyed the man was, on his own confession, fined $18.

Thomas Williams, an old offender, had two months' penitentiary added to his fine of $8 for drunkenness in Sheffield street.

Thomas Doody is charged with being drunk and breaking a pane of glass in Mr. Thomson's house in Duke street. He was out on bail, but must answer the charge.

John Cotter was given in charge by his wife for assaulting her yesterday morning in their house in Drury Lane. The poor woman appeared with a dreadful black eye and her face otherwise bruised. She was unable to stand and give evidence, and the Magistrate remanded Cotter for one week until the effect of his brutal treatment shall be known. The woman stated in court that her husband had frequently assaulted her, and her life was in danger. They have six children, and he does very little to support them, spending all his money for rum. "Oh, this rum! this cursed rum! Go to gaol for one week. I'll keep hold of you that long anyway," said the Magistrate, and Cotter was marched out the court and will be confined until next Monday, when the case will be tried. The woman is given an excellent character by her neighbors.

William Anderson was informed that the South wharf was a very dangerous place to be drunk, and was then fined $8 for the offence.

James Russel was fined $8 for drunkenness in the Country Market.

Large Sale.

OFFICE OF LYMANS, CLARKE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. Jan. 18, 1872.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, ESQ., St. John, N. B.

DEAR SIR: We are happy to be able to report the favor with which your Syrup of Hyphosphites is received wherever introduced in Canada. The sales, notwithstanding the high price of the article and the short time it has been before the public, have attained very large proportions. Our own sales during the past year have exceeded Seven Hundred Dozens. We have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a preparation of undoubted merit. Yours very truly,

LYMANS, CLARKE & CO.

Merchants' Exchange.

New York, June 8.

Freights dull and rates nominal.

Markets—Molasses dull; sugar fair demand, prices unchanged.

Exchange—Gold opened at 110⅝, been 112; now 112⅛.

Weather—Wind calm, foggy. Ther. 72°.

Boston, June 8.

Weather—Wind S. S. W., light. Ther. 71°.

Portland, June 8.

Weather—Wind West, light, clear. Ther. 73°.

Havana, June 6.

Freights — Quiet, firm; Havana to United States, sugar per box 75c to $1; hhd $0; Falmouth and orders 32s 6d a 35s 0d per ton; other ports on north coast for United States, sugar $4.75 a $5; Falmouth and orders 37s 6d a 40s.

Exchange—Spanish Gold $2.40 a $2.45; exchange weak on United States, $1.15 a $1.18; short $1.18 a $1.21.

London, June 8.

Financial — Consols, 92⅛ a 92⅜ for money; 92⅜ for account.

Commercial — Beef 95s; others unchanged.

Death from a Blow.

Last Tuesday evening Jeremiah Lenihan, shoemaker, Mill st., knocked his father-in-law, Jeremiah Daley, down stairs with a billet of wood, fracturing his skull. The old man had been sent for by his daughter, as Lenihan was drunk and quarrelsome. A warrant was issued for the assailant, but the police have not succeeded in finding him. Mr. Daley died Sunday night.

Markets

[Corrected weekly for THE TRIBUNE.]

June 8th, 1874.

Hay, per ton	$12.00	@	$14.00
Sheeppelts	1.00	@	1.50
Beans, per bushel	2.00	@	2.50
Buckwheat, Grey	3.00	@	3.50
" Yellow	2.30	@	2.40
Flour, Am. Extra State	6.00	@	7.00
" Canada Superfine	6.50	@	6.75
" " Choice	6.85	@	7.00
" " Extra	7.15	@	7.50
Cornmeal	4.40	@	4.50
Oatmeal	6.75	@	7.00
Potatoes	60	@	90
Butter, Rolls per lb	34	@	35
Butter, Packed "	23	@	26
Lard, "	14	@	15
Eggs, per dozen	13	@	14
Oats, (Prov.) per bush	58	@	60
Oats, (P.E.I.) "	70	@	72½
Cheese, Diary, per lb	14	@	17
Beef, "	8	@	10
Mutton, "	10	@	13
Pork, "	8	@	10
Lamb, "	14	@	16
Chickens, per pair	70	@	1.25
Turkeys, per lb	18	@	20
Geese	60	@	75
Partridges, per pair	00	@	0
Beets, per bush	80	@	90
Turnips, "	40	@	50
Carrots, "	50	@	60
Hams and Shoulders, green per lb	10	@	11
Hams and Shoulders, smoked, per lb	13	@	15
Hides, per lb	6½	@	7
Lambskins	25	@	30
Tallow, per lb Rough	6	@	
" Cakes, per lb	9	@	10
Yarn, per lb	60	@	70
Socks, per pair	25	@	30

WHOLESALE JOBBING PRICES.

Pork, Am. Mess per bbl	$20.00	@	$20.00
" Prime " "	14.00	@	15.00
" P. E. I. Mess	19.50	@	20.00
" " " Prime Mess	00.00	@	18.00
Beef, Mess	11.00	@	12.00
Beef, Extra	14.00	@	15.50
Codfish, per quintal	3.75	@	4.50
Pollock "	2.75	@	
Ling "	4.00		
Haddock "	2.00		
Herring, Bay, per bbl	3.00	@	3.25
" Shelburne "	4.50	@	5.00
" Split "	3.50	@	4.00
Shad No. 1 per hf-bbl	5.00	@	6.00
Digby, per box	80	@	
" No. 2 "	45		
Grand Manan, Scaled per box	18	@	20
Grand Manan, No. 1, per box	14	@	16
Oysters, P. E. I., per bbl	0.00	@	4.00
" Shediac, "	.00	@	3.50
Cordwood, Maple, per cord	7.50	@	8.00
Cordwood, Mixed, p. cord	6.50	@	7.00
" White Birch	6.00		30
" Dry Spruce	5.00	@	0.00
Kerosene, Can, per gal	21	@	23
" Am. "	32	@	35
Apples, Dried, per lb	10	@	13
" New, per bbl	3.00	@	6.50
Corn, per bushel	00	@	1.00
Molasses, Porto Rico, per gal.	48	@	55
Molasses, Cienfuegos, per gal.	35	@	38
Sugar, per lb	8½	@	9½
Tea "	30	@	54

Cargoes of Fish, Produce, &c., in Slip will average 8 to 10 per cent. lower prices.

U. S. Revenue officers were driven out of Murfreesboro, Tenn., by a mob on Tuesday night, while engaged in special service.

A case of breach of promise of marriage was tried at the court in Lunenburg, N. S., the other day, and the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $1,200 damages.

The London *Times* contradicts the report of the complete withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from Boston because of the scarcity of freight, and states that the only change to be made is that some of the steamers which go to Boston will return by way of New York. The National Line will establish a weekly service to Boston on a similar plan.

Woodhull, Claflin & Co. have arrived in San Francisco. They announce officially that they are going to make California their future home, and hope the people will like them. They are sick and tired of New York. California has then the whole family, and San Francisco rejoices in another firm of stockbrokers with a cash capital of $10,000.

The act of Mr. Jas. Lick, of San Francisco, deeding the whole of his property to the public, excites much comment. He donates $700,000 to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world, for the observatory at Lake Tahal; $420,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths in the city; $100,000 for an Old Ladies' Home; $10,000 to the Society for the Protection to Animals; $20,000 to the Ladies' Protection Relief Society; $10,000 to the Mechanics' Library; $25,000 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum; $25,000 to the city of San Jose for an Orphan Asylum; $100,000 for the erection of a bronze monument to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" in Golden Gate Park; $300,000 for the endowment of a school of the Mechanical Arts in California; and the residue in excess of $1,780,000 to the Pioneers' Society. He makes ample provision for his relatives, and reserves the homestead and $25,000 per annum for himself.

It is related by a correspondent that the Duchess of Edinburgh said that her papa wouldn't like the sort of things he would be asked to do in England. She thought the proposed festivities a little too popular for the Czar, who is about as easy of approach as the Mikado of Japan. The Duchess could not understand, she said, after a few weeks of English experience, how the royal family in England could admit the nobility to such familiar intercourse with them. In Russia, said this positive-minded young Duchess, we do not look upon our nobility as belonging to the same caste as ourselves, nor ever admit them to social equality. We do not visit them. Sometimes, when the Emperor is travelling, he occupies a nobleman's house, because it is better than a hotel, but in that case he takes possession of it as his own, and uses it as such so long as he likes; then he goes away, and the noble thinks himself honored by his imperial master's condescension.

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All Descriptions of Printing executed with despatch.

Orders left at the Counting Room of the DAILY TRIBUNE, No. 83 Prince William street, promptly attended to.

P. S.—A few copies of Henry More Smith, on the Munroe Trial. G. W. DAY.

TEA BISCUIT.

Tea Biscuit Hot Every Evening,

At GUT RIE & HEVENOR'S,

may 16 64 Charlotte st.

By Telegraph.

Canadian, British and Foreign.

(Special to the Tribune.)

OTTAWA, June 1.

Senator Brown returned from Washington to-day. He is now the guest of the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Dorion left by the afternoon train for Montreal to enter upon his Judicial duties.

It is said that Mr. Fournier has been sworn in as Minister of Justice *pro tem*, and that Mr. Geoffrion or Mr. Jette, will take the vacancy in the Cabinet.

A number of surveying parties have returned from the Boundary and Pacific surveys.

Indian Difficulties Feared in the North West.

OTTAWA, June 2.

A telegram from the North West to the authorities this morning conveys the startling intelligence of expected trouble with the Indians. The Crees and Blackfeet tribes propose uniting for the purpose of forcing the Government to carry out more fully the terms of the Treaty. They claim that no commission has been appointed to settle the question of Indian reserves, and express a fear that the mounted police are sent out for the purpose of making them submit to encroachments upon their rights. The misrepresentations about the mounted police are being circulated among the Indians by American illicit traders.

Presbyterians in Council—Brown's Treaty—Vain Expectations.

OTTAWA, June 3.

There are about three hundred Presbyterian ministers and elders in town attending a meeting of the Kirk Synod and the Canada Presbyterian Assembly. Each body holds three sessions daily.

The question of union will be finally discassed.

Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Fredericton, was introduced to the Kirk Synod as a delegate from the Maritime Provinces.

Senator Brown, yesterday, deposited his "skeleton" treaty in the Cabinet, and left last night for Toronto.

Much interest is felt in the result of the New Brunswick elections. The Separate School people have been led to hope that your Government will be defeated.

Brigade Camps—Twelve Days' Drill.

OTTAWA, June 4.

Militia General orders are being issued providing for the holding of Brigade Camps this year in the various military districts. Thirty thousand men will be called out, and the first camp will be formed on the 18th of the present month. The period of drill will be twelve days, and the pay sixty cents per day.

The Gloucester Nominations—All the Candidates for Separate Schools—Some Very Tall Talk—Sam Napier Thrown Out the Window—Hon. Robert Young Threatened.

BATHURST, June 4.

Messrs. Burns, Blanchard, Meahan, and Turgeon were severally nominated today.

Mr. O'Brien demanded a poll.

Mr. Blanchard spoke first.

He said the Government of to-day was the same Government that was in power in 1870, because their policy was the same and they had made no improvements in the country. He had fought for four years against the school law because no Catholic could remain in the Catholic Church and support such a law.

He wanted the Catholics to have the spending of their money for schools, and would accord the same rights to Protestants. He would if elected oppose the school law and the Government.

The great question of the day was the school law, and whether there should be religious instruction in schools. Religious instruction after school hours would not do; it must be during school hours.

Mr. Burns said as the Government had so basely sacrificed the interests of the country it was not considered that any except two Catholics would be considered eligible to represent this County, and the matter was left to the decision of the most influential men, viz, the clergy, who made the selection, and he was in consequence now before the electors. He was an avowed enemy to that school law; was politically opposed to that man (pointing to Hon. R. Young) who had joined the Government and aided in carrying out the law. He was an advocate of Separate Schools, and not disposed to accept conciliatory measures. It would be a proud day for him when the Government were turned out and the man who sits in the Legislative Council. No future act of the Government could repair the injury they had done in passing the school law. He condemned Napier for voting in favor of the Government. He said there was less unanimity of feeling for taxation among Protestants than among Catholics. Catholics were in favor of taxation for schools. There was a meeting at Tracadie at which Father Babineau was chairman, when he invited Meahan and Turgoon to go to the meeting in Pokemouche, but they did not dare to go.

Mr. Meahan said he had always aided Catholic institutions when his means permitted his doing so. Speaking of the school law he would go for its repeal and against the Government. It had been used as a canvass against him that his daughter was teaching under the law. He explained feelingly that the earnings of this young lady went towards educating one of her brothers for the priesthood. Surely his friends would not find fault with him under the circumstances. He had got permission from his priest to send one of his sons to the school in town, and he accordingly did so.

At the close of Mr. Meahan's speech, a disturbance arose between Mr. Burns and Mr. Meahan about some personal matters, and for a while there was considerable cross-firing, in which Mr. Meahen appeared to have the best of the argument.

Mr. Turgeon said he wanted the electors to understand that he was an advocate of Separate Schools, which he wanted to see introduced into this Province. He did not believe separating the Church from the State. His Church made it absolute that Education should be religious. The State should incline and submit to the Church. No effort should be spared to establish Separate Schools by law.

SAM NAPIER

spoke amidst violent interruptions. After his speech being abruptly terminated by yells and threatening gestures he was knocked by one of the Separate School men and jostled out of the window.

HON. MR. YOUNG

being called upon to address the electors, said, judging from the utterances of the four candidates, the Government would expect no support from any of them.

Here Mr. Young was interrupted by several roughs who said he must be put down, and one of them threw a hat at him, which struck the Sheriff. Several persons interposed and stopped what at one time seemed to be a serious row.

Mr. Young continued: All he wanted was an opportunity of answering the charges made against the Government by Mr. Burns.

Mr. Young spoke at considerable length, showing that the Government had done a great deal for the country in the matters of immigration, colonization, etc.

There being a disposition among the rowdies present to raise a disturbance, he was advised by some of the candidates to leave the Court House, which he did.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 1, p. m.

The French Communist, Rochefort, continues besieged by newspaper interviewers and lion hunters. He remains private as possible.

A fire in Chicago to-day destroyed a brick block, corner Madison and Market streets; loss $250,000.

MELBOURNE, May 30.

Ship British Admiral, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore on King's Island, in Bass's Straits, and became a total wreck; 44 passengers and a crew of 38 persons were lost, except four passengers and five seamen. King's Island is uninhabited.

LONDON, June 1.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

As the Prince of Saxe Weimar was leaving his residence in London yesterday afternoon he was fired at by an unknown assassin who escaped. The Prince was not hurt. He had previously received threatening letters, as have also the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli.

A DECISIVE VOTE.

In the House of Commons a motion to reduce the salary of the British Minister at Washington was negatived 89 to 2.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Rain has fallen generally north of the Ganges in India, and partially south of that river. Fears of further distress by famine are measurably allayed.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The Left Centre of the French Assembly is making overtures for an alliance to the Right Centre. The members have signed a declaration for the establishment of a Republican Government, hoping for the support of the Right.

Gambetta will deliver an important speech on the situation in Amterre, France.

SPAIN.

Four thousand Carlists have been captured by the National forces.

Chelva, a town of Herrani, is so closely pressed by the Carlists that the Republican commander requires reinforcements.

QUEBEC, June 2.

DROWNED.

A despatch from St. Raymond says that five men in the employ of Mr. Hall were drowned in endeavoring to run two rafts down the rapids of St. Annes River.

BOSTON, June 2.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO

did much damage Sunday evening in Cambridge and Harmony.

NARROW ESCAPE.

A man was carried by the current to the edge of Niagara Falls, yesterday, but clung to a rock and was rescued.

NEW YORK, June 2.

In Brooklyn, this morning, a woman named Devine killed her three young children, and dangerously wounded her husband with an axe.

The bill which passed the Massachusetts Legislature, abolishing the State constabulary, has been vetoed by Governor Talbot.

The appointment of General Bristow, as Secretary of the Treasury, is variously criticised, but the majority of the papers speak well of it.

A despatch from Waterford, Ontario, says: "H. Ray's pony trotted yesterday before a sulkey on Waterford course, 81 miles, in 11 hours and 35 minutes, in one continuous straight heat; a large amount of money changed hands."

LONDON, June 3.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

As usual Sir Weifred Lawson yesterday opposed the adjournment of the House of Commons on Derby day, and as usual adjournment was carried.

An attempt by George Anderson, member from Glasgow, to review and criticize the Treaty of Washington, was cut short by the rejection of his motion to that end.

EXTENSIVE INUNDATIONS

have occurred in the province of Barat and elsewhere in Hungary. Many villages have been swept away.

THE KHEDIVE

has entered upon the negotiation of treaties with foreign powers, independently of the Sublime Porte.

SPAIN.

Serrano will soon order an election in Spain, and if the Monarchists are in the majority he will propose the enthronement of the Prince of Asturias under his own regency.

San Sebastian has been attacked by the Carlists in force, and is in a critical situation. Men-of-war are being sent to protect foreign residents, and reinforcements for the garrison are hastening from Madrid.

FRANCE.

In the French Assembly yesterday the General Election Bill was taken up and a stormy debate followed.

M. Brison, a Radical, in a bitter speech taunted the Bonapartists with leading France to Sedan.

A scene of wild excitement ensued, and at one time some of the deputies almost came to blows.

Gambetta, in a speech in Auxerre, said the coming struggle would be between the Republicans and the Bonapartists.

NEW YORK, June 3.

CANADIAN GRANGES.

At London, Ont., a meeting of delegates from various Granges, lately organized in the Dominion, was held Tuesday. Sixty delegates were present. It was resolved to form a Dominion Grange, sever all connections with the American order and make its objects more exclusively national.

CANADIAN ORANGEMEN.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Grand Orange Lodge of British America convened at St. Catherines, Ont., Tuesday.

LONDON, June 3.

The Derby stakes to-day were won by Cartwright's colt, Geo. Frederick; Couronne de Fer second, and Atlantic third. There were twenty starters. Weather favorable.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN, June 3.

Reinforcements of 3,000 Republican troops have reached this city, greatly to the relief of the people.

LONDON, June 3.

THE DERBY DAY.

The run for the Derby stakes took place on Epsom Downs to-day, and was won by Cartwright's George Frederick. Lord Rosebury's Couronne de Fer took second money, and Lord Falmouth's Atlantic came in third. There were twenty starters out of 21 subscribers. The betting before the race was 8 to 1 against George Frederick, 4 to 1 against Con o ne de Fer, and 11 to 11 against Atlantic. The weather was delightful. The crowd is said to be larger than ever before. Cartwright's victory is popular. The time is two minutes 46 seconds. George Frederick won by two lengths, but there was only a neck between the second and third horses. The course was unusually hard, owing to the heavy rain of last night.

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

Semi official denial is given to the reports that the candidature of a Hohenzollern Prince for the Crwon of Spain is to be revived.

FIGHTING EXPECTED.

A battle is imminent at Estella where the Carlists are in great force.

THE FRENCH FRANCHISE.

Ledru Rollins made a powerful speech in the French Assembly to-day on the Electoral Bill, denying the right of that body to alter the franchise as at present established. He declared that the Assembly, being powerless to constitute a monarchy, should maintain the republic, and concluded by urging the speedy dissolution of the Chambers.

THE CZAR

will meet the Emperor of Germany about the middle of June at Ems.

NEW YORK, June 4.

ADVICES FROM CUBA

represent the insurgents to be fast gaining the ascendancy and the Spaniards as discontented with Captain General Concha. The news of the insurgents' successes sent gold up to 15 per cent. at Havana.

DORION'S SUCCESSOR.

M. Fournier will be appointed Canadian Minister of Justice, vice M. Dorion resigned to accept Chief Justiceship.

NEW YORK, June 4, p. m.

A revenue cutter, with a party of officials and invited guests, left Portsmouth, N. H., this forenoon, in the expectation of meeting steamers Faraday and Ambassador, supposed to be off the coast with the new Atlantic cable.

The citizens of Georgetown, Texas, on the 26th ult., took nine prisoners out of the jail, including one murderer and two or three horse thieves, and shot them all to prevent them from an anticipated release by their friends.

NEW YORK, June 5.

THE WASHINGTON CABINET.

Gen. Bristow, the new Secretary of the Treasury, assumed the duties of the office yesterday. Assistant Secretary Sawyer will resign.

PARIS, June 4.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The Assembly to-day passed the Electoral Bill to a second reading by a vote of 393 to 318.

Louis Blanc and Gambetta opposed the bill, and at the conclusion of their speeches received a perfect ovation from the Left.

Batbie and Dufaure advocated the bill.

The Right Centre has issued a programme favoring an immediate organization of the supporters of President MacMahon for a continuation of the title of President of the Republic, and the main tenance of a political truce at the end of the present seven years, or in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency in the meantime.

The Left Centre are dissatisfied with the programme, as not conceding sufficient to them.

LONDON, June 4.

HOMELESS STRIKERS.

The owners of the Durham mines are evicting large numbers of tenants who were of the striking miners, and 228 of these evicted families are camping in the fields.

LONDON, June 5.

The House of Commons, 161 against 126, adopted the proposition of the Government, that public houses in London shall be kept open from 7 in the morning until 12.30 at night. The House, also, 382 against 42, approved of the Government's proposal that such houses shall be open in towns having 2,500 population, from 7 a. m to 11 p. m., and in towns with less number, from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Disraeli said he would take occasion to correct a misapprehension that this would be a short session. Seven bills of extra importance were to be presented to Parliament. They would be introduced at an early day, and if members frittered away the time, the session instead of being short would be unusually long.

Jefferson Davis sailed yesterday for New York, on the steamship Adriatic.

LONDON, June 5.

CAPTURED CONVICTS.

The 500 convicts who took part in the Intransigente rebellion at Cartagena have been embarked at Oranto to return to Spain. They had $200,000 worth of plunder in their possession.

FRENCH POLITICS.

It is preposed to reduce the number of Deputies from Algeria in the French Assembly to three.

The Left of the French Assembly have begun a pamphlet campaign against the Bonapartists. Documents warning the people against their designs, exposing their sophistries, and recounting the fatal history of the Imperialist *regime*, will be thoroughly circulated.

M. De Cervceau, a Bonapartist, has been nominated for the Assembly from Lyons.

Le Pays newspaper says the friends of Prince Imperial sternly oppose the nomination of Prince Jerome Napoleon for the Assembly.

It is rumored that a duel has grown out of the violent proceedings in the Assembly last Tuesday.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

A BIG GRAB.

Charles Clairborne, late Clerk of the United States District Court, who has been absent since May 14, is now reported absconded with a large amount of money belonging to litigants, estimated at $30,000 to $100,000.

DROWNED.

Rev. Father John McCormick was drowned in Conda Creek, Ontario, on Thursday afternoon.

NEW YORK, June 6.

A Washington correspondent gives an outline of the proposed reciprocity treaty now before the Senate, the propositions of which are understood to be substantially as follows: "The abandonment on the part of Great Britain and of Canada of all claims for compensation on account of the concession by the United States, by the Treaty of Washington, of in shore fisheries; free admission and interchange of all the natural products of the United States and the British provinces; reciprocal free admission of manufacturing products of the two countries, specifically enumerated; the Welland and St. Lawrence canals to be built by the Dominion, and the Caughnawaga canal to be built by the Dominion; American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargo and passengers from any point on the great Lakes and River St. Lawrence to any other such part; canals on either side of the boundary to be open under the same conditions to the citizens of the two countries; Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians as the St. Lawrence has been to Americans; Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian built vessels in like manner; a joint commission to regulate the navigation of St. Clair Lake and River; a joint commission for the propagation of fish; a joint commission for the regulation and maintenance of lighthouses; a joint commission for regulating the interchange of traffic at custom houses on the line, the treaty to continue in force twenty-one years."

LONDON, June 7th.

THE COMMUNISTS IN LONDON

will tender a banquet to Rochefort.

SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR.

It is rumored that the Carlists have been routed at Ganges with the loss of 150 killed and wounded.

Carlist troops are concentrating at Budela, Spain, to save Estella, and General Concha is marching to attack them.

Don Carlos has issued a decree authorizing the Provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of a Council which is to personally attend him in Spain.

ARBITRATION AGAIN.

The boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic will be settled by arbitration.

The dispute between Chili and Bolivia is expected to be arranged in the same way.

FRENCH POLITICS.

In the French Assembly the Left Centre has adopted a platform which calls for the proclamation of the definitive Republic and the dissolution of the Assembly. There is no longer any hope of an alliance between the Left and Right Centres.

NEW YORK, June 8.

REPORTED DROWNED.

It is reported that twenty persons were drowned while sailing and fishing on Oneida Lake, New York State, yesterday, and seven persons on Onondaga Lake.

THUNDER STORM.

An iron bridge at West Troy was demolished during a thunder storm yesterday, and with it four canal boats. Loss $40,000.

A TORNADO

passed over the village of Tamplee, Illinois, Saturday night, causing serious damage to property and many injuries to persons, but no loss of life. Twenty-one buildings were totally destroyed and two grain elevators demolished.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., by the Rev. Joseph Alichaud, MR. J. H. HEARON, of P. E. Island, to SARAH A., second daughter of Patrick Redmond, of St. John, N. B.

DIED.

On Friday morning, 5th inst., after a painful illness, ELIZABETH, only child of Samuel and Mary Vaughan, in the 12th year of her age.

In Portland, on Saturday, the 6th inst., of heart disease, FREDERIC T., son of GEO. PHILPS, aged 7 years and 9 months.

On Sabbath morning, the 7th inst., MR. GEO. MORRISON, aged 74 years, leaving a wife and family of five to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

June 2d—Stmr New Brunswick, 935, Winchester, Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and passengers. Ship Coronet, 570, Hagan, Liverpool, W Thomson & Co, gen cargo.

Brig Fred Thomson, —, Scott, Charente via Halifax, C E Snider, liquors.

June 3d—Bark Argo, 373, Anderson, Antwerp, Wm Thomson & Co, bal.

Brig Victory, 201, Maloney, Cork, Guy, Stewart & Co, bal.

Bark Eblana, 631, Scott, Liverpool.

Bark Skatan, —, Lagerstad, Rochefort, 47 days, Guy, Stewart & Co, bal.

Schr Brill, 73, Lipsett, Boston, gen cargo.

Ship Lightning, from Dundee.

June 3d—Ship Syskonen, 1000, Rentwell, Guy, Stewart & Co.

Bark Carmel, 780, Patten, New York, R Robertson & Son, bal.

Bark Wayfarer, 650, Digby, R J Leonard, bal.

Bark Maria Wakefield, Osborn, Charente via Halifax, liquors.

Bark Competitor, 977, Bremen, Guy, Stewart & Co.

Schr Rubina, 138, Secord, Cow Bay, CB, J L Cotter, coal.

June 4th—Ship John Bryce, 1988, Havre, 42 days, Guy, Stewart & Co, bal.

Barkt Caledonia, 191, Proctor, Londonderry, Guy, Stewart & Co, bal.

Schr Sea Bird, 93, Conley, Boston, H W Wilson, bal.

Schr Little Annie, —, Roberts, Portland, C L Richards, flour.

Schr Milo, —, McDougall, Portland, C L Richards, flour.

Bark Exaudi, 329, Matchuson, Gloucester, Guy, Stewart & Co, bal.

Schr Duke of Newcastle, 86, Maloney, Boston, J & S Leonard, bal.

June 4th—Schr Spring Bird, 91, Williams, Portland, Seammell Bros, flour and meal.

June 5th.—Stmr City of Portland, 1025, Pike, Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and passengers.

Scnr Ida da 310, Clements, Boston via Yarmouth, C McLauchlin & Son, mdse and passengers.

Bark Irene, 328, Hanson, London, W Thomson, —Co, bal.

Bktne Julia Fisher, 385, Barlow, hence for Greenock, returned leaking.

Sch Cr wn Prince, 81, Branscomb, Boston, Goddard & Elkin, bal.

June 6th—Sch Annie E, 149, Pye, New York, Steeves Bros, gen. cargo.

June 6th—Schr W R Barry, 141, New York.

8th—Stmr Glendon, 175, Sulis, Portland, J D McDonald, gen cargo.

Ship Robert Dixon, 1367, Smithwick, Liverpool, Wm Thomson & Co, salt.

Schr W R Barry, 141, Sherwood, New York.

CLEARED.

June 1st—Stmr City of Portland, 1025, Pike, for Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and passengers.

June 2d—Bark Andes, 276, Lincoln, Matanzas, Wm Thomson & Co, 200,000 ft boards.

Barkt Julia Fisher, 385, Barlow, Greenock for orders, McLauchlin & Wilson, lumber, &c.

June 2d—Bark Niphon, 1094, Day, Liverpool, A Gibson, 833,668 ft deals, 44,195 ends, 40,153 feet boards, 7000 pickets.

Schr Lizzie K, 98, Watters, Boston, Randolph & Baker, 656,000 laths.

June 3d—Bark Ellna S Milligan, 884, Mitchell, Barrow, A Gibson, 755,077 feet deals, battens, scantling, ends and boards.

Schr Carrie Melvin, 192, Andrews, Philadelphia, D J Seely, 70,000 laths, 15 pcs spruce spars, 85,775 pcs pickets.

Schr White Star, 133, Raymond, New York, S T King & Son, 851 000 laths.

June 3d—Stmr New Brunswick, 935, Winchester, Boston, H W Chisholm, mdse and passengers.

June 4th—Sch Margaret Ann, 104, Dick, Boston, E Sutton & Co, 115,360 ft boards.

Sch British Queen, 60, McKee, Boston, D J Seely, 30,000 ft plank, 65,000 ft boards, 12,000 laths.

Sch Henrp, 147, Falkingham, Newcastle, Del, for orders, D J Seely, 77,500 laths.

June 4th—S S Tyrian, 697 Lawson, Glasgow, A Gibson, 516,069 feet deals, battens, scantling, boards, deals, 750 pcs palings.

June 5th—Schr The Star, 117, Clarke, New York, 54,400 laths.

June 6th—Schr Marion, 134, Newry, Ireland, Carvell & McKean, 172,918 ft deals and battens, (820) ft deal ends.

Schr Don Pedro, 97, Spragg, Boston, M & J Prescott, 336,000 laths, 2260 pickets, 30,000 spruce boards.

Brigt Albert, 306, Sheehan, Yonghal, A Gibson, 233,974 ft deals, 11,764 ft deal ends.

PORT OF MUSQUASH.

ARRIVED.

June 1st—Bark Talisman, 933, Baker, from Bremerhaven via Sydney, CB.

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Glasgow, 1st inst, S S Sidonian, hence 11 days.

At Queece, 29th ult, ship Calista Haws, Galgor, from Greenock; 19th, ship War Spirit, Duncun, from do.

At Dundalk, 28th ult, brigt Mina, Chalmers, hence.

At Maitland, NS, 1st inst, brig Laura B, Merriam, from Savannah.

At North Sydney, CB, 1st inst, bark Assyria, Euston, from Havre, 22 days.

At Montreal, 2d inst, bark Sunbeam, Whitney, from Sydney, CB.

At London, 29th ult, ship Ontario, Patterson, fm New York.

At Queerstown, 30th ult, bark Oliver Emery, Dill, from Philadelphia.

At Malta, 8th ult, bark Azolia, Flemming, from New York for Smyrna, and sld 9th.

At Belfast, 19th ult, Eliza, Hutton, hence.

At Pieton, NS, 1st inst, bark St Pauli, from Havre, to load for this port.

At Gloucester, 1th ult, bark Nordpol, hence.

At Liverpool, 2d inst, ship Themis, Rossiter, hence 28 days.

At Barrow, 31st ult, ship Queen of Hearts, O'Neil, from Dobcy.

At Liverpool, 29th ult, Dauntless, McWhinn, and Antrim, Pendergast, hence; 30th, ship J H Kimball, hence.

At Quebec, 31st u't, bark Robert Godfre, Chapman, from Browershaven.

At Halifax, 2d inst, brig Prince LeR o, Hatfield, from New York; schr J L Cotter, Nutter, hence; 3d, schr A C Watson, Starkey, hence. (By tel to John Peck.)

At Charlottetown, PEI, 21st ult, schr D W Clark, Peck, from Wallace.

At Chatham, N B, 28th ult, barks Matilda E Smith, Smith, from Havre via Sydney; Thos Cochrane, Packham, from Sydney; Fanny Atkinson, Hunter, from Belfast.

At Kingstown, 1st inst, bark Savanna, O'Neill, from Darien.

At Halifax, 3d inst, schr Emma J Shanks, Munroe, from Hillsboro, NB; Russian bark Heimo, Carlstadt, from Antwerp for this port, 75 days; reports westerly gales and bad weather the entire passage.

At Quebec, 29th ult, ship Henry, Irvine, from Liverpool; 1st inst, ship Mount Pleasant, Baker, from London.

At Aden, 1st inst, ship Marathan, Turner, from Liverpool.

At Belfast, 20th ult, bark Ellen, hence.

At Lepreaux, 2d inst, schr J W Scott, Hatfield, for New York.

At Cow Bay, 4th inst, brigt Ceronella, Breen, fm Boston.

At Halifax, 4th inst, brigt Mercator, Hinsman, from Dorchester for this port.

At Port Medway, 2d instant, schr Ann Leonard, Raye, from Boston.

At Halifax, 4th inst, schr N Noyes, Holmes, from St George, NB.

LOADING.

At Quebec, 28th ult, ship Harmonides, for Liverpool.

At Quebec, 1st instant, ship Kalos, for Warrenpoint.

CLEARED.

At Cow Bay, CB, 26th ult, schr Rubina, Secord, for this port.

At Halifax, 30th ult, bark Maria Wakefield, Osborn, from Charente, for this port.

At Halifax, 3d instant, bark George Suppicich, Dade, for this port.

At Halifax, 5th instant, schr Emma J Shanks, Munroe, for Pictou, NS.

SAILED.

From Rangoon, 12th ult, ship Peruvian Congress, Power, for Falmouth, E.

From Liverpool, 19th inst, ship Florence Oulton, Wilson, for Quebec

From Greenock, 19th ult, barks Mary A Marshall, Tucker, and Imogene, McEachren, for Sydney, CB.

From Cork, 18th ult, brig Egmont, Jeffers, for this port.

From Halifax, 4th inst, bark Geo Suppioich, fm Charente, for this port.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Elsimore, in the Sound, 15th ult, Annie Burr, Simpson, for Sydney, CB.

At Portland, 29th ult, schr Russian Councillor, hence; 1st inst, schrs Spring Bird, Milo, Little Annie, and Harriet Chase, from Boston, to load for this port.

At Boston, 29th ult, schr Lizzie G, Gilchrist, hence.

At New York, 29th ult, schrs W H Mailer, Crowley, hence; J & H Crowley, Crowley, fm Musquash; 31st, brig Alice Wonde, from Sagua.

At Moville, 26th ult, S S Circassian, Wylie, from Quebec for Liverpool, and proceeded; S S Nestorian, Watts, from Baltimore via Halifax and St John's, N F, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

At Montevideo prior to April 22d, brig New Era, Gordon, from Brunswick.

At St Jago, 13th ult, bark Morning Star, Sisson, from New York.

At Havana, 2d ult, schr Come-on, Munn, hence.

At Cienfuegos, 19th ult, schr Monsita, hence, 20 days.

At Amsterdam, 29th ult, bark Charlie Hickman, from New Orleans.

At Havre, 30th ult, bark M L Carvill, from New Orleans.

At Vineyard Haven (no date) brig Maggie Wood, from New York for this port.

At New York, 30th ult, brig Wm Dobson, Buck, from Rockland, NB, 14 days; ship William Hilton, from London; 1st instant, bark Sunny Region, Smith, for Antwerp; 3d, stmr Crescent, from Havana.

At Cardenas, 2d inst, bark Electa, Manes, from Troon.

At Rotterdam, May 30th, (not 20th), bark Crown Jewell, from Philadelphia.

At Buenos Aires, April 16th, bark Annetta, Carter, from Montreal via Barbadoes.

At Boston, 1st inst, schrs S K F James, Clinch; Impudence, Baker; Lorne, Flowers; Ella Clifton, Kimball; Willie, Carson, hence; Arrow and Advance, from Parrsboro, NS; Harrie, and Sarah Glass, from St George, NB; New England, from Miramichi; Ranger, Dixon, from Leprean, and Village Bell, hence.

At Baltimore, 29th ult, brig Kate Upham, Brown, for Sagua.

At Philadelphia, 1st inst, schr J K Howard, for this port.

At Wilmington, NC, 29th ult, schr N J Miller, for New York.

At New York, 1st inst, schr Martha A. Glass, fm Sackville.

At Portland, 1st inst, schr Emma Pemberton, Warr, from Boston, to load for this port.

At Boston, 2d inst, schr Jessie, hence.

At Vineyard Haven, 1st inst, schr W R Barry, from New York for this port.

At Havre, 1st inst, bark Maggie L Carvill, from New Orleans.

At Texel, 1st instant, bark Belle Seewart, from Charleston.

At New York, 2d inst, schr Ellen, Israel, from Arroyo, PR, 22 days; schr Edward Burton, Merriam, from Westworth, N S; 4th, barks Rosetta, F M Carvill and Argosy, and ordered this port; 3d, schr Ellen Dyer, from Harbor, Ja.

At Havana, 23d ult, schr Eva C Yates, hence; schr Nellie Cushing, hence via Cardenas.

At Matanzas, 24th ult, schr Geo S Berry, hence.

At Boston, 5th inst, bark Hynek, from Cardenas.

At Amsterdam, 1st inst, bark Bel Stewart, Purdy, from Charleston, (not Texel, as before reported)

At Texel, 1st inst, bark Charlie Hickman, Tingley, from New Orleans for Amsterdam, (not as before reported.)

At Baltimore, 2d inst, brig Ida, O'Brien, from St John's, PR.

At Boston, 3d inst, schrs Mary E Bliss, Shields, hence; M P. Haley, from Fredericton, NB.

At Providence, 2d inst, schr Bucco, Chalmers, hence.

At Vineyard Haven, 3d inst, schr Falco hence, for Philadelphia.

At Boston, 4th inst, schs Alice S, from Grand Lake, Madora and Speculator from Fredericton, Geo Calhoun from St Andrews.

At Matanzas, 23rd ult, sch Bessie Black, hence.

At Cardenas, 27th ult, sch Eva C Yates, Yates, hence.

At Providence, 6th inst, schrs Walter Scott, hence; 4th, Castalia and Rangatira, do.

At New York, 6th inst, brig Cheviot, Nelson, fm Bahia; bark Algeria, Brownell, from Matanzas.

At Texel, 4th inst, bark Bel Stewart, Purdy, fm Charlestown.

At Lewes, Del, 3d inst, brig Mable, from Sagua for orders.

At Sagua, 16th ult, brig Leona, Bishop, from Cardenas.

At Caibarion, 19th ult, brig Ellen F Jones, Lurbis, hence.

CLEARED.

At Sagua, 22d ult, schr Fred E Scammell, for Charleston.

At Savannah, 30th ult, brigt W N H Clements, for Buenos Ayres.

At New York, 29th ult, brig Stella, Gray, for Belfast, I.

At Boston, 29th ult, schrs Storm Bird, Williams, for this port; and Little Annie, Roberts, for do via Portland.

At Baltimore, 30th ult, brig Annie, Fielding, for this port.

At Philadelphia, 30th ult, ship John Barbour, Ivey, from Antwerp, and schr Capella, Harper, from Cardenas.

At Boston, 1st inst, schr Crown Prince, for this port.

At Portland, 2d inst, schrs Spring Bird, Milo, and Little Annie, for this port.

At New York, 1st inst, brigs Julia Blake, Knowlton, for Humacoa, PR; Mary Jane Wilbur, for Musquash; brigs La Plata, Kihne, for Birkenhead; Somerset, McBride, for Christiana.

At New York, 2d inst, bark Stella, Lockhart, for Cork or Falmouth; schr M B Staples, Godfrey, for this port; 3d, schrs J L Hibbard, and S B Hume, for this port.

At Philadelphia, 3d inst, schr Avon, hence.

At Matanzas, 3d inst, schr Avon, for this port.

At Boston, 4th inst, bark Unanim, Nickerson, for this port, schr Emma, Theall, do; brigt Arichat West, for Miramichi.

At Portland, 3d inst, schr Harriet Chase, Quinlan, for this port; 5th inst, str Glendon, from Boston to load for this port; schrs Ocean Belle from Boston for New York; Bell Barbour from Boston for Providence.

At Vineyard Haven, 3d inst, schrs W H Mailer and Garland hence for New York; Clara Bell, Walter Scott and Unexpected do for orders.

At New York, 4th inst, bark Argosy, from Liverpool. (Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.)

At Portland, 5th inst, schr Laura, hence for Boston.

At Pensacola, 2d inst, ship Astacan, Clark, for this port.

At Cienfuegos, 24th ult, schr Arianna, Aubrey, for Delaware Breakwater.

At Boston, 5th instant, schr Ella Clifton, for this port and Portland.

At Philadelphia, 3d inst, schr Anon, King, for this port.

At Darien, Ga, 27th instant, schr New Wabeno, James, for Queenstown; bark Gladiolus, Williams, for Grimsby.

At Baltimore, 5th inst, schr Effie J, Simmons, for this port.

At Savannah, 4th inst, ship Savannah, for this port.

SAILED.

From Massluis, April 14th, Dutch schr Keasiena, Bakker, from Rotterdam, for Halifax and this port.

From Lewes, Del, 28th ult, schr Copella, for Philadelphia.

From Matanzas, 22d ult, bark Algeria, Brownell, for north of Hatteras.

From Curhaven, 17th ult, Abbie Thomas, McMullen, for this port; 19th, Geo A Holt, Norton; Tronmor, Olsen, and Amelia & Hedwig, Ghem, for do.

From Savannah, 27th ult, bark Alice Reed, for St George.

From Bremerhaven, 31st ult, bark Mary Wiggins, for United States.

From Antwerp, 1st instant, ship John Mann, Brown, for New York.

From Lewes, Del, 2d inst, schr J K Howard, for this port.

From Providence, 1st inst, schr Montezuma, for Fredericton.

From St Nazaire, 18th ult, Lothair, Torgensen, for this port.

From New York, 1st inst, bark M E Chapman, for Cienfuegos.

From Matanzas, 27th ult, bark Syringa, Whitney, for N of Hatteras.

From Cardenas, 23d ult, bark Sunlight, Hayes, for N of Hatteras.

Memoranda.

Off Dungeness, 15th ult., Mary Lowerison, Forbes, from New York for Rotterdam.

Passed down at Newcastle, Del, 29th ult, schr A B Baxter, Baxter, from Philadelphia for this port.

Passed up at Newcastle, Del, 29th ult, ship John Barbour for Philadelphia.

Sch Nellie Cushing, Simpson, at Havana, 1st inst, quotes freights dull, $3.25 being offered for molasses.

Sch F E Scammell is chartered at Sagua la Grande to load for north of Hatteras at $3.25 for molasses and $3 on deck.

In port at Darien, Ga, 26th ult, schr A F Ames, for this port.

In port at Miragoane, 16th ult, schr Emeline, Chisholm, for Boston.

Ship William, of this port, was on shore on point off Sandy Hook, at 9 a m 30th ult, but came off at 4 p. m.

In port at Matanzas, 22d ult, bark Syringa, Gibbons, for north of Hatteras.

Off Beachy Head, 29th ult, Abbie Thomas, McMullin, from Hamburg for this port.

In port at Darien, Ga, 24th ult, ship New Wabena, for United Kingdom.

In port at Lewes, Del, 2d inst, bark L H DeVeber, Wright, from Queenstown, and ordered to New York.

Passed Hell Gate, 4th inst, schr Mocking Bird, from New York for this port.

In port at Havana, 29th ult, brig Martha Ann Palmer, Matthews, for Montreal via Caibarien.

The brig M A Palmer has been chartered at Havana to load 500 hhds for Montreal, at $5, gold; schr Humming Bird, from Sagua to Hatteras, 350 do molasses, at $3.25.

Passed Hell Gate, 5th inst, schrs S B Hume, H T Hibberd and M E Staples from New York for this port.

Passed down at Newcastle, Del, 4th inst, schr Doan, for this port.

Notice to Mariners.

A Steam Fog Whistle has been erected on Escuminac Point, at the entrance to Miramichi Bay, NB. The whistle is situated 300 feet west of the lighthouse, and will be sounded 10 seconds in each minute during foggy weather and snow storms. The whistle can be heard with the wind 9 to 11 miles; against the wind 3 to 6 miles.

To the Electors of King's County

GENTLEMEN:

The General Assembly having been dissolved you will shortly be called to elect representatives to serve you for another term in the Legislature.

The Convention which was lately held in this County to elect a Ticket favorable to the maintenance of a system of Free-non-sectarian Education, have chosen me as one of the Candidates. I have accepted the nomination, and confidently rely upon the Ticket so selected, receiving your hearty approval.

Should I have the honor of being re-elected, I shall again, as I have constantly done in the past, strive to perform satisfactorily the duties devolving upon your Representative.

Respectfully soliciting your support,

I remain,
Yours very truly,
J. R. CRAWFORD.

Hampton, King's County, May 20th, 1874.
(may 22 dtf w t eloo)

1874.

The Weekly Tribune!

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ON CONSIGNMENT:—12 barrels EGGS; 10 tubs Choice New BUTTER; at lowest market rates. GEO. ROBERTSON.
may 19 6 Water street.

Perfumerie des Trois Freres.

Paris, West End, White Rose, Frangipane, Eau. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Hille Fleurs,

THE finest perfumes made. If not sold by your druggist, may be obtained at retail of the Wholesale Agency,
H. L. SPENCER,
20 Nelson street.
june 8

PRESSED HO

AT SUNDOWN.

O summer eve! closing so gently round us,
Sweet is thy power to calm the weary breast;
The toils, the cares, with which the day hath bound us,
Are past. We hail thy welcome hour of rest!
Wind of the west awake from thy long sleeping,
Cool with thy spirit-touch the heated brow.
Sad nightingale, thy vigils still thou'rt keeping;
Chant thee thine even song from yonder bough.
Behind the hill the daylight disappearing,
Over the world a parting smile bestows;
Mild dews from kindly Earth the flowers are cheering,
And each around its richest incense throws;
While in the west, to usher in the Night,
Venus, her handmaid, comes with silver light.

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A PICTURE.

BY ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

Within my room's serene seclusion,
Dwells evermore a pictured face,
Dream-haunted, like a rapt Carthusian,
With solemn eyes of tender grace,
Which seem to compass land and sea,
Yet never look on me,

Oh, eyes with gaze beyond and over,
Yet never meet and answer mine,
What may your steadfast quest discover
On the horizon's hazy line?
What charm in yonder distance lies,
Oh, sad and wistful eyes?

Hopeful despite their depth of grieving,
Still patiently they watch afar,
As though awaiting or perceiving
The dawn of some unri en star—
The star which often and again
My own have sought in vain.

Sometimes methinks its growing splendor
Brightens and glows on brow and cheek,—
The eyes grow luminous and tender,
The lips half tremble as to speak,
And all the face transfigured seems
By sweet prophetic dreams.

Ah, if when years have told their story,
Those dreams shall come divinely true,
That dim dawn bloom to sudden glory—
This face will shine as angels' do.—
These eyes, more dear than angels' be,
Will look—at last—on me!

—*Scribner's for June.*

[Contributed to the TRIBUNE.]

ICH DIEN!

Five was the number struck that night,
From the Fire Alarm, in the tall old steeple,
While the lurid flame shed a ghastly light
On the crowds of hurrying people.
Darkly a column of smoke rose high,
Like a pillar of cloud 'gainst the evening sky,
And a loud vibration shook the air,
From the deep-voiced gong on the Square!

Engine Company, No. 2,
That is the one which he served so steady—
Grear, a fireman gallant and true;
Grear was one who was always ready—
Ready to do and to strike with the best;
Whisper his name—he has won his rest;
Whisper his name, for he rests too soon,
Should the sun go down at its noon?

Well, he died as the brave must die,
Answering still to the call of duty,
Crushed and prisoned and helpless, I
See him crowned with a wreath of beauty.
Life is not all in the breath we draw,
Life is no slave to whom death gives law;
Who lives for Duty, no loss can show,
And who dies for her—God doth know!

Saint John, N. B.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Kansas wine crop of last year is put at 200,000 gallons.

The Blockley Alms-house, in Philadelphia, is said to contain a population of 3,519.

Richard County, Illinois, has no court-house, having sold the old Temple of Justice for $60.

Fifty thousand pounds of sugar from 1,000 trees have been made by Mr. Slayton of Stowe, Vt.

Reading, Penn., is divided into "Cotton-town," "Irishtown," "Frog Hollow," and "Hellitown."

The number of geese on Lake Champlain this spring is said to be uncommonly large. Bridal parties?

Miss Maria Lovejoy (suggestive name!) is now prosecuting her fourth breach of promise suit in Wisconsin.

Seventy-six children have experienced religion in Quincy, Ill., under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Hammond.

The Female Sexton in Chicago is now charged with "reserving all the best graves for the young men."

A Kentucky lady has compromised a breach of promise suit (damages laid at £20,000) by accepting $5 and a new chignon.

A dentist in Kentucky advertises to extract teeth "without pain to the operator, and with very little to the bystanders."

Louisville, Ga., had a weather sensation the other day in a three-inch snowfall, with thunder and lightning, the sun all the time shining.

The Grangers of Clark Co., Ind., have chartered a bank, and will soon have it opened for business, lending money to farmers at 8 per cent.

Brooks and Baxter belong to the same Methodist church in Little Rock. Their united experiences would make a class-meeting interesting.

The dusty condition of the Portland, Me., streets is spoken of as one of the reasons for the non-enforcement of the Prohibitory law.

The jailer in Chicago the other day treated all his prisoners to a drive. He took them in wagons from the old jail to the new one.

They announce hotel arrivals in this sort of way in the St. Louis newspapers: "The Hon. J. A. Bryant of Chicago, at Barnum's—to get a square meal!"

A gentleman who bought a piece of land on the outskirts of Providence, R. I., about 30 years ago, for $400, has lately refused $75,000 for the same property.

A large lot of whalebone and 27 barrels of oil passed through Newbern, N. C., recently, the product of a whale captured on the coast a few days previous.

It is rather odd that Waterford, Tansas Parish, should have been one of the localities suffering most severely from the Louisiana overflow.

A Wisconsin woman who recently buried her eighth husband has received an offer of $500 to move into some other State. She stands out for $1,000.

There is a patient in the Maine Insane Asylum who refuses to drink water or any liquid, and by an odd coincidence her name is Drinkwater.

Four children recently playing with matches in a mow at East Freetown, Mass., set fire to the hay, and two of the little ones were burned to death.

The latest mentioned smart old lady is a Mrs. Spicer of Tipton, Iowa. Having employed a mason to repair her chimney, she carried up the hod for him, although 78 years old.

"Blind Dan," a beggar well known in Louisville, Ky., for the last 18 years, died lately and left an estate valued at $3,000. He owned two cottages, which rented for $40 per month.

Now, who'd have thought it? Excise Commissioner Marshall says that the ratio of drunkenness is twenty per cent. less in New York than in Boston or Brooklyn, and that there has been a decrease of thirty per cent. in intemperance and crimes resulting therefrom during the past year. This is comfort for Sodom. Boston has the floor.

A little black girl near Auburn, Ala., while lately sleeping in a doorway, was covered by myriads of ants. The bites produced a fever, of which she died in 48 hours.

A teacher in Audubon County, Iowa, while flogging a pupil, was so severely bitten by the lad that amputation of the teacher's arm subsequently became necessary.

A man in Cambria, Penn., has invented a mill to be run by one horse which he expects to do as much work as a mill moved by a forty horse-power steam engine.

Whitehall, Ill., is troubled by wolves, and three public-spirited citizens have offered $20 for each wolf caught or killed within six miles of the town during the next thirty days.

In Massachusetts the quality of beer is determined by a judicial decision; in Connecticut by drinking it. It cannot be denied that the Nutmegers exhibit the more taste, if not the greater wisdom.

A Mrs. Rogers of Greensboro, Vt., has a set of chairs which were purchased in Scotland 115 years ago, and have come down in the family to the sixth generation, which is now sitting on them.

The Prince Imperial held "a long private conversation with the Czar!" What passed between them nobody knows, but it is altogether probable that His Majesty told the Prince to be a good boy and mind his mother.

The Indiana judges stand no nonsense from the bar. A lawyer there lately in the course of his argument used the word "disparagement." "Stop using Latin words," said the judge, "or sit down." The poor lawyer, undertaking to explain, was ruthlessly fined $20 for contempt.

Oh, do not lay me in the earth
Beneath the fragrant flowers,
Nor where the grass is moistened by
The fragrant summer showers.
But put me on the furnace bars
And hire a skilful stoker,
Who'll keep the fire burning hot
And prod me with the poker.

The oldest organ in the United States still in use is in Portland, Me. It was imported for King's Chapel in Boston in 1713. In 1784 it went to a church in Newburyport, Mass., and thence to St. John's Church, Portland, where, at the age of 161 years, it still does good service.

The appetite for African books (meaning thereby books about Africa) is on the increase in England. Captain Butler, whose two books of North American explorations have had a great success, will soon relate his experiences in tropical Africa. Dr. G. Rohlf will publish his "Adventures in Morocco," W. Winwood Reade will also print a fresh book about the black continent, and J. G. Forces will issue "African Geographical Explorations.

The latest blue book out in London is a report on peat in the United States as an article available for fuel. Lord Granville instructed the British Consuls in America to collect the facts, which are interesting as showing complete financial failure to make peat a cheaper substitute for coal. Forty-seven companies, with capital varying from $50,000 to $5,000,000, have been organized for the purpose of working and preparing the fuel. Every one has failed.

This does not seem to be a favorable year for college governments. Michigan University has suspended nearly fifty students. Asbury University has also suspended a number, and Hanover College, Ind., has suspended three members of the junior class for three months, placed the remainder of the class under censure for six months, and made the entire body of offending students sign a pledge to abide by the laws of the college hereafter—the cause being a holiday taken without permission by the students.

The trial of Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, for grand larceny, set down for Friday at Orangeburg, did not take place in consequence of the absence of the accused. The Solicitor for the State asked a warrant for arrest, but the Court refused. The counsel for Gov. Moses then moved to strike the case from the docket, on the ground that the Governor cannot be indicted and tried for any crime before impeachment. The Court reserved decision on the point, and postponed the case until the next term in October.

A learned German, named Dr. R. Benedix, has published a book on "The Shakespeare Mania." He objects to the popular adoration of the great English dramatist. He objects to the style of composition; he condemns the morality of the plays; he expresses extreme surprise that the admirers of Shakespeare should extol him as the most imaginative of poets. For his part, Dr. Benedix finds him very bombastical. There are several Shakesperian heretics who agree with Dr. Benedix, but they will probably continue to all eternity to be in the minority.

Carlo Benedetti, the sword swallower, went to Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the other day, and in the presence of the medical faculty ran a sword down his throat 29½ inches long. The doctors could feel the point of the sword, which had passed through the stomach, and was sensible to the touch below the umbilicus, and now those peculiar people who prefer a mouthful of red-hot iron for a light lunch, or who lift a hundred pounds with their teeth, or spend a couple of hours under water, or tie themselves up in knots, are wanted for examination at Jefferson College.

A tramp named Murphy went to a farmer's house in Tipton County, Tenn., Saturday afternoon, cut Mrs. Milton Donaldson's head open with an axe, killing her instantly. He also cut two great gashes in the head of a negro servant girl who subsequently gave the alarm. Murphy was chased and caught, and confessed to cutting the negro but denied the murder of Mrs. Donaldson. The negress however identified him as having committed both deeds and he was shot at 8 o'clock in the evening by citizens. He committed the deed with the view of robbing Donaldson's safe, which he supposed contained $7,000. The negress cannot survive.

It is very sad when the pastor of a Christian church sees fit to indulge in burglary. The Rev. Madison Lewis (colored) is or was the shepherd of a sable flock in Bayou Barrataria, near Algiers, La. Somebody one night went through the grocery of Mrs. Patterson as well as her dwelling-house. The very next Sunday the Rev. Madison Lewis, after preaching a most powerful discourse, announced to the congregation that he had bought a lot of goods at very cheap rates in New Orleans, which he would sell at a low figure for the benefit of the church. The brethren did not exhaust his stock, and so the Rev. Madison started on a trading expedition up thro the swamps and prairies. Alas! the police were on the track of the preacher, and came up with him just as he had disposed of three pieces of calico to a colored sister. He managed to get away at that time, but venturing home he was consigned to the calaboose with several members of his flock, who are supposed to have known well enough where the goods came from. As a natural result of this melancholy event the ecclesiastical establishment of Barrataria Bayou is in ruins, and the preaching of the Rev. Madison Lewis suspended for an indefinite period.

Express trains now run daily between Annapolis and Halifax.

A new daily Chinese paper has been established at Hong Kong. The other Chinese journals of the colony have been altered from tri-weeklies to dailies.

By the recent life of Mrs. Barbauld it appears that this prim and decorous lady had a mad Frenchman for a husband who often threatened the life of his wife and finally drowned himself in the New River.

If cremation should be universally adopted, we don't know what the undertakers would do with their supply of patent burial cases, unless they use them for putting up fresh fruits and vegetables instead of air-tight cans.

An exchange asks, "Why is it that there so many bald-headed men and so few bald-headed women?" We presume it is because few husbands are so unmanly as to snatch their wives bald-headed, no matter what the provocation may be.

A German Jew was eating a pork chop in a thunderstorm. On hearing an unusually loud clap, he laid down his knife and fork, and observed: "Vell, did any poty ever hear such a fuss about a little piece of pork?"

An ardent lover, pouring out his passionate devotion in verse, spoke of that night when, walking with his sweetheart, he "kissed her under the silent stars." In print he was made to say that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs."

A Mr. Justice Grove of England is a source of uneasiness to those members of Parliament whose election expenses sit heavily on their consciences, that magistrate having already unseated five individuals whose seats were obtained by a corrupt use of money.

"I tell you," said a Wisconsin man to a neighbor next day after burying his wife, "when I came to get into bed, and lay thar, and not hearing Lucinda jawing around for an hour and half, it just made me feel as if I'd moved into a strange country."

It is a beautiful sight to attend an Arizona wedding. The bride in white, the happy groom, the solemn minister, the smilling parents, and from twenty-five to forty shot guns standing against the wall ready for use make up a panorama not soon forgotten.

A Texas jury has given a verdict which indicates that two and a half per cent. a month interest is too much to expect to collect on loans down there hereafter. Forewarned is forearmed; and money-lenders will have to be cautious when they "go to Texas."

If you want to read all about more robberies, murders, outrages and other black crimes than ever darkened the record of any community in heathendom buy a New Orleans paper and see what Kellogg's strikers are doing for a living down there. It beats the Arabian Nights.

One element of Bismarck's success as a strategist is indicated by an anecdote concerning him which is quite current in Europe. On a certain occasion, being asked to explain his extraordinary luck at whist, he replied, "When I get an opportunity I invariably look into the hand of my opponent."

A gentleman who came several thousand miles to view the country with the purpose of purchasing, got a large-sized red ant on him a few days ago, and, stranger as he was, he cavorted around and used as appropriate language as if he had lived here all his life, and moved in the best of society.—*San Antonio Herald.*

No French or English woman of cultivation now-a-days wears her garters below her knees. The principal vein of the leg sinks beneath the muscles; and varicose veins, cold feet, and even palpitation of the heart may be brought on by a tight garter in the wrong place. When it is fastened above the knee all this pain and deformity may be avoided.

Philadelphia specials state that the meeting of the iron-masters there on Friday was a very gloomy one, and it is believed that one-half of the furnaces now in blast will be extinguished by the 1st of September. One man stated that he was paying men only one dollar per day, who formerly earned $5 per day, and even at this low rate for labor could not make iron at a profit. Letters from a number of furnace owners throughout the country show the same depression.

A few evenings ago a colored preacher and doctor in Memphis, Tenn., was approached by a darkey of the commoner sort. The fellow asked the doctor to go with him and he would show him where he could get a trunk full of money. The doctor went, and near the Orphan Asylum his guide halted and explained that the reverend gentleman was to take off his boots and stockings and go barefooted to the point named, while his new-found friend carried the boots round to the place by a circuitous route. The doctor has given up the search for the trunk and is looking for his boots.

The debate in the House of Commons Monday evening on the salary of the British Minister at Washington was unusually interesting. It arose from the fact that the approval of the House was required to an increase of salary proposed by the Government. Sir H. Wolff moved that the amount the Government recommended be reduced $5,000. He said he opposed the increase because Sir Edward Thornton's residence at Washington had been signalized by a series of diplomatic disasters, and because Americans would regard such increase as a mark of the continuance by the present government of the approbation which the late government lavished upon the negotiations of the Washington treaty. Mr. Bourke, Under Sec'y of the Foreign Department, stated that no blame could attach to Sir Edward Thornton for the conduct or result of the negotiations with the United States; and he stated that the reason for adding to the salary was simply because the expenses of living in Washington had increased. After the defeat of Sir H. Wolff's motion no further objection was made.

Is suicide always to be referred to cowardice? Such is the view of it usually taken by moralists, though the act itself implies a certain degree, at least, of physical courage. We need not mention many self-slayers whose valor is historical. Not a celebrated man was Wolfgang Bach, who shot himself in St. Louis the other day. During the rebellion he was captain of a New York battery, having previously been a lieutenant in the Prussian artillery. He was a gentleman of birth and education, but after the peace his occupation was gone. He opened an ale shop in Davenport, Iowa, and failed. He tried insurance brokerage in St. Louis and failed. Hardly knowing where to lay his own head, he married, and so multiplied that particular embarrassment by two, and when two children came by four. He then shot himself, and for his pains is called "a coward" by the newspapers. So he was; but it would be more charitable to speak of him as one who could not find the proper thing to do in this world, and so made an experimental excursion into the next.

Thirty-nine colored persons were immersed by the Rev. Mr. Thomas on Sunday last, in Bedford Basin. The lady converts were all dressed in white, and the scene is described as "an animated one." A large concourse of people on the shore and in pleasure boats assembled to witness the ceremony.

The Halifax *Recorder* has an instance of an eagle, a few miles from that city, endeavoring to carry off a boy. The bird first took the boy's hat, but, finding itself sold, returned and took him by the coat collar and tried to fly off. The struggles of the boy prevented this and his cries brought assistance. The boy was fifteen years old.

Now we know all about it. An enormously learned climatologist tells the world, in *Galignani*, how our incipient summer got nipped in the bud, thusly: "The chilliness is due to the fact that the earth passes behind a ring of asteroids, which absorb a portion of the sun's warmth due to us while it remains above the horizon. The temperature will not resume its ascensional movement until the annual rotation shall have carried our sphere from the shadow of the multitude of small planets which is always projected on the same point of our orb."

The Emperor of Brazil opened the Chambers on the 5th inst. He said he had hopes of the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace between Paraguay and the Argentine States, which would put an end to the present complications. Alluding to religious troubles, he declared that the punishment of the Bishops of Olinda and Para was necessary, because they had transgressed the laws and constitution of the empire. The Government, by exercise of moderation and with the support of the Chambers, would, he believed, be able to terminate the conflict between the Church and State.

Everything, it seems, was not lovely at the recent high-life wedding at Senator Stewart's house in Washington. The supper-room, as the guests became full of tea and coffee or other cheering liquidates, was turned into a scene of riotous confusion, which resulted in considerable breakage of glass and china, and compelled the hostess to order the supper-room to be closed. In other words, the guests behaved disgracefully, just as often happens in Washington, and for that matter, in other places. The fact seems to be that putting "Hon." before some men's names doesn't make gentlemen of them.

Sufferers whose unhappy lot in life it has been to live next door to a musical family, will appreciate a story this is told of Von Bulow, the eminent German pianist. An aspiring genius had been sent to him to receive some lessons in music. On the youth's return home he was asked his opinion of his master. "Well," said he, "he is a great teacher, and gave me fine lessons, and better than all, he is the most pious man I ever saw." "How do you make that out?" "Why, all the time that I was playing he would repeat, 'Good Lord, what sin have I committed, to deserve this punish?'"

A celebrated gambler, after attending a great revival meeting, experienced, as he supposed, a change of feelings, and finally was induced to take his seat upon the "anxious bench." The minister, after duly exhorting and working up the penitents to a proper degree of excitement, commenced examining them on their experience and the state of their feelings, and finally, approaching the gambler, inquired, "Well, my friend, what do you say?" "Oh!" said he, unconsciously, "*I pass! what do you do, old fellow?*" turning to his left hand neighbor. In reciting the story afterwards, he remarked, that "blocked the game."

It is rather depressing to read of a row about the copyright of a hymn-book. An assortment of spiritual songs in chancery presents a painful spectacle. In England a hymn-book compiled by seven clergymen of the connection is in general use among the Wesleyans, and the profits of the sale are given to the Conference. All the ministers being dead, a Mr. Gibbons of Bristol has published a cheap edition of the book for his own profit; and a motion was lately made before the Master of the Rolls to restrain the said Gibbons. Neither party was called upon by the Master to sing "When I can read my title clear;" but it appearing that the petitioner had no case in that court, he was sent to try his luck in a common law tribunal.

It may be of interest to state that, in Glasgow, there were no less than twelve large steamers belonging to the Anchor Line. These were—the Ethiopia, 2604, Capt. Craig; Australia, 1348, Capt. Mackay; Olympia, 1527, Capt. Young; Castalia, 1660, Capt. Butler; India, 1444, Capt. Harris; Columbia, 1367, Capt. Higgins; Anglia, 1462, Capt. Smith; California, 2096, Capt. Cvenstone; Macedonia, 1464, Capt. Laird; Europa, 1374; Scandinavia, 918; Utopia, 2620. The aggregate tonnage of the above vessels is close upon 20,000 tons, and the monetary value will not be much short of a million. These figures represent the actual net tonnage.—*Glasgow Mail.*

One day during last month Mr. David Fraser, of Fraser Town, N. S., lost two cows in the afternoon, and being away from home until late that evening he did not go after them immediately. One cow was farrow, the other was with calf. The latter had her calf that night, and for want of care she died. Next morning Mr. Fraser went in search of the cows, and met the farrow cow coming home with the calf following her, she nursing it as her own. In a day or two the calf was taken away, when the cow that had adopted it mourned as if it had been her own calf. It is not often that stepmothers indulge in excessive grief on such occasions.

The prosperity of White's Club, London, for so many years the stronghold of dandyism, has declined very much of late, in consequence, some say, of the establishment of a dangerous rival, the Marlborough. Very few members are now proposed for White's and the well-known bow window in St. James street is generally empty. The members of the celebrated Brooke's Club keep up their exclusiveness. Recently they refused to elect the editor of a weekly journal which had obtained a *quasi* celebrity, owing to its portrait caricatures, and a gentleman who, though formerly connected with the Press, now holds half military, half official appointment, under government.

The Coolie traders do not take kindly to the action of the Chinese Government in destroying their infamous trade. Seven foreign coolie ships were lying in Macao harbor when the imperial edict went into effect. The captains thought it would be a jocular proceeding to fire minute guns and half-mast their flags during the day which marked the termination of their traffic. This performance scandalized and irritated the Macao Government very much. It was suddenly recollected that there was a port regulation against firing cannon without official permission; and the jolly sea-dogs were hauled before a magistrate and fined $700 each. It is said that the coolie traders out of business do not think their joke was so very funny after all.

They are beading those lace scarfs worn around the neck for some reason or another, and the great aim and ambition of each and every lady appears to be to get the beads as large as possible.

A party of young folks in Dubuque, Iowa, have organized a geological society, and will visit various portions of the country to pursue their studies. Gardeners may expect them about watermelon time.

A Cincinnati reporter says that there is something grand in the sight of a pair of runaway horses, but the Detroit *Free Press* believes that a good deal depends on whether a man is on a fence or trying to climb over the end-board of the wagon.

"Courtship," observes that great authority, the Rev. Lawrence Sterne, M. A., the polite author of "A Sentimental Journey," "consists of a number of quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as not to be understood."

Small bets on the races are now in order at Barnum's New York Hippodrome. The ladies bet gloves, *bon-bons*, etc., and "the fellars," wine, suppers, and silk hats. The audiences at this magnificent establishment are composed of the very best classes.

"There is one good thing about babies," said a recent traveller: "they never change. We have girls of the period, men of the world; but the baby is the same self-possessed, fearless, laughing, voracious little heathen in all ages and in all countries."

Four times he married during life;
And of him 'twas reported,
That fourteen other women he
At various times had courted.
And when he died, they burned him up,
His friends, meantime, remarking,
'Twas strange that one who'd sparked so much,
Should after death be sparking.

The advantages of vaccination have been proven by the published statistics of the Montreal General Hospital, which show that in five months, of 28 unvaccinated small-pox patients 15 died and 13 recovered, while of 45 who have been inoculated only 6 died, the remaining 39 recovering.

A despatch from Brunswick announces the action of the Bowdoin Faculty with reference to the rebellion. The students are given ten days within which to return with an unreserved allegiance to the rules of the institution, failing in which they will insure their expulsion from the College.

It is said that as soon as Mr. Mills got back to Bothwell he set right to work writing out fresh resolutions for a reorganization of the Senate. He is going to reorganize that Senate or bust. The general desire favors the alternative, or the hope that like Artemus Ward's wife—the Senate will reorganize him.—*Toronto Sun.*

A novelty originating in the Anchor line office at New York, is the publication of a neatly-printed passenger list, on a folding card (like an order of dancing), on every sailing day. The outside cover has a picture of the outgoing steamer, and the last page a plan of the cabin. These little cards may be retained as *souvenirs.*

Some effeminate swells are afflicted with the "Grecian bend" and meander the streets as if they had partaken of green fruit. They hold their elbows close to their sides and allow their hands to fall in front like a puppy dog sitting up for cake. A good blow with a club, or, better still, an old-fashioned kick, would be highly beneficial to these masculine Nancys.

There is nothing like Congressional obituary speeches for letting pensive and pathetic sentiment bubble out from human rocks. The death of Mr. Mellish tapped Fernando Wood to the extent of trusting that "the lesson taught by the event would impress members with the folly and wickedness of personal controversy, and the obligation which rested upon them of charity and good will to all men."

John Jarbor, of Cannelton, Ind., has had a surprise party at his house. He was married about fifty years ago, and has two children aged forty-nine and forty-five respectively. Now we are told of a little newcomer having been presented to him by the same Mrs. Jarbor, after an interval of forty-one years since the birth of her last child. And no doubt he is tickled to death over the blessed brat.

Springfield, Massachusetts, has a sidewalk trap which has thrown down eleven persons within the past three days. It has proved as successful as was the coal-hole which Washington Irving once found in his path as he was returning from a convivial party, one night, and fell into. The joke of the thing in Irving's case was that several of his boon companions, as they came along, also fell in, one after another, until quite a lively party was in the vault for the rest of the night. In Springfield, however, the tumble-bugs don't appear to enjoy it.

A Little Rock letter states that shooting affrays are very prevalent, and a spirit of lawlessness pervades the whole State. A gang of horse thieves were recently surrounded in an unoccupied house, whose owner they had murdered. Their surrender was demanded, which they promised to do so in case the Rev. Mr. New, a Methodist minister, was sent for. This was done, but when he arrived they opened fire upon the whole party, killing the minister and three others, and driving the rest away. They escaped and robbed a mail agent and a drover the same day. Gov. Baxter says that he will soon be able to preserve peace and make Arkansas one of the most orderly States in the Union.

Bayard Taylor seems to have made a lasting impression on the Egyptians when he visited them twenty years ago. During his recent visit there one of the native hangers on at the Khedive's palace said to him: "You were here a long while ago?" "Yes," answered Mr. Taylor. "Twenty years, or more?" "Yes." "And there was a gentleman with you—a German, I think?" "Yes." "And you had trouble with the men who went up the Pyramid? You went to yonder village and had the men punished?" "Yes." "And there was a boy who carried a water-bottle, and the Skekh of the village told him to bring coffee for you, and there was no coffee at first; and the Skekh gave the boy a slap, threw him out the door, and told him not to come again until he brought it?" "Yes—well?" "I was that boy," said the hanger-on naively.

The Queen Dowager of Sweden, mother to the King, proposes to visit Norway. It is fifty years since she made her first visit. Then Bernadotte was King and she was Crown Princess. The Queen Dowager is the granddaughter of Josephine, and was first cousin to Napoleon III. She is now in the sixty-seventh year of her age, and was born when her father, Prince Eugene, was in the sunshine of Napoleonic splendor. She married the son of Bernadotte in 1821, two years after the death of Napoleon, and when, as matters were going badly with the Bonaparte family, it was well enough for a Beauharnais to marry a Bernadotte. Her first visit to Norway was in her youth, a fair and hopeful bride. She now returns in her old age, a widow and no longer Queen. The occasion of her visit will be made a public ceremony.

It is reported that an explosion occurred Friday morning in the colliery at Clay Cross, in Derbyshire, attended by a terrible loss of life. Some thirty miners are said to have been killed and a large number injured.

The Duke of Edinburgh, though a sailor, must needs be identified with the land service; therefore the Ninety-ninth regiment of foot has been chosen to bear his cipher and coronet on its colors, and hereafter will be known as the Duke of Edinburgh's regiment.

Colonel Mariner, a veteran of the First Empire, has just died in France at the age of ninety years. He was, under Napoleon, aid-de-camp to General Rapp, and at the Bourbon restoration became one of the gentlemen of the Chamber of Louis XVIII.

A correspondent in Freeborn County, Minnesota, writes that grasshoppers out there "appear to be as unpopular as mothers-in-law. They are hatching by the million in the next county, and a west wind will bring them here. Everybody is hoping that the prevailing winds will blow away the pests into the counties in the opposite direction." The hope is a natural one, no doubt, but it is rather rough on those other counties.

Have we a new race of men in this country? It would seem so from an item in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which says that "Hon. H. M. Cochrane, a celebrated short-horn man of Canada, and a life member of the Canadian Parliament, has been in Clark county since Saturday, visiting short-horn men and looking at their herds." Now, we would be glad to see a short-horn man, or even a long-horn one! Won't Barnum please look into this matter?

Poor Ross!—How are the mighty fallen. His latest refrain is "Tell me ye winged winds that round my pathway play, is no place left to me where I can steal away?" And thus does the glory and glitter of our raw recruit Minister of Militia fade away like a blighted honey-suckle, blasted by the whirlwind of truth—as it were. Once more is the wail of baffled Grits heard in the land, murmuring the mournful refrain, "Poor Ross, he did it with his little lead pencil."—*Toronto Sun.*

The Lancet says that the purposeless manner in which several horrid murders have lately been committed in England almost justifies the belief that some secret society for the destruction of human life has been formed. In the case of a young Frenchman, who was stabbed while walking near the Victoria Docks, the attempt was made to preserve life by the transfusion of blood from the arm of one of the hospital dressers. Though success was not attained, the attempt deserves a repetition.

It doesn't pay sometimes to be too good a mimic. Down in Texas, the other day, two men were out turkey-hunting, each on his own hook. Both were good at the "hobble-de-gobble" business, which is a necessary accompaniment to turkey-shooting, and so they heard each other's noise and both laid low for a good shot. Finally, one man pulled trigger, and lo and behold, he perforated a worthy freedman instead of a turkey. The deceased was a first-rate gobbler, but a very poor fellow, and, for once, he talked turkey to poor purpose.

There has been a "rape of the lock" out in Louisville, Ky., under rather odd circumstances. Miss Pauline Leszlusky, who had a gorgeous head of hair of her own, was awakened in the night by a noise, and, after the customary palpitations and examinations of her door had been gone through with, she lay down again only to discover that the pet braid on the right side of her head had been severed as it lay trailing on the pillows, leaving neither hair nor burglar for her to up-braid. It was probably cut off by some one who knew its market value and who went for it through the window. But it is gone "forever and for ever."

I perceive that a philosopher in Minnesota has petitioned Congress to abolish the English language. There is a single reason why Congress will not pass a law to that effect, and that is because only one fool in the country wants it. If there were a few hundreds of thousands of idiots who made such a request, and they all had votes, I cherish a strong conviction that a bill would be rushed through at once. A Congress which is capable of attempting to compel people to pay ten-hour wages for eight-hour work, would not hesitate to command the Mississippi River to run up stream.—*Max. Adeler.*

In the Supreme Court in Portland, Me., on Friday, after hearing arguments in the case of Pike, convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of his wife, Judge Symonds overruled the motion for a new trial based on the alleged improper action of the jury in reaching the verdict, on the ground that affidavits or testimony of jurors relating to what occurred in the jury room during the deliberations, could not be received to impeach the verdict. That on grounds of public policy, a juror who has affirmed a verdict in open court cannot be received as a witness against the validity of the proceedings of the jury while deliberating as a body upon the verdict to be rendered in the case.

The New York *Sun* details the thrilling adventure of John Shearer, the æronaut, who last week made a frightful journey through the clouds in a snow storm from Pottstown to Coopersburgh, Lehigh county, Pa., a distance of forty miles in less than an hour. The æronaut used no basket, but ascended to the clouds revolving upon a slender trapeze bar dangling from his balloon. Clad in the scant costume of a circus performer, he bowed to the masses below who were standing in breathless silence, and then sat down complacently on the slender bar. The monstrous air ship, "The Globe," with 22,000 cubic feet of gas, went rolling off toward the northeast. Smaller and smaller the balloon appeared, until finally the æronaut and his shipwere lost to sight. He journeyed through a terrific rain and snow storm, accompanied by a gale of wind, and faced death a score of times. He finally brought his journey to a close by grappling the top of a tree and securing the balloon by twisting the branches about the ropes. Notwithstanding his frightful experience Shearer declares his readiness to try the journey over again.

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M. M'LEOD,
may 19 dw 51 Prince William street.

Election Cards.

To the Electors of King's County.

GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with the decision of a convention, held at the Shiretown of King's County, on the 8th inst., I shall be a Candidate at the approaching election, to represent you in the General Assembly of this Province.

I am, and always have been, an advocate of Free Non-Sectarian Schools, since first advocated in the Province.

If honored with your confidence, I shall use every exertion to promote your interests, and those of the Province generally.

I remain yours, faithfully,
R. E. McLEOD.

Studholm, May 21st, 1874.
may 25 d 2i w til elec

To the Electors of King's County.

GENTLEMEN:—

You are again called upon to elect representatives for the Legislature of this Province.

In asking your support as one of the Candidates nominated by a convention representing the Free Non-Sectarian Educational principle, I feel confident you will prefer retaining the principle now established subject to such changes as may be found necessary for economy and efficiency—to Repeal, with the uncertainty that will necessarily follow.

If you should honor me with a majority of your votes, I shall strictly adhere to the above principles, and in all matters serve you to the best of my ability.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN FLEWWELLING.
may 25 d 2i w til elec

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late James R. McLeod, of the Parish of Petersville, Queen's County, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

Dated Clarendon, Charlotte County, May 18th, 1874.
LORENZO McLEOD.
may 10 w 3m Sole Executor.

CARD.

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feb 6 d1 w tf

Messrs. MOZART & STEWART

WOULD inform the public that they have taken Offices in the Maritime Block, Market Square, where they will practice the profession of

ARCHITECTS,

Building Surveyors and Horticultural Engineers.

WM. J. MOZART. WM. E. STEWART.
(may 29 d 1w wky 2i)

MOZART & STEWART,

ARCHITECTS,

Building Surveyors and Horticultural Engineers,

MARITIME BLOCK, MARKET SQUARE.

may 29 dw tf St. JOHN, N. B.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Bridge over the Kennebecasis at Perry's Point.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tender for Perry's Point Bridge," will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until SATURDAY, the first day of August next, at noon, for the Building of a Bridge over the Kennebeccasis River, at Perry's Point, (so called) according to plan and specification to be seen at Public Works Office, and at the Store of Samuel Foster, Esq., at Kingston, King's County.

The names of two responsible persons will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner Public Works.
Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, May 15th, 1874. } may 23 t d

FROM BOSTON,

Per Overland Express,

JUST RECEIVED:

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA CURE; German Catarrh Cure; Houchin's Starch Polish Wafers; Davidson's Syringes, Nos. 1 and 2; Pettison's Salve; Lurcokah's Pulmonic Syrup; Kidder's Liniment; Thompson's Water, etc., etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

J. CHALONER,
may 4 Cor. King and Germain sts,

Albion Liniment.

Saint John, Nov. 26th, 1873.

DR. LEARY—Dear Sir.—I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for thirteen years. I have tried every med cine recommended, but very little relief obtained, until I heard of your ALBION LINIMENT, which, after using three bottles, I am happy to say, it has proved a perfect cure. For the benefit of the afflicted, please give it publicity.

Your obd't serv't,
JOHN AKERLEY,
Marsh Bridge.

Dealers supplied by H. L. SPENCER, Medical Warehouse, St. John, N. B. nov 29

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—20 gross in Store.
H. L. SPENCER,
nov 29 20 Nelson street.

BLACK OIL—For wounds on horses—10 gross in Store.
H. L. SPENCER,
nov 29 20 Nelson street.

WARREN'S BOTANIC LIFE TEA—A sure cure for colds—10 gross in Store.
H. L SPENCER,
nov 29 20 Nelson street.

Spencer's Non-Freezing Violet Ink.

SHIPPERS' to Manitoba, Alaska and Labrador will send orders to
H. L. SPENCER,
nov 29 20 Nelson street

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