

The Daily Tribune

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1873

No 300

VOL II.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every afternoon from the office, No. 51 Prince William Street.

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REGULAR CARRIERS will deliver the paper to Subscribers in the City, at their places of business or residences, immediately after it is issued.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS can secure the DAILY TRIBUNE (postpaid pre-paid) at 66, 67, or 68, postage paid at office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued every Tuesday Morning, and mailed in time for the early morning trains, East and West.

Subscription Price One Dollar, invariably in Advance. Postage must be paid at the office of delivery.

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For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railways and Steamboat Companies and other public bodies—for Theatres, Concerts, Lectures and other public entertainments, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion 5 cents.

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Contracts for yearly advertising will secure all the advantages of transient advertisements at a very much lower rate.

Advertisers in THE DAILY TRIBUNE will insure proper display and accuracy in their advertisements by sending the manuscript to the counting room, 51 Prince William Street.

Merchants, Manufacturers and others are respectfully solicited to consider the claims of THE DAILY TRIBUNE in the distribution of their advertising patronage.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND SPACIOUS GROUNDS at Maple Hill are admirably adapted for PICNIC PARTIES, parties of pleasure, application to the Proprietor.

CHARLES WATTS, ARCHITECT, Rooms 1 and 2, 3, Byard's Building, 105 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

United States Hotel, One room from this hotel, First Rate Accommodation and Board to Travelers.

Choice Flour, Leasing ex Kettle Street, G. F. Baird, Elias S. Annis B. & Mil.

3000 BARRELS of the following favorite brands: MESSERS EXTRA, ALBION, PORT HOPE.

Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers! HARNERS FOR Lumbering, with Patent Bolt Frames.

Cider. Cider. Received for sale: 20 Barrels NOVA SCOTIA CIDER to Water Street.

Spinks Major. 200 BLS. COD OIL, at market rate

The Reformed Episcopal Church, The meetings in New York for the formation of a new church under the auspices of the seceding Episcopal Bishop, Dr. Cummins, was well attended by the laity, but the greatest number of presbyters present at any time is said to have been seven, in addition to the presiding Bishop. The latter read a long address, proclaiming wide toleration, and indicating the points of difference between the new church and the Protestant Episcopal church. The first general council of the new church was then organized, and the church itself constituted. The declaration of principles read by Bishop Cummins will be of interest, and we give it entire—

The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding the faith once delivered unto the saints, declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God, and the sole authority of faith and practice; in the Creed commonly called the Apostles' Creed; in the divine institution of the sacrament of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and in the doctrine of grace, substantially as they are set forth in the thirty-nine articles of religion.

This Church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of Divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of Christianity.

This Church, retaining a liturgy which shall not be imperative or a restraint upon freedom in prayer, accepts the Book of Common Prayer as it was revised, proposed and recommended for use by the General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A. D. 1785, reserving full liberty to alter, abridge or add to it, and amend the same as may seem conducive to the edification of the people, "provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire."

The Church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines:—I.—As contrary to God's Word—First—That the Church of Christ exists only in the order of form of ecclesiastical polity.

Second—That Christian ministers are priests in another sense than that in which all believers are a "royal priesthood."

Third—That the Lord's Table is an altar on which an oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father.

Fourth—That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine.

Fifth—That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism, and that baptism is a sacrament of grace, which conveys grace to the recipient.

And subsequently the following resolutions for the government of the Church until the meeting of the General Council were also adopted:

1. Ministers in good standing in other churches shall be received into this church on letters of dismission, without record, and they sustaining a satisfactory examination on such points as may hereafter be determined and referring to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Church.

2. All ordinances of Bishops and other ministers in the church shall be performed by one or more Bishops with the laying on of hands by the presbyters.

3. Communicants in good standing in other Evangelical Churches shall be received on presentation of a letter of dismission, or other satisfactory evidence.

Wendell Phillips on Temperance and Labor. Some of you regard temperance as a local, foolish fanaticism, but I look upon it as one of the permanent elements with which statesmanship is obliged to deal.

The tendency of to-day is toward the formation of great cities; everything aggregates us into crowds. Everything that concerns the government of great cities is the first thought of the statesman.

It is the problem of to-day, to the republicans of great cities, where wealth and brains are gathered together. Toryism in Europe asks us to show how to govern a great city, and we cannot do it. Not one of our cities can look back for 24 years and then show a model of a government.

In this country the statesman had to deal with a race that from time immemorial has been, first, impatient of others' domination, and secondly, with the habit of showing their pleasure of conquest in intoxication. The man here are at every one's hand. Here the laborer can be drunk a week on the labor of one day. Take Boston, for example. Here there are 5,000 places where liquor is dispensed, each probably good for two voters; 7,000 votes are more than enough to decide any election there, and these must always be consulted in choosing any candidate. I believe in the possibility of republican government, but I don't see how it is to be succeeded for these great cities, as Boston, have their officers nominated and elected by the grog shops.

This is the great objection of to-day, to the republican government. New York was owned, until within three years, by less than 500 men; managed and pillaged by less than 500 men. They had a staff of 2,000 men. When election day came, one of these men would say to his satellites, "You go down to such a polling-place and make it so unpropitious to decent men that they won't vote." They would go down to the ground that such a candidate would send him to Sing Sing, but assurance of safety would make that right. He would want some one to help him, and he must find a man so poor that

he was ready to be sold, and this man, so demoralized, would be taken to the grogshop of some man, possibly in training for an Alderman, and kept there until in a condition to do this bidding. Now you can't rest a hallelujah upon a drunk W. M. Mountains gives the beholder a grand and sublime scene of the most famous region in New England. In pleasing contrast with the blue cloud, and cool heights of the White Mountains, we have in the Caves of Green River a golden, sun-bathed landscape, with a sky full of glory. A grand red sandstone rock, or butte, rises like a ruined castle from one side of the river, reflecting all the brilliant hues of the sky, which are also produced in the water. The picture is exceedingly brilliant. The foreground of this picture is very rich, and the study of trees is delicate and natural. These two representative landscapes are every way worthy of the great art journal of America—The Atlas.

R. STEWART, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Toys and Fancy Goods.

A Large and varied stock of CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

Including a nice lot of ROCKING HORSES, AT ONE LOW RATE, No. 63 GERMAIN STREET, (Next Trinity Church).

OSBORN Awarded the First Prize in 1873. SUCCESS THE TEST OF MERIT.

OSBORN Sewing Machine VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE.

At each competition the contests were keen, the leading Machines of Canada and the States being represented.

OSBORN LOCK STITCH challenges the world for its equal, guaranteed for three years, to do every variety of work, and the fact that it has carried off the highest award at the Provincial, Central, and other leading exhibitions, which no other Machine in Canada has yet done, attests its superiority over all competitors.

OSBORN MARGESON'S CALCULUS, PURELY VEGETABLE. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Home Testimony. Messrs. R. C. Mansfield & Co.—(Doctors)—I have been afflicted with gravel and stone up and down for many years.

FOSTER'S LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE. Winter Boots and Shoes.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS, in Kid, Goat, and Seal.

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Flour. Flour. 12,000 BLS. FLOUR, including all the well known brands, now landing and on arrival. For sale by J. & W. F. HARRISON, 36 North Wharf.

TOBACCO. Now Landing: 50 B. B. "Our Brand" best 12½ TOBACCO.

And daily expected: 25 boxes "Virginia" 12½ TOBACCO. nov 24 BERTON BROS.

Slough & Pang Barren. JUST RECEIVED—The right thing, with every complete. C. O. BERRYMAN, Barren Corner, 5 King St.

161 Union Street. THE Subscriber is returning thanks to his customers and the good community for the favors, bestowed upon him for the past year, and in token of appreciation, he offers to his patrons a special price for a continuation of their liberal patronage.

Groceries, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Buckwheat Meal, FLOUR, FISH, &c.

AMERICAN OIL. Strict attention given to Oats, Corn and Feed, at lowest market rates. JAMES DUNLOP.

RAILWAY TICKETS! General Ticket Agency!

House and Ship Plumber, STOVE & FURNACE DEALER, Cooking, Hall, Parlor, Office and Shop.

JOHN WILSON, No. 3 Brick Block, PORTLAND, Importer and Dealer in Cooking, Hall and Parlor Stoves, and all best designs.

ALBION LIMENT. Sold by all Druggists.

FOSTER'S LADIES' FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

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MANCHESTER HOUSE. Goods for the Season. FAIRALL & SMITH. Would respectfully invite attention to their Stock.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Linens. COTTONS, LINENS, &c.

BERLIN KNITTED GOODS, in great variety—Socks, Brackets, Shawls, Caps, Scarves, Mittens, &c. &c. &c. FAIRALL & SMITH, 53 Prince William Street.

PORTLAND FOUNDRY. SNOW SHOES, FOR CLUBS.

JOSEPH McAFEE, SNOW SHOES, For Ladies and Gents.

MOOSE MOCCASINS! JUST RECEIVED AT THE RUBBER DEPOT.

COATINGS, TRUSERSINGS, LAMBS' WOOL UNDERCLOTHING.

SEALING TENDERS marked "Tenders for Sealers" will be received at the Railway Office, Montreal, until SATURDAY, 20th Decr.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SLEEPER CONTRACTS.

TOILET ARTICLES, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

50 DOZEN HAIR BRUSHES.

HANINGTON BROS., 2 Market Square.

W. W. JORDAN, 2 Market Square.

HAS JUST OPENED: 50 Dozen CLOUDS, White, Grey, Scarlet, Blue, Violet, Sultan, Pink, Black and Fancy Striped.

FIRE INSURANCE. The Mutual Insurance Company, SAINT JOHN.

INCORPORATED IN THE YEAR 1846. PRESIDENT: JOHN SMITH, Esq., Merchant. Office: No. 13 PRINCE STREET, opposite Bishop's Building.

THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the benefits derivable from insuring with this Company. The assured being shareholders by the Act of Incorporation, are allowed two-thirds of the net profits annually. The declared Dividend paid annually average 80 per cent. The most eligible risks are selected subject to the approval of the President or Directors. Every Policy-holder becomes a member and has the right of voting for the election of Directors at the annual meeting. ALEX. BALLETINE, Secretary and Solicitor.

PIKE. SUB-TROPICAL FRUITES IN THE LAND OF THE ARIZONA. Personal Experience, Adventures, and Wanderings in and around the Island of Mauritius. By Nicholas Pike. 8vo. Cloth. 500 pp. Price \$3.50.

ADAMS. FIELD and FOREST RANGER with Notes and Observations on the Natural History of Eastern Canada. By A. Leitch Adams, M. A. M. D., F. R. S. E. &c. &c. May be had at McMillan's, 78 Prince Wm. Street.

BLANKETS. Two Bales ENGLISH BLANKETS. Will be sold VERY LOW. SHARP & CO., 10 King Street.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Fire, Life & Marine Insurance Agent. NOTARY PUBLIC. ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

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ULSTER COATS!

PER THE CASPIAN:
2 cases Grey Friese Ulster Over Coats!
dec 8
EVERETT & BUTLER.

PER CASPIAN:
3 cases Extra Quality REEFING JACKETS!
dec 8
EVERETT & BUTLER.
DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, DENTIST,
Office Union St., Near Germain,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MARITIME WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances
on all descriptions of Merchandise. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers.
Applications to be made to
Sept 27
T. W. LEE, Secretary.
JAMES D. O'NEILL,
MANUFACTURER OF

OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!
Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES
IN BRIDGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

VICTORIA STEAM CONFECTIONERY WORKS.

WATERLOO STREET.

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS and others to our Stock of

Pure Confections!

Some of which will be found entirely new to the trade. We invite their inspection as a solid
WHOLESALE ONLY!
J. R. WOODBURN & CO.,
Victoria Steam Confectionery Works, - - Waterloo Street, St. John, N. B.

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H. P. KERR.
MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B.

HOMESPUNS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.
All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!
And Superior GREY BLANKETS.
All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
ALSO:
FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the
best material, and warranted to be FULLY SOLIDIFIED.
See Warehouse—Head's Building, Water Street.
sep 9 -lyd w
J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

79 King St. MILLAR'S 79 King St. SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

The Best Assortment of Really
FIRST CLASS MACHINES IN ST. JOHN
Are only to be had at MILLAR'S, viz:
THE LOCKMAN, THE HESPEL, THE SINGLE, &c.

MARITIME FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

LABOR DISCOUNTS for Cash or Very Easy Terms of Payment on the INSTANT CASH
APPLICABLE. Every Machine accompanied with a full set of Improved Attachments.
Purchasers taught either at their own residence or at Show Rooms.
N. B.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS to CLEANSE.

Wholesale Warehouse, CANTERBURY STREET.

We have on hand One Thousand Pairs
WHITE BLANKETS!
And Five Bales
CAMP BLANKETING.
For sale low.

T. R. JONES & CO. GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the
GREY COTTON
WHICH IS
MUCH SUPERIOR
to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

Mr. Jenkins is justified also on the broad grounds of cosmopolitan philanthropy for acquainting foreign audiences with the true cause and meaning of the distress which fills emigrant ships and produces popular commotion. He tells of the degradation that follows ignorance, and thus strengthens the hands of those who are working for the spread of popular education; he reveals the nature of the serfdom that succeeds the locking up of the land in great estates, and thus warns American States and Provinces against selling or granting vast tracts

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A 42 COLUMN PAPER!

is Best in the Maritime Provinces! Only One Dollar a Year!
Sample Copies Kept Free.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, EDITOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1878.

Mr. Jenkins's Critic at Fault.
Most of the hostile criticism on Mr. Jenkins's "England of To-day" appears to us to be based on a false estimate of the motives of the lecturer and the purpose of the lecture. This title of the lecture is partially responsible for this false estimate. Mr. Jenkins does not propose to give in one lecture a complete picture of English life in all its various phases, as the title he has chosen for his lecture would seem to imply, and those who listened to him with the expectation that he would do so were, of course, disappointed. Mr. Jenkins takes it for granted that we have been told of England's vast manufacturing enterprises, of her extensive galleries of art, of her far-reaching public and private charities, of her nobleman whose lives are devoted to the work of elevating her people. He merely glanced at her park-surrounded palaces, peeped into her "tiny factories where man, wrapped in primitive dirt, asserts his mastery over matter," and dwelt at length only on the sufferings and sorrows of the lower and most numerous class of the people—the agricultural laborer. Giving us the credit of knowing all about the souls that have been saved, and the months that have been saved, and the intellects that have been awakened and stimulated by the clergy of the Established Church, he proceeds to show that Church stands to-day in the path of progress. He did not charge the Church and the aristocracy with having produced the evils he pictured, but he did charge them with standing in the path of progress and resisting reforms. Mr. Jenkins did not mount the platform to philosophize on the relations between employer and employed in England; he did not mount the platform to judicially weigh the good and evil in English life; he did not compare the condition of the good and evil elsewhere, and occasionally announce to which side he scales. His purpose was to show how great are the sufferings of the farm laborer, how hopeless is their condition, and how mighty are the obstacles that stand in the path of the man who seeks to elevate the farm laborer so that his honest toil may keep him from the vicious and the needy, and before despair fall make of him a revolutionist.

We formulate Mr. Jenkins's sickening pictures of rural poverty and sharp shafts of sarcasm into these two statements: The English land-owner gives his laborer only enough wages to keep him from actual starvation, and to enable himself for the support of the laborer who is too ill or too old to work. Mr. Jenkins would have the land-owner pay wages enough to enable the man to live comfortably, save enough for "rainy days," and make sure of not dying in the poorhouse. Now, are the statements true, and are the aims of the English reformers good? The statements are not disputable, they can be verified by Parliamentary returns and other documentary evidence, and we shall leave every man to decide for himself on the nobility or otherwise of the aim which the English radicals have attempted to perform. If Mr. Jenkins tells the truth, and if the work he and his fellows are doing in England is a noble work, has he not the right to appeal to the world in answer to the charges of communalism and philistinism that have been hurled against him? But it is said that Mr. Jenkins should not go abroad to tell these truths, and to seek their sympathy. By so doing he fouls his own nest, panders to the hatred of England that exists in some quarters, and puts weapons in the hands of those who are ready to destroy the man who is so noble and brave. Ah, indeed! It is with nations as with individuals. When a man says to his neighbors, "I am addicted to the use of strong drink, but I am trying to reform; my son John is indolent, but I hope you will do the best you can to reform him; my habits of industry"—he meets with respectful sympathy for his own weakness, and obtains emp'ment, generally, for the lazy boy; but when a man, with ram-odor breath boasts of his temperance, and points proudly to his work-shedding boy as a model of industry, goodness, and cleverness, and asks that he and his boy shall be taken, socially and industrially, at his own estimate, he meets with ridicule and contempt.

John Bull boasting that he is the greatest of nations, the happiest of peoples, the most advanced in the march of civilization, on which the rest of the world should be formed, is attacked with all the weapons of wit and malice on every hand; but John Bull confiding his weaknesses, displaying his ability to comprehend his shortcomings, and showing that he is struggling vigorously to reform, meets with respectful sympathy. He excites the wondering admiration of the world by proving that he knows his faults, and arouses the hopes of his friends by showing that he is struggling manfully to correct them.

Mr. Jenkins is justified also on the broad grounds of cosmopolitan philanthropy for acquainting foreign audiences with the true cause and meaning of the distress which fills emigrant ships and produces popular commotion. He tells of the degradation that follows ignorance, and thus strengthens the hands of those who are working for the spread of popular education; he reveals the nature of the serfdom that succeeds the locking up of the land in great estates, and thus warns American States and Provinces against selling or granting vast tracts

of land to individuals or corporations—a warning that we all know to be needed; he tells us that "vested rights must have permanence or plunder," only to make us cautious in giving municipal, religious or other corporations rights that may be used against the common weal.

We believe Mr. Jenkins's lecture—considered not as a comprehensive description of England, but as a description of the English abuses which the Radicals are trying to root out—is to be absolutely true; we believe that the name and fame of England will not suffer by its delivery abroad; and we believe it may be productive of good to the United States and to ourselves, if the growth of the abuses it exposes is guarded against in these new countries.

A Ghost in Congress.
The ghost of the Butler Back Pay Seal and Discharge, who, as it is in Congress, and will not down at the bidding of the party Machetis. It appears to be the general voice of the people of the United States that the back-pay voted themselves by members of Congress was an unmitigated swindle, an increase of salaries was a mercenary grab for which there was no proper excuse.

Congress is trying to wipe out the stain—to undo the mischief—but the work is hard. A great many have taken the back pay, nearly all want to keep the increased pay, and everybody who does for repeat has a pet plan of his own. Mr. Hale, of Maine, Hon. F. A. Pike's successor, is chairman of the special committee to whom these bills have been referred. He reported a bill which disappointed the expectations of the clean-handed republicans, as it is a half-way measure, and two of his committee have reported a bill making a clean sweep. Mr. Hale's bill "reduces the salary of Senators and Representatives to the old rate, and provides for covering into the Treasury all there is advanced on the back pay plan; and all that has been returned. The reduction does not, however, go back to the beginning of the Congress, nor are the salaries of Cabinet officers and other department officials, which were raised by the objectionable law, affected, and no steps are proposed for a future reduction of the President's salary. Besides, the pay of a large number of clerks and employes about the Senate and House, which was raised at the time of the general increase and in the same bill, is not touched." The bill submitted in the minority report regarding all these things is authorized by the law of last session, including Cabinet Ministers, and excepting only the salary of the President, which cannot be changed during his term of office; the repeal to be retroactive, so as to effect the present Congress from the beginning of the session.

Another bill was introduced, a set-off bill, by which the President's salary to be reduced to the old figure, \$35,000, after the present term, and the usual appropriation for the President's household expenses to be withheld for the rest of his term. This bill was submitted by a Republican, and made a stir in the House. Another bill was introduced, a set-off bill, by which amendments to the act of three years ago, and the "House plunged about in a sea of talk in the effort to decide on some course of action on the subject," says a correspondent. The next amendment to the Constitution should be clean prohibition of Congressmen increasing their salaries for the term for which they have been elected. We want a similar clause added to the British North America Act, for the benefit of our members of Parliament.

Hazaine's Condemnation.
The crowd cheered when the sentence of death was passed on Marshal Bazaine, says the telegram. That cheer will be echoed throughout the nation. The sentence is balm for the wounded vanity of France. Why was Waterloo lost? The Frenchman and the Frenchman's admirers on this side the Atlantic cry out: "Because Grossoulet and his infernal forces were beaten on the banks of the Moselle." Ask them henceforth why France was overrun by the armies of King William, and they will reply: "Because Bazaine was a traitor." If a mild and merciful non-combatant like M. Thiers was at the head of affairs, now, there would be no hope for the condemned soldier, but, as a sanguinary military chieftain is President of the Republic, there is a bare possibility of the merciful prayer of the Judges for Bazaine's life being attended to. It makes little difference to him, however, whether the sentence be carried into execution or not. A few years of life embittered by disgrace are not worth much in comparison with what the sentence has deprived him of already. His case has been compared with that of our own Admiral Byng. Byng permitted a French fleet of equal or slightly superior force to his own to sail away from him, when it was vitally necessary that that fleet should be forced into battle and crippled, and for this he was condemned to die. He was adjudged not to have used his utmost exertions to force a fight; and it was considered that he had thrown away certain victory and was responsible for the consequences that followed. It has been pretty clearly proved that Bazaine did not do all that a soldier, reckless of the lives and headless of the sufferings of his men, might have done to harass the foe and keep Metz longer in his grasp. If he surrendered the fortress a day before famine compelled him to, no matter whether events have shown that no difference was made in the result of the campaign by such premature surrender, he rendered himself liable to the sen-

tence of degradation and death that has been passed upon him, and his judges were forced to pronounce it.

Woman and Politics.
Wendell Phillips, one of the most radical reformers of America, favors woman suffrage because he wants to see political machinery elevated to the social standard. The reason that primary meetings, party caucuses, and State conventions, are often scenes of drunkenness and violence, from which respectable men retire and leave nominations to be made by the roughs, is, he seems to teach, that women are excluded from them. Admit women and respectable men will accompany them and preserve order and decency for their sakes. He is reported as follows:

I don't ask you for justice to woman. I want to ask something of woman. I don't ask that she may vote, but demand that she shall vote. I say let us summon to the great struggle of the age all the moral forces we can. Wherever in history you see one sex attempt anything, you will find it is not done well, and it cannot be undertaken by both sexes. Take literature. You can't read Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, without expurgating, but you can read Dickens and Tennyson, Hawthorne and Emerson, as they are. So with art; the statuary of the Greeks was for men—for a male civilization. In the case of men and women meet on equal ground. Society, in its long respect for the man, has done nothing for the woman. Now I want to send a man to convency for the very thing that makes a man a No. 1 in the caucus. Now I want to lift the caucus to the level of society. God seemed to mean that together we should work out the redemption of this world, and we have made this great experiment of the people's power certainly successful.

The Gown and the Surplice—Reply to the Editor of the Tribune.
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feelings of their hearers. Or, does Mr. F. C.—logically following out the tenets of the Ritualists, hold—"Mother Church" superior to Christ and His Apostles, and their teachings? Ah, again, does Mr. F. C. claim to be binding upon the church of to-day all the Canons of the reign of Edward VI, and all the parenthetical directions of the Book of Common Prayer? If so, I fear he will not find a church in this city wherein, even for the poor sake of that "uniformity" he prizes so much, he can conscientiously worship, and in which, in the matter of Rubric, Canon, and Prayer Book, there are not, Sunday after Sunday, "innovations" of omission or commission, Peradventure, it may be, that for the present, some people are only exacting and uncompromising on the mere matter of the Surplice.

I fear I have wearied your readers, although I have been too brief to do anything like justice to the subject. And many of your readers probably have little interest in it. Indeed, it is of little practical interest to devout Christians who desire to pay more heed to the faithful preaching of Christ crucified than to the color of the "Priest's vestments." It is only when we see, as in the Church of England in England, the practices introduced which one by one have changed after changing until Surplice, Priestly and Episcopal Churches, Ghassly Confessors and Episcopalians, Nunneries and Sisterhoods, have become living parts of the establishment—until the adoration of the Virgin, the invocation of Saints, and transubstantiation in the "Blessed Eucharist" are openly proclaimed from Episcopal pulpits—that evangelical Christians of all denominations must feel a deep interest in the discussion. They ought to be reminded that we have timid imitations of these things already in New Brunswick. And, sir, these apparently small "changes" and trifling "innovations" have been the first symptoms of those aberrations which have led even gifted men to wander away from the purity and simplicity of the Church of the Reformation and the faith once delivered to the Saints, into their natural resting place the Church of Rome,—leaving behind them the influences of that evangelical Christianity, and their flocks disheartened and disquieted, and scattered as sheep having no Shepherd. As illustrations of this I might point to many instances; and as partly germinal to it, I may give you the following extract also from a late number of a London paper:

The Rev. A. Perwee, one of the Bishops of Peterborough's recent appointments, has just given the Surplice in the pulpit, and made divers other alterations in the mode of conducting the services in his Church, all of which are in a Ritualistic direction, and undesired by a large part of his congregation. What reader Mr. F. C.'s conduct he regards already in his fact of there being already in his parish many young dissenting bodies, who will find their hands strengthened by the old Bishops of learning wisdom and recognizing the signs of the times.

It will be well probably for Mr. Perwee's congregation if no greater ill befall them, than that they shall be found "strength" in some of those "fourishing dissenting bodies." They have much more to fear, I think, for themselves and their children, at the hands of the "young Ritualist."

I thank you, sir, for your great kindness, and trust that I shall not have occasion to trouble you again.

LOCALS.
For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET, see Auction column.
New Advertisements.
Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Waterloo St. F. C. Baptist Church Bazaar.
Metallics—Geo. J. Day
Bows and Scarfs—Everett & Butler
Notice—Geo. J. Day
Christmas Goods—G. H. Martin
Anchor Line—Seamless Bros.
Columns Ad—Barne, Kerr & Co.

AUCTIONS.
Notice of Public Sale—James Lapton
Public Auctions—Hugh McErick
Notice of Sale—T. W. Lee
Insolvent Act of 1869—E. H. Lester
Clothing Office—

On First Page: The Reformed Episcopal Church; Wendell Phillips on Temperance and Labor; Udravling a Mystery; Bloodless Surgical Operation; and Notes and News.
On Fourth Page: Yesterday's Second Edition.
By Christmas Presents at Normans'—Alumna, Chromos, and Chromo Motives.

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Point Lepreau Weather and Marine Report.
The following is the telegraphic report from Point Lepreau to the Board of Trade room, yesterday afternoon:
3 p. m.—Wind, N. W., strong breeze, dark and cloudy to

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

TRAINS LEAVE				TRAINS ARRIVE			
Exp.	Arr.	Exp.	Arr.	Exp.	Arr.	Exp.	Arr.
St. John	8.15	10.30	11.45	1.15	3.30	5.45	8.00
Halifax	8.30	10.45	12.00	1.30	3.45	6.00	8.15
Moncton	8.45	11.00	12.15	1.45	4.00	6.15	8.30
St. John	9.00	11.15	12.30	2.00	4.15	6.30	8.45
Halifax	9.15	11.30	12.45	2.15	4.30	6.45	9.00
Moncton	9.30	11.45	1.00	2.30	4.45	7.00	9.15
St. John	9.45	12.00	1.15	2.45	5.00	7.15	9.30
Halifax	10.00	12.15	1.30	3.00	5.15	7.30	9.45
Moncton	10.15	12.30	1.45	3.15	5.30	7.45	10.00
St. John	10.30	12.45	2.00	3.30	5.45	8.00	10.15
Halifax	10.45	1.00	2.15	3.45	6.00	8.15	10.30
Moncton	11.00	1.15	2.30	4.00	6.15	8.30	10.45
St. John	11.15	1.30	2.45	4.15	6.30	8.45	11.00
Halifax	11.30	1.45	3.00	4.30	6.45	9.00	11.15
Moncton	11.45	2.00	3.15	4.45	7.00	9.15	11.30
St. John	12.00	2.15	3.30	5.00	7.15	9.30	11.45
Halifax	12.15	2.30	3.45	5.15	7.30	9.45	12.00
Moncton	12.30	2.45	4.00	5.30	7.45	10.00	12.15

LEWIS CARVELL,
General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, 24th November, 1873.

Steamboat.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

International Steamship Comp'y.

St. John to Halifax.

STEAMER "SCUD,"
For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting with the Halifax and Annapolis
Windsor and Halifax
Halifax and Annapolis
Windsor and Halifax

KNITTING!

THE Subscriber has received a supply of the
MARITIME
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE!

And will sell the same at the lowest price.
The machine is so simple to operate that
any one can knit in half an hour and
without the least trouble. It will knit
any style of fabric, and is adapted to
knit in any color.

STEAMER "SCUD."

FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS!

Connecting with the Halifax and Annapolis
Windsor and Halifax
Halifax and Annapolis
Windsor and Halifax

200 Bbls. Very Good Quality

Hand-Packed OAKUM.

For sale by **JAMES L. DUFF & CO.**
North West
November 24th, 1873.
13 KING STREET.

MOORE'S

Sign Painting
ESTABLISHMENT,
47 GERMAIN STREET.

FOR CHRISTMAS!

2 cases Christmas Presents,
1 case Playing Cards,
1 case ALBUMS; 3 cases DOLLS.

G. W. DAY'S

Printing Establishment
46 CHARLOTTE STREET.

All descriptions of Printing executed
with dispatch.

Anchor Line

Atlantic Service.

Regular and Direct Steam Communication
between New York and
Halifax, St. John, and Moncton.

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Printing Establishment
46 CHARLOTTE STREET.

All descriptions of Printing executed
with dispatch.

From Yesterday's Second Edition.

REMINGTON'S

SPORTING, HUNTING AND TARGET
BREACH-LOADING
RIFLES & SHOT GUNS

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SPORTING, HUNTING AND TARGET
BREACH-LOADING
RIFLES & SHOT GUNS

Long Range Match Rifles for "Credence"
Shooting, now ready. The same as
was the "War Field and Farm"
Rifle, Aug. 2, and "Amateur"
Rifle Club, Aug. 9.

REMINGTON'S

SPORTING, HUNTING AND TARGET
BREACH-LOADING
RIFLES & SHOT GUNS

Double Barrel Breach-Loading Gun
IS NOW READY.

REMINGTON'S

SPORTING, HUNTING AND TARGET
BREACH-LOADING
RIFLES & SHOT GUNS

281 & 283 Broadway, N. Y.

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BREACH-LOADING
RIFLES & SHOT GUNS

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Business Cards

FOREIGN FIRE PROSPECTUS.
NORTHERN
ASSURANCE COM'Y.

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