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Weekly Tribune.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 3, 1874.

Timber Lands.

Mr. Hibbard's attempt to get the tax removed from wild land will, of course, be defeated. It is a special tax for a special purpose, and should be maintained. Every year more of the public lands are, happily for the Province, getting into private hands, and the new settlements require still further road building. It would be very pleasant for Mr. Hibbard or any other man to buy land at eighty cents an acre, strip it of timber, and then be relieved of taxes upon it until it could be disposed of to settlers at a good price. It would be better for the Province to give the lands away, and impose an additional tax on them, than to allow them to be pillaged and destroyed at the rate of $8 a square mile. Timber lands are farmed by their owners, lumbered over every six or eight years, and form a perpetual source of revenue. The public timber lands are robbed and plundered, with and without license form the Government, and destroyed. The mileage system is the one abuse that ought to be swept away. Public business should be done on the same basis as private business. No owner of timber land would give another the right to enter upon his property at so much a square mile to cut and slash and waste his timber. Instead of this he would restrict his operations within certain boundaries, and charge him a certain amount on what lumber he cut. It might be five cents or five dollars a thousand, according to circumstances, but the stumpage, not the mileage system, would be the basis. The public lands are being stripped, the forests destroyed, and a source of our revenue extinguished, under the present system, and nobody appears to be reaping any particular advantages. Alex. Gibson, who makes more money than any other lumber manufacturer in New Brunswick, perhaps nearly as much as all the rest put together, prefers to buy land and cut timber on it to destroying public lands after the common method. It is better for the Province, the people, and the lumberers themselves that the timber lands should be protected and made a source of revenue. Now that the export duty has been taken off lumber a higher stumpage can be levied, and no bill for granting railway subsidies should pass unaccompanied by an act for the raising of a large portion of the interest on the subsidies from the public lands. The Province should not be plunged into debt, nor direct taxes rendered necessary, when the timber lands might be easily made to yield a hundred thousand dollars a year more than they now do, a sum sufficient to meet the interest on the proposed railway subsidies.

Why Rents are High.

The pretended reason for the enormous rents exacted in St. John, and for the unwillingness of capitalists to invest in house property, is the high taxes. If the taxes on property were very high there might be some truth in this. But they are not high. Property taxes in St. John are low. Let us make a comparison with the pretty riverside city of Calais, for instance. The tax there is two and one-half per cent on real and personal property, and the city owns no wharves, has cut no streets through ledges, erected no water works, no public buildings except school-houses and a lock-up. St. John has carved streets out of the everlasting hills, built wharves, brought water from a distance of four miles, has a jail, court house, city hall, and its property tax is but nineteen twenty-fifths of one per cent. on an antiquated valuation, *less than one-half of one per cent on a modern valuation.* The owner of a $10,000 house in Calais pays a tax of $250: the owner of a $10,000 house in St. John pays a tax of $38. And yet there are more houses built every year in Calais than in St. John. The real reason for the extortionate rents that are demanded is the scarcity of accommodation and not the high taxes. People have been putting their money into ships and mines, instead of houses, until there are not houses enough for the people, and the owners of house property take advantage of the scarcity to get extortionate rents, just as corn holders fatten off a famine.

"Post Mortem Appointments."

Everybody remembers the abuse that was heaped upon Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Tilley in consequence of the appointments made just before the resignation of the late Government. From one end of Canada to the other the howl of the Organized Hypocrisy went up. There was no man in the Grit party, from Cape Breton to Vancouver's Island, to say that the appointments were in accordance with English precedent and perfectly justifiable. Even Alex. Mackenzie, who is described as a statesman, said:

"Anything more infamous was never done by any Government! Anything more unjustifiable could not even be conceived! * * * * Sir, I will not waste words upon this discreditable transaction. History will speak with one voice as to its political morality; and, Sir, I look with compassion more than anger upon the men who could thus prostitute their position as members of Parliament!"

Mr. Mackenzie knew where he stood, the personification of hypocrisy, and uttered the above, that it is a customary thing for outgoing Governments to fill official vacancies.

We have been watching for the organs that brayed so loudly against Mr. Tilley's elevation to the Governorship of New Brunswick to say something about the elevation of members of the defeated English Cabinet to peerages, but never a word is uttered by them!

Rumor hath it that the following ticket has been agreed on among the free-school St. John politicians now at Fredericton: For the City of St. John—Wm. Wedderburn and James Gordon Forbes; for the City and County—Geo. E. King, Edward Willis, Joseph Coram and Henry A. Austin. The only doubt about this report is as to Mr. Forbes. Many think some other gentleman will be put on the ticket instead of him.

Miss Stanton on Love.

Miss Stanton offended some Wednesday evening, by the toleration she accorded to the doings of the historic women whose names are linked with those of some great men; but she charmed all with her graceful bearing, eloquent discourse, witty thrusts, and arch smile. Miss Stanton is original, not only in her conception of the characters of her heroines, but in the standpoint from which she regards them. The great peculiarity, and one not understood and allowed for by the majority of the audience, was that the lecturer discussed the lives of women in the same spirit as others discuss the lives of men—praising them for their good deeds, celebrating their learning, abilities, virtues, sacrifices, and *passing lightly and tenderly over their failings.* Not having this keynote to the lecture some, including the editor of the *Freeman*, fell into error of supposing that Miss Stanton was holding up the dissipations of Catherine II. of Russia for the imitation of the women in the audience. Miss Stanton feels so strongly that women are in every respect equal to men, and resents so deeply the inferiority imputed to them, that she, evidently, declines to stoop to an assertion of their equality, and simply assumes it. Biographers of great men give one hundred chapters to the virtues and good deeds of their heroes, and to defending them from the attacks of their enemies, and one chapter to an acknowledgement of their failings. Biographers of great women give one hundred chapters to the repetition of all slanders about them, and one chapter to a mere mention of their virtues and great and good deeds. If Miss Stanton should write the biography of Cleopatra, Catherine of Russia, or any other great and tarnished historic woman, she would write it in the spirit in which men write the biographies of great and tarnished historic men. It would not be a labored attempt to prove that all the accusations against the chastity of her heroine were false, nor that her failings were justifiable, but an appreciative description of her goodness, grace, beauty, acts, and a charitable mention of her weakness and sins. Miss Stanton does not seem to understand why the glory of Nelson should be heightened, rather than otherwise, by his love for Lady Hamilton, while Lady Hamilton should be execrated as a vile woman because of her love for Nelson. She does not seem to understand how Cæsar should have the liberty of making love to as many ladies as he pleased, without dishonor, while his wife should be ignominiously divorced for having appeased the hunger of her heart by a stolen interview with the man she loved before Cæsar possessed himself of her unwilling hand. Miss Stanton did not praise the women of whom she treated for their failings, nor did she condemn them, but related those of their acts that illustrated her theme with as much dispassionate calmness as marks the sacred chronicles of the good and bad deeds of the chosen people of God. Her subject was Love, not morality, religion or anything else, and she used the careers of the Queens of Love for the purpose of illustrating her subject, and for that purpose only—blaming nothing, praising little. Love she regards as a primal force, an inspiration from God himself. Attractiveness, founded on mental qualities, and not mere personal beauty, is its inspirer. The women who have inspired great love in the breasts of great men have been great women—women of intellects rarely inferior, sometimes superior, to those of the men with whom they are associated in history. The highest phase of love, in the opinion of the lecturer, is its sacrifice of itself for the good of its object. She found the finest illustration of this in the consent of Josephine to the divorce from Napoleon, and her constancy in loving him ever afterwards.

Edward Jenkins, lectured here, a short time ago, on the wrongs of the agricultural laborers of England, and he was roundly abused because he did not treat also of the other and fairer aspects of English life. Miss Stanton has lectured on love as illustrated in history, and now she is savagely attacked because she did not read a homily on the sacredness of the marriage tie. One thing at a time, critics, especially on the lecture platform. Miss Stanton said nothing about the morality of the acts she mentioned as illustrations of her theme: morality was not the subject of her lecture.

Miss Stanton's ideas of woman's rights are in advance of those of the great majority of the workers for woman's freedom from social and legal barriers to equality with men. But her doctrines are, strange as it may seem to those who deny woman the reasoning faculty, the logical sequence of the arguments for opening the courts, pulpits, civil service, and colleges to women, and giving them all the rights, duties and privileges of citizenship. Society repudiates Miss Stanton's doctrines, while granting the premises from which they are derived, and her words and motives are misconstrued and denounced accordingly. It does not harm good people to be shocked occasionally; and Miss Stanton can, we suppose, philosophically bear the abuse heaped upon her. She feels that she is working in a good cause, and expects to see another generation adopt the views she is condemned for uttering now.

Mr. Forbes repudiates the reported arrangement made at Fredericton for putting him on the City ticket. He will be a candidate for the City and County.

In the *Maritime Monthly* for March Rev. Mr. Harvey gives a minute description of the devil-fish recently captured in Newfoundland waters, and an interesting history of the strange creature. J. N. Wilson, of this city, gives an account of "Travels and Adventures in the South during the Rebellion." John Cameron, in a carefully written paper, takes us on "A Visit to the Grave of Tecumseh." "A Half Hour with a Quack" handles the patent medicine business in a savagely humorous vein, dealing with different nostrums, the advertising dodges of their venders, and other phases of the subject. There are several tales and poems from good authors, and a new editorial department, "Scrapiana," is opened in a promising manner. The following charming little poem, by H. L. Spencer, is the only specimen of the contents of the *Monthly* that we can find room for today:

Under the snow the roses lie,
And violets blue as the summer sky,
They reck not how fiercely the North winds blow,
Under the snowdrifts, under the snow.

Under the snow the mountain streams
Babble all day of their nightly dreams,
Whisper and frolic as on they go,
Under the snowdrifts, under the snow.

Under the snow, in bowers of moss,
The Dryads are weaving their robes of floss,
Robes that in summer will sparkle and glow,
Under the snowdrifts, under the snow.

Under the snow are voiceless lips,
And tender eyes in dark eclipse,
And hearts that are pulseless; yet I know,
A spring is coming to melt the snow.

The pastor of the Baptist Church in La Crosse, Wis., preaches rhymed sermons.

A case of wife desertion is occupying attention in Halifax. It is only a soldier's wife.

The great need of the town of Yellow River, Ark., is "about forty women"—not, let it be understood, women of about forty.

A friend informs us that notwithstanding the severity of the weather and depth of snow he saw a cowslip in the open air yesterday. The cow was on the ice.

Dugald.—"I saw ye win nae at the kirk the day, Tonal." Donald.—"Yeer reet; I had nae coppers for the plate, and I need the threepinny bit for tabawky the morn."

A gentleman writing a letter concluded it as follows: "Give everybody's love to everybody, so that nobody may be aggrieved by anybody being forgotten by somebody."

A little girl asked a minister, "Do you think my father will go to heaven?" "Why, yes, my child. Why do you ask?" "Well, because if he don't have his own way there, he won't stay long, I was thinking."

In the play for the Drummond stones, at Halifax, in the curling contest, Dr. Fraser made ten points and won the stones. The Davis stones were won the same day by a score of six points. Poor play.

A Quebec telegram says that private information from London, England, confirms the report that three regiments are to be forwarded to Canada, one of them to be stationed in Quebec.

Maryland workingmen may safely contract debts without danger of having their wages seized. The exemption has been raised from ten to one hundred dollars.

A reporter of an Iowa paper wrote: "Yesterday morning winter and spring kissed each other in the sunrise, and each spread its choicest favors on the pure air." He was married the next day.

A Topeka lady sums up the first three years of her experience in married life as follows: "The first year he called me 'dear,' the second year 'Mrs. A.,' and the third year 'old sorrel top.'"

One of the peculiarities of the colored people down South is said to be the singular alacrity with which they go to law. Suits involving amounts ranging from two dollars downward are numerous, and slander cases based on the most trivial provocation are equally plentiful.

Mrs. Elizabeth Browke, wife of a wealthy farmer in Iowa, was brutally murdered by some unknown person in her house Friday evening. She was shot twice. Her youngest child, aged four years, was also fatally shot. There is no clue to the murderer.

The Omaha *Herald* declares that since the peace with the Red Cloud not one white man has been murdered by Indians where ten Indians have been murdered by white men. Quarrels and murders at the agencies have occurred, but they are the acts of individuals and not of the Sioux as a people.

This is the year in which the late Sister Anna Maria Taiga of Rome predicted the Pope would die with attendant convulsions of nature. "For three days and three nights," she said, "Cimmerian darkness will rest over the earth, hiding every object in the world from view; the people who look out of the windows for the purpose of describing what is going on in the firmament will be immediately struck down dead."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 23—*Afternoon.*

Mr. Adams presented the petition of Andrew Duncan for remuneration for services as common carrier; not accepted as money was asked.

Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to establish an additional polling place in York County.

Mr. Wedderburn, according to notice, moved resolutions for the Costigan resolution despatches, etc. He said his object was as set forth, and he was the more anxious to get the despatches because it was probable the matter would be brought up in the Commons, and might also, to a considerable extent, be involved in the pending elections. Mr. Wedderburn said his principal object is to get not only Sir John A. Macdonald's opinion before the Legislature and country, but also views held on this question by Lord Dufferin and the Imperial Government, for, if he could succeed in that there would then be no room for differences of opinion throughout the country. If the subject was to be again agitated, he had no doubt that the Governor General had the residuary right to disallow local bills. He then read extracts from the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, in opposition to the Costigan resolution showing he had said that it was an attempt to sap the constitution. The people, if Costigan's resolution were acted on, should rise in their might and assert their rights. Pass it and no legislature would be safe in making its enactments, which would occupy the attention of the Commons of Canada hereafter, to the exclusion of its legitimate business of general legislation.

Mr. Hibbard introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Stephen Valley Park.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson presented the petition of Rev. Mr. Foley and others, of St. Andrews, for the amendment of the Schools Act.

Mr. Gough moved, according to notice, addresses for papers and statements relating to expenditures on account of delegations, revisions of statutes, mining, etc., showing how monies were applied on account of same.

In reply to Mr. Gough, the Provincial Secretary said there had been no extra expenses for special purposes during recess; excepting those incurred on account of the Governor General's visit.

Mr. Hibbard committed the bill for the improvement of wild lands and opening up roads through the same, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. The bill provides for the exemption from tax of all useless burnt land, and all land that a crown land surveyor will swear is not fit for cultivation. He wished, for the good of the country, that all the crown lands were put into the hands of a large company, in order to prevent the forest destruction that is going on. He referred to the waste of hemlock for bark, and said that future generations would curse the management which now allowed it.

Mr. Irvine thought that if the wild lands were all put into the hands of Mr. Andrew Inches, as agent, he would take much better care of it. He showed how that gentleman had charge of 7,700 acres in Wicklow, Carleton Co., as agent for the estate of Governor Campbell, and could not be compelled to pay taxes.

Mr. Lindsay said it took twenty years to get the tax on the wilderness lands. If the people could not pay the tax they need not buy the land.

Mr Hibbard said he would sell every acre of wild land he owned for forty cents an acre. He said he would pay double the tax on land fit for cultivation; he did not care so much for the cent an acre, but he protested against the manner in which the money was appropriated. If the House would not take the tax off he hoped it would let it be devoted to school and other county purposes.

Mr. Robinson said there is a little truth in what Mr. Hibbard had said, but he knew of a road to North Lake, thirty miles long, and one being built at Forest City, all from tax on wild land.

Mr. Covert favored increasing the tax on wild lands, if any change was to be made.

Mr. Beckwith thought the wild lands indicated in the bill should be exempted from the taxes.

Mr. Hanington argued at considerable length against the bill.

Progress was finally reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. King introduced a bill to incorporate the Alumni of Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, and in further amendment of an act to incorporate the Trustees of Wesleyan Academy, at Mount Allison, Sackville.

Dr. Alward introduced a bill to authorize the removal of nuisances in Portland.

Hon. Mr. Fraser introduced a bill to confirm the sale of certain lands in Queensbury; he also laid on the table papers asked for by Mr. Napier in regard to the small-pox expenditure in Gloucester.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Wedderburn, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor with resolutions relating to correspondence on Costigan resolution between the Dominion Government and Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Dominion Government and Privy Council of England, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and His Honor had assured them that he would obtain the copies required at as early a day as possible.

Dr. Alward introduced a bill to regulate the responsibility of inn keepers, boarding-house keepers and their guests; also a bill relating to the streets, roads and highways in Portland, with petition.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain unclaimed property.

Mr. Hibbard presented the petition of Rev. E. Doyle and others of St. George praying the School Act may be amended so as to give the Catholics of New Brunswick the same educational rights as the Protestants of Quebec; also the petition of James McLean and others for a new polling booth in L'Etete.

The Chief Commissioner laid on the table papers giving the names of Supervisors and their sureties.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill relating to Registry of Deeds, and to enable the assignees of life insurance policies to sue in their own names thereon.

Hon. Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to enable the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Kingston, to sell certain lands, with a petition; also a bill to vest in Thomas Southern and others certain lands.

Mr. Gough, from the Committee on the bill relating to the reduction of representation, reported the committee think it inadvisable to reduce the representation at present, and recommend that one member each additional to the present be given to Carleton, Kent, Gloucester and King's.

Hon. Mr. Crawford committed a bill Mr. Adams in the chair, to incorporate the King's County and Grand Lake Railway Company for building a railway from some point between Norton Station and Petitcodiac to Grand Lake, which passed without discussion.

Mr. Landry, in accordance with notice, moved a resolution calling for the names of school teachers to whom the Government allowance has been refused etc. He said he had been informed that several teachers had performed duties and forwarded registers in due form without receiving Government allowance.

Mr. Tibbitts introduced a bill to authorize the Justices of the County of Madawaska to raise by loan money to construct a court house and jail.

Hon. Mr. Fraser introduced a bill to incorporate the York County Boom Company.

Mr. Wedderburn said he intended to ask the views of the Government in reference to providing for aid to the blind, deaf and dumb of the Province.

The Secretary said the Government intended to provide such aid.

Mr. Hibbard committed the St. Stephen Valley Park bill, Mr. Lindsay in the chair. He explained that the bill was for the incorporation of a trotting park; agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Tibbetts introduced a petition in favor of making part of the Parish of Drummond a separate town or parish.

Hon. Mr. Willis presented the petition of James Robinson and others, of Lancaster, praying that the same aid may be given to the Grand Southern Railway as to others.

FREDERICTON, Feb 24.

Hon. Mr. Crawford recommitted the bill to authorize the erection of a lockup house, and the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Sussex, Mr. Butler in the chair.

Mr. Nowlan favored the bill, which was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Fraser laid on the table papers asked for by Mr. Gough, connected with the Chatham Branch Railway. He said no warrants had been issued in aid of that railway, though $10,000 in provincial debentures were in the hands of the company. He also introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the police establishment of Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Willis committed the bill to incorporate St. John Industrial School, Mr. Landry in the chair.

Mr. Maher commended the school as a very useful and praiseworthy institution. The bill was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Donald introduced a bill to amend and consolidate acts relating to the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Maher presented the petition of Rev. J. Dunphy and others, of Carleton, praying for amendment of the School Act.

Mr. Blanchard introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a great road from Lemeque to Miscoun Island.

Mr. Covert introduced a petition from Rev. P. Farrell and others for the amendment of the School Act.

Mr. Montgomery committed the bill to provide for a new polling place in Coldbourne, Restigouche Parish, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair. The new polling place is at the school-house, River Charles. The bill was agreed to.

In reply to Mr. Gough the Chief Commissioner said he hoped to have his report before the House on Thursday; the printing was being done in his own country and was a little behind.

Mr. Maher, according to notice, moved for the Musquash bridge papers, which the Chief Commissioner said would be handed in to-morrow morning.

Mr. Covert committed the bill, Mr. Montgomery in the chair, to incorporate the St. Mary's, Sunbury and Grand Lake Railway Company, which is the old Grand Central Company under a new name; their scheme, however, being so modified as to exclude that portion of the line covered by the King's County and Grand Lake, scheme passed to-day. The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Wedderburn committed a bill to vest the appointment of the recorder of St. John in the Common Council, Mr. Humphrey in the chair.

Mr. Maher also spoke in favor of the bill, which was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Donald introduced a bill relating to water lots and other shore rights.

Hon. Mr. Willis committed a bill to alter and amend the charter of St. John relating to holding the Sessions of the City and County, Mr. Lindsay in the chair. Mr. Willis explained that the bill was necessary, in order that the business of Sessions might, as provided by it, be carried on without the presence of the mayor, recorder, or alderman at the meetings of sessions.

Mr. Wedderburn opposed this bill, but would go for one making it compulsory for the mayor or recorder to attend the meetings of Sessions.

Mr. Maher also opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. King doubted if there were many meetings of the Sessions with neither the Mayor, Recorder nor an Alderman among them.

Mr. Coram thought that when twenty members of the Sessions were present they should be empowered to appoint a chairman until the arrival of the Mayor, Recorder, or an Alderman.

Progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Gough gave notice of a resolution, for Friday, for copies of any petitions, resolutions, statements or representations made to the Executive by the Sessions of Victoria during the years 1870 to 1874, inclusive, relating to public expenditures made in that county, in the building of bridges or other works during those years, also for copies of original tenders put in during the same period for building bridges and other public works and originals of contracts entered into for such works.

Mr. Hanington introduced a bill to incorporate the Dorchester Hall Company.

Mr. O'Leary introduced a bill to erect a part of the Parish of Carleton, Kent County, into a separate town or parish, with a petition.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson committed a bill to incorporate the Bay Side Wharf Company, Mr. Ryan in the chair.

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Hibbard presented the petition of Henry Johnston and others for aid in erection of Chamcook wharf.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25.

The rule was suspended and Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill relating to the increase of the capital stock of the St. John Gas Light Company, with a petition; Mr. Lindsay, a bill, with a petition, to authorize the municipality of Carleton Co. to make certain bye-laws; Hon. Mr. McQueen, with petition, a bill to authorize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate and the erection of a lock-up in Sackville; Gough, a bill to extend the limits of the Northwest Boom Company; Landry, a bill authorizing the commissioners to prepare the Shediac electoral list for 1874.

Mr. Tibbitts wished to commit a bill to repeal an act authorizing Victoria County to grant aid to the Riviere du Loup Railway, and Mr. Adams moved it be referred to the Railway Bill Committee in the same way as other bills affecting railways.

Mr. Hibbard, of the Railway Committee, favored Mr. Adams's motion on principle.

Mr. Adams committed a bill, Mr. Ryan in the chair, to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom on Bartholemew River. It was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Lindsay moved that the Maduxnakeag Boom bill Committee have power given them to bring before them persons and papers, and examine witnesses on oath in the usual way. Passed. Messrs. Gough and Maher were added to the said Committee.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25—*Afternoon.*

Mr. Lindsay committed a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Justices in civil suits—Mr. Montgomery in the chair.

Mr. Crawford said that as the bill gave magistrates jurisdiction in cases of both debt and damages up to forty dollars, it should not be passed.

Mr. Lindsay thought Mr. Crawford was speaking in the interest of lawyers. Those who opposed the bill seemed to desire that the obtaining of justice should be made expensive. Magistrates' juries were generally more intelligent than those of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Nowlan favored the bill on the ground that people required it, but he would keep lawyers out of the Magistrates' Courts.

Mr. Ryan would not exclude lawyers, and thought the bill should pass.

Hon. Mr. Willis was opposed to the bill as it provided increased facilities for litigation.

Hon. Mr. McQueen said he brought a similar bill in last year which failed to pass, and he hoped this would be more successful.

Mr. Hibbard favored the bill, and complimented the Magistrates of his own County on their ability in the conduct of their courts.

The Attorney General said the magistrates in the House are satisfied of their own integrity, but as there are some thousand men in the Province whose powers would be enlarged, it would be dangerous, because such power would surely fall into some improper hands and work evil.

Mr. Donald believed that Magistrates were quite as honest as the Judges. He has had four appeals from his court. In three of them his decision was sustained and it was upset on the fourth on some technicality.

Mr. Hanington said it might be well to increase the jurisdiction of two or three Magistrates in each county, but that was as far as the House should go.

Mr. Coram favored the bill.

Mr. Nowlan asked why the Government provided a set of Magistrates and then turned round and told them they were unfit for their position. He argued that the bill would expedite collection of claims.

Mr. Hibbard said that after hearing the Attorney General's remarks, he had concluded to change his mind.

Mr. Lindsay said he was glad he had an opinion of his own, and he still adhered to his support of the bill.

Mr. Irvine supported the bill.

A division was taken on reading the bill section by section, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—McQueen, Alward, Landry, Beckwith, Gillespie, Donald, Coram, Nowlan, Butler, Ryan, Humphrey, Williams, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay, Brown—16.

NAYS—Fraser, King, Stevenson, Crawford, Willis, Tibbets, Gough, Wedderburn, McPherson, Blanchard, Hibbard, Adams, O'Leary, Hanington, Phillips, Napier, Robinson, Palmer, Girouard, Covert, —20.

Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill to repeal the Chatham Police Act and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Nowlan presented a petition from the Rev. J. Veriker and others for amendment of the Common Schools Act.

Mr. Beckwith introduced a bill to incorporate the Nashwaaksis Stream Driving Company, with petition.

Hon. Mr. Fraser introduced a bill to enable the Trustees of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton to convey the same

Mr. Donald introduced mechanics' lien bill and bill to regulate the election of members of the House of Assembly

Dr. Alward presented a petition from John McSweeney and nine hundred and seventy one others of St. John, for amendment of the Common Schools Act.

Mr. Palmer presented a similar petition from E. J. McAulay and others of Albert.

Mr. Gough presented the petition of R. S. Whitney and others for a bridge across Little South West.

Mr. Landry introduced a bill to establish polling places in Westmoreland.

Mr. Landry presented a petition from Joseph Dupries and others for amendment of the Common Schools Act.

Mr. Wedderburn committed a bill to secure to wives and children the benefits of insurance on the life of husbands and parents, Mr. Adams in the chair.

Mr. Hanington said that a policy kept up generally for a man's own benefit, belonged to his creditors at his insolvency, and the bill should not permit such policy to be diverted into any other channel.

On motion of Mr. Wedderburn, progress was reported, with leave to sit again.

Statement of names of Sheriffs and their sureties was laid on the table by the Provincial Secretary. He said all Sheriffs had given bonds to the Government excepting the Sheriff of Kent, who was bound to the Queen in £1000.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Willis, Mr. Brown was added to the Mining Committee.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill to remove doubts as to the meaning of several acts relating to the sale of spirituous liquors in St. John, with a petition from James McMillan and others.

A message from the Legislative Council reported the passage in that body of a bill for the relief of Rev. J. D. Pope, and of several other bills.

Mr. O'Leary presented the petition of Rev. Joseph Ouilett and others for an amendment of the School Act.

Mr. Girouard presented a petition from Rev. J. M. Vaniver and others of Dundas praying for an amendment of the School Act.

Mr. Crawford committed a bill to enable the Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Kingston, to dispose of certain lands, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair. The bill provides for the sale of land and the investment of the proceeds for school purposes, as provided in the original grants.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said he would like to enquire more particularly as to the terms and conditions of the grant, and recommended that Mr. Crawford move that progress be reported with leave to sit again.

The Speaker and Mr. Nowlan were of the same view, and progress was accordingly reported.

Mr. Humphrey was added to the Mining Committee.

Mr. Donald committed a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, Mr. Harrison in the chair. The bill provides that a trial of a violation of the license law may be had before one Justice, instead of two.

Mr. Donald explained that, before the consolidation of the Acts, one Justice could try these cases. He cited instances of complaints being made to him as a Magistrate, but the only other Magistrate in the district owned a store where liquor was sold and he could not be called in. The matter was a great annoyance to the neighborhood, especially on Sundays.

Mr. Hanington counselled caution in the matter, as the penalties are now quite severe, and in many cases Justices are disposed to strain the law to the fullest extent. Investigations in such cases are not free from bias, for feeling runs very high on the subject. The bill is too general in its provisions

Mr. Phillips asked if the other Magistrate had refused, and if a Magistrate outside the Parish could not be called in.

Mr. Donald said up to last year one Magistrate could try such cases. The other Magistrate had stated before hand he would dismiss the complaint. Had he been desirous, as a temperance Magistrate, of straining a point, he could go and get another Justice from the adjoining Parish.

Mr. Adams said when the penalty was increased it was seen to be necessary to have two Justices in order to protect the prosecuted. There were good reasons for this precautionary provision, and legislation should not be so often changed without better reasons than had been advanced in this case. This was general legislation for a special case.

Hon. Mr. Crawford said legislation should be changed whenever necessary.

Mr. Montgomery said when it was decided yesterday that one Justice was not fit to try a forty-dollar case it should not now be said he must have power to impose a sixty-dollar fine.

Mr. Lindsay regretted that Magistrates were found who would wink at violations of the laws. Trials for these violations should be in the hands of one or three magistrates. Mr. Donald was zealous in a good cause, and he would support the bill.

Mr. Landry also thought Mr. Donald was a very sincere reformer, but he disagreed with him in reference to the mode of effecting a reform in temperance matters, as well as other things. There was some fanaticism, and legislation should be based on justice. He thought the law was sufficient for the punishment of the offence aimed at as it now is. Two justices are safer than one in these cases. He had seen a magistrate determined to fine a supposed offender without sufficient evidence.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, Feb, 25.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, of Restigouche, arrived last night.

A bill to authorize J. D. Pope to solemnize marriage passed in committee.

Hon. Mr. Seely said there are four vacancies in the Council. He thought, as important measures will soon be before the Council, they ought to be filled, and asked what were the intentions of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Young replied that the Government is not obliged to keep the number up to eighteen, but that the matter is under the consideration of the Government, and vacancies, at an early day, would be filled.

Hon. Mr. Seely said vacancies existed two sessions and asked if the appointments would be made this session.

Hon. Mr. Robinson-Owen believed as the Council is a mere check on Legislation good men ought to be appointed without reference to Counties.

Hon. Mr. Hanington said the country expected the different portions of the Province should be represented in the Council.

Hon. Mr. Young replied to Mr. Seely

that the appointments would be made at an early day.

A bill to allow the Diocesan Church Society to sell lands passed in committee, Mr. Hanington in the chair.

The bill to establish a polling booth in Colburne, Restigouche, passed in committee; also a bill to admit of actions at law in certain cases; also the South West Boom bill, slightly amended.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 28.

Hon. Mr. Young laid on the table returns of People's and St. Stephen Banks, and the Public Works report.

A bill to incorporate the Bayside (St Andrews) Wharf Company passed in Committee.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

On Saturday afternoon a bill to incorporate the Moore's Mills Cloth Manufacturing Company was discussed in committee, Hon. Mr. Hanington in the chair. It was opposed because it relieved the Company's property from local taxation for five years, no evidence appearing that the local rate payers agreed to that provision. Progress was reported.

The Valley Park bill was committed and passed.

Mr. Hanington asked when the estimates would be laid before the House, and Hon. Mr. Young replied that the estimates are in the hands of the printers and are nearly ready.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26—*Afternoon.*

After dinner Mr. Adams continued to oppose the bill giving one magistrate power to try violations of the license law, arguing that it was absurd to give so much power in a criminal prosecution to one man.

Mr. Hibbard opposed the bill. He said he was in favor of not allowing a man to sell any other article in the same place he sold liquor, for he desired to see the evil traffic placed on its proper degraded level.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Brown committed a bill to incorporate Moore's Mills Cloth Manufacturing Company, Mr. Hibbard in the chair.

Mr. Lindsay suggested that the manufactory be exempt from taxation for a time, and a section was introduced exempting it for four years, after which it was agreed to.

Mr. Nowlan presented the petition of Asa Sprague, Lewis Carvell and others for division of Sussex into three separate parishes.

Mr. Landry presented a further petition from Terrance McManus and others for amendment of the school act.

Mr. Maher committed a bill to establish a mechanics' lien, Mr. Lindsay in the chair. The mover explained that the bill provided that claims for labor and material, in the construction of buildings and other structures, form a first lien thereon, provided certain notices be given when the debt is contracted with a third party furnishing material. He explained the necessity for such a bill for the protection of mechanics. No lien will be for sums less than $50, nor can it affect mortgages made prior to the furnishing of such material. The owner of the building, provided it be under contract, may prevent a lien being established by refusing to accept credit to be given to the contractor. In reply to Mr. Donald, Mr. Maher said that by giving notice to the owner of a building or erection, workmen would also have a lien for their work. All claims of lien shall be settled *pro rata*, without regard to priority of date of being put in. Claims of less than $50 may be put together to make up one claim.

Progress was, on motion of Mr. Maher, reported, with leave to sit again, and the bill, with a similar one of Mr. Donald's, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Maher, Donald, Landry, Wedderburn and Palmer.

Dr. Alward committed a bill to increase the jurisdiction of St. John City Court to causes up to $100, Mr. Humphrey in the chair.

Mr. Adams moved the postponement of consideration of the bill for three months.

A division was taken on the motion to postpone for three months, which was carried, the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Fraser, King, Stevenson, McQueen, Tibbets, Wedderburn, Hibbard, Landry, Adams, O'Leary, Hanington, Phillips, Napier, Robinson, Nowlan, Butler, Palmer, Ryan, Girouard, Williams, Irvine, Lindsay and Brown.

Nays—Messrs. Willis, Gough, McPherson, Alward, Blanchard, Gillespie, Coram, Maher and Covert.

Mr. Ryan introduced a bill to incorporate the South Eastern Railway Company; also a bill in amendment of the Highway Act; Mr. Hibbard, a bill to amend the Grand Southern Railway Act; Mr. Butler, a bill to regulate the government of certain invervale lands in Queen's, with petition.

Mr. Napier presented the petition of S. H. Baldwin and others in favor of a boom across Nepisiguit river.

Mr. Landry presented the petition of J. B. Doucett and others for amendment of the School Act.

Mr. Gough introduced a petition, asking that the rights of Samuel Clark and others may be protected, in the passage of any bill to extend the Southwest Boom.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to incorporate the Gagetown Railway Co.; Mr. Brown, a bill to incorporate the St. George Pleasure Ground Association; Mr. Beckwith, a bill to amend an act relating to the improvement of Wild Lands, with a petition from John Stewart and another, that the wild land tax paid by them may go towards the roads through their own land; Hon. Mr. Willis, a bill to amend an act relating to Churches erected in connection with the Church of Scotland; also a bill to incorporate St. Andrew's Society Curling Club of St. John, with a petition.

Mr. Hibbard committed a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Grand Southern Railway Company, Mr. Harrison in the chair. The bill puts other names in the bill as Diretors besides that of W. K. Reynolds. It provides for seven Directors instead of five: empowers five stockholders to call a first meeting instead of W. K. Reynolds; it empowers Trustees to borrow money instead of the Corporation; authorizes a first meeting in St. George instead of St. John; empowers the company to run any proper locomotive instead of coal burning locomotives; and provides for the construction to be commenced in five years instead of three.

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Willis introduced a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick Real Estate and Building Society.

Mr. Covert committed a bill to establish a new polling place in Sunbury, Mr. Butler in the chair.

Mr. Covert's bill establishing a polling place in Lincoln Parish at Wassis Station, agreed to.

The Resolution relating to the publication in French of certain documents from the heads of departments, was moved by Mr. Blanchard. He said there were forty-five thousand French in the Province, one-third of whom did not speak English They should be properly informed as to how the public services are performed.

Hon. Mr. King denied that the French had the right to have the documents asked for printed in French. It is not good policy to encourage the speaking of two languages in the Province. The expense that would be incurred would be entirely too great.

Mr. Landry said the resolution embraces nothing but notices from heads of departments. A large amount of public money is obtained in the Northern Counties where the French predominate, and the notices referred to should be published in the *Moniteur Acadien*, when they affect districts in which that paper circulates.

Mr. Hanington said French people take French papers, and notices which go in other papers generally, should also go to that.

Mr. Gough argued in favor of the resolution. He moved in amendment that all notices emanating from Public Works Department be made and published in French and in French newspapers when deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said that when he had sent notices to the *Moniteur Acadien* in reference to bridge tenders, references were put near it stating that the contract would be unfairly given to this or that person.

Mr. Hanington challenged the Chief Commissioner to cite an instance of what he had stated.

The Chief Commissioner said that if Mr. Hanington read the paper as much as he professed to, he would have seen them. He had never heard any complaints from the French people, because notices were not published in French. The French got many contracts and were good contractors.

Mr. Adams could not support the resolution, though he thought the *Moniteur Acadien* should publish notices relating to Public Works in Westmorland, Kent and Gloucester.

Mr. Hanington seconded Mr. Gough's amendment.

Mr. Donald made a patriotic speech, appealing to the House in favor of the French who first possessed the country, and should be allowed to retain the language of their fathers.

Mr. Maher, in fair play to the Government, would not tie them up, but would support the amendment as it is only advisory. He referred to the Hon. Attorney General as saying in the House after he had, in reply to a question by Mr. Gough in 1871, stated he had been asked to take a seat in the Government, that he (the Attorney General) had made enquiry and found that he (Maher) had not been asked to such seat. He would now ask the Hon. Surveyor General if he had not taken him to the ex-member's sofa and asked him if he would go into the Government with Hon. Mr. King in it. He (Maher) replied that he had no objections if associates in position were willing.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson said he had no recollection whatever of the conversation referred to.

Mr. Maher said he was sorry Hon. Mr. Stevenson's memory was so short. If he was not speaking the truth he hoped his guardian angel would forsake him, and he also hoped he would never be found not prepared to vindicate the truth when called on to do so.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson was about to reply but was ruled out of order.

Mr. Girouard said he had made it his business to see if his county and this settlement had justice in this matter from Government. He found they were as well treated as any other County.

Mr. Blanchard having accepted Mr. Gough's amendment, a division was taken on it as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Gough, Alward, Blanchard, Landry, O'Leary, Gillespie, Hanington, Maher, Covert—9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Fraser, King, Kelly, Stevenson, McQueen, Crawford, Willis, Tibbetts, McPherson, Montgomery, Hibbard, Beckwith, Phillips, Donald, Napier, Robinson, Nowlan, Butler, Palmer, Ryan, Humphreys, Girouard, Williams, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay, Brown—27.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Lindsay took the chair this morning, in the absence of Speaker Vail.

A message relating to bills was received from the Legislative council.

Mr. Hibbard presented a petition from Geo. M. Peters and others, asking a definition of what income tax is; also a petition of Wm. H. Murray and others, praying that they may be heard in reference to the Becaguimic Boom Bill.

Mr. Hanington said that the Chief Commissioner had asserted yesterday that the same time the *Moniteur Acadien* inserted an advertisement for bridge tenders it published editorials that no Frenchmen need apply. He (Hanington) said he had enquired of the editor of the *Moniteur Acadien* by telegraph if that or any similar thing had been inserted by him. Mr. Hanington read the answer from F. X. Robideaux, stating that no such statement was ever made in his paper. Mr. Kelly had refused to pay for the advertisement of the Moncton bridge, three years ago, and he had said to Mr. Kelly at Kirk's Hotel, personally, that no Frenchmen need apply.

Hon. Mr. Kelly denied having said in the House yesterday that the words were "No Frenchmen need apply." He said certain parties need not apply. He had never refused to pay a bill presented by Mr. Robideaux.

Hon. Mr. Crawford re-committed the bill relating to the disposal of lands held by the Trinity Church, Kingston; Mr. Harrison in the chair. The mover explained that the land was devised to the Church for the support of a public school in the Parish. The bill gives authority to the Wardens and Vestry to sell the lands so devised, and invest the proceeds for school purposes.

Mr. Crawford said he would favor substituting the words "required to sell" instead of "empowered," etc.

Mr. Hanington thought the bill should be passed just as it was, and Mr. Nowlan was of the same opinion.

Mr. Fraser moved an amendment in accordance with his suggestion.

Mr. Fraser's amendment was lost, and the bill was reported agreed to, when the House adjourned till Monday morning.

FREDERICTON, March 2.

The fourteen days' rule for introducing private bills was extended to the 10th inst., and Mr. Brown introduced a bill to amend the Common Schools Act, excepting persons of sixty years from poll tax for school purposes; Mr. Palmer, a bill to amend the Great Hopewell Marsh Act; Mr. McQueen, a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Railway Company; Mr. Nowlan, a bill to authorize the establishment of a great road from Sussex Station to Donald Fraser's, Smith's Creek; Crawford, a bill to amend an Act relating to real and personal property of married women.

Dr. Alward introduced a petition from John Edwards and others in favor of the hotel bill.

Mr. Robinson committed a bill, Mr. Adams in the chair, to invest the title of certain lands in Thomas Soutern, of Milkish.

Mr. Crawford explained the bill which is to provide for the vesting of the title to certain land on which a meeting-house is erected, on Messrs Thos. Southern, Geo. A. Worden and John White. It was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Gough referred to the want of decorum and undue haste on the part of the members in trying to get bills before the House, and hoped there would be less of it.

Mr. Willis committed a bill to incorporate the St. Andrews Society Curling Club, Mr. Donald in the chair. The bill was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Gough referred to the vote recorded in the journals on motion to postpone the consideration of Mr. Napier's bill to prolong the term of the present House. He observed that his name was amongst the nays; he regretted this as he looked on the matter as a joke and had not thought it worth while to rise as he was busy. He would like the Speaker's direction as to how he should proceed to relieve himself of the stigma of appearing to have voted for so preposterous a measure.

Speaker Lindsay said the only correct course would have been to have his name expunged next morning, after, when the journals were read.

Mr. Willis said he was also in the same position as Mr. Gough in the matter.

Mr. Adams said he was chairman at the time and the vote was properly taken.

Mr. Crawford said he was in the same position as Mr. Gough, and he moved that the members who desired their name changed in the division as on the journals might be allowed to do so. Cries of no, no.

Mr. Stevenson said Mr. Gough had asked for reasonable instructions and he thought he might have a reconsideration of the report from the Committee on the whole, and he as well as himself, Mr. Stevenson and others could set themselves right.

Mr. Alward said he also had made the same mistake as Mr. Gough and others, thinking the matter a joke.

Mr. Napier now rose to speak, and being told he was out of order and continuing to speak, the chair was vacated by the Speaker.

The Speaker having resumed the chair the Surveyor General laid the Crown Land Report on the table.

Mr. Brown committed a bill to incorporate Union Church, Parish St. David, Mr. Humphrey in the chair.

The bill was agreed to without amendment.

Mr. Tibbets said that on the twenty-fifth February he wished to commit a bill to repeal the Act authorizing Victoria County to aid the Riviere du Loup Railway. He consented that it should be referred and no report was yet made.

Mr. Butler said the matter would be attended to to-morrow.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill, with petition, to change the polling place of the parish of West Isles.

Mr. Gough moved that it is expedient and proper to reconsider the resolution to pospone the consideration of Mr. Napier's bill to elongate term of house.

The Speaker took time to consider whether he could entertain the resolution.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

PREMIUMS.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

In order to secure as many new subscriptions to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE as possible during the month of January, and give our subscribers the full benefit of commissions usually paid by publishers to agents and travellers, we have decided to make the following rates

TO CLUBS.

We will send THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year to Clubs at the following rates, the papers to be sent to separate addresses or in bundles to one address, at the option of the subscribers:

For Clubs of five,		$ 4.50
do	ten,	8.00
do	fifteen,	11.50
do	twenty,	15.00

These Clubs may be made up of *old* and *new* subscribers, and the cash or P. O. order, must accompany the names.

In addition to these liberal rates we will present to the agent who sends the largest list of names [not under fifty] *between now and the first day of March*, 1874.

A FINE SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH costing $25:

To the agents who send the *second, third* and *fourth* largest lists we will send prizes costing $15.00, $10.00, and $5.00, respectively.

Agents who intend competing for the prizes will please inform us, and an account will be kept with each in order that a fair decision may be made at the expiration of the time named.

For sample copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and such information as may be desired, address

M. McLEOD,
51 Prince Wm. street.

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 3, 1874.

Condemnation of the Claimant.

It is to be sincerely hoped that there is no hole in the sentence pronounced on the Tichborne claimant through which the bulky person of that prince of frauds may crawl. During his fourteen years of retirement at one of the British Government's country estates the world will recover from the effects of the late trials and gain strength to endure another infliction of the kind. There can be no doubt that the fellow is an impostor, although he may not be Arthur Orton. The defeat of his raid on the estates involved them in a debt for legal expenses that almost swamps them, and his condemnation for perjury has cost the Government a sum equal to the national debt of a German principality. The claimant's expenses were paid by speculators who were interested in his success and dupes who believed in his claim. His counsel sought to prolong the trial until one of the jury might die, thus rendering a new trial necessary, and used every art to secure a disagreement of the jury in case they outlived his speech for the defence. If a disagreement had been the result a new trial might not have been had, and the claimant would have made another attack on the crippled estates. This is no common rascal, and he will, in all likelihood, die asserting himself to be Roger Charles Tichborne, and willing the estates to his friends. Noble families should take warning by the ease with which this impostor got a great cloud of witnesses to identify him as the long lost heir, and have a regular registration of the body marks of scions of their houses who purpose going abroad.

The Prayer-Gauge.

Prof. Tyndall may consider the movement inaugurated by the Ohio women an answer to his famous prayer-gauge challenge. The women waited for the men to take up the challenge, but the host of Professors of Theology, editors of religious journals, and Doctors of Divinity shrank from the contest. Just as the materialistic professor had begun to congratulate himself that the Christian world dared not put their faith to the test the wives and daughters of the men of little faith and much logic accepted the challenge and bravely entered the lists against one of the most formidable evils of the day. If they did all their praying in their carpeted parlors, or in their church-pews, it would not produce the same results, but this is no argument against its efficacy. That it has accomplished very much is indisputable, and that it would abolish public dram-drinking if persisted in there is no doubt. We consider that the women have proved the efficacy of prayer, and thereby effectually confounded Prof. Tyndal. Should not the male Christians of little faith feel ashamed of themselves for having shrunk from the test proposed to them?

UNDER THE SNOW.

In to the heart of the sweetest rose,
Sharp thorns will grow;
And over the fairest, sunniest paths,
Will drift the snow.
The Summer's wreath, and the Autumn's crown
Must slowly shiver and flutter down,
From groves of crimson, gold and brown,
To fade 'neath the dreary snow,

Out from the old home's sheltering nest
We each must go,
To toil and battle, and bravely stem
Life's ebb and flow.
For every heart of love and song,
Must know some shadow of pain or wrong,
And each must be shrouded in death ere long,
And lie 'neath the shifting snow.

But a better home and a better life
We all may know,
In a land where the cruel, cankering thorn
Will never grow;
Where the palm grove bears an unfading crown,
Fairer than crimson, or gold, or brown,
Where faint and weary we lie not down,
To sleep 'neath the drifting snow.

O vales of Eden! where we shall meet
Beyond lifeless woe,
The tried, and faithful, and well beloved,
Of long ago;
Where over the river, so dark and cold,
Though spanned by invisible cords of gold,
We shall be robed in the heavenly fold,
With garments as white as snow.

—*Mary A. Ford.*

The Meehan Family Again.

The Meehans are again to the front at Bathurst. It can scarcely have passed from the memory of our readers that Jim Meehan some time ago is supposed to have burnt the office of Mr. End together with the old gentleman himself. Now Charles Meehan, uncle of the notorious Jim, also uncle to the present Collector of Customs at Bathurst, has made an attempt upon the life of Mr. John Munroe, Superintendent of Section 16 on the Intercolonial Railroad. According to information received, on the 25th of last month Mr. Munroe was sitting in the room of Engineer Buck, the engineer being in the act of shaving himself, when Charlie Meehan entered and, going behind Mr. Munroe, drew a knife from the leg of his boot and attempted to stab him in the back. Mr. Buck, observing the actions of the notorious scoundrel in the glass, jumped up and knocked him down. A warrant was at once granted by D. G. McLaughlan, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, for Meehan's arrest, but Sheriff Carter, on being applied to, stated that it was not his business to take him. This same Sheriff, it will be remembered, is charged with having connived at the escape of James Meehan, at the time he saw him on the sled on the road, when he was recognized by one of the Sheriff's attendants.

Renewals.

A considerable number of subscribers have not yet returned their subscriptions for 1874. We hope they will do so at once, as on the first of March we shall begin to strike out all delinquents.

Shipping Notes.

The bark Sylva, from Pictou for Galveston, which put into St. Thomas with loss of spars, sold her cargo of coal at $64, and was discharging Feb. 6.

A Missing Ship.—The description of the abandoned ship seen in lat. 40 8, lon. 56 46, by ship Colonial Empire, at Deal Feb. 7th, from New Orleans, answers that of ship Julia (of Yarmouth, N. S.), from Savannah for Liverpool, before reported overdue.

Lost Overboard.—Schooner Fitz J. Babson, Captain Greenleaf, which arrived at Gloucester from the Western Banks on Friday last, reports the loss of Archibald Kennedy, who was washed from the mainboom on the 11th ult., while engaged in reefing the mainsail, and drowned, it being impossible to render him any assistance. Kennedy was a single man, about 24 years of age, and a native of Nova Scotia.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Oshkosh.

The Syrup (Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) gives the best of satisfaction, no fault has yet been found with it, and there is yet a person to say they have not been benefitted by its use.

H. C. CASWELL.

Oshkosh, Wis., February, 1873.

Fire.

The quiet of Sunday morning was broken by an alarm of fire, a little after ten o'clock. The engines, hose carts and firemen were soon in Water street, where the fire had broken out in Messrs. T. McAvity & Sons' hardware establishment. Well directed streams of water in a short time extinguished the flames. The fire was confined to the moulding room, which is at the rear of the main building. It is shut off from this building by iron doors, which were without doubt the safety of the establishment. These doors are warped and whitened by the heat, but they effectively resisted the flames. The fire must have been smouldering for some time, as it is supposed to have caught from some castings that were made late on Saturday. The loss is not serious, as the water has not damaged the stock at all. Had the water been thrown into the main building it would have been most disastrous to the stock and machinery.

An Important Promissory Note Case.

In the Supreme Court on Appeal. James vs. Martin.—This was an action brought for the recovery of a promissory note for $40, and at the trial it was proved: *First*, that there were no stamps affixed at the time of the making or drawing; *Second*, that the plaintiff, in whose favor it was drawn, affixed a two cent stamp before action was brought; and *Third*, that he also affixed another two cent stamp when it *came to his knowledge* that it required *double duty*. A six-cent stamp was also affixed at the trial of the case. Wm. B. Wallace, Esq., who appeared on the part of the defendant, took the position "that the note or instrument for which the action was brought was invalid and of no effect in law or equity, because no stamp was affixed thereto or placed thereon by the *maker* or *drawer* to the amount of the duty at the time such note was made; and, being overruled and a verdict given for the plaintiff, and having been refused a new trial, the case was taken by Mr. Wallace before the Court at Fredericton, when it was decided in his favor, the Court ruling that by the Canada Statutes, 31 Vic., Cap. 9, "it is the duty of the maker of the note to affix a proper stamp at the time he gives it, and we take it that the object of sec. 11 as substituted by the act 33 Vic., Cap. 14, was to allow parties other than the payee into whose hands a note subsequently came and who were not concerned in the illegal issuing of the note to render it valid by paying the double duty." As this decision may be interesting to the mercantile community we publish it somewhat fully and hope that this long disputed question has now come to a termination.

Multitudes of people require an Alterative, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

City Police Court.

March 3.

The Magistrate looked upon eleven prisoners and a full auditorium when he entered the court-room this morning. All the prisoners were charged with drunkenness, and made free confession.

Thomas Sullivan was the youngest of the prisoners, and was the first one arrested Saturday night. His standing qualities were not good, and he fell an easy prey to the police, being found in an alley off Charlotte street. He was fined $8.

"John McCullough!" "Here, Your Honor." "You are here again charged with being drunk in Dock street; what do you say?" "Guilty." "$8 or two months." And John takes his seat.

David McCarthy was given in charge by his mother for assaulting her and breaking the furniture in their house in Pond street. He was drunk at the time, and pleaded guilty to the whole charge. The Magistrate sent him to gaol for 30 days.

Alex. Diggs represented the sable race. "Is that the preacher?" inquires the Magistrate. "No; his brother," answers the Chief. A fine of $8 for drunkenness was at once paid.

Robert Fox was arrested drunk in Carmarthen street. The same fine with the option of two months in the penitentiary.

John Lyons was the only one arrested in Sheffield street. This street has sent very few victims of late. A fine of $8 was imposed for drunkenness.

Joseph Irvine, a good looking man; James Cannon, so sleepy he hardly knew his own name; William Muller, who is not a son of the old shoemaker; and James Sweeny, whose fine was paid at once, were all arrested in Carmarthen street and each mulcted in the same amount—$8.

James O'Brien was the last man to speak. He confessed drunkenness in Brittain street, and was fined the same as the others.

Brevities.

The Board of Agriculture, now in session at Fredericton, waited on Governor Tilley last Friday and presented an address.

The special services in connexion with the Methodist churches continue during this week.

A large number of men are employed levelling the streets: the elections are at hand.

George Goodwin, a sailor, fell between the schooner Sea Lark and the Long Wharf yesterday, while going on board. His jaw was broken, and other injuries were received, which will not likely prove fatal.

Hay Supply—Short Weight.

The sledding being excellent a large quantity of hay is being brought into the city and Portland. In regard to the last place complaints are made that a large portion of the hay is not weighed at the public scales. The teams drive in by Douglass and McCoskery's roads, and do not care to drive to Indiantown to be weighed. On their way there are scales where they get their loads weighed and do not think it necessary to comply with the Town regulations. It frequently happens, however, that by the time the load reaches the Town it has lost weight. A gentleman purchasing a load in this way a few days ago insisted, though the driver had a proper certificate of weight; that it should be re-weighed. The result was a difference in the purchaser's favor of nearly three hundred weight. The driver had previously offered to throw off [a hundred weight rather than drive to Indiantown. Whether the fault is in the scales where the load is first weighed, or that the owners of the hay sell some on the way, is not known, but certainly there is a great discrepancy in many instances. The supply at present is more than the demand, and prices are low. It is slow selling at $10 to $12 a ton.

Mr. William Sommerville, Upper Jemseg, is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE in Queen's County.

NOTES AND NEWS.

When the sidewalks are slippery there are no reserved seats—you sit where you find the best chance.

"Tonsorial Parlor" and "Capillary Studio" are the latest and most elegant substitutes for "barber shop."

In New York soup kitchens are now in full operation, and Wednesday over 10,000 persons were furnished with good beef soup.

The regular monthly sales of Scranton coal took place Wednesday, 60,000 tons being sold. The attendance was large, but the prices obtained showed a large decrease since last sale.

At Shenandoah, Virginia, they had a fair for the purpose of procuring hose for the fire company, and they say the ladies contributed extensively. We don't see what kind of use the hose contributed by the ladies could be to a fire company.

One publishing house in New York city has circulated a single reprint of an English work to the extent of 30,000,000 copies and in sixty languages, during the last fifty-seven years. The book is popularly known as the Bible, and the American Bible Society did the publishing.

What is Mississippi coming to? The other day, the Chief Justice of her Supreme Court drew a knife and went for an associate judge who suggested the propriety of consultation before giving decisions. Thanks to the intervention of a third judge the matter did not blossom into assassination.

An English professor has been putting his knife into a parish legend which made it out that the church was planned by day and built by night by invisible powers. The professor examined into the early records of the parish and discovered that the architect of the church was a Mr. Day, and its builder a Mr. Knight.

Birthmarks on babies are often chronicled, but a hen at Norwalk surpasses all such variations. She laid an egg the other day which was numbered one hundred and twenty-four, and if we are to believe the local organ this represents the exact tot of her production. Like Oliver Twist, we are anxious for more.

In Philadelphia, at a meeting of the Radical Club, Wednesday, Elizabeth Cady Stanton made an address in which she opposed praying bands against intemperance, saying that it is not more dignified than mobs and urged women to obtain the ballot, when the abuse of liquor could be materially decreased.

Archbishop Ledochowski is still imprisoned at Ostrowo. He is allowed the use of lights and to read the newspapers. He provides his own food, and has requested that his domestic chaplain may visit him daily, and that a private oratory may be prepared for him. These requests have been forwarded to the Appeal Court of Posen.

London's population is three times greater than that of New York, and its area five times greater, yet the expense of running the city of New York during the present year is estimated to exceed that of London for the same time by about $2,500,000. The debt of London is $32 per head for each inhabitant; that of New York, $113, or nearly four times as much.

A French detective who mixed among the rioters who were driven from Tompkins' Square, New York, some time since, both before and after the riot, in his full report to the Chief of Police states that they are almost all Communists who advocate the sacking of the houses of the wealthy, and Mr. May, who is their leader, told them the day after the riot that it had been a great success, as it had shown that the workingmen would stand by them even to death, and that their organization was made sacred by blood. They say that they will be ready hereafter by organization and with arms to overcome their enemies.

Captain John Wright of the steamer Galveston, which formerly ran to New Orleans, dying, left property to the value of $150,000. His stewardess with whom he had lived after his wife's death and by whom four children were born, put in a claim for a share of the estate, the six legitimate children bought her off for $12,000, she signing a release. She has now, however, begun a second suit, claiming that she was married to the Captain; that the release was only for herself and that her four children are entitled to a division in the estate. Witnesses have testified to Wright's speaking of her as Mrs. Wright.

Does anybody know the standard height of a dam? We confess that we don't. It is a little singular that the rules and regulations of millwrights have no admission of any standard at all, and yet in common parlance there is a standard, and it is made applicable to thousands of situations which, to an ignorant party seems exceedingly inappropriate. It appears from this application as most generally used that every proposition one may make is received by another as coming short of his expectation by just the height of these valuable adjuncts to manufacturing interests. In other words it is not, by a dam's height, what he expected.—*Danbury News.*

A New York lady blazed all over with diamonds at a Fifth Avenue party last week. On each of her shoulders she had four stars, the size of silver half dollars, made of diamonds, and her head seemed aflame with them. There was a diamond bandan upon her brow. She had diamond ear-rings and a diamond necklace of magnificent proportions. Upon the two sides of her chest were two circles of diamonds, about the size of the palm of the hand. From them depended lines and curves of diamonds reaching to her waist, round which she wore a diamond girdle. On the skirts of her dress in front were two large peacocks, wrought of lines of diamonds. There were rosettes of diamonds on her slippers. There were diamonds large or small, but in every variety of form, all over her dress and person, wherever they could be artistically placed.

A cable despatch gives the contents of a letter from Calcutta, dated January 20, relative to the famine: "The scarcity spreads over a wide tract along the foot of the Himilayas bounding Nepaul, stretching from Oude to near Darjeeling, remote districts removed from railroads and other means of communication and difficult of approach. Lord Northbrooke states that the most serious distress is threatened in fifteen districts in addition to Tera, comprising a total population of 26,000,000. This is not all. Twelve other districts, with a population of 14,000,000, are threatened, and are described as almost entirely without food and water. The Coolies and laborers feel the pinch most, owing to the total suspension of work in the rice fields. Government officials are making every effort, by employment and other means, to alleviate all distress."

By Telegraph.

Canadian, British and Foreign.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LONDON, Feb. 23.

It is said that on the assembling of Parliament, it will be immediately prorogued until March 12th, so that the members who accepted office from Mr. Disraeli may have an opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said that the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament re-assembles. Sir William Fitzgerald will probably be appointed under Secretary of State for India.

A despatch to the *Times*, from Calcutta, says that 280,000 persons are distressed for want of food in the district of Tirhoot and Boylipoor, Presidency of Bengal. The same despatch says it is estimated that but for aid furnished by the Government, 500,000 persons would have perished.

DEATH OF AN AUTHOR.

Charles Shirley Brooks, the novelist, dramatic author and editor of London *Punch*, is dead.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sir Michael Hycks Beach is appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson Under Secretary for the Home Department.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S REMAINS.

Mr. Dillion, member of the Livingstone search expedition, with Livingstone's remains, is expected to reach Zanzibar the 20th inst. The Cameron expedition will proceed to Ujiji to obtain documents and property left by the doctor.

FALSE REPORT.

The report that a circular letter was sent to Bishops inviting them to visit the Pope before he died is pronounced unfounded.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The Spanish fleet which ascended the the Bilboa river to Partugulete was compelled to put to sea by a heavy gale.

Gen. Primo Rivera, who was advancing on the town by land, also returned, having been deprived of the support of the fleet.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

In a late fight the Dutch troops in Acheen captured an important fort, killing 2,000 defenders. The loss to the expedition is only six killed and fifty-six wounded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE

is reported in Venezuela, causing much damage to life and property.

300 MEN IN PERIL.

A despatch from Saginaw Bay states that three hundred fishermen were adrift on an immense cake of ice and in a hazardous situation. Two are already reported drowned. Later reports say 50 have escaped.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

The remainder of the New Brunswick delegation to the Dominion Board of Trade meeting have arrived. Seventy delegates in all are expected.

Rumors of Cabinet changes continue. The Montreal *Herald* announces that Senator Brown will be Minister of Marine. The statement is not generally credited.

The Government requests three Quebec Judges to resign. They refuse.

The Conservative candidate is elected for Drummond to the Quebec Legislature by sixty majority. At the last election a Grit-Rouge was elected by seven hundred majority.

Ross arrived to-night.

(*Special Telegram to the Tribune.*)

Episcopal Church Dedication.

SUSSEX, N. B., Feb. 24.

A large number of persons came from St. John this morning to attend the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity at this place. The service commenced at 10.30. About 400 people were present. His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brigstocke, officiating minister. His Lordship preached a practical discourse.

(*Special Telegram to the Tribune.*)

The Dominion Board of Trade—Another Plum for George Brown.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The Dominion Board of Trade met this morning, W. H. Howland presiding. The report of the Executive Committee was read. It reviews the operations of the Board, and compliments the late Ministry on the passage of the following Acts: Pilotage; Preventing Desertion of Seamen; Deckloads; Port Wardens' Inspection Law, &c. On motion of Mr. Fairweather of St. John the report was adopted. The usual committees were appointed. Among the committees is one to consider a new Bankrupt Law. The Board adjourned until afternoon to allow the Western delegates to arrive. The following New Brunswick men are on committees: Bye Laws, C. H. Fairweather and R. Marshall; Insolvency, Sheriff Harding and T. R. Jones.

Roscoe, an Independent, is elected for Westminster, B. C.

The Cabinet has recommended the British Government to appoint Senator Brown the Canadian representative on the Fishery Commission.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

The Maine House of Representatives has defeated the Senate bill, 73 to 57, abolishing capital punishment.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Sir Charles Adderley becomes president of the Board of Trade; Hight Hon. Sir R. Pakington has been elevated to the peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.

Sir Bartle Frere, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, last night, stated that after a conference with Mr. Kirk, he has come to the conclusion that the report of Dr. Livingstone's death was true.

The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of $1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

DISRAELI'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Disraeli to-day submitted a list of minor appointments to the Queen.

The announcement that Sir Charles Adderly is to become President of the Board of Trade is premature.

Sir John Burgess Ranlake is appointed Attorney General, and Sir Richard Baggallay Solicitor General, of Great Britain.

MORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.

The steamship Morgol, from London for Wellington, arrived at Melbourne, had 67 cases of illness during the voyage, 16 proving fatal.

THIERS AND REPUBLICANISM.

Thiers, in a letter to the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Department of Vienne, declares that experience has rendered his conviction invincible that the Republic is the only possible Government for France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

MEXICAN BARBARITIES.

A quarrel between the inhabitants of two towns in Vera Cruz resulted in a fight in which 17 persons were killed. In revenge the suffering faction went to the

[illegible] began an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children, inflicting injuries of a most wanton and cruel character. The military have been sent to put an end to the atrocities.

SAFETY OF THE FISHERMEN.

It is now probable that all the fishermen on the floating ice in Saginaw Bay will reach land in safety. Two hundred reached shore last night. The others have been driven to the west shore by a change of wind, so they probably can land easily.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

At the afternoon session of the Board of Trade meeting the following were appointed officers:

W. H. Howland, Toronto, President;
C. H. Fairweather, St. John, Vice-President.

Executive Committee—Robertson, Montreal; Hon. T. R. Jones, St. John; Bennock, Ottawa; Harty, Kingston; Brown, Hamilton; Cathcart Thomson, Halifax; Labelle, Montreal; W. Thompson, Toronto.

After addresses from the President and the Vice-President, the question of International navigation was discussed, and a resolution adopted expressing congratulation upon what has been accomplished, and urging upon the Government prompt enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.

A resolution was moved urging upon the Government the consideration of constructing a graving dock at Quebec.

Mr. Jones, St. John, moved that the word "Quebec" be struck out. He said the British Government had expressed willingness to aid two docks, one at Quebec, another at St. John or Halifax. The original resolution would convey the impression that one at Quebec was all that was required.

After some discussion both resolution and amendment were withdrawn. The following amendments were made to the constitution:

"To elect officers at the close of the yearly meeting, to have the Secretary and Treasurer reside in Montreal, and to have a Vice-President from each Province represented at the Board.

Meeting adjourned at 5.

Special Telegram to the Tribune.

Dominion Board of Trade—United States Delegates—Shipping Discussed—Robert Marshall and T. R. Jones to the Front.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

All the Cabinet Ministers are here.

The Cabinet entertains the Board of Trade at a banquet on Thursday night.

The Board of Trade met this morning. The United States delegates were received and accorded the privileges of the Convention. Mr. McLennan, from Milwaukee, responded, showing the benefits derived from the business men of both countries meeting frequently. It would lead finally to closer commercial relations. Reciprocity was not an absolute necessity to either country, but their natural position required that trade should be placed on an unrestricted basis, consistent with the necessary revenue. He urged the developments of the canals of both countries. With all developments on both sides of the line, the internal means of transportation had not yet been equal to the requirements of commerce.

The question of Canadian tonnage came up, and Mr. Marshall, of St. John, read an able paper, showing the extent of Canadian shipping, and pointing out the injurious effects of Plimsoll's bill, and urging the establishment of a Canadian Lloyd's under Government control as the only means of protecting our shipping. He moved that the "Executive Council" of the Board be appointed a Committee to prepare a memorial for the Dominion Government, urging them to adopt such measures as are necessary to prevent any legislation that may be proposed in England in consequence of the report of the Royal Commission recently held in London, principally affecting Canadian tonnage.

Capt. Dodd, Buffalo, showed the superiority of Colonial and American wooden ships over European iron ones, and said the subject was the most important one before the Board.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Hon. T. R. Jones, St. John, moved a resolution asking the Board to express an opinion favorable to the early completion of the Lake Megantic Railway, as it affords the shortest line of communication between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

It was seconded by Thomas White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, and carried unanimously.

Of the Ministers Smith, Burpee and Cartwright were present.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Rev. Thomas Binney, theologian, died last night.

General Moriones, with 22,000 troops, now confronts the main body of the Carlists. A general engagement is hourly expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

A N. E. snow storm is prevailing from Washington, where six inches has fallen, over New York and New England.

A few men and huts are reported yet on the ice in Saginaw Bay, who are in a perilous position.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

The War Office has received no report of a battle, but an unofficial though circumstantial despatch reached the Admiralty Office that a battle was fought at Accromboo, Jan. 31st, not at Coomassie as reported. Among the killed are Maj. Band and Capt. Buckle.

The *Globe* says if the news be true a great disaster has befallen the British army, and the only course left to Wolseley is to effect a safe retreat to the coast.

A special to the *Standard* says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal War Chief of the Ashantees was killed. The King has taken command of his army and it was expected he would renew the attack Feb. 5th was the date decided upon for the storming of Coomassie by General Wolseley's forces.

Further details say that the Ashantees fought desperately from 6 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. 17 British officers were killed and wounded. The naval brigade, 145 strong, lost 39 men. The Rine Brigade lost 28, and the Engineers 38 men.

The loss sustained by the native allies is unknown, but is heavy.

The communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened.

It is believed that another large force of Ashantees is approaching Coomasie from the South West.

26th—3 a. m.

In addition to the losses already reported the Fusileers lost 56 men in the battle with the Ashantees.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

It is reported that Gen. Mariones has been badly defeated before Bilbao, with the loss of a large number of troops, and compelled to retreat to Santander.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

THE STORM

ended early this morning. Six inches of snow fell. Trains on all roads are delayed.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

In the O'Hanly libel suit against the *Citizen*, newspaper, the Magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that the article contained nothing libelous.

Bunster is returned for Vancouver, and Dewdney for Yale, B. C.

Edgar, defeated in Monck, is to be sent by the Government on a political mission to British Columbia.

Chief Justice Duval and Judges Badgely and Monck have resigned.

At the afternoon session of the Board of Trade the tariff question was discussed. The Western delegates strongly urged a protective tariff of twenty per cent. The Eastern men thought an incidental protection of fifteen per cent sufficient. Any increase in the revenue should be raised upon luxuries.

During the debate Tupper and Mitchell entered and were loudly cheered.

The debate was resumed at 7.30. Mr. Fairweather, St. John, made an able speech against the proposed Protective tariff in the interest of Western manufactures, or any imposition of duty on flour or grain.

Most of the Cabinet Ministers were present during the discussion.

Mackenzie visited the meeting of the Board during the evening.

(Special Telegram to the Tribune.)

Dominion Board of Trade—"Incidental Protection" Asked For—A Sault St. Marie Canal—Double Liability—Petroleum, etc.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.

The Tariff discussion was continued till late last night, Western men chiefly occupying the floor, and advocating protection. Several resolutions advocating a high protection tariff were lost, and the following, moved by Thos. White, of Montreal, carried:

"That, in view of the large obligations already assumed by the Dominion, and the fact that during the first half of the current fiscal year the expenditure has exceeded the revenue by a considerable sum, it is probable that a revision of the fiscal policy of the Dominion will become necessary during the approaching session.

"Be it resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the principle of incidental protection to the manufacturing industries of the country should be embodied in such tariff revision, so far as the same can be carried out consistently with the commerce and revenue requirements of the Dominion."

When the Board met this morning a resolution was moved that a ship canal at Sault Ste Marie, on the Canadian side, is necessary, and the Government should construct it as soon as the finances admit. The arguments for the motion were that Canada should not be in a position of dependence at any time on her neighbors. Those against it argued that it was more of a military question, and not of immediate commercial importance, other public works demaning immediate attention. After discussion the resolution was carried—27 to 21.

A paper was read urging the removal of the double liability clause from the Banking Act.

A resolution has been passed asking the Government to remove the excise duty upon petroleum oil, it being shown that Canadian manufactures were being ruined by heavy excise tax. A resolution has also passed, that the system of examining goods be made uniform at all Canadian ports, that the charge for the examination of goods after duty is paid be either removed or made uniform.

LONDON, Feb. 26, p. m.

The following official despatch from General Wolseley occasions great relief:

COOMASSIE, Feb. 5.—We reached here yesterday after five days hard fighting. The troops behaved admirably; our casualties are under 300. The King has left the town to-day, but he promises to visit me to day and sign a treaty of peace. We hope to start on our return to the coast to-morrow. The wounded are recovering and the health of the remainder of the army is good. WOLSELEY.

The weather is very tempestuous today in Great Britain and on the coasts. Communication by telegraph between London and various places is interfered with, and much damage has been done to shipping.

Consols 92 a 92½; the rate of discount is unchanged; bullion in the Bank of England increased £187,000 during the week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

The House yesterday defeated the Bill restoring the franking privilege, by two majority.

CHOLERA.

Official advices confirm the reports of the ravages of cholera at Buenos Ayres.

BLOODY BATTLE IN CUBA.

Advices from Cuba state that another battle has been fought near Puerto Principe, in which 3,000 Spanish troops engaged 5,000 Cubans. Over 340 Spaniards were killed and wounded, including Brigadier General Bascomes, the Spanish Commander. There was no evidence that any Cubans were captured or that they were more than barely repulsed. The Spaniards however claim that the Cubans lost heavily.

Dominion Board of Trade—Reciprocity.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.

The question of securing an amendment of the Inspection Act has been referred to a special Committee.

Mr. Fairweather extended an invitation to the Board to hold a summer session in St. John. He would show them a little shipbuilding factory down there with the sky for a ceiling and the limits of the Provinces for its walls.

Mr. Howland desired them to extend their visit to P. E. Island.

After a pleasant discussion, it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Board at St. John.

A resolution asking the repeal of the Stamp Act was discussed till the adjournment took place.

At the afternoon session the President read a message from Col. Wolseley announcing victory in Ashantee, which was received with cheers.

Mr. White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, in a masterly speech introduced the question of reciprocity, and moved the following resolution:—

That the Board desire to express its gratification at the growing sentiment in the United States in favor of more intimate trade relations with Canada, is evinced by the resolutions passed by the National Board of Trade; and that the Executive Council of the Canadian Board be instructed to take the necessary steps to secure the adoption of a treaty for reciprocal trade with the United States upon a broad, comprehensive and liberal basis.

Mr. Dorr, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, spoke earnestly advocating the treaty, and testifying to the growing feeling among Americans favorable to reciprocity.

Mr. Howlan, of P. E. I., followed, suggesting the best modes of procedure.

Mr. Fairweather, of St. John, showed that Maritime trade was stimulated by the abrogation of the treaty, but he advocated a renewal on general commercial principles.

The resolution was carried unanimously. A debate took place on the resolution advocating a repeal of the Act imposing stamp duty.

Hon. Mr. Jones opposed the repeal, as the tax was one of the fairest imposed.

The resolution was lost—23 to 28.

The committee on insolvency reported, recommending certain amendments to the existing law. The report was adopted.

The Board adjourned till to-morrow. In the meantime the members are being banqueted by the Cabinet.

Downey is re-elected for Yale, B. C.

The recent popular demonstrations in British Columbia resulted in a resolution passing the Legislature that no alteration in terms of the Union should be made without an appeal to the people.

A Brakesman Killed.

MCADAM JUNCTION, Feb. 26.

A brakesman named John Brayden, running on train No. 2 of the N. B. and C. Railway, fell from the brake-van this morning, where he was in the discharge of his duty, and the train passed over him, inflicting injuries from which the unfortunate man died in a few minutes after.

(Special Telegram to the Tribune)

The Dominion Board of Trade—Canadian Fisheries—Inland Navigation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

The Board of Trade met this morning, and discussed a resolution moved by Mr. Howland, and seconded by Sheriff Harding, that in view of the Commission being about to adjudicate upon the value of Canadian and American fisheries, steps should be taken to secure the fullest information upon the subject; also, that the Government be advised to appoint a Commission to consider the best means of protecting the fisheries.

Mr. Howland showed the value of the fisheries.

Sheriff Harding urged that no means of obtaining information should be lost, as the American Government would get up a great array of figures showing the large amount of fish caught on their shores, and the Commission would decide upon the figures presented.

The resolution was adopted without division.

The committee to consider inland navigation reported advocating the extension of the law respecting the granting of certificates to masters and mates to inland navigation.

Mr. Marshall of St. John pointed out the advantages derived from the working of the Act, and thought its extension to inland navigation would be beneficial.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Several disasters on sea and land are reported by the gale of yesterday, which was especially violent at Liverpool, Edinburgh and Shields.

The schooner Emma Maria went ashore on the Scottish coast, and all on board were lost.

A furious thunder storm passed over Dublin last night, causing much damage.

LONDON, Feb. 28—6 a. m.

PROF. HUXLEY

was yesterday installed Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The London *Academy* publishes a letter from Lieutenant Cameron, of the Livingston search expedition, reasserting his death, and giving particulars. The *Academy* also publishes a note from Dr. Kirk, still questioning the statement of Livingstone's death.

NEW CABLE ABANDONED.

The company which issued proposals for laying a light telegraph cable between England and America, gives notice that the enterprise is abandoned owing to lack of support.

SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR.

The Spanish army under General Moriones made three attacks on the Carlist forces at Bilboa, and were repulsed each time.

JAPAN'S CIVIL WAR.

The Insurgents have advanced to the walls of Nagasaki, and there has been been some fighting, but with what result is unknown. The foreign residents are safe under the protection of their Consuls, and men-of-war in the harbor.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

has returned from his visit to the Czar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

SIMMONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed Simmons as Collector of Boston, 30 to 16.

Board of Trade.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.

At the afternoon session of the Board of Trade the report on the inspection law was presented, recommending various amendments.

The insurance question was again discussed. Finally, on motion of Mr. Marshall, of St. John, the matter was referred to a Committee to be reported on at the summer session in St. John.

The introduction of the Pacific Railway question raised a breeze. Mr. Thomson (Grit), Toronto, moved a resolution the first part of which stated that it would be improper to express an opinion as to the route of the entire railway, but the latter part of the resolution endorsed fully the route to Manitoba by rail and water as foreshadowed by the Government. Mr. White, of Montreal, denounced the attempt to get an expression of political opinion from the Board. He moved an amendment that in the absence of complete information upon the subject this Board think it improper to express any opinion upon the construction or route of the Pacific Railway. The amendment was supported in a vigorous speech by Hon. T. R. Jones, of St. John, who said that Mr. Thomson's resolution was merely endorsing the Ministerial policy. The amendment was carried amid cheers by a vote of 35 to 11.

A resolution was carried favoring the uniform system of gauging liquors and selling them by weight.

A resolution was introduced requiting mercantile agencies to make deposits with the Government, the same as insurance companies. An amendment was moved merely requiring foreign companies to appoint agents who shall be liable to actions at law. The amendment was carried by a vote of 26 to 2.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected: Ontario, Hon. James Skead; Quebec, Mr. McLellan; Nova Scotia, Cathcart Thompson; P. E. Island, Senator Howland.

A resolution was passed which advised the Government to authorize Boards of Trade in various cities to appoint average adjustors.

A resolution was passed urging the Government to subsidise a line of steamers to the West Indies, and to take the necessary steps to secure closer trade relations with them.

A resolution, asking the Government to make a further supply of silver and copper coin was lost.

A resolution was passed asking the Government to secure free postal deliveries in towns and cities.

A number of votes of thanks were passed, and the Board adjourned to meet in St John in July next.

House Burned at St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHEN, Feb. 27.

An unoccupied house, belonging to Patrick Shaughnessy, in Queen's Ward, was burned to the ground this morning, at 1 o'clock.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The case of the Tichborne claimant closed this morning, and resulted in the conviction of the accused. The jury, after being out a short time, brought in a verdict of guilty of all the charges, and the claimant was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. There is great excitement over the verdict, and "extras" are issued by the papers.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Edinburgh and bride, accompanied by the Queen, will enter London on the 12th of March.

The late War Secretary becomes Viscount Cardwell.

Senor Serrano has been declared President of the Republic of Spain, and General Zabela appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

General Moriones failed to relieve Bilboa, and it is reported that his army is defeated by the Carlists, with the loss of three thousand killed and wounded.

President Serrano and Admiral Topete have left for the north.

Senor Zabela will act as President during Serrano's absence.

It is reported that the Chinese Government have notified foreign ministers at Pekin that it cannot guarantee the lives of foreigners residing at Tientsin, and the naval authorities at Hong Kong have been requested to send war vessels to Tientsin to insure their protection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Gold 112¾; exchange 484 a 487¼.

A fire at Panama, on the 19th, destroyed most of the city; loss one million dollars.

At Petrolia, Ont., the Western Canada Oil Company have shut down fifty of their wells; the cause is the depressed state of the oil market.

LONDON, March 2.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are in Berlin.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION

to be held in 1875 is a private enterprise.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

and bride have left St. Petersburg for England.

THE QUEEN AND MINISTERS

sent dispatches to Gen. Wolseley congratulating him on his success.

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT

immediately after assembling will adjourn for a fortnight or three weeks.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

will probably contain a recommendation for a grant of money for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal.

COUNTING THE COST.

The Treasury office is preparing an exact account of the expenses of the Ashantee war to be included in the forthcoming budget.

TICHBORNE.

It is asserted that the counsel for the Tichborne claimant will move for a new trial on the ground that the jury were misdirected by the Chief Justice in his summing up.

After the verdict was announced the claimant maintained his usual composure, and when sentence was pronounced shook hands with Dr. Kenealy, his counsel. He was then taken from the court room by a seldom used exit, placed in a private carriage, and rapidly driven to Newgate, much to the disappointment of an immense though orderly crowd which gathered to see him pass.

NEW YORK, March 1.

SPRING OPENINGS.

Dispatches from the Upper Lake ports indicate a universal early opening of navigation.

Nova Scotia News.

Douglas McLeod has been elected Chief of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia in place of the Hon. A. Kieth, deceased.

Twenty residents of Harborville have formed a "Temperance Reform Company," and pledged to drive the liquor traffic from the place.

It is rumored that after the fortifications at York Redoubt and George's Island are finished, the regular troops will be withdrawn from this garrison, and Halifax made simply, so far as British military operations are concerned, merely a Naval Brigade Station. Undoubtedly the troops will be withdrawn.—*Ex. Recorder.*

The gang Saw Mills of John S. Kean & Co., Jacob Hebb & Son's furniture factory, owned by Paul Shand; and the grist mill of William Hebb, Jr., with about fifty bushels grain, were burned at Bridgewater on Friday. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The commerce of Liberia is rapidly increasing.

Pittsburg is trying to find a man who does not belong to a lodge, grange, club, post, temple, encampment or order.

A railroad tunnel under one corner of Pere la Chalse, the celebrated Parisian cemetery, recently caved in, and the contents of some forty tombs fell into the abyss.

MARRIED.

In Boston, February 22nd, by the Rev. J. R. Hamilton, FRED E. NUTT, of Eastport, Me., to MARY E., daughter of Rev. I. Sutcliffe, of Halifax, N. S.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, 22nd instant, Mr. MICHAEL MALONEY, in the 59th year of his age, a native of Athlone, Ireland. He leaves a wife and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

At Bloomfield, on Monday, morning, 23rd inst., of inflammation of the lungs, HENRY S. WETMORE, in his 63rd year.

On the 14th inst., at the McLean Settlement, on the McLaughlin Road, Kent County, after a lingering and painful illness, Mr. CHARLES MCLEAN, aged 67 years. His end was peace.

At his residence, Kars, King's County, on the 18th instant, Deacon FOSTER MERRELL, aged 74 years.

"And devout men carried him to his burial, and made great lamentation over him."

An Indiantown, on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., after a short illness of croup, CAROLINE LOUISA, aged 2 years and 6 days, beloved child of M. D. and Phoebe C. Austin.

At Hammond River, King's County, on the 25th February, after a long and severe illness, JANET, beloved wife of Robert Wood, in the 73rd year of her age, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Her end was peace.

On Friday, 27th inst., ELIZABETH JULIA LLOYD, wife of Fred. E. Barker, Esq., of this city.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

TUESDAY, Feb 24th—Schr Benj Killam, 60, Durkee, Yarmouth, C McLauchlan & Son, fish.

WEDNESDAY, 25th—Brigt M A Palmer, 300, Mathews, Pensacola, pine timber, 28 days.

Schr J W Dean, 70, Patten, New York.

Feb 25th—Stmr New Brunswick, 935, Hall, Portland, H W Chisholm, mdse and passengers.

FRIDAY, Feb 27th—Schr G F Baird, 94, Sturkey, New York, R C Elkin, gen cargo.

Schr Sea Lark, 137, Miller, Lubec, D J Seely, bal.

Schr Time by Field, 176, Leland, Boston, Luke Stewart, bal.

SATURDAY, Feb 28th—Schr Almeda, 147, Smith, Pembroke, Luke Stewart, bal.

Schr Bertha J Fellows, 151, Smith, Pembroke, Luke Stewart, bal.

Schr (3 m) Maggie M Rivers, 281, Rivers, Darien, Ga, Luke Stewart, pitch pine.

Schr (3 m) Clara G Loud, 280, West, Darien, Ga, Luke Stewart, pitch pine.

Schr Carrie, 97, Bonnell, Portland, Luke Stewart, flour.

Brigt Quaco, 187, Dakin, Portland, master, flour.

SATURDAY, Feb 27th—Schr Crown Prince, Branscomb, Boston, general cargo, 40 hours.

MONDAY, March 2nd—Schr, Crown Prince, Branscombe, from Boston.

Schr Madora, 75, Bennett, Boston, General cargo, Scammell Bros.

CLEARED

Feb 23d—Schr Prairie Bird, 149, Hjelmstrom, Grenada, Scammell Bros, 152,825 ft boards.

24th—Schr Ella Clifton, 103, Kimball, Boston, E Sutton & Co, 70,014 feet boards, 66,000 pieces pickets, 105,500 blind slats; S R Foster & Son, 12 boxes Hungarian nails.

Feb 24th—Schr J K Howard, 99, Rourke, Vineyard Haven, D J Seely, 340,000 laths.

Feb 26th—Schr Milo, 88, McDougall, Boston, Guy, Stewart & Co, 92,382 ft boards.

Schr Virginia, 197, Ross, Cardenas, A T Clark, 5700 shooks.

Feb 24th—Schr R J Leonard, 128, Coffin, Cardenas, A T Clark, 5712 shooks.

26th—Stmr New Brunswick, 935, Hall, Eastport, H W Chisholm, mdse and passengers.

Schr Violet, 56, Crafts, Boston, Driscoll Bros, 376,000 laths, 5000 boards.

Feb 27th—Sch J W Scott, 199, Rogers, Portland, master, Snow & Robinson, 3530 shooks.

Feb 28th—Schr Chas A Bowey, 172, Scott, Cardenas, A Cushman & Co, 4940 shooks.

Feb 28th—Schr Mary Allen, 193, Ward, Cardenas, for orders, A Cushman & Co, 5362 shooks.

British Ports.

ARRIVED.

At Liverpool, 19th inst, ship Frank Flint, Williams, from New York.

At Doal, 26th inst, bark Argonaut, Sanderson, from New York for London.

At Queenstown, 6th instant, ship Prince Rupert, Wade, from Moulmain.

At Liverpool, 21st inst, ship Florence Oulton, Wilson, from New Orleans; bark Rockwood, Delap, from Savannah.

At Bombay, 5th inst, ship Prince Leopold; 16th inst, ship Gads Hill, Kelly, from Newcastle, N SW.

At Liverpool, (no date), bark Carmel, from Charleston.

At Hull, 23d inst, ship Tasmania, Sutherland, from Vigo; 24th, brig Beaver, from New York.

At Liverpool, 23d inst, bark Toledo, Perry, from Savannah.

At Liverpool, 24th inst, bark Northern Chief, Miller, from Charleston; 26th, bark Dartmouth, Raymond from Savannah.

At Gibralter, (no date) bark Emma, Card, from New York.

LOADING.

At Liverpool, (no date) bark Elveva, for this port.

CLEARED.

At London, 16th inst, brig Belle Waters, Edgett, for Cardiff and Havana.

SAILED.

From Troon, 6th inst, brig Wanderer, Payson for Matanzas.

From Liverpool, 6th instant, brig Little Harry, Moore, for Cienfuegos.

From Greenock, 6th inst, bark Syringa, Gibbons, for Matanzas.

From Liverpool, 21st inst, bark Director, Shamper, for Boston.

From Newport, 5th inst, bark Saguenay, Brown, for Havana.

From Lamlash, 8th inst, bkt Lucile, Andrews from Pictou for Demerara.

From Queenstown, 5th instant, bark Bright Star, London, and passed Deal 6th; 6th, ship Albula, for London.

From Liverpool, 6th inst Rossignol, Bingay, for Sydney, CB.

From Halifax, 24th instant, brig Maggie Wood, Wood, for Havana.

From Bombay, 11th instant, ship Peruvian Congress, Power, destination not given.

From Bombay, 15th ult, ship Prince Patrick, Wishart, for Rangoon.

Foreign Ports.

ARRIVED.

At New York, 29th inst, barks Curacoa, Borden, for Curacoa, 17 days; Josephine, McFarlane, fm Cienfuegos, 17 days; brigs Chas A Board, Messenger, from St Johns, P R, via Arequibo and Aquadilla; Dart, Coulter, from Matanzas, 12 days.

At Havana, 12th inst, Geo Wheelwright, Howard, from Little Glace Bay, CB; 13th, brig Beauty, Sinclair, from Port Caledonia, CB, via Halifax; schr Helen Hastings, Marsden from Sagua.

At Sagua, 6th inst, bark Yumuri, Carlisle, from New York; brig Blanche, Howard, from Saint Thomas; 9th, schr Arianna, Penery, from Havana.

At Baltimore, 29th inst, bark Lalla W, McNeil, from Liverpool; brig S V Nichols, Chase, from Matanzas.

At Pensacola, 17th instant, ship Cambrian, Post, from Havana.

At Boston, 27th inst, schr G W Reed, Sprague, from Grand Manan, NB.

At Vineyard Haven, 19th inst, schr Advance, fm New York for this port.

At Gloucester, 20th inst, schrs Sarah, Harned, hence; Favorite, Jenkins, from New York for Cornwallis, NS.

At Portland, 19th inst, schr Esperanza, Joyce, from Deer Island, NB.

At Matanzas, 13th inst, sch Amelia, hence.

At Moville, 24th inst, S S Polynesian, from Portland.

At Bordeaux, 19th inst, bark Cyclone, Forbes, from New York.

At Stantandan, 21st inst, brig Mary Ida, Baker, from New York.

At Buenos Ayres, 12th ult, ship Mary Durkee, Shaw, from Montreal.

At Demerara, 30th ult, brigs Florence May, Cochrane, from Windsor, NS; 24 inst, Florence, Chadsey, from Shelburne, NS; 4th, schooner Mignonette, from Liverpool, NS; 5th, brig Jas Fraser, Westhaven, from Lallave, N S; Confederate, Grant, from Port Medway, NS; 6th brigs F H Odierne, Renault, from Sydney, CB; Arichat, West, from Little Glace Bay, CB.

At Messina, 25th ult, brig Sussex, West, from Valencia.

At Baltimore, 21st inst, brig Omer, Ruggles, from Cardenas.

At Portland, 22d inst, schrs Highland Queen, and Glad Tidings, from Deer Island, N B, for Boston.

At Montevideo, January 8th, brig Pathfinder, Cossins, from Savannah; 10th, barks Hyask, McKay, from St Marys; Prince Rupert, from Montreal; 16th, schr Sutherland, from Richibucto.

At Port Spain, 2d instant, brigs Ella, from Bridgewater, NS; Alpha, McNeil, from Port Medway, NS; 5th, schr Morning Light, Hilton, from Liverpool, NS.

At Point-a-Pitre, Guad, 28th ult, brig Fleetwood, Given, from Wilmington, NC.

At St Thomas, 8th inst, brig John Boyd, Crowell, from Demerara; schr Kathleen, Thurber, from Port Spain; 9th, bark Blan Athol, Haines, from Montevideo, and sailed 11th for Cuba.

At Charleston, 21st instant, bark Bel Stewart, Purdy, from Liverpool.

At Galveston, 20th inst, ship Francis Hilyard, Weston, from Antwerp via Tybee.

At New York 23d inst, bark Annie, from Guantanamo.

At Portland, 24th inst, bark Jane Maria, from Pernambuco.

At Rangoon, 6th inst, ship Richard Rylands.

At Kingston, Ja, 4th instant, brig Magdala, Outhouse, from Barbadoes, and sailed 6th for Cuba.

At Buenos Ayres, 3d ult, bark Helen Marion, Mandy, for Liverpool.

At the mouth of the river, New Orleans, 24th inst, ship Norseman, hence.

At Antwerp, 21st inst, bark Eliza McLaughlin, Phillips, from Philadelphia.

At Matanzas, 14th inst, brigs Lulu, Givan, from New York; Malaga, Cadow, from Portland; 15th, brig Anna Lindsley, Outhouse, from Havana.

At Sagua, 14th inst, brig Nereus, Kerr, from St Thomas.

At Vineyard Haven, 23d inst, schr Maggie M Rivers, Rivers, from Darien, Ga, for this port.

At Portsmouth, lower harbor, 22d inst, schooner Timothy Feld, Leland, from Boston for this port.

At Philadelphia, 24th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Blauvelt, from Antwerp via Savannah.

At Boston, 25th inst, schr Annie E, Record, and Maud & Bessie, Lanford, hence.

At Rotterdam, 23d inst., ship Nancy M, Dexter, from Philadelphia.

At Cadiz, (no date) bark Lavina, Dyer, frm New York.

At Caibarien, 13th inst, brig W H N Clements, Lewis, from St Thomas.

At Philadelphia, 24th inst, bark Annie Burrill, Blauvelt, from Antwerp via Savannah.

At Gloucester, 25th inst, schrs Rambler, Williams; M L Oliver, Darcy; and Glad Tidings, Herrick, from Grand Manan, NB.

At Gloucester, 26th ult, schr Sarah E Snow, Mallinan, from Grand Menan, NB.

At Caibarien, 16th ult, schr Northern Light, Wallace, hence.

At Southwest Harbor, 19th ult., brig Earnest, Thompson, hence with shooks, for Havana, and sailed 20th.

At Montevideo, 23rd Dec., bark Annie McNairn, Gray, from Richiuncto, 55 days.

At Cienfuegos 14th ult., brig Laura B., from New York.

At Vineyard Haven, 26th ult., schr Iris, hence for New York.

At Valparaiso, 17th January, bark Maria Sammell, Wood, from Newcastle, and sailed 23rd for Iquique.

At Caibarien, 13th ult. schr Capella, Harper, from St. Thomas.

At Galveston, 22th ult., St. Olaves, Carter from Havana.

LOADING.

At Montevideo, Jan 19th, bark Bessie Simpson, for New York.

At Brunswick, Ga, 16th inst, bark Mary Killam, Butler, for Montevideo; brig Ida C, Eastman, for Port Prince.

At Darien, Ga, 18th inst, barks Emily Lowther, Cain; Queen of the Fleet, Holmes, and brig Derwent, Gibson, all for United Kingdom.

At Cienfuegos, 12th instant, brig Hattie Eaton, Cook, for Boston.

CLEARED.

At New York, 20th inst, bark Teresa, Wallace, for Cienfuegos; schr Pampero, Mattheson, for St Jago.

At Boston, 21st inst, schr Little Annie, Roberts, for this port via Portland.

At Wilmington, NC, 18th inst, schr Martha A, Glass, for Cardenas.

At Baltimore, 21st instant, bark L H DeVeber, Wright, for Cork or Falmouth.

At Philadelphia, 21st inst, brigs Ethel Bolton, Haney, for Cardenas; Caroline, Thuber, for this port.

At Portland, 24th instant, brig Quaco, Dakin, for this port; 25th, schr Carrie, for this port.

At New York, 25th instant, schr Annie, for this port.

At Boston, 24th inst, schr Crown Prince, Branscomb, for this port.

At New York, 24th inst, bark Matilda Hilyard, Brooks, for Havre.

At Boston, 26th inst, brig Edith, Arenburg, for Lunenburg, NS.

At Maranzas, 17th inst, brig Alice M, Richardson, for north of Hatteras.

At New York, 27th inst, schr Ontario, McAuley, for Port au Prince.

At Boston, 27th ult., schr Lothair, Oxner, for La Have, N. S.

SAILED

From Havana, 12th inst, bark Eva Parker, Slocumb, for Caibarien.

From Brunswick, 4th inst, ship Peter Maxwell, Sotis, for Philadelphia, and anchored off Hilton Head same day.

From Antwerp, 13th instant, bark Harold, Dinsmore, for United States.

From St Thomas, 11th instant, brig T H Haviland, Dane, for Sagua.

From Baltimore, 21st inst, bark Enchantress, for Liverpool.

From Moulmain, Dec 5th, ship Beau Sonde Hawkins, for Europe.

From Hamburg, 21st inst, bark Oliver Pomeroy, Doty, for United States.

From Havana, 14th inst, schr Cuba, Berry, for Cienfuegos; 17th, bark St Olaves, Carter, for Galveston.

From Matanzas, 14th instant, bkt Royal Harbor, Wymore, for north of Hatteras.

From Royan, Bordeaux, 9th inst, bark Bellevue, Cutley, for New York.

From Key West, 20th inst, ship Ryerson, Dennis, from Antwerp via Tybee, for New Orleans.

From Vineyard Haven, 24th inst, schr Maggie M Rivers, Rivers, for this port.

From Messina (no date), brigs Como, Williams for New York; Sussex, West, for United States.

From New York, 24th inst, bark Templar, for Malaga; brig Union T Tufts, for Kingston, Ja; schr Pampero, for St Jago.

From Bremen, 22d instant, bark Grace E Cann, Cann, for United States.

From Matanzas, 18th ult., brig Alice M. Richardson, for North of Hatteras.

Memoranda.

In port at Havana, 14th inst, bark Elgin, Hibbert, for Baltimore.

In port at St John's, PR, 6th inst, brigs Sarah Crowell, Morris, and Julia Blake, Gavin, from New York, discharging.

Passed down Newcastle, Del, 20th instant, bark Susan M Dudman, for Cork or Falmouth.

In port at Macabi, 16th Jany, ship James Edwards.

In port at Callao, 28th ult, bark J W Scammell, Hickman, for Guanape and Havana.

Passed Eastbourne, 7th inst, bark Sarnia.

The ship Cosmopolis, Lyons, (before reported arrived at Queenown) has been ordered to Antwerp.

In the Channel, 23d inst, ship Hermon, Shaw from Calcutta for Dundee, 110 days.

In port at Callao, 28th ult, bark Emma G Scammell, Webber, for Guanape and Havana.

In port at Valparaiso, 16th ult, bark Mokanna.

In port at Mayaguez, 10th inst, schooner Bessie Block, from Brunswick, Ga, discharging.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Feb 16—The brig New Era, Gordon, outward bound, is anchored in the Sound, waiting favorable wind.

In port at Havana, 18th instant, schr M L St Pierre, Carter, for Honduras.

Passed St Catherine's Point, 10th instant, bark Arethuse, of this port, bound W.

In port at Bombay, 11th ult, ship Pruvian Congress, Power, uncleared.

In port at Surinam, 4th inst, schrs Bright Star, Morse, from and for Boston; Benj Young, McDonald, 30 days; schr Annie Whitney, Havenor, from Jordan River, NS, for Boston, waiting.

Passed in through Hell Gate, 26th inst, schr Venia, Potter, from Cornwallis, N S, for New York.

Passed in Fortress Monroe, 25th instant, bark Maggie Horton, Brown, from Liverpool via Charleston, for Baltimore. Passed out, barks Enchantress, for Liverpool; L H DeVeber, for Cork; and brig Starlight, for this port.

Notice to Mariners.

The Fog Bell at the Lighthouse on the North point of Goat Island, Newport harbor, has been repaired, and is now in good working order.

NEWPORT, RI, Feb 20, 1874—The fog bell on the breakwater in this harbor broke down this P.M. and during foggy weather, until further notice, a horn will be used. The fact has been reported, and the damage will be specdily repaired by order of the lighthouse inspectors.

U S Steamer Verbena, Gibbs, at New Bedford 19th inst, from Wood's Hole, reports having placed Sow and Pigs light boat on her station, she having dragged off about 200 yards during the late gale. Also replaced the buoys on the Sandspit and Hen and Chickens, before reported missing.

Newfoundland—East Coast. Alteration in Puffin Island Light—The Colonial Government of Newfoundland has given notice, that the following alteration has been made in the arc of visibility of Puffin island light. The light is now obscured towards the land only between the bearings N by E and W by N from the lighthouse, or between Big Pools island and Fox island, in Fox bay. (All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 32½° Westerly in 1873.)

By command of their Lordships,
GEO HENRY RICHARDS,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 7th January, 1874.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: North Atlantic Ocean, No 2060 *b*; St John's to Halifax, No 226; and Sable Island, No 2171: also, Sailing Directions for SE coast of Nova Scotia, page 11.

Bristol Channel—Wreck near Barry Island—Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked "Wreck," has been placed 15 fathoms SSW from a vessel (name unknown sunk off Porthkerry, near Barry Island. The buoy lies in 3½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings: the outer extreme of Breaksea and Ro

ADVICE.

He has told you the same old story,
Told ever anew by wooers—
The story of pure devotion,
Unchanging while life endures—
This passionate, palpitating,
Persistent lover of yours.

He has called you by every title
Which lovers delight to repeat—
A queen, a goddess, an angel,
With changes tender and sweet—
And laid the troublesome treasure
Men call a heart at your feet.

You ask me what you shall answer?
Ah, child, can my counsel throw
The weight of a thought against him?
Love never hesitates so!
Answer him No, fair doubter,
For ever and ever No!

There lives a marvelous insect
In the Southern meadows far,
Where the wild white jasmineas
And the passion-flowers are,
That even in broad bright sunshine
Gleams like a living star:

It circles, a flying jewel,
Beautiful to behold;
It settles to rest a moment,
A globule of molten gold;
But once in the hand imprisoned,
Its color grows dull and cold:

You grasp at a flashing jewel
Worthy a monarch's crown,
Glistening, darting, glancing,
And glittering up and down,
And capture—a sharded beetle,
Sluggish and dull and brown!

And thus, to a youth's mad fancy,
Is the object of love's wild quest—
Reckoned above all blessing,
Dearest and first and best,
So long as remote and elusive—
But worthless when once possessed.

So weariness comes of having,
Since happiness means pursuit;
And love grows dwarfish and stinted,
And bears but a bitter fruit,
For the serpent of self forever
Coiling about its root.

So lips which have met in kisses
Grow chary of tender speech,
So hearts which are bound together
Grow burdensome each to each,
Since the only things men value
Are those which they can not reach.

So the gainer counts as nothing
The blessing that should have been:
The conqueror turns indifferent
From the conquest he gloried in,
Longing, like Alexander,
For lovelier worlds to win.

Who cares for the road-side roses,
Which bloom within grasp of all,
While their inaccessible sisters—
Less lovely and sweet and tall,
But dearer because of their distance—
Lean over the garden wall?

Then answer him No, young maiden;
Be pitiless and serene:
There are heart-sick wives in plenty,
But an angel is seldom seen.
Keep to your cloud, bright goddess!
Stay on your throne, fair queen!

—ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

FOLLOWING FOOTSTEPS.

Dewy droops the green sweet-briar,
Dewy hangs the rose,
As I follow where her footstep,
Lightly printed, goes.

Sun, that cometh up to meet me,
Was there aught to see
Down beneath that gray horizon
Half so fair as she?

Down this path she careless wandered
Where the lilies drooped;
Here her garment brushed the dew off
As she, gathering, stooped.

Here she turned and paused, uncertain—
Ah, I hear it now!—
Over stones the full brook singing
Faintly, far below!

Leading on to greet the roses
Run the footsteps free;
Red, and white, and pink she gathered,—
Dropping one for me.

Then to where the honeysuckle
Climbs to scent the air—
No, she stopped and left it climbing,
Turning otherwhere.

Where then? Oh, adown his pathway,
Where her heliotrope
Makes the air with perfume heavy,
Purpling all the slope.

Sun, that maketh shadows shorter
As I follow stift,
Where were you at early dawning
When she climbed the hill?

She shall climb to wait your coming,
She, my own, my sweet,
When her gracious presence only
Makes your day complete?

Here she left her blossoms lying
In a hawthorn's care,
And the dewy steps go springing
Up the rocks so bare.

Higher, higher, ever leading,
Follow I and Hope—
Sunny hair lit up with sunshine—
Ah! my heliotrope!

—*Anna C. Brackett; in Scribner's for March.*

THE FLOWER OF LOVE LIES BLEEDING.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

I met a little maid one day
All in the bright May weather;
She danced, and brushed the dew away
As lightly as a feather.
She had a ballad in her hand
That she had just been reading,
But was too young to understand:—
That ditty of a distant land,
"The flower of love lies bleeding."

She tripped across the meadow grass,
To where a brook was flowing,
Across the brook like wind did pass,—
Wherever flowers were growing
Like some bewildered child she flew,
Whom fairies were misleading:
"Whose butterfly," I said, "are you?
And what sweet thing do you pursue?"—
"The flower of love lies bleeding!"

"I've found the wild rose in the hedge,
I've found the tiger-lily,—
The blue flag by the water's edge,—
The dancing daffodilly,—
King-cups and pansies,—every flower
Except the one I'm needing;—
Perhaps it grows in some dark bower,
And opens at a later hour,—
This flower of love lies bleeding."

"I would n't look for it," I said,
"For you can do without it:
There's no such flower." She shook her head;
"But I have read about it!"
talked to her of bee and bird,
But she was all unheeding:
Her tender heart was strangely stirred,
She harped on that unhappy word,—
"The flower of love lies bleeding!"

"My child," I sighed, and dropped a tear,
"I would no longer mind it;
You'll find it some day, never fear,
For all of us must find it!
I found it many a year ago,
With one of gentle breeding;
You and the little lad you know,—
I see why you are weeping so,—
Your flower of love lies bleeding!"

—*Scribner's for March.*

The Gown and the Surplice.

"As to the use of the Surplice, as a "proper habit for the preacher, *it never "appears to have been contemplated, either "by the Canon or Statute law*, and it is not "easy to imagine in what manner an "opinion could have prevailed, that its "use had ever been considered proper in "the pulpit."—*Cripps' "Treatise on Laws relating to the Church and Clergy."*

"*Ever since the Church of England has "been a Reformed Church* there is every "reason to believe that her Ministers "have performed her sacred offices in a "Surplice, and her preachers have (with "exceptions which only prove the rule) "preached in black gowns, making a "visible distinction between the worship "of God and the teaching of man."—"*Quarterly Review," May* 1843.

"These solemn subjects have been "treated as though they were no part of "the Gospel of Christ; not included in "the 'whole counsel of God'; and now "that some are putting forth *extreme "views* upon them, many members of our "Church know not what to believe. *The "desired remedy is at hand.* It will be "found by walking round the walls of "our Spiritual Zion, *marking well her "bulwarks*, and considering her palaces, "in the light of the Holy Scripture, AND "THE PRACTICE AND TEACHING OF THE "PRIMITIVE CHURCH."—*Rev. F. H. J. Brugstocke, A. M., Rector of Trinity, Letter to the "Globe" on the Sacraments, &c.*

To the Editor of the Tribune.

MR. EDITOR,—The dress or habit of the Preacher in the time of King *Edward* was, as I have repeatedly shown, the ordinary dress then in general use. This is proved, also, by very plain contemporaneous evidence collected by Archdeacon Harrison from the Records of Convocation of 1562, of which an interesting and minute account has been preserved. At its opening in Saint Pauls, the clergy of the Cathedral wore their Surplices, the members of the body their Convocation robes, and the preacher, the Rev. William Day of Eton, *wore in the Pulpit* the gown of a Bachelor of Divinity. During the sittings of Convocation, a petition was presented by thirty-three members of the Lower House, and one article of the petition said, "That the use of Copes and Surplices be taken away, so that all ministers in their Ministry use a grave, comely and wide garment *as commonly they do in preaching.*" By the Act of Uniformity of *Elizabeth's* reign, the vestments or ornaments of *Edward VI.* first book were restored, but Her Majesty was authorized at the same time to make further orper on the subject, and this was done in 1564 under the title of "Advertisements." Now these are principally an expansion of the Injunctions, and more clearly define the meaning of the words "all other ministrations." In them, the various items or sections are arranged under different chapters and titles. Of these, the first item is, "Articles for doctrine and preaching," and it provides for the maintenance of unity of doctrine, for the renewal of *licenses to preach*, and for every preaching minister to give a sermon at least every three months. The next chapter is entitled "Articles for the administration of Prayer and Sacraments," and contains the following directions:

"*Item.* In the ministration of the Holy Communion in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, the principal Minister shall wear a Cope with Gospeller and Episteller agreeably, and at all other prayers to be said at the *Communion Table* to use no Cope but Surplice.

"*Item.* That the Dean and Prebendaries wear a Surplice with a silk hood in the Choir, and when they do preach in Cathedral or Collegiate Churches to wear their hoods.

"*Item.* That every Minister saying any public prayer or ministering the Sacraments, or other rites of the Church shall wear a comely Surplice with sleeves to be provided at the charge of the Parish."

Let me say parenthetically here that while these minute directions are given in this regard, no item appears anywhere directing the disuse of the Gown now so clearly proved to have been in the Pulpit the "contemporary" of the Surplice at the Table, according to the universal "practice and teaching of the Primitive Church."

Another chapter is entitled, "Articles of outward apparel for persons ecclesiastical," and requires that all inferior grades of ecclesiastical persons shall wear a large gown if a preacher.

Here again, as so often before, will be noticed the continued distinction between "preaching" and "ministering"; and the limitation of the use of the Surplice to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches clearly is in strict harmony and conformity with the prevalent and universal practice, namely, the Gown in the Pulpit—or the ordinary clerical or academical habit which Queen *Elizabeth's* injunction prescribed for "in the Church and without." To be sure, the wisdom of our day contemns all these rules and usages as foolishness,—and as contrary to the Rubrics of the Church as Puseyism interprets them as against their wiser and more Scriptural meaning attached to them by the very men who prepared and enacted them! A singularly apt and appropriate illustration of the "practice" prevailing in the earlier ages is bound in Styrpe's Life of Paryer, book 3, chapter 12. It is written:—

"As soon as those advertisements were issued Archbishop Parker cited the London clergy to appear before him to inquire into their irregularities and to obtain their promise of uniformity for the future. Nearly one half of the number refused to wear the Surplice, and they were suspended. As they made no provision for the supply of their churches, the Archbishop and Bishop of London procured other clergymen, including their Chaplains, to supply the vacant churches. The Archbishop in a letter to Secretary Cecil complained that 'divers *Church Wardens to make a trouble and a difficulty* would provide neither *Surplice* nor bread *and they did mostly but preach.*'"

Thus it will appear that these clergymen had ample authority to preach, yet having no Surplice, but had they pretended to say the prayers or minister the sacraments without the Surplice they would have violated the distinct provisions of the Advertisements! Twenty years later, namely in 1584, Whitgift being Archbishop of Canterbury, the Advertisements were referred to in the following terms in the "Articles touching Preachers and other orders in the Church:"

"That all preachers and others in ecclesiastical orders *do at all times wear and use* such kind of apparel as is prescribed to them by the Book of Advertisements." Four years later, 1588, inquiries were directed to be made, "whether the incumbent be a preacher yea or noe," again showing the recognized separation, or rather distinction, of or between ministering and preaching. Therefore the phrase "in all other times of their ministrations." By Cardwell's Synod, vol 1, page 127, we learn that in 1571, among the Canons agreed upon was the following:

"In preaching they shall use a modest and grave garment which may become and adorn the Ministers of God, and such as is prescribed in the Book of Advertisements."

Forty years ago and more, a few reverend gentlemen in England, wise above that which is written, and disregarding "the practice and teaching of the Primitive Church," concluded that the "modest and grave garment" of ancestral use in the Pulpit of the Church, had ceased to be "*becoming*" to them and began to "*adorn*" themselves with white and scarlet, purple and ermine, &c. An Episcopalian to-day, entering some of the Churches, such as that of Dr. Lees, would be startled and amazed to find what a wonderful development of ecclesiastical millinery has followed the professedly innocent substitution of the Surplice for the Gown. Unhappily this is not the only feature to be deplored, but to find that the progress of the innovation has inevitably and invariably, sooner or later, been accompanied by a whole cloud of errors and superstitions and "extreme views" and such a dreadful departure from the "primitive" purity of the holy Church of the Reformation as has produced in too many pious minds despondency or desperation, and has led to dissension and rupture and disintegration so gigantic already in 1874 as transcend all those of any preceding years.

Brevities.

The body of Donald Ross, who perished election night at Tabusintac, has been found in the snow a few miles from the place where he spent the day.

A revival is in progress in Charlottetown, and the potency of the influence at work may be estimated from the fact that an editor has been converted.

The ladies of St. John have not yet commenced the Ohio style of temperance movement, but are now moving from house to house bearing petitions for signatures in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

We have been informed that arrangements are being completed for the meeting of the New Brunswick Temperance and Prohibitory League in this city. Representatives from all the Counties of this Province will be present.

Mr. Coram's Candidature.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

You are authorized and requested to contradict the report in the *Globe* that I shall not be a candidate at the next election. It is my intention to offer for the County of St. John, and I have never given any authority or reason for the report to the contrary.

JOSEPH CORAM.

A Revival.

A correspondent informs us that a revival is in progress at Upper Mills, St. Stephen, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Taylor, Methodist. Many are earnestly inquiring what they shall do to be saved, and many others are halting between two opinions. Our correspondent says a revival was needed there.

The special services held in connection with the Exmouth street Wesleyan and Centenary Churches are already bearing fruit. From the first named a number of conversions are reported, and a gracious outpouring of the spirit has been experienced. Old members are strengthened and new ones are added to the church.

The services in the Centenary have largely attended and hundreds have sought the penitent bench. Many more are inquiring the way to Zion. The services are of a most interesting character. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Pope, is assisted by a number of clergymen and laymen. The meetings will be continued each night during the week.

The following extracts from pastors' letters to the *Wesleyan* show that revivals are in progress in all parts of the Lower Provinces:

SALISBURY, N. B.—Twenty-one have united with us.

LIVERPOOL, N. S.—The work of God with us is still progressing. Last night was one of great power. About twenty-five persons presented themselves for prayer.

PETITE RIVIERE, N. S.—The earnest prayers of God's people in this place have been answered. Many have been saved. About forty persons—young and old—gave in their names last week as candidates for membership.

TRYON, P. E. I.—Our special services at Crapaud still continue. We are having a powerful work. Between forty and fifty have already found peace in believing in Jesus.

Larceny Notes.

Joseph Gillespie and Samuel Dugan, charged with stealing a clock from the pilot boat in Carleton, were brought from gaol Wednesday. They elected to be tried by the Magistrate, instead of having their case go to the Supreme Court. The charge being read to them they withdrew their former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. Another charge for stealing a quantity of rope from the schooner New Dominion was then made against them. They are charged with taking the rope on the 16th inst., and disposing of it to a person belonging to another schooner. On this charge they were sentenced to six months moce in the penitentiary—one year in all.

"Will You Come in Uniform?"

The following conversation occurred at Chubb's corner this morning, between the civilian and military aspirants for the Aldermanic chair of King's Ward:

"Good morning, John."

"Good morning, Colonel."

"I'm coming against you."

"How?"

"I am coming against you in the election for the Aldermanship of King's Ward."

"Is that so? Will you come in uniform, Colonel?"

The Commercial College.

This institution appears to be growing in favor rapidly with business men. This winter it has been largely attended by young men anxious to perfect themselves in a business education. The facilities offered by Messrs. Eaton and Frazee are such as no young man who proposes to make his way in the commercial world can afford to miss. Book-keeping by double entry, banking, commission and stock brokerage, telegraphy, penmanship and all the branches that are called into requisition in the busy life of the successful merchant are taught practically and with great success. The evenings spent in acquiring these branches are well spent, and the instruction received is worth more than gold, to the student.

Shipping Notes.

Dover, Feb. 8.—The bark Kathleen (Br) from Charleston for Bremen, before reported aground, was this day's tide brought alongside the quay.

Liverpool, Feb. 21*st.*—The bark Cronstadt, Armstrong master, from New York Jan. 17th, for Liverpool via Queenstown, is ashore at Skibereen. The C. was before reported ashore at Baltimore, Ireland, got off and taken into Queenstown on the 14th.

The brig Harmony again.—The schr. Azena, at New York 20th inst., from Caibarien, reports having on the 13th inst., in lat. 31.40, lon. 78, fallen in with the brig Harmony, of this port, waterlogged and abandoned; the poop deck was torn up and houses gone, mainmast standing, foremast unstepped and with yards and topmast lying alongside; she had evidently been but a short time in that situation; also saw a number of empty molasses hogsheads in the vicinity of the wreck.

Ship Alex. Marshall, at San Francisco, Feb. 11th, from New York via Valparaiso, reports: left New York Aug. 16th; Aug. 24th encountered a violent hurricane, throwing ship on her beamends; lost jibboom, with all attached; carried away foretopmasthead close to the eyes of the rigging; sprung foremasthead and lower maintopsail; shifted cargo heavily to port, losing about 1500 gallons water; crossed the line Oct. 2d in 29 W.; thence to Cape Horn 29 days; lat. 53 S., lon. 81 W., in a heavy gale from N.W., lost jibboom with all attached; carried away foretopmast and yard; put into Valparaiso Dec. 4th to repair, and sailed thence Dec. 16th.

Foundered at Sea.—A special to the Halifax *Chronicle*, from Lockport, N. S., reports the loss of the brig Castilian, of that port, at sea. The crew were rescued and landed at Liverpool, G. B.

The schooner Willie Cox, of Pubnico, N. S., was abandoned on the 29th Dec. in lat. 33 17 N., lon 68 47. Capt. Morrell and the crew of the Willie Cox were taken off by the French steamer Cacique, and landed at Trinidad.

The schooner Twilight, of Yarmouth, N. S., Morrell master, from Inagua for Nova Scotia, with salt, put into Nassau Feb. 11 for repairs. The T. left Inagua Feb. 3, and on the 5th, during a heavy sea, her foremast broke. On the 9th experienced strong winds from N. N. W., and in veering the schooner both spars were lost with everything attached except mainsail. A jury mast was rigged, and the schooner arrived off Nassau bar at 7 p. m. 10th. No pilot being outside, the master attempted to bring his vessel into the harbor without one, and on entering she struck on Tony Rock Buoy and remained ashore until the next morning, when she was assisted off by the wrecking-schooner Ocean Monarch.

Incendiarism in Charlottetown.

Mr. William McLaren, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., discovered his house on fire last Wednesday night. It was found to proceed from the cellar, where a quantity of straw which was placed in a hatchway leading to the street had been set on fire. Coal oil had been poured on the straw to assist the burning. The fire was, fortunately, extinguished, but there is no trace of the incendiary.

The Milkish Tea-Meeting.

At least one hundred persons went from the city and Portland Wednesday, to attend the tea meeting at Milkish. There were three four-horse sleighs well filled, and many single teams. The spread was laid in the church, and was a very fine one. "Just such a display as they always make in Milkish," was the exclamation of the visitors as they entered the room. The building was crowded, but all were accommodated and did ample justice to the viands—the appetites of those from a distance being sharpened by their drive in the frosty air. The ladies of Milkish were highly complimented by all for their attention to the guests. The Rev. J. N. Parker was called to the chair, and, for two hours, singing, speeches and recitations were the order of the evening. The chairman welcomed the guests and thanked them for their patronage in a happy speech. The Rev. Mr. Price also spoke. J. McCaffery recited "Daniel O'Rourke's Say Voyage," a comic piece, and, in response to loud calls, gave "The Fireman's Dress," both in a most creditable manner. Mr. J. H. Cumberland recited "Paddy and the Butler," a tale of Pat's experience on board a man-of-war. Speeches were made by Messrs. E. Daniel, A. Ellis, H. A. Vradenburgh, Coun. Hilyard, W. A. Moore, T. Burke, McMurtry, Holder, Southers and others. All the speeches were short and to the point. Mr. McMurtry presided at the organ, and accompanied the various singers. Mr Ruddick acted as auctioneer, and sold the cakes and other dainties that remained after the tea was over. He made a capital auctioneer and got large prices for all he sold. The young men of the party were particularly attentive to the ladies of Milkish, so much so that Mr. Parker offered his services gratis if any permanent unions were to be formed. The party returned to the city about 12 o'clock, making Portland ring with songs, shouts, and tin horn accompaniment. Before leaving a subscription was made to purchase a sleigh for Mr. Parker. The Milkish folks have promised to arrange a strawberry festival during the summer.

Portland Bye-Laws.

The Town Council have lately adopted several important bye-laws. One of them is in relation to the fares cabmen have a right to charge. To arrange the scale of fares the town has been divided by circular lines, having the foot of Main street for the centre. The distance from the point to Indiantown Hill is one mile. Another bye-law relates to auctioneers being licensed, and two auctioneers have been duly authorized to make rules. A charge has been laid against a city auctioneer for making a sale in the Town.

Now is the time to subscribe for the WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Chang and Eng—Two Hearts—The Great Mystery Solved.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1874.

The last point of interest to the public in relation to the Siamese Twins is now apparently settled. It is the question which relates to their hearts, toward the solution of which the medical gentlemen are now slowly and tediously approaching, and which finds no place in the official document. The peculiar abnormality of the livers, the union of the two in fœtal life, the strange manner in which an injection forced within the mesenteric vein of the one passed into the mesenteric vein of the other, the interior structure of the connecting link, the position of the two pouches or sacs, evident reflection of the peritoneal membrane and the fact that there existed between the two but a common umbilical cord, along with the nature of the cartilaginous attachment from the sternum of the other, have all been fully and accurately described. These were the sole and only facts incorporated within the official report rendered to-day. There were certain statements made which find no place in the report—namely, the circumstance of the one who died first draining all the blood from the one who died last, along with many other minute particulars which were of the greatest interest to the public.

There is nothing remaining now to investigate save the peculiar position of the hearts. The livers of the twain were upon opposite sides and laid in close connection. By the natural law of homologous union the positions of the hearts are the same. Their apexes incline towards each other, but, unlike the livers, they could never have been one and the same, or, of course, both would have died in the same hour. The heart of Eng is upon the right side, and the heart of Chang is upon the left: hence that of one is strangely and abnormally placed. Fluid injected into the heart of one failed to find its way to the heart of the other, as was the case when the livers, located near the bond of union, were operated upon. This is the last fact which establishes the individuality of each. In life their sympathies, passions, emotions, inclinations and personal habits were decidedly and sadly estranged, and this circumstance alone, without any keen anatomical scrutiny, would have shown the individuality of their heart and brain. Two individuals brought from different extremes of the world could have passed through the number of years allotted to the twins with less disagreement and conflict than these two incongruous, unsympathetic children, forced constantly to bear each other's burdens and complaints.

There is no further use of denying what has already been indirectly hinted at—namely, that from the time the twins passed from under the knife they became the common property of the country and the world. When the last curious scrutiny of science shall have been satisfied, and when one scans no more the columns of the daily papers to learn the mysterious secrets of their union, the two, in public halls and theatres, will be exposed to view, and as the living journeyed from place to place, so will the dead hither and thither be freighted. The strict and stringent contract with the family made known through your columns indicates this, and every stage of the autopsy has been carried on with such intent. The sympathetic and somewhat cultured disposition of the eldest daughter shudders and revolts at this, and the voices of their children cry loudly out against it; but the wives of the twain, urged on, it appears, by a few individuals for the sake of gain, seem to be determined, and once again the Siamese Twins will appear to the world, not as living, breathing souls—a strange freak of nature—but as dull and stark corpses—corpses rendered interesting only because of the sensation of a slow and weary post-mortem.

Greeting a Missionary.

Dr. Charles S. Robinson adds the following incident to a discussion of Arabian Profanity in *Scribner's* for March:

Perhaps it is only the part of candor for me to state why I have so much feeling in this connection. I was betrayed on one occasion into a most shameful in discretion. We started for the usual tourist-trip through the Holy Land, four Christian women, three ministers of the Gospel, one Sunday-school teacher, and a theological student;—all of us, of course, perfect patterns of propriety in our poor way. We were hardly out of the beautiful orchards of Jaffa, on our way to Upper Bethoron, the first day of tent-life, before Mohammed shouted *Yullah* to the beasts that bore us, the fery strained at the very top of his voice, to urge them forward.

Now we had been trying, modestly and by sundry little ingenuities of our own, to exhilarate the horses' spirits, having a vague notion that they might be Arab-ian—it seems they were. But we had long since become convinced that they did not understand the English language at all. The "chirrup," the "click," even the "get-up" of ordinary courtesy to the high-bred animals of our own land, made no more impression than boarding-school French makes in Paris. But the moment Achmed shouted *Yullah*, and black Abdullah, the cook, repeated it, our brilliant servant-boy, Hassan, re-echoed it, (and at the same moment deftly shied a persuasive stone at the leader,) all the cavalcade pricked up their ears, and started into a profound enthusiasm for as much as two minutes; then, of course, it all had to be done over again. But there was present again and hopeful comfort in understanding we had discovered what was the thing to do in depressing exigencies.

So for thirty days we all rode on, and vociferated *Yullah* whenever things got dull. As we neared Beyroot—oh, how wearied, man and beast, and Mahommed's steed lying dead just beyond Sidon!—we caught a fair glimpse of the author of this new volume, Dr. Jessup himself, coming forth on horseback to meet us. If ever mortals were glad to see a dear friend, we were glad to see him then. We could not consent to be tame under such a welcome. Two or three of us knew him at a distance. Up went hat, and hand, and handkerchief to greet him as he cantered on. Then we put forth every effort to come in in style. Oh, if these jaded beasts would only comprehend the position! We whipped them and spurred—one happy man had a spur—alas! we shouted *Yullah*, like so many agitated Indians. We all shouted *Yullah*, all the horse-arabic we knew, till the Syrian air quivered. Then we swung our green sun-umbrellas like faded banners, and screamed louder and louder. All this in honor of the missionary!

But it became evident he was not pleased. For he stopped short; he put up both his hands; he waved them deprecatingly: something was wrong. Yet all which that excellent man said *then* was, "O friends, please stop saying *Yullah!*" And we did.

But we never recall our masterly approach to Beyroot that hot noon without an ignominious sense of profane failure. Dr. Jessup has told us since, with a hushed voice, that he never, before or since, saw such a platoon of whooping, swearing troopers entering the town, as we were. And so it may be understood we made that dragoman learn a lesson, when he had taught us to go blaspheming unconsciously, men and women, all the way through Palestine!

NOTES AND NEWS.

Adam had one consolation when he fell. Fifteen or twenty acquaintances didn't stand on the opposite corner and laugh at his mishap.

A Peoria naturalist, in attempting to warm the ears of a frozen wasp over a gas jet, discovered that the tail of the insect thawed out first, and worked with a rapidity that was as astonishing as the hideous profanity of the naturalist, who held the insect by the tail while thus experimenting.

Lima, Peru, which has been without a revolution for nearly two years, was aroused about a month ago by rapid and continuous musketry firing, from the soldiers' barracks. Country recruits had been too severely drilled, and were making a desperate attempt to get away. About thirteen were killed and thirty wounded.

A Green Bay, Wis., politician, who wants to stand well with his grangers, sings:

"The hickory berry vine entwines
The brown nuts of the turnip tree;
The cashmere heifer skips and plays
To the tuneful blest of the feathery bee.
On tall boughs 'mid the buckwheat buds
We hear the low of the finny plover,
While the hay bull hitched to the rumbling scythe
Husks out the golden clover."

Considerable anxiety and eagerness is manifested among the fashionable girls of the period to know what the style and shape of the spring bonnet will be. The milliners are reticent, and say they cannot divulge secrets until after the "opening." The models are expected by the next French steamer. Those who ought to know all about it say the coming bonnet will not differ much from the peculiar affair now in vogue.

A series of experiments made by Prof. Ville, in France, show that the diseases that attack the potato are in part the result of a deficiency in the supply of potash in the soil. For five years in succession the Professor planted potatoes in the same soil without any fertilizer; to other plots of ground he added fertilizers that did not contain potash. In all these cases the fruit became diseased in the month of May, while on the other plots where potash was supplied in sufficient quantity, the plants were healthy and yielded an excellent product.

Lotta's recent benefit for the New Orleans newsboys witnessed an affecting little episode. At the close of the second act the curtain was rung up, and amid the wildest cheering, a representative of the newsboys stepped on the stage, and in a handsome speech tendered to Lotta a gold medal, appropriately engraved, and a magnificent bouquet of flowers. During the delivery of the address Lotta was so deeply affected that her emotions found vent in tears, and she actually kissed the young orator, to the uproarious delight of the assembled gamins.

The newest swindle which has come to light in New York city is an attempt to obtain money from inventors and owners of patent rights by offering large sums by circular for an invention for a term of years. To make the offer tempting, a royalty to the holder is proposed. Then $5 is asked to pay for attorney's fees for examining titles to the patent. To their circular the signature of a fictitious manufacturing firm is affixed, and at the top is a finely executed imitation copper plate wood cut of the company's buildings, suggesting the immense amount of capital invested. Hundreds of persons in all parts of the country have been duped by this clever and audacious swindle.

A terrible tragedy in Watsonville, Santo Cruz county, resulted in the death of M. J. Gilkey and Dr. C. E. Cleveland. There had been an old feud between the men, and on Saturday night Dr. Cleveland started out, avowing his purpose to kill Gilkey. One Devoe tried to make him desist, but to no purpose. The men met, drew pistols, approached to within two paces of each other, and fired simultaneously. Dr. Cleveland fired twice, and fell dead on his face. Gilkey retreated a few steps, leaned against a tree, and then fell dead on the ground. Both men had been drinking hard during the day.

The gold fields of South Africa, which at first disappointed the expectations of the original discoverers, of late have yielded the miners more profitable returns. The most of the gold is in reefs, and extensive veins of gold-bearing quartz have been found which will probably pay well when they come to be worked by companies having suitable quartz-crushing machinery. But recently alluvial gold fields of wonderful richness have been discovered, and these are attracting crowds of gold seekers, natives as well as Europeans, from all parts of South Africa. Stories are told of nuggets found there weighing from sixteen ounces to two pounds, and it is reported that one fortunate miner secured a nugget weighing forty-five ounces.

A singular and most touching incident occurred the other day in connection with the death of Gus Clayton, a Nevada gambler. The Rev. E. J. Gillespie of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was called upon to preach the funeral sermon. Upon following his guide to where the remains were, judge of his surprise to find himself in a gambling saloon, surrounded by men of the world, gamblers, and others, whose ears were all unused to hear the voice of God's ministers in such a place. The reverend gentleman was equal to the occasion, and preached a discourse that will be long remembered by all who had the good fortune to hear it. Many checks, all unused to tears, were wet.

Details of the disturbances in Havana, on the evening of the 12th, state that it was more serious than hitherto reported. A large body of volunteers assembled in front of the Captain General's palace and demanded that the recent conscription proclaimed should be modified. They were willing to take the field as volunteer organizations, but not willing to be conscripted to serve under Spanish officers. The Captain General refused to see the delegation appointed to wait on him. Thereupon an incipient riot began and there were evidences of an outbreak in various quarters. The troops fired upon the crowd, killing five persons. Upon the following day, Martenez, an ex-editor, and Father Castro, ex-Cure of the Cathedral, were arrested among others; and it is reported that they two are already condemned to death.

The Quebec Temperance and Prohibition League is in session at Montreal. Reports of the General Committee recommend that all ministers of the gospel deliver at least two sermons each year to their congregations on temperance, and that congregations hold meetings often to discuss the subject; that public meetings be held in all the school houses for the same purpose; that united meetings for prayer, to invoke divine blessing in the cause, be held, and that all Sunday School teachers be urged to impress temperance principles on the minds of their scholars. The question of holding a convention of the Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec Temperance Leagues at Ottawa during the ensuing session of Parliament was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. Mr. Manning assured the meeting that the subject would be taken up by the Dominion Government on the meeting of Parliament.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Queen Victoria has nine children and twenty-one grandchildren.

Married ladies now have their husband's, in addition to their own name, on their visiting card, a custom of long standing abroad. The fashionable card just now is almost square, the engraving being in old English and otherwise plain.

False sovereigns, chiefly composed of platinum, says the London *Times*, are in circulation, and are not to be distinguished from the genuine coin except by the process of ringing, when the difference in sound can be immediately detected.

An Irish miser died in Cork recently and left his widow only a broken pitcher. She testified her indignation after hearing the will read by kicking over the pitcher, which enabled her to discover the value of the contents, which was, of course, immense.

Germany is to have a signal service bureau, Old Probs and all, for the benefit of the maritime ports and of all persons engaged in agricultural and other pursuits dependent upon atmospheric conditions. No doubt it will be found there, as here, a bureau of signal service.

Street dresses are now lined on the bottom with black leather, which preserves the silk, prevents the skirt turning up, and also prevents the material being cut. This is a French idea, we believe, and certainly a good and sensible one. The leather comes prepared especially for the purpose.

Scientific men say that if pianos stand north and south the tone of the instrument is much improved. This is true—especially when the piano is thumped by a learner. About one hundred and fifty miles north and south of you is the proper position for the instrument to stand when being manipulated by a young thing taking her first lessons.

Evening calls are now in order, as is always the case during Lent, and the young ladies are supposed to be "at home" informally at least two evenings of the week. To many ladies who have been dissipated since Christmas, Lent is a boon, for it gives them a rest and freedom from the perplexities of fashionable life for a period of forty days and forty nights.

A Mississippi judge evidently thinks that paupers are not a part of the human race. A man was brought before him on a charge of selling spoiled bacon. The fellow was convicted and sentenced in these terms: "You, sir," said he, "have been guilty of a crime which endangers the lives of your fellow-beings. That meat, sir, would kill any man, and I know it, and you know it. Now, sir, it is ordered by this court that all this meat before us, and all similar meat in your possession, be forfeited by you, and that it be lent to the county poor-house." This was rather hard on the tenants of the poor-house.

New Jersey is emulating that royal worthy whom Charles Lamb designated the much calumniated King Herod. Saturday was a bad day for Jersey children. One boy stole a railroad ride and lost his hold and his life at the same sad moment. This was at the Erie tunnel. At Newark a little child fell into a wash-tub and was drowned while its mother happened to be out of the room. And at Sandtown a little girl in trying to get out of a school-room by the window, dislodged the prop which held up the sash and thus brought down the latter on her neck, choking her to death. How would it answer to look a little more carefully after the children still left alive there?

Not long since a very nervous lady took passage at the Tip Top House, White Mountains, to descend by the almost perpendicular railroad. Her fears were apparent to every one, and the following unique dialogue took place between her and the conductor. Lady—Mr. Conductor, how do you hold these cars when you want to make a stop? C.—Madame, we apply the brake, which you see there. Lady—Suppose, Mr. Conductor, that brake should give way, what would you do then? C.—Madame, we then apply the double-acting brake, which you see at the other end of the car. Lady—But, Mr. Conductor, suppose that brake should not be sufficient to check the cars, where will we go then? C.—Madame, that depends entirely upon how you have lived in this world.

The Temperance Crusade—New York Liquor Sellers Alarmed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Alderman Brucks, who has a liquor store in Eighth Avenue near 44th street, yesterday received a letter telling him that a band of women from a neighboring church were to assemble before his saloon on Sunday and pray for his reformation.

The German saloon keepers propose to organize a Protective Union in every ward in the city, to protect their rights as citizens and tax-payers, and guard their interests. They are now considering a preamble and resolutions, that the policy of prohibition by law, in the place of regulation of the traffic in fermented liquors, beer and wines, is as clearly against the bill of rights and the Constitution of the State and the United States as would be any interference with any other trade or licensed business; yet notwithstanding these reasons, fanaticism and riotous proceedings are rampant once more. Addresses were made denouncing the present crusade of women who will not allow liquor dealers like other traders to peacably ply their business.

Lists of the 8000 rum-sellers in New York city are now being prepared by the temperance crusaders with a view to being waited upon. They say they hope to close 4000 of them.

The crusaders began operations on Staten Island yesterday by holding a prayer meeting in Vanderbilt's saloon, at Factoryville, during the absence of the proprietor in New York. The ladies will commence the campaign Monday throughout the entire island.

Some of the most prominent ladies of Brooklyn also met last night to organize. The ladies of Jersey City have organized and will begin operations in Orange Monday.

A Cincinnati despatch states that Dio Jewis leaves for Boston and Worcester, where he intends organizing temperance raids next week.

The injunction against the ladies of Hillsboro, Ohio, was dissolved by Judge Steele yesterday.

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VOL. II—NO. 35 SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874. SUPPLEMENT

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on MONDAY, November 24th, 1873.

TRAINS LEAVE.	Exp.	Acc.	Fgt.	Exp.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
St. John,	8.00	10.20	2.35	4.30
		P. M.		
Hampton,	9.10	12.10	4.15	5.35
Sussex,	10.15	2.15	6.25	6.55
Petitcodiac,	11.10	3.47	8.55	8.00
	P. M.			
Moncton, Arrive	12.15	5.35	10.50	
" Leave		5.45		
		6.15		
Painsec Junc., Arrive	12.35	6.45		
" Leave	12.40	6.50		
Painsec Junction,	1.00	6.20	4.40	
Point du Chene,	1.45	7.10	4.45	
Amherst,	2.40	10.35		
		A. M.		
Londonderry,	5.08	4.30		
Truro, Arrive	5.50	9.00		
		Ex.	A. M.	
" Leave	6.10	6.30	7.15	
				Acc.
Pictou,	3.00			6.00
New Glasgow,	3.39			6.47
Truro.	5.45			9.50
				P. M.
Truro,	6.10			10.20
Shubenacadie,	7.10	7.35	9.40	11.50
Windsor Junction	8.22	8.55	12.27	1.45
Halifax, Arrive	9.00	9.30	1.25	2.35

TRAINS LEAVE.	Epx.	Acc.	Fgt.	Exp.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Halifax,	7.30	10.15	3.20	4.30
Windsor Junction,	8.10	11.16	4.48	4.38
Shubenacadie,	9.20	1.02	7.15	5.50
Truro, Arrive	10.20	2.35	9.00	7.00
				Acc.
Truro, Leave	10.25			7.20
Truro, Leave	20.30	3.00		
New Glasgow,	12.35	6.35		
Pictou,	4.15	7.00		
Londonderry,	11.06			9.15
				A. M.
Amherst,	1.50			3.10
Painsec Junc., Arrive	3.35			6.40
" " Leave	3.40			
Point du Chene		11.45	2.45	6.00
Painsec Junction		12.30	3.30	7.15
			A. M.	
Moncton	4.05		9.00	7.55
		Exp.		
		A. M.		
Petitcodiac,	5.03	6.00	11.25	9.30
Sussex,	6.15	7.05	2.15	11.25
				P. M.
Hampton,	7.14	8.08	4.05	1.05
St. John, Arrive	8.30	9.20	6 00	2.25

☞ For full particulars see small Time Tables, which can be had at all Booking Stations.
Tickets for all Stations on this Line can be obtained at Hall & Hanington's Ticket Agency Prince William street, St. John.

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, 6th November, 1872. nov 21

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

HOMESPUNS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

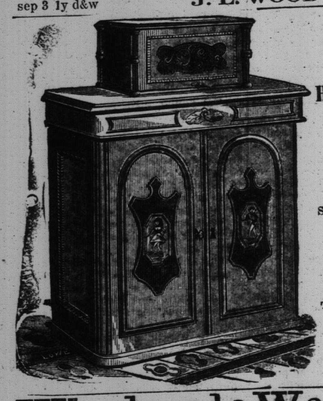
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

Also, First Class

COTTON WARPS.

THE above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.
WAREHOUSE.....Reed's Building, Water Street.

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



DAVID MILLER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
AND DEALER IN
Real and Imitation
HAIR GOODS!
Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces for the following first-class
Sewing
MACHINES!
The Lockman, Appleton, Hespeler, Webster And Singer Manufacturing,
79 KING STREET.
feb 6

Wholesale Warehouse,

CANTERBURY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED:
Boot Lasting;
" Linings;
" Webbing;

MACHINE THREADS!

T. R. JONES & CO.

jan 23

Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive tenders for Track-laying and Ballasting on about 73 miles of the line, from the Metapedia Road to the Bridge across Metapedia River, Section 18. Tenders to be for the whole distance.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Commissioners at Ottawa.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Commissioners, will be received at this office in Ottawa, up to 12 o clock, noon, TUSDAY, the 24th March next.

Tenders will also be received, at the same time and place, for 300 tons of Railroad Spikes, according to sample to be seen at the above office. Tenders to state price per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered at Riviere du Loup, in equal quantities, in the months of May, June, and July, next.

C. J. BRYDGES,
ED. B. CHANDLER, } Comm's.
A. W. McLELAN,
Intercolonial Railway, Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, Feb. 10th, 1874.
feb 21 twice a w til 24th mar

CONSOLIDATED
European & North American Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON and after MONDAY, 10th November, trains will, until further notice, run as follows:

Express leaves St. John (Ferry) for Bangor and Intermediate Stations, at 8.00 a. m., connecting with Trains of Fredericton, and N. B. and C. Railway, due in Bangor 6.15 p. m.

Express leaves Bangor 7.45 a. m., for St. John and Intermediate Stations, connecting with trains of N. B. and C., and Fredericton Railway, due in St. John 7.00 p. m.

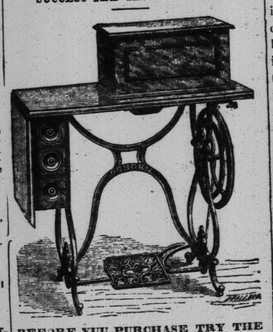
Accommodation for Fredericton and Freight leaves St. John 2.15 p. m.

Accommodation leaves Fredericton 8.10 a. m., and Express 3 p. m., for St. John.

M. H. ANGELL, Superintendent. H. D. McLEOD, Asst. Supt.
St. John, 6th Nov., 1873. nov 6

OSBORN
Sewing Machine
Awarded the First Prize in 1873.

SUCCESS THE TEST OF MERIT.



BEFORE YOU PURCHASE TRY THE IMPROVED OSBORN.

N. B.—Sold on time or cheap for cash.
Agents wanted where none are appointed.
Unprecedented inducements.
Application to secure territory should be made early.

WM. CRAWFORD,
General Agent for N. B. and P. E. I.,
Young Men's Christian Association Building,
Charlotte street,
St. John, N. B.

Also—Agents for the MARITIME KNITTING MACHINE feb 3

50 DOZ. BROOMS. For sale low by MASTERS & PATTERSON, 13 South Market Wharf. feb 16

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 3, 1874.

Reciprocity.

The Dominion Board of Trade could do no less than pass the Reciprocity resolution contained in our telegraphic columns, considering the expression of opinion given by the National Board of Trade of the United States. At the same time we hope that the Executive Committee will not consider the resolution as calling for any extraordinary efforts for the accomplishment of the object desired. Any undue anxiety on our part for reciprocal trade will prejudice United States legislators against it. We must not run the risk of being considered to be asking for a favor at the hands of Congress. No action whatever should be taken except in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade of the United States, and we hope the resolution of the Dominion Board may be interpreted in that way by its Executive Committee. When both Boards—the business parliaments of America—simultaneously ask the legislators of the two countries to improve international trade relations, their appeal will have great weight. We may be sure, however, that if we propose any specific scheme of reciprocity that the Washington authorities will propose another less favorable to us, if they entertain the proposition at all The greatest care should be taken, therefore, not to commit ourselves too quickly to any direct proposals for reciprocal trade.

The Reciprocity Treaty used to be considered a great service to us, and many were the lamentations dire that arose when it was abrogated. Yet we still live! Trade sprang up in new channels; prices advanced so much in the States, under the inspiration of a protective tariff, that we could sell our products there at a profit, after paying the duty; and we are not sure that the abrogation of the treaty injured us as much as it did the United States. But, believing that restrictions should be removed from all trade as far as possible, especially from trade between contiguous countries, we should like to see more unrestricted intercourse between the two chief divisions of North America.

We must not flatter ourselves, however, that a reciprocity treaty can be easily negotiated on terms to which our Government can consent. The United States require every dollar of present revenue for the ordinary expenses of government, and Congress will hardly take duties off our productions and increase the duties on the productions of other countries. It is only when the Secretary of the Treasury reports a handsome surplus on hand, and a cry arises for a reduction of the import duties, that we can hope to see anything in the nature of a proposal for reciprocity listened to. When Congress and the Government feel that some duties may be abolished, and the only question is which ones, then our proposals may be made with a reasonable expectation of being carefully considered. We see many difficulties, however, in the path of the reciprocity seekers. We want reciprocity in cereals, potatoes, fruits, lumber and coal, and the Washington Government may reasonably be expected to prefer reciprocity in manufactures in which the United States vastly excel Canada. The Ottawa authorities will very naturally object to removing duties on manufactured goods, as this would necessitate an increase in the tariff on other things It is not, therefore, likely that any important changes can be effected in the existing tariffs at present. When the United States Government can afford it they will lower all duties to a strictly revenue basis, as the policy of protection for protection's sake is fast getting in bad odor, and the duties on coal, potatoes, etc., will, probably, be the first to be reduced or abolished. In the meantime we must maintain the manly, self-sustaining attitude indicated in the speech of Mr. Fairweather, and not display an unseemly eagerness to grasp the shadow of a good thing (expressed in the word reciprocity) that has passed away.

The Woman's Crusade

Women always have been "talked about" a great deal, and show by their acts that they are not afraid of publicity The men having failed, by legal enactments or moral suasion, to suppress dram shops, the women have taken it upon themselves to do so. The success of their crusade, in several places, has been marvellous, and saloon-keepers everywhere may well pray for deliverance from them. Liquor stores have been closed, dealers have been 'converted, and drinking has been checked. And still the work goes on, and the area of the movement enlarges. From triumphs in small towns and villages the women march upon the enemy in the cities, boldly invading him in his gilded hells and filth-protected cellars. It is little use to discuss the right of these women to interfere with the business of the dealers in intoxicating drink. They will keep up the crusade as long as success crowns their efforts, whether they have any legal or reasonable right to do so or not. If they should succeed in suppressing dram-shops, the great majority of people would be ready to honor them for their work. It is because men do not believe that dram-drinking will be materially lessened, because they believe that the movement is spasmodic and will produce no lasting good, that they laugh at it.

Some of the phases of the movement are striking illustrations of the effective force of associated feminine enthusiasm, and some show the readiness with which some men recognize the inevitable and adapt themselves to circumstances. Many of the sudden conversions are real, and some of them have the appearance of deception. No human obstinacy, it seems, has yet been equal to the task of holding out in places that have been thoroughly besieged by the women. Many dealers have left for other places, many have put up their shutters and use only rear entrances, many have suspended temporarily, and some are making money out of the movement that deprived them of their occupation. One man yielded after a short siege, declared himself a converted man, prayed with his besiegers, knocked in the heads of his whiskey kegs, smashed his decanters, and shut up shop. A subscription was taken up and he was paid for the spilled liquor. He joined the women, and became one of the chief speakers at their meetings, telling the tale of his conversion, and drawing arguments from his experience as a liquor dealer in favor of total abstinence. Of course he gets paid for these services. The newspapers having made him famous he has had himself photographed and turns an honest penny by selling the pictures at the close of the meetings in which he takes part. He will, doubtless, make money out of the movement, and go into the liquor business at the old stand when the women have ceased to rail on the saloons. One shopkeeper put pepper on his stove and the sneezing rendered the hymn-singing rather unmusical. One man got an injunction from a judge, but that has been dissolved. The barkeeper of the City Hotel, Piqua, Ohio, drove the invaders out by beginning to disrobe in their presence. A crowd soon gathered in front of the house and gave the man an hour to leave town, and serious results were imminent for a time. The popular indignation that followed this method of defence will deter others from adopting it. The movement has begun in Chicago, New York and other large cities, and its progress will be watched with much interest The saloon-keepers are duly notified of the raids to be made upon them. On Wednesday evening sixteen young ladies, not so fearful of being contaminated by contact with the degraded living as some men are that their wives and daughters will be sullied by listening to references to the names of some not very virtuous dead, entered the disreputable den kept by Harry Hill, Houston street, New York, and requested permission to occupy his bar-room and dance hall for a temperance prayer meeting the following Sunday, offering to pay $100 rent. Instead of refusing the request, or accepting the money offered, this dance-house keeper told the ladies they could have his place free on any and every Sunday, and has published a card in which he expresses the hope that the ladies will come, and by "their bright presence, prayers and influence, lift men from a miserable, debasing degradation to the fullness of perfected and exalted manhood." Is he a shrewd business man who sees that this is a capital advertisement for his resort, is he a grim humorist, or may he not be really sincere in wishing for the reformation of the men whose bestial follies support such dens as his?

Men are jealous of women, and no mistake. Boston furnishes proof. Two or three ladies were elected to the School Board by handsome majorities over their male competitors, and the School Board voted to deprive these ladies of their seats. The excuse was that their legal right to the seats was not clear. So the ladies appealed to the Supreme Court, and that body decided that there was nothing in the Constitution, statutes, or common law disqualifying women from holding such an office. Did the manly representatives of the cultivated and liberal hub of the universe welcome the women then? Not a welcome! They instructed the City Solicitor to devote a few weeks to the work of searching for some other excuse for shutting out the ladies from the office for which the people chose them. Miss Stanton should look after those Boston women haters.

The Legislature is exercised over a question of veracity. Mr. Maher says he was asked by Mr. Stevenson if he would take a seat in the Government, and consented to do so. Mr. Stevenson denies ever asking Mr. Maher. Which is —— forgets? It astonishes us that Mr. Maher should ever have consented to join the Government.

The attempt to force the Government to patronize the *Moniteur Acadien* to any further extent than they consider necessary for the public service has been defeated. One would suppose, from Dr. Alward's vote on this question, that he intended to retire from public life or look for a northern constituency.

Miss Kate Stanton studied for the bar, and the Barristers' Society refused to admit her to practice on the ground that she would fascinate the juries and render them insensible to the weight of evidence or the force of others' arguments. They were more wise than gallant or just.

LOVE'S LAND.

In the South is Love's land,
Where the roses blow,
Where the Summer lingers,
Fearless of the snow.
There no Winter chills it,
So its life is long—
Gentle breezes fan it,
Age but makes it strong.

Nay, fresh roses wither
Where the sun is hot;
Not in torrid regions
Blooms forget-me-not.
Love's a tender blossom,
Which the Winter chills,
But too eager Summer
With its kisses kills.

THE SORCERER.

A STRANGE STORY OF THE EAST INDIES.

I can only tell you what happened, and you have only my bare word to rely on For all you know I may be a little mad on one subject; at least I run the risk of being thought so by telling you the story at all. However, there are others in the world who can vouch for it, though they are not here now, and if you choose to have it you may.

I am a Colonel and a greyheaded man, now; but this happened when I was a young fellow of twenty-five, and only a lieutenant—a newly made one, also. Our regiment had been ordered to India, and I, of course, was ready to do my duty; but had only been married a fortnight to a girl I loved intensely. It was a terrible trial to both of us, and, in our excitement, we said and did some very foolish things, I have no doubt. Among others, we promised each other that, if either should die, his or her spirit would appear to the survivor.

"You will not be afraid of me, my dear?" she asked. "You would never be afraid of me, even were I dead; and I promise never to show any signs of terror, if you are the one to visit me."

And it was likelier by far that I should be the one to keep the promise, if it could be kept, since I was going into battle, and she remained at home.

The day at last came when we should part, and for many more, of course, we could hear nothing of each other. I wrote whenever I could, and her answers came full of love and tenderness.

It is not my intention to tell you of the battles we fought, or of dangers we encountered. My story begins in a time of peace when our tents were pitched upon an arid plain, and we languished beneath the burning sun of India in the height of its fierce summer. Men died of sunstroke every day. Fevers broke out in the camp. I myself was not ill but too languid to move.

I thought of my wife incessantly. I had waited a long time in vain for an answer to my last letter; vague doubt troubled me. The horrible impossibility of receiving any news; the terrible necessity for the tardy mails was almost more than I could bear. I was ready to seize upon anything, however ridiculous, that could afford my relief. I counted the steps of the sentry just without the gate, and said to myself, if he makes an odd step she is safe. He made an even number. I opened the Bible random, saying to myself, if nothing is wrong, Heaven will comfort by giving me a gentle answer, and the words I read were those of grief and lamentation.

Near me sat some other officers. One was smoking, one asleep, one trying to read a tattered newspaper. None of us had energy enough to attempt conversation.

So we remained nearly all the afternoon, and the sun was going down, flinging long bars of crimson light across the tent, when my servant appeared at its opening, saluted, and waited to be questioned.

"Well, Norris!" I asked.

"I beg pardon, sir, but a sorcerer is waiting outside. He has done some wonderful things, and I took the liberty of telling you, sir. He would amuse you, sir, I think. He promises—and here Norton turned red—to look for anyone you please—anywhere on earth. And if you please, sir, he described my Nancy. She was walking in the park with a little child, as she does always on an afternoon with her missus's children."

"It will only be a bore," said the colonel.

But I sprang to my feet at once. I was in the mood for some such thing. And it was my intent in which we were, and I was master there.

"Show him in, Norris," I said. "Gentlemen, I fancy the man may at least amuse us. I have seen them do some curious things."

Norris departed. In a moment more he returned with a hollow-eyed man, of about forty, who wore a robe embroidered with gold thread, and was followed by a boy about ten years old, who wore nothing but a piece of blue cloth about his loins.

Over his arms the sorcerer carried a large white cloth, and the boy bore a red cushion on his head. Both bowed profoundly, and the sorcerer having uttered some cabalistic words spread the cloth upon the ground and ordered the boy to place the cushion upon it. This being accomplished he seated the boy upon the cushion and began to tie the cloth about him, knotting it over his head until he and the cushion were one huge bundle, when with furious cries and oaths he began to beat it with a knotted club that he had fastened to his waist, while the poor child's moans filled the whole tent, and forced from us exclamations of horror, although we felt assured that it was all part of some trick, and that no blows really fell upon the boy.

At last he desisted and unwrapped the cloth. Within it was the cushion but no boy. We had seen him tie the little fellow up in the bundle, but he was there no longer. The magician appeared furious. He called upon the boy to return, and in an instant more there fell from the roof of the tent a gory head which rolled to the magician's feet. An arm followed. Another. Then two legs. Then the body, all bloody and torn; and the magician having uttered furious cries and threats as each portion fell before him, gathered them all into the cloth again, tied it all up and fell to beating it once more. Immediately shrieks for pardon were heard within, and untying the bundle, the magician disclosed the boy sitting on the cushion, with a broad grin on his mahogany countenance, and no sign of injury about him.

How the man performed the trick I do not know. We could discover nothing.

"It is clever," said the Major. "I must say I've been more amused than I expected to be this hot day. What else can you do, sorcerer?"

"I can show the fine English gentlemen their sweethearts," said the man. "I can tell what they are doing, whether they are faithful. You are thinking of yours now, Sahib. Shall the boy look for her?"

He spoke to me.

"I am thinking of my wife," said I. "For heaven's sake if you have any power by which to tell me of her welfare, do so."

Ridiculous as the request may have seemed, none of my brother officers smiled. The sorcerer bowed and motioned to the boy, who came and stood before him. He took the little brown hand in his, and making a cup of palm, poured into it a red shallow liquid from a little flask which he drew from his bosom.

"Write the lady's name on a piece of paper," he said, "and give it to me."

I did so; I gave it to the sorcerer. He placed it on the boy's head a moment, and then dipped it into the liquid in his palm.

"Look for the lady."

The boy sighed.

"I am looking," he said, "but it is far. Away, away, I am tired."

"Go on," said the sorcerer.

"I go," said the boy. "This is the place. Oh, how strange! Not like this place. A tall house—big trees—flowers everywhere—water. Now I see a lady, she sits on a seat. She holds a book too. She reads. Pretty lady. Her hair is yellow. Her eyes are blue. She has a white dress. And on her finger are two rings. One gold—one gold with a diamond."

"It is Helen." I cried. "Go on. What is the matter?"

"Oh! cried the boy—Oh! don't you see? She is asleep. She does not know, and it is coming—closer, closer. Don't you see? Look!"

His eyes were fixed upon the fluid in his palm. Impelled by my excitement I gazed into the depths, and then I also saw what he saw. The English garden; the bench beside the river; my Helen sitting upon it asleep. A book had fallen into her lap. Her eyes were closed; her head rested against the tree behind her.

"I see it all myself," I cried. "I see her—Helen! Helen!"

"Oh!" moaned the boy—"oh, look! it comes! it creeps over the rock! It will kill her! See!"

Then I also saw. A large viper gliding over the rock behind my darling. Its horrible fangs were displayed. In a moment more it will be upon her.

I gave a wild cry, "My darling! my darling!" and sprang forward

"Seize it," cried the sorcerer.

For a moment I was no longer in India I was in the garden of my own house. I stood beside my wife. I seized by the throat the terrible thing that threatened her life. Its fangs entered my own arm, and I fell upon the grass in a swoon. When I came to myself the sorcerer was kneeling beside me, applying to the wound on my arm a singular perfumed salve. On the floor at my feet lay a dead snake. I heard the Major say:

"But where the deuce did it come from? It was wound around Dudley's arm when I first saw it."

And I heard the sorcerer reply:

"It is an English snake—not a very deadly one, and this salve will save the Sahib's life."

And it was all a juggler's trick, you say. Perhaps. But let me tell you the rest. The next letter I received from my wife ended thus:

"My darling, a strange thing has happened to me. You know the little bit of garden by the river was always said to be infested by snakes. I went there to read the other afternoon, and was foolish enough to go to sleep there. I was dreaming of you, and I thought I saw you in a tent talking to a strange man—an Indian in an embroidered dress when suddenly I started broad awake, and there on the rock beside me lay coiled a viper just ready for a spring. I shrieked aloud, and in a moment more I saw you before me. Yes, you, darling! I don't know how you came, but you were there. You seized the snake by the throat and it coiled itself around your arm. I don't know any more. They picked me up from the grass a few minutes after, and I must have fainted, I think Mamma says it was all a dream, but it seemed so real. My darling, I shall wait in terrible anxiety until I hear from you. It seemed to me that you were there, and then I was broad awake. Your anxious loving wife, HELEN."

It is estimated that, during the impending famine in India, the government will be called upon to supply half a pound of grain per day, for eight months, to 25,000,000 people.

"Dying of consumption." How could she expect anything else, after balls, late suppers and dissipation with arms and neck exposed to winter weather and tight corsets squeezing the breath of life out of the body and high heels throwing the weight of it upon the toes and abdomen.

Mr. William Henry Smith, re-elected M. P. for Westminster and Mr. Disraeli's newly appointed parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, commenced life in London as a new-boy, and developing his calling into an important business has grown immensely rich, standing well in the way for a peerage.

The earliest importations point towards a return to positive colors. This will be very welcome, as bright clear shades are much more becoming than subdued hues. It is predicted "mahogany brown" will be the leading color of the season, and will entirely displace the favorite navy blue. Imported fabrics show this color in nineteen different shades; every tint of the wood is represented, from the darket hue up to the pale ecru buff.

Brevities.

A Gloucester correspondent wants to know if we believe Mr. Napier really was drunk on the floors of the House on Thursday, as stated by the *Intelligencer*. The question is a delicate one to answer. Perhaps he was not; perhaps there was no liquor to be obtained in Fredericton that day.

John McCoy, the head porter of the Barker House, Fredericton, had $50 stolen from him on Monday.

On Thursday evening the friends of the Rev. C. W. Dutcher visited him at his residence, in Millstream, and presented him with $92.

A good supply of cord wood is now at the Hay Market Square. Prices remain reasonably low and the demand light.

Personal.

Duncan Campbell, Esq., author of the "History of Nova Scotia," is at the Waverley. Mr. Campbell has definitely determined to write the history of New Brunswick, and will devote the ensuing two years to the work of gathering materials and writing them up. He has discovered a mine of historic lore in the archives at Halifax, and will soon systematically begin the work of collecting facts from various sources in New Brunswick.

Accidents.

Mr. Crowler, of Poud street, was knocked down and had two of his ribs broken Thursday afternoon. As he was passing the entrance of the railway grounds at Portland Bridge, the team of Mr. Peters, driven by a man in Mr. Peters's employment, turned in and the shaft struck the man, causing the accident. He was carried home and Drs. Andrews and DeVeber fixed up his broken bones. He is doing well.

Shipping Notes.

The bark Eliza Young, Ferret, master, from Darien, Ga., for Barrow, E. (before reported), was driven ashore at Crookhaven on the 10th inst., during a southeast gale. Her spars had to be cut away, and the vessel was reported as liable to become a total loss.

The bark Sailor Prince, Parker, master, from Havana with sugar, before reported wrecked at Crookhaven, sunk on the 11th inst.

The ship Ry rson (Br.), Dennis, master, from Antwerp via Tybee for New Orleans, before reported taken into Key West after being ashore near Cape Florida, was got off by wrecking schooner Arietis under a bargain for $3,500, and was towed to Carden the shoals on the outside of Key West, to sea, and thence to Key West by the Coast Wrecking Co.'s steamer A. [illegible] ($7,500) A submarine survey has been under her and reports [illegible] badly damaged. She proceeded to New Orleans on the 20th, [illegible] and is expected to go in a dry dock for repairs. The amount paid for getting her off, &c., has been heretofore incorrectly stated.

The schooner Experiment, ashore on Point Quogue, is considerably injured. The cargo is all out and in good order on the beach, awaiting shipment to Boston. It is reported that the vessel is insured for her full value in St. John, N. B. or Halifax. The cargo is insured in the North American, of Philadelphia. The vessel has been sold to D. F. Vail, of Riverhead, for $500.

The schooner Maggie M. Rivers (3 masted), Rivers master, which arrived at this port last evening from Darien, Ga., made the passage in 15 days. She has on board a cargo of pitch pine for Messrs. Guy, Stewart & Co. Capt. Rivers reports having experienced rough weather during the entire passage, was obliged to lay by at Vineyard Haven for three days on account of the thick weather, although the wind was favorable.

The schooner Clara G. Loud, (3 masted), West master, which sailed from Darien in company with the M. M. R., arrived at the same time. Her cargo of pitch pine is for Messrs. Hilyard Bros.

The schooner Laura Bridgman, which sailed from Doboy on the 12th., in company of the former vessels, has not yet arrived. She has a cargo of hard pine for E. Fisher, Esq.

Highland Park.

A bill will be presented to the Local Legislature to incorporate a company to be called the Highland Park Company, shares $100 each. It provides for the purchase of 500 acres of land in the rear of Lily Lake. A part of this land will be laid out in lots for suburban residences, the balance to be devoted to the formation of a park. The company agree to lay out and keep in order roads, which shall be always open to the public, provide sewerage and gas, asking in return that the property be taxed, during the 30 years from date of incorporation, only on the present valuation for assessment purposes.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a number of Tracts, &c., kindly presented by the Young Men's Christian Association of St. John through a member, which have been duly distributed amongst the colonists.

JAMES LEDINGHAM.

Ledingsdale, K. T., Feb 26.

A few summers since Mr. Evarts, the great New York lawyer, at the urgent request of one of his younger daughters, sent up to his country place in Vermont a donkey for her use. She had read about donkeys, but was not familiar with their peculiar vocalism. The animal's strange noises inspired her with the profoundest pity for his evident distress. So she wrote to her father. "Dear papa, I do wish you would come up here soon, *my donkey is so lonesome.*" As Mr. Evarts renders this pathetic appeal, it is irresistible.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

J. WALKER & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers

Aye's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AMONG the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tenderlungs need this defence; and it is unwise to without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centered on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.
H. L. SPENCER,
20 Nelson Street, St. John.
Sole Agent for Maritime Provinces.
oct 30 m w f a wky

Margeson's Calculifuge

THIS MEDICINE is a certain remedy for all diseases of the KIDNEYS such as

Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, and Dropsy.

It has cured many cases of long standing.

PURELY VEGETABLE. Price $1.50 per bottle

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale Agents for the Maritime Provinces:

H. L. SPENCER,
20 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.
AVERY BROWN & CO.,
10 George Street, Halifax, N. S.

HOME TESTIMONY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 26, 1873.

MESSRS. R. C. MARGESON & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I have been afflicted with gravel and stone upwards of a year and a half—tried everything I could hear of for its relief, without avail; saw your advertisement of CALCULIFUGE in the Halifax papers—took three bottles according to directions, and *in the short space of four weeks am entirely cured.* I willingly add my testimony to its value, and heartily recommend it to all afflicted as I have been.

(Signed) DAVID COLLINS,
Formerly Harness Maker,
apr17 m w f wy St. John, N. B.

Sheriff's Sale!

Will be sold by Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner, Prince William street, City of Saint John, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, A. D., 1874, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, P. M.:—

ALL the right, title and interest of ISAAC MCKENZIE to that certain piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the Parish of Lancaster, County of Saint John, bounded northerly by lands owned by Humphrey Toomey; easterly by lands now or formerly owned by said Toomey or Charles A. Everitt; southerly by lands now or formerly owned by Martin Murphy and Caroline S. Trueman; and westerly by lands formerly owned by Israel and James I. Fellows; also, a piece of land north of the above, having said lands of Humphrey Toomey on the east; lands formerly owned by Israel and James I. Fellows on the west; and land conveyed by late Robert McKenzie to James Quinton, by way of mortgage, to the north, the said pieces of land containing, by estimation, one quarter of an acre, more or less; and also all the right, title and interest of the said Isaac McKenzie, in and to any lands owned by Robert McKenzie at the time of his decease; the said pieces of land subject, however, to any right of way of Caroline S. Trueman, Alfred H. DeMill and Humphrey Toomey; and subject, also, to the road or passage way owned by Martin Murphy, or his assigns, of the equal breadth of twenty feet, in a direct line to the public road from such part of said lands of Martin Murphy, or his assigns, as shall be most convenient to the said Martin Murphy, or his assigns; the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution, issued out of Saint John County Court, against the said Isaac McKenzie at the suit of Alfred H. DeMill.

Saint John, N. B., October 21st, A. D. 1873.

JAMES A. HARDING
oct 24 1i wky till sale. Sheriff.

1874.

The Weekly Tribune!

ONLY

ONE DOLLAR

The Cheapest and the Best

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

NO ADVANCE

WILL BE MADE IN

The Subscription Price

ONE DOLLAR!

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ONE DOLLAR!!!

GEO. WOODS & CO'S.

ORGANS

ARE now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Their

Combination Solo Stops!

AEOLINE, VOX HUMANA & PIANO,

The latter being a piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning, give to them a wonderful capacity for

BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,

While their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degrees of perfection these instruments have attained.

Peller, Sichel & Co., Halifax, Sichel & Co., Quebec, and E. Peller & Brother, 64 Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B., have secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music. nov 5 w3m

Public Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick, at the next sitting thereof, for an Act so to alter and amend the Charter of the City of Saint John as to enable the Sessions of the City and County of St. John, at all meetings thereof, to elect a Chairman in the absence of the Mayor of the City, and to proceed to business without the presence of either the Mayor or the Recorder, or an Alderman of said City. By order of the Sessions.

H. W. FRITH,
Clerk of the Peace.
Jan. 20, 1874. jan 22 d3i w4i

CARD.

F. A. CHAPMAN & CO.,

Rockland, Dorchester, N. B.,

SHIP-BUILDERS,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cordage, Canvass, Ship Stores, Flour and Meal, Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c.

☞ Vessels supplied at lowest rates and most liberal terms.

F. A. CHAPMAN. D. E. TAYLOR.
feb 6 d1 w tf

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Wild Life

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FAR WEST

PERSONAL ADVENTURES

OF A

Border Mountain Man!

DURING A PERIOD OF

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Comprising Hunting and Trapping Adventures with Kit Carson and others; Captivity and Life among the Comanches; Service under Doniphan in the War with Mexico and in the Mexican War against the French; Desperate Combats with Apaches, Grizzly Bears, etc., etc - etc.,

BY CAPTAIN JAMES HOBBS

OF CALIFORNIA,

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CHROMO-LIKENESS OF THE AUTHOR AS A COMANCHE!

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M. McLEOD,
jan 5 w tf Box 486, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 20 20 Nelson street.

Spencer's Non-Freezing Violet Ink.

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

NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS, marked Tenders for P. R. Bridge, will be received at the office of Hugh Davidson, Esq., Petitcodiac, until WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the

Rebuilding of a Bridge at Petitcodiac Station.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Hugh Davidson, Esq., Petitcodiac.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become security for the faithful performance of the Contract, and who will be satisfactory to the Government, will be required.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

WM. M. KELLY,
Chief Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, Feb. 17, 1874. } feb 28

3000 BUSH. P. E. I. OATS. For sale by MASTERS & PATTERSON,
feb 19 19 South Market Wharf.

THE LAST HOUR.

They came to bear his corpse away—
Before her grim and stark it lay,
With blood besprent from shield to crest,
And five wounds open in the breast.

They said to her, "The grave is made
Wherein your lover must be laid,
And you nor we have time to spare,
Unless we seek his fate to share."

She answered, "Yet a little space
Give me to look upon his face:
Until this final hour be sped
Leave me alone here with my dead."

They turned away, those stern-faced men,
And left her to her watch again:
Nor stifled sob, nor whispered word,
Henceforth the woful stillness stirred.

Outside the window, droning bees
Hummed drowsily about the trees;
The hot sun blazed along the sky,
The wandering wind crept idly by.

It shook the sweetness and the bloom
From trailing vines across the room;
One white leaf fluttered down to rest,
And turned to crimson, on his breast.

She, kneeling by the awful bier,
Made no lamentand shed no tear;
But the dumb anguish in her eyes
Might have compelled the dead to rise.

Could any yearning look or speech
Avail, alas! the dead to reach?—
And the still lips that made no moan
Were pale as lips are, cut in stone.

His head within her arms' embrace,
Her cheek laid close against his face,
And, all its silken lengths unbound,
Her dark hair streaming to the ground.—

So clung she silently and fast,
As one by one the moments passed,
And with the passing hour once more,
Her brothers entered at the door.

For marching downward through the land,
There came space a hostile band,
And he who met its lawless horde
Might choose his death by fire or sword.

Brief time remained for funeral rite
When need like this arose for flight,
So they approached, full sore at heart,
To break that last embrace apart.

And one—the tenderest—at her ear,
Spoke soothing words of love and cheer;
But won no answer. Mute as clay
And moveless at his voice she lay.

Then, with a sudden, vague alarm,
He touched her cheek, he raised her arm;—
The arm dropt lifeless from his hold,
The cheek already had turned cold!

The grave they hollowed out for one,
Held two before the day was done.
Around it rang the battle din,
The lovers slept at peace within

—*From the Aldine for March.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

There isn't much in a name in Missouri. The colored people have been killing each other at Pacific in that State.

A Western paper, dwelling on the deadliness of nicotine, said that a single drop on a dog's nose will kill a man in three minutes.

John Smith, who it will be remembered was mixed up with that Pocahontas affair in Virginia, has been elected city weigher at Trenton, Tennessee.

"Napkins, sir! napkins!" roared a Green Bay landlord; "no, sir, we haven't got any; but if you want to wipe your nose I'll lend you my handkerchief!"

Luckily the report of an Indian war in Utah proves to be false. It is horrible to think what a number of widows and orphans a very small Mormon loss in battle would create.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* lately asked, "What is a dollar?" The Kearney Junction *Press* innocently responds, "Six square drinks and ten cents in change," and Chicago comprehends perfectly.

Kansas hotels grade the thing now to suit customers. A bed without bugs can be had for three dollars, but if you insist upon having the bugs thrown in it comes a dollar less.

James Armstrong, Esq., a lawyer and gentleman of Gatesville, Texas, was brutally murdered at that place during the first week in February. Five men did the deed, then ran away, after five shots were fired into him.

The Hornellsville *Tribune*, telling how Smith, a jailer at Elmira, shot and wounded a prisoner who was escaping, says, that Smith was on the roof about 25 feet above the prisoner and had two men outside the wall, loaded to the muzzle. Wonder if these two men, so heavily loaded, kicked when they went off?

The editor of the Humboldt (Tenn.) *Journal* has been presented a voluminous hunk of wedding-cake, and prays that the generous sender may have his "rose-colored anticipations of life realized in the sterner conflicts of the coming year." But suppose the man should not sit down on a hornet's nest! What then?

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Acadia was held on the 12th inst., in the office of Messrs. Snow & Collins. It was estimated that after realizing from the assets of the Bank the sum of $80,000 would be required to pay off all liabilities. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday, 14th April next. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 13th inst., Jabish Snow, Esq., was elected President, in place of the late T. R. Pattillo, Esq.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

There's a possibility that Biddy will, by and by, learn to beware of kerosene as a regular fire-lighter. But it won't do to be careless in selecting a substitute. The assistant cook at the Mound City Hotel in St. Louis, the other morning, tried lighting her fire with grease. She succeeded overmuch, for the ungrateful stuff flared up and severely burned her hands, face and neck. But she will soon be well enough to try it again.

We always like a good cat story. For example: A Princetown, Ky., man has a crittur that, losing her kittens, took up some two-thirds grown rats and came the maternal over them in the most approved style. When the housekeeper relucated at raising the crop of rats and went for them in Western fashion, he had to fight the cat harder than he did the rats, so determined was she to do her full duty by them. The worst part of this story is that it is claimed to be authentic.

An editor iz a male being whose biziness iz to navigate a nuze paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts out manuscripts, keeps a waste basket, blows up the "devil," steals matter, fites other peoples' battles, sells hiz paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay when he can git it, raizes a large family, works 19 hours out av every 24, knows no Sunday, gits damned bi everybody and once in a while whipt by somebody, lives poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, iz rewarded for a life av toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuze papers. Exchanges please copy.

Velvet pockets on the outside of street dresses are very fashionable, stylish and unique.

They are wearing the buckles that used to be worn at the back as a fastening for the necklace now.

Granite cloth is a new material in brown and gray; it has an armure figure on a lighter ground.

A new cloth for spring redingotes is woven in narrow horizontal stripes of two shades of wood color.

Spring goods appear in the soft yielding textures that drape so gracefully; and are in varieties of light woollen, and silk and woolen mixtures.

Crose cloth is a fine twilled goods in natural unbleached shades. It is all wool and intended for redingotes for street wear, over a silk demi-train of darker hue.

Now-a-days all the trimming on street dresses appears to be concentrated on the front breadths. Black silk, velvet and beads is the handsomest and most genteel combination.

A novelty in dress material is raised silken designs on woollen grounds—diagonal lines, armure figures or polka dots—these figures are in self color on very slightly contrasting shades.

Archibald Minchin, of Georgetown, P. E. I., went to Sydney about the end of November, in the schr. Comet, with a cargo of potatoes, disappeared from Sydney, and has not since been heard of by his friends.

It is stated that Captain Williams, who lost the White Star steamer Atlantic, is now in command of a sailing vessel engaged in the China trade. It is not probable that he will ever command another passenger steamer on the Atlantic.

About thirty feet of the masonry of the Column Vendome have been covered with bronze plates and in a couple of months' time the monument, pulled to the ground a few days before the army of Versailles took Paris, will have been restored.

A few nights since an unknown person fired three shots through a window of the house of Rev. Mr. Fairchild, President of Bereare College, Madison Co., Kentucky, while that gentleman was sitting in his room. None of the shots took effect, and the assailants escaped.

The Humboldt Tennessee *Journal* editor complains of one Marcus B. Woods, a printer, who skipped out the other night taking forty dollars worth of the editor's property. The skipping out is not a very strange matter. That an editor has forty dollars worth of property is quite a surprise.

A Catholic priest, named O'Farrell, cocked up in the gallery of Ewen street church, in Brooklyn, Thursday, some 200 boys as a punishment for talking during service. They tied comforters together and let several out of the window, but one of them fell and is so severely injured that he will probably die.

Ladies often threaten to die o' laughing, but seldom fulfil the threat. In Jersey City, however, on Thursday night, a Mrs. Simmons besought her husband to stop some humorous talking, because he "made her laugh too much," and on the instant fell to the floor lifeless. She literally died o' laughing.

A Mr. Hoffman of Dubuque took out his wife's false teeth before burying her, whereupon a Louisville paper remarks that this was very reasonable, "because in the world to which Mrs. Hoffman has gone there may be weeping and wailing, but Mr. Hoffman is determined that, so far as his wife is concerned, there shall be no gnashing of teeth."

It only by way of contrast, it is refreshing to know that in St. Louis the Supervisor of Street Cleaning is complained of for over doing the matter. Local papers say that he takes so much dirt from some of the streets that he leaves very little of the pavement behind and a few more scrapings will lay bare the original clay. In St. John we will be satisfied with even a sight of the street crossings now and then.

A Milwaukee despatch states that great pressure is being brought on the Legislature of Wisconsin to repeal the Graham liquor law of that State, which is extremely stringent, compelling dealers to give bonds in $3,000 for damages arising from the sale of liquor, and making drunkenness a crime. It will undoubtedly be repealed, as most of the Legislature was elected in the anti-temperance interest.

The Chicago *Tribune* says there is a case in the Minnesota courts in which the title to 450,000 acres of swamp lands depends on the definition of the single word "each." A land grant was made to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and the question is whether seven sections per mile "on each side of said line" means on both sides in the aggregate, or seven sections on one side and seven on the other.

They had a ball in Philadelphia the other night, and this was the effect of it upon a *Press* reporter: "Such scenes must long linger lovingly in the memories of all who saw them, for with Youth at the helm and Pleasure at the prow, the gondola of Enjoyment swept swiftly along on the azure sea of Hope, heeding nothing of shoals, and decoming the purple horizon and the rocks of after life too far away to demand a moment's care."

The carpenter of the steamer Caspian had his leg broken by the snapping of a hawser, while the ship was being hauled into dock yesterday at Cunard's wharf. A sailor belonging to the steamer Alhambra had one of his hands badly injured by getting it jammed in the steam wench on board that vessel yesterday. One of his fingers was taken out of the socket, and the hand badly bruised. Mr. Anthony Della Torre had one of his wrists badly injured by falling in the cellar of his store on Saturday afternoon.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

New discoveries in the Wakefield Cave have awakened much interest in the residents of Ottawa. It was visited last Thursday by the Governor-General and Countess of Dufferin, Mr. Moodie, late Secretary to Sir Hastings Doyle, Dr. Grant and other ladies and gentlemen. The party had a very pleasant trip, and during the exploration the ladies entered heartily into all the excitements and hardships of the occasion. The new chamber discovered a few days days ago is nearly 200 feet high, and a chasm has been found of an unknown depth. When stones are thrown down, after a rumbling noise of a second's duration, they are heard to fall in a subterranean lake. The ladies scaled the ladders and inspected the passages with evident gratification and enjoyment.

A Chicago clergyman preached a sermon in a billiard saloon last Sunday. He made nineteen points.

New York proposes to establish a commission on lunacy, to prevent unprincipled men from obtaining certificates of insanity against sane persons.

The umbrella makers of New York propose to establish a secret society. There was always something mysterious about umbrellas.

A Nevada boy bought a new calico for his girl and a pair of corduroys for himself. He delivered the wrong bundle and the engagement was broken off!

On the Anchor Line the cabin skylights are ornamented with fresh flowers and vines. It gives a charming appearance to the cabin.

That was a jovial husband who told his wife she should have a stone monument when she died, then smiled as he added—"brimstone."

A candidate for the position of hangman in England recently offered to hang a convicted murderer free of charge to show his proficiency.

Nearly all the chief engineers on the Atlantic steamers are Scotchmen. What they don't know about engines is scarcely worth knowing. That's what they say in Glasgow.

It is a somewhat significant fact that the only two countries in which the stopping and forcible robbery by armed men of railway trains prevails are Spain and the United States.

Gloomy and dissipated youth (who has discovered life is not worth having)—"I hope I shan't be alive after *thirty!*" Unsympathetic elderly party—"Is there any particular necessity that you should live *till* thirty?"

In Boston, on Saturday evening, Miss M. Emma Adams, daughter of Mr. Peter T. Adams, met her death in a very sad and unexpected manner She had been for several weeks confined to her bed by severe illness, although hopes were entertained of her speedy recovery. About 7 o'clock her attendant left the room, and in a sudden aberration of mind she sprang from bed, raised the window sufficiently to force herself through the opening, fell to the sidewalk, four stories below, and was taken up a crushed corpse. Miss Adams was in her twenty-third year, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and the pride of her parents.

The March number of *The Aldine* is exceptionally superb in illustration, the wood-engravings by Maurand being especially worthy of notice. The full page frontispiece is a portrait of Balcony Falls, Virginia, by Woodward, and there are two other Virginia views by him; an allegorical picture of Poland by Muttais is not so good in the figure as in the accessories, and a child-picture by Davis is very interesting in subject. Accompanying an editorial article on "Aida" is a finely executed portrait of Miss Carey, done by a zinc process which gives remarkably beautiful results. The literary features include a story from the German, a sketch of winter in Canadian forests, by Charles Dawson Shanley, a poetic tribute to the late John R. Thompson, by Mrs. Mary B. Dodge, and other contributions.

At Rochester, New York, Wednesday morning, a fire was started by an unknown man under the second story stairs in the public school house. The flames were discovered in time for their suppression before any damage was done and before there was any panic. Three hundred children in the upper rooms would have been cut off from escape except by the windows if the flames had progressed far. Another public school house was set on fire Tuesday, but was not damaged.

At Newcastle, Del., about one o'clock Wednesday morning, Israel Ridings, night warden at the jail, hearing a noise in the yard, opened the door, when he was immediately seized by a gang of a dozen men who gagged and handcuffed him, tied his feet, and threw him into a coal hole. One of the gang threatened the warden's life with a knife, but another man, known as "Big Frank," interfered. The men got over the wall by two short ladders tied together, which they brought with them, and carried away a prisoner named E. Frasier, who was under a life sentence for the murder of Allison. In addition to Frazier, the bank burglars Lawton, Hurlebut, Carter and Hope, each under a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment, were rescued by the gang. The rescuers opened the cells by jackscrews, forcing open the windows.

The New Atlantic Cable.

A new light telegraph cable is, we are informed, to be laid across the Atlantic during the present year, on the principle resulting from the valuable discoveries made in electric science by Mr. Highton, on whom the Society of Arts has conferred a special medal for telegraphic improvements. Mr. Highton applies what may be called magnetic batteries to the points of indication at each end of the cable, and by these means and the use of sensitive instruments, obtains rapid and powerful signals with a tenth part of the force now in use. The cable is covered only with prepared manilla, practically indestructible in sea—weighs only 1¼ cwt. per nautical mile in water, will sustain 20 miles of its own length, and can be laid by means of ordinary ships without machinery. So enormous will be the saving that messages between England and America will be reduced to one shilling per word, whereas they are now charged four shillings.—*Lloyd's Weekly.*

A Communist in Georgetown Jail.

Our Souris correspondent writes to inform us that a young man arrived at that place from French St. Peters late in the fall, and reported himself from France direct. His appearance led the people to suppose that he was an escaped Communist, and he soon began to make himself known unfavorably. He stole a lady's sack from the store of J. Knight, Esq., a sum of money from another person, but which he returned when about to be apprehended, also a number of parcels of goods from a sleigh, all of which were found in his possession. He excused himself by saying that he was drunk when he took them. He was taken to Georgetown jail, and there awaits trial in the Supreme Court. He has in a belt a number of doubloons, and a check upon a French bank. Report connects him with the bank robbery in French St. Peters. He gives his name as Polito Adrian.—*Evng. News, P. E. I.*

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.—We are determined to achieve success by deserving it. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is rapidly increasing its circulation—we shall surpass all competitors.

CITY POLICE COURT.

February 24.

It took but a short time this morning to dispose of the six prisoners arrested for drunkenness.

James McBrien, a young man, was charged with being drunk in Sydney st. "Have you not seen enough of the effects of rum—your poor mother in her grave and your father in the penitentiary? I only wish I had the power to punish those who provided the liquor for you," were the remarks of the Magistrate as he fined him $6 or two months in the penitentiary.

James Kearney confessed being drunk in Charlotte street and was fined $4.

Henry Lee yesterday paid $8 for the glorious privilege of getting drunk on Sunday. Last night he again imbibed too freely, and though he is 65 years of age could not give a satisfactory account of his doings in Brussels street. A fine of $6 or two months across the flats was the sentence.

Charles Nickerson denied being drunk in Union street. The police testified to finding him endeavoring to hold up a house in the street. He was a "Yankee Boy" and waiting for a friend to come along. Out at midnight, a stranger in the city, and drunk at that, secured a fine of $4 for him.

Hugh Sweeny was fined $4 for simple drunk in Princess street.

William H. Wells was found paralytic from drink in an alley off Sheffield street, and carted to the station. "What did you take me out of bed for!" was his first question to the policeman when he had partially recovered. This morning he denied being drunk, and accused Policeman Evans of treating him unkindly by bringing him to the station, after drinking a bottle of rum with him. He was evidently considerably mixed, and a fine of $6 or two months was imposed.

February 25.

There were two prisoners in the dock this morning, both of whom were hard tickets, one a man and the other a woman. The man, Daniel Gunn, has just finished a term in the Penitentiary, where he and his wife have been for two months. They were put in the same day and got out yesterday. The wife has not yet put in an appearance at the Police Station, but is soon expected. Daniel was found drunk in Prince Wm. street, last night, and was sent back to the Penitentiary for two months, the Magistrate promising him that when his wife comes up she would be sentenced so as not to get her liberty the same time he gets his.

Catherine Rice was the other prisoner. She was found lying drunk in an alley off Charlotte st., but indignantly denied the charge. Sergt. Rider was sworn, and testified that she was so drunk that they had to procure a handcart and convey her to the station, she singing as they went—"We all go home in a handcart." Miss Rice asked leave to speak, which, being granted, she asked the court if it was reasonable to suppose she was drunk when it took six of the best men on the force to arrest her. The Magistrate thought it quite reasonable, and sentenced her to Mr. Rankine's charge for two months. "There's plenty of law, but damned little justice about this court. No gaol can hold me, now mind that. If those are the best men you've got I don't think much of the force. Took six of them to take one woman to the Station! Ha! ha!" Such were her remarks as she was hustled from the Court room.

February 26.

The police made no arrests last night, and there was no business before the Court.

February 27.

Robert McCarthy confessed to drunkenness in Sheffield street and was fined $6 or two months in the penitentiary.

Alfred Purchase was charged with coasting on Pitt street. He was fined $4.

February 28.

Only ten spectators assembled at the court this morning to enjoy the proceedings. They were disappointed, as the business was very uninteresting.

John Wallace, the only disciple of Bacchus, was arrested drunk in Charlotte street. "I expect I was tight," was his answer to the charge. A fine of $4 was imposed, and wasn't taken off, though he had no money.

Monte Brittain, yesterday morning, informed one of the police force that he had just bought a new sled, and that John R. Marshall and his whole force were not able to take him coasting. A foolish boast on his part, as he was arrested while coasting on Princess street in the afternoon. His beautiful new sled, which, according to the Chief's idea, was just the thing for coasting, was taken from him. As it was a new and good sled the police did not destroy it, as they often do the sleds of little and poor children, but took it to the Station. Brittain was fined this morning $4. He paid the money and went out, but in a few minutes came back and humbly asked for his sled. He was very humble, promised never to coast again, and the Magistrate gave him his sled.

Christopher Paul, his wife Mary, and Mary Tibido, representing the aboriginal inhabitants of Nova Scotia, were at the station for protection, and were let go this morning. They are on their way to the land of Evangeline.

Acknowledgment.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 26th, 1874.

Messrs. Clark & Cornwall, Managers for Maritime Provinces.

DEAR SIRS: Please convey my most sincere thanks to the *Mutual Life Association of Canada* for their very prompt settlement of my claim for one thousand dollars ($1000) caused through the sad accidental death of my husband, Hugh Bragan. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) MARY AMELIA BRAGAN.

The Skating Contest.

The contest at the Rink is arranged to come off on Wednesday afternoon. The Directors offer a prize of $25 for the best lady skater, and prizes of $35, $25 and $15 for gentlemen. The contest is open to all subscribers to the Rink, and each competitor will be called to perform the usual plain skating and fancy figures. After going through the programme each one will have a chance to branch off into any specialties he may be inclined to. The members of the Rink will be admitted on presentation of their tickets, and the general public will be charged fifty cents. An excellent display of the abilities of our skaters may be expected.

Death by Drowning.

A young man, William Haley, has been missing from his home in Indiantown since Saturday. His friends thinking he had been drowned in the river commenced, Thursday, searching for his body. About three o'clock John Paul, an employe on one of the tug boats, grappled his body near the wharf, where some of the boats are anchored. On Saturday evening the deceased was in company with Frank McGirr, and drank considerable liquor. He parted from him with the intention of going on board the tugboat Lincoln. It is supposed that while endeavoring to get on board the boat he fell into the water.

Wanted—A Free Bridge.

Petitions are being extensively circulated throughout the city and adjoining parishes asking the Government to purchase the Suspension Bridge and throw it open to the public. This is the only toll bridge near St. John and almost alone in New Brunswick. It is, and always has been, a bugbear to the citizens of St. John, and has prevented the parish of Lancaster from being built up. The delay frequently experienced at night, when it sometimes requires half an hour's waiting before the gates are open, and the ordinary nuisance of paying the fare, prevent many from crossing the bridge. The property owned by the Corporation beyond Fairville would be much increased in value by the travel being free, and any petition from the citizens should be backed by a memorial from the Common Council.

Co-operation in Building.

Mr. D. E. Dunham, inspired by Miss Kate Stanton's eloquent plea for co operation in her lecture on the "Abolition of Poverty," is forming an association for the building of a block of houses on the corner of Pitt and Orange streets, adjoining the residence of Wm. Elder, Esq. He has purchased the lot and prepared plans for eight residences, six in Pitt street and two in Orange, leaving a small corner lot near the water on which he proposes to build a cottage. The buildings will be two stories, with basement and French roof, the entrance of the basement being on a level with a lane in the rear, and the first floor being gained by a half flight of steps in front. Each house will contain dining-room, kitchen, store-room, etc., etc., in the basement, drawing-rooms on first floor, two chambers, bath room, etc., on second floor, and three chambers in the attic, costing, land and all, about $3000. Those who would like to join the association should apply to Mr. Dunham at once and inspect the plans.

Revival Notes.

The following extracts from letters to the *Intelligencer* show that the Baptists are doing a good work:

CAMPBELL SETTLEMENT, N. B.—I have been with them during the month—have baptized thirteen. Others have offered themselves.

HAMPSTEAD.—In all, we have baptized eighteen persons; and it is a remarkable fact, and one that should inspire us with confidence, that a large number of these are Sabbath School scholars. To God be all the glory.

WATERVILLE.—The church has been revived, difficulties have been removed, and sinners hopefully converted. Rev. J. S. Jones baptized nine yesterday—16th February. Pray for us, that the good work may continue.

UPPER KENT.—Wanderers have been reclaimed, and a number of sinners converted. Last Sabbath (15th ult.), four were baptized; and we expect others soon.

From various portions of Nova Scotia the report is the same. Numbers are being daily added to the churches. At Acadia College there is scarcely an unconverted pupil either in the College or the Academy.

A Parisian Sensation.

In Paris, within the last few months, it appears that in the very heart of the capital young men, chiefly of the clerk or small trader class, have suddenly disappeared, and no trace of them has since been discovered. It is an odd circumstance that something of the kind occurred in Paris towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV. In a space of about four months not less than twenty-six young men disappeared. They were all between seventeen and twenty-six years of age. The intelligent multitude immediately got up a story that an illustrious Princess, then of mature years, and suffering from a painful complaint, resorted, as a desperate remedy, to baths of human blood. Riots were the consequence; but the disappearances continued, and the "lieutenent de police," the celebrated La Regnie, was finally threatened with a *lettre de cachet* and the Bastile if the mystery were not forthwith cleared up. Amongst his detectives he had a very sharp fellow whose name has been immortalised by Emile Gaboriau—one Lecoq. This Lecoq was promised a high reward if he cleared the matter up, and under the double stimulus of gain and professional *amour propre*, he set to work in right earnest. Lecoq had a boy of about sixteen, whom he had brought up to the same business as himself—a tall, broad shouldered handsome youth, looking older than his years. He dressed him up in fashionable clothes, supplied him plentifully with money and directed him to mix freely with what is now called *le monde, ou l'on s'amuse*, and the whole detective staff was set to watch his movements. One fine afternoon the decoy, lounging along the terrace of the Tuilleries, was engaged in conversation by a young person of surpassing beauty, accompanied by an elderly woman of decent appearance. The youth was told the young lady was a Polish princess, &c., and to make a long story short, a meeting was arranged for the following evening. The old woman was to meet the youth at a church near the Louvre, and conduct him to the trysting place. Lecoq, duly apprised of this, was in attendance with a large body of well-armed policemen, and followed his son and his guide to a house of splendid appearance in the Quartier St. Antoine. It had been previously arranged with the youth that he should take an early opportunity of slipping handcuffs on the "Polish princess," and then give admission to his father and his band. However, the youth, with characteristic foolhardiness, did not carry out the plan. Either he had one of his own, or else he was not insensible to the influence of beauty and wine, and thought possibly that it would be much nicer to be a Polish prince than tipstaff at the Chatelet. In short, he supped very merrily, and forgot all about Lecoq senior and his followers waiting outside. Presently, however, the princess rose from the table and withdrew a few moments. The youth's suspicions revived; he tried the door, found it locked; then tried another, it was locked, too: he forced it open, and then staggered back, perfectly paralysed with terror. The door was that of a cupboard, and there neatly arranged on silver platters, were 20 human heads, embalmed by some mysterious process that enabled them to retain their life-like appearance. It is probable that young Lecoq's would have speedily formed an addition to this grim collection, had not his father at that very moment broken into the house. The Polish princess was found one in league with a chosen band of cut-throats. They sold the bodies of the kidnapped youths to medical students, and the heads were despatched to Germany, where, *Figoro* assures us, they were wanted for the study of phrenology. The "Polish princess" and her band were all hung, after being duly tortured according to the law.