Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—A person signing himself G Holland Snow, has been amusing the public through the columns of the *Carleton Sentinel* in what he calls a criticism on the Concert lately held at the opening of our new City Hall. I learn that he assumes the title of *Professor*, save the mark! Professor of what is not stated. He certainly is a professional Egotist. How learnedly G Holland speaks, and what a fine opportunity it was for him to insult a number of gentlemen and ladies (not professionals) for the sake of having revenge upon Mr. Cadwallader who it is said took him to task for displaying his tom-foolery at the Mechanics' Institute at Woodstock some time during the early part of last month.

Criticisms by a gentleman or lady having a thorough knowledge of music, if given in a fair and honest spirit, would be accepted by even non-professionals with pleasure, but made as they have been by this self-styled *blatant* professor with a malignity observable throughout every line of his so-called criticism, it becomes at once a disreputable and ungentlemanly production. This celebrated Professor insults fifty or more ladies and gentleman, for what purpose? Why simply for the sake of blasting the reputation of the Conductor. I have read of assassins stabbing in the dark, but in this *learned Professor* we have a musical assassin of the worst description.

I make no pretensions to a knowledge of music myself, but I have heard from unquestionable authority that the late Concert, taken as a whole, was a credit to the Conductor and every lady and gentleman who took part in it. A gentleman from St. John entirely disinterested and thoroughly competent to judge, observed to the writer that he had never heard the "Hallelujah Chorus" and "The Heavens are Telling" better or more correctly rendered. His Honor Judge Wilmot, who was present and whose ability as a musician is unquestioned, signified his warm approval of the whole Concert, and many other of the leading musicians of the City who did not take part have borne testimony to its excellence in every particular.

To show the animus which filled the breast of this wise *Professor*, it is only necessary for the nine hundred ladies and gentlemen who attended the Concert to mark the pieces which *he* so highly approves. Any piece not in charge of Mr. Conductor Cadwallader is apparently *very fairly rendered* in the opinion of the learned Professor, but the moment Mr. C. wields the baton then comes the denunciation and the vials of wrath are poured out indiscriminately. It is an old saying that "two of a trade can never agree," and it is fully borne out in this instance. Rumor says that the *learned Professor's* eyes were tinged with jealousy on that particular evening, and that there was a lady in question, and another rumor is that there was too much "Holland" of another description floating round. Be this as it may, it is none of our business, but he should not allow such earthly things to warp his great and comprehensive musical mind. This *gentlemanly Professor* could not even spare the infirmity of one of the singers; but, Sir, his whole production is so utterly contemptible that it removes what might have been felt as an unpleasantness. If this Professor wishes to know exactly the feelings of the Citizens of Fredericton towards Mr. Cadwallader, just let him attend the grand Concert which is to be tendered Mr. C. sometime during the month of January or February next, and it will make his mouth water to see the assemblage which will be gathered together as a compliment to Mr. Cadwallader's abilities as a musician and as a gentleman.

Yours,
FREDERICTON.

For the Colonial Farmer.

KING'S CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Central Agricultural Society of King's Co. took place to-day at Hampton Village. The attendance was fair, and the interest manifested in the proceedings was more than usually encouraging. After closing up the business of the past year the Secretary's Report was read, and Officers as under elected for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Norton—I. B. S. Raymond, Charles Dixon, Capt. R. Baxter, Dan'l E. Frost, A. B. Hayes, J. E Fairweather, Oscar A. Wetmore.

Hampton—John Flewelling, M. P. P., Charles J. Smith, H. B. Fowler, Dr. G. L. Taylor, J. D. M. Keator, David Smith, S. B. Belding.

I. B. S. Raymond, *President.*
Charles Dixon, *First Vice.*
Dr. Taylor, *Second Vice.*
John Flewelling, *Treasurer.*
J. E. Fairweather, *Secretary.*

The next meeting is to take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 2 p. m., when the merits of artificial, and other manures, will be discussed.

Yours, &c.,
A MEMBER.

Norton, K. C., Dec. 5th, 1876.

For the Colonial Farmer.

A PROPOSITION FROM COUNCILLOR BROWN.

MR. EDITOR,—Feeling that the interest of all parties concerned could scarce fail of being forwarded, I beg to make the following proposal to the inhabitants of the City of Fredericton through your columns.

Doubtless all are aware that, at the present, through the City and remaining portion of the County of York form each separate corporations, yet the one contributes to sustain the public institutions of the other; and the County consider they are obliged to bear more of these expenses than their share, whilst the City think they are obliged to pay more than their share of the taxation. Now, Mr. Editor, as an expedient by which all this murmuring would be quieted, I would suggest that our local representatives at next Session take into consideration the division of the County. That this measure would tend to satisfy all parties concerned, is evident from the fact that they would then be paying taxes only to sustain their own institutions. Let me therefore ask through the medium of your columns upon what grounds the parties concerned would suggest division, and what part of the County to be added to the City would they consider equivalent to the remaining portion of the County in point of representation; and how the public lands and buildings held jointly would be divided. Should none of the citizens deem it advisable to reply, let me ask, Sir, that you, who as all are aware, act for the best interest of the City and County, and who understand the basis of the suggestion, and can appreciate what the result of such a measure would be, give your opinion and make any suggestion through the columns of your paper.

Yours truly,
JAMES W. BROWN.
County Councillor.

The Officers and Members of Valentine Lodge No. 263, Order of British Templars, to the Widow and Family of the late William C. Hornestle, of New Maryland, York County.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—Death, suddenly and unexpectedly, has entered your happy family circle and taken from it in the prime of life a loved member, the light and joy of many hearts.

A fond mother weeps for the loss of a kind and dutiful son, brothers and sisters mourn for the companion and protector of their youthful days. A wife's loving heart is robbed of its dearest earthly treasure, and her children of a tender and affectionate father.

Who can enter the dark chambers of your mourning hearts and pour in the balm of consolation?

Tender sympathizing friends may attempt in vain to remove your grief, for death has left a great vacancy and caused a sorrow which nothing but the comforts of Religion can alleviate. These comforts, respected friends, we trust you have, in the certain hope that your sorrow shall be turned into joy when you shall meet your loved ones in a better world.

Your loss is a severe one and one which is deeply felt by all—known and respected as your beloved husband was for his character and services in this community.

Your beloved husband was highly esteemed by the members of this Lodge, winning by his cheerful temper, manly deportment and faithful adherence to the principles of our beloved Order, the affection and good will of all. He has left a name that will be long cherished and respected by us.

We offer you our heartfelt sympathy in this your deep affliction, and hope you will accept this unworthy token of our respect and esteem for the wife and family of our worthy brother.

Signed in behalf of the Lodge,
S. K. NASON,
W. M. FISHER,
J. A. FLETCHER. } Committee.

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., DECEMBER 11, 1876.

The present political system of New Brunswick is very absurd. We do not mean the political institutions; but the manner in which what is supposed to be public opinion is got at. An election is at hand in any County, it makes no difference which one. Perhaps an important issue is before the people, perhaps there is no question of especial importance pending; but whichever way it is the electors do not ask "who shall we choose?" but "who is going to offer?" Mr. A is the member who has just gone out; and of course he wants to be returned again. Mr. B thinks he will try it. The electors possibly don't want either. They would very much have preferred Mr. C, but they can't get him, because the others have taken the field and by an active personal canvass have got so many persons to promise them support that a third candidate is not to be thought of. A man's political opinions are of no especial importance in most Counties of the Province. Liberal or Conservative, free trade or protectionist, it makes very little difference to what party he belongs, if he can get a staunch knot of friends with a little money, and is himself skilled in making promises, he is pretty sure of election. The difficulty seems to be that the people talk too much about politics and too little politics. Men are discussed with considerable vigor, measures receive little consideration, and the desires of a clique often receive more attention than the requirements of the Country. This state of things is not creditable to the people; it is not calculated to secure the full benefits of representative institutions. Under its influence the growth of a healthy public feeling is well nigh impossible. People should bear these things in mind. There will be a general election in about eighteen months at the outside, and the voters of every country should insist upon a square, outspoken expression of opinion on the part of candidates for legislative honors. More than this they should take the question of candidature into their own hands and not allow this, that and the other gentleman to force themselves upon them. The Convention system might be tried advantageously. Not that species of it where a candidate selects his own friends, gets them to choose him, and then proclaims himself the people's choice. This does more harm than good; while on the other hand Conventions which are really representative in their character cannot fail to accomplish much in the right direction. We throw out the suggestion, and recommend it to the consideration of our readers.

The action of certain gentlemen in St. John in contesting Mr. Marshall's election is highly commendable. It is not that very much would be gained by the simple unseating of that gentleman; but much, very much, would be accomplished by an exposure of the men who directed their efforts successful to the corrupting of the constituency of St. John. Public opinion condemns bribery at elections, the law forbids it and the welware of the country demands that it shall be put down. While money can be used with impunity in influencing voters, our representative institutions are in danger of being abused, in fact are abused in the most scandalous and unblushing manner. The jingle of the almighty dollar can drown the voice of duty more quickly than anything else can; and we may speculate as we like upon the purity of the franchise and the wonderful effects which education will have in that direction, but the truth is there always was and always will be those in every community whose appreciation of their duties as citizens is so feeble that a slight pecuniary consideration will influence their vote. It must be made dangerous to bribe electors, that is not only must laws be passed discountenancing and punishing it; but they must not be allowed to remain a dead letter on the statute books. They should be invoked on every possible occasion. The thoughtful and earnest voters should ever be on the alert to detect and punish every violation. Were this the case bribery would become rarer and the political atmosphere would become free from the poison with which it is now impregnated.

Grand Falls, Woodstock and St. John have each their free bridge across the river St. John. Fredericton is without any such accommodation. In many parts of the Province ferries and other means of local transit are subsidized; in Fredericton what the people themselves don't pay for they don't get. Yet the traffic between the City and St. Mary's is very large, and would be larger if the passage of the river were not attended with expense. It is idle to say that the charge is only a few cents; for though the amount is trifling to those whose business or pleasure makes crossing of the river necessary only a dozen times a year, it is really a considerable drawback. In many cases the amount of the charge is not so important as the fact that there is any charge at all. The ferries ought to be free; and the Government ought to make the grant necessary to provide for their maintenance.

THE BROOKLYN CALAMITY.

Our correspondent "York" sends us the following account of the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre:

The greatest calamity which has ever happened in this city was the burning last night of the Brooklyn Theatre, when upward of 300 persons lost their lives. At about

20 MINUTES PAST 11 O'CLOCK

the Theatre was discovered to be on fire, and in less than half an hour was reduced to ashes, the wall on Washington street only remaining to mark the spot where an hour before stood such a splendid building. I looked upon that raging fire, hoping that all had escaped; but great was my surprise to-day to learn that my hopes were so far from being the case. The

FIRE RAGED FEARFULLY,

sending its living flames high into the air, as if defying the exertions of the firemen, and holding in contempt the many streams of water from a dozen or more steam fire engines. In the immediate neighborhood of the Theatre the buildings are chiefly built of wood, and to these the firemen directed their attention, in order to prevent the spread of the fire, as there was no hope of saving the Theatre. There was also a number of streams kept upon the fire, but they seemed to have but little effect. When the fire was first discovered, the orchestra was performing during the fourth and fifth acts of the play, entitled

"THE TWO ORPHANS,"

and an exciting noise was heard to come from behind the scenes. The audience thought there was a row in progress; but remaining in their seats, the curtain was rolled up, and the artists appeared in the fifth act. The noise behind the scenes was hushed for a short time, when the voices were again heard, and

THERE WAS A GREAT NOISE.

But as I have not time to write particulars and gve a full account of it, I will quote from the *Brooklyn Eagle* as follows: "At that moment

A TONGUE OF FLAME

was seen darting from one corner of the roof of the hut, and almost immediately a number of sparks fell from the "flies" upon the stage. The audience, for the most part, were now thoroughly alarmed; but there were some who having never seen the play before were wrapped up in interest, and if they did notice the sparks and the little flame, imagined it was all in the piece. All this occurred within a few moments. At the appearance of the sparks quite a number in the lower part of the house rose excitedly from their seats, and some panic-stricken persons raised the awful

CRY OF "FIRE!"

Nothing more was required to make panic general. Almost every one in the house sprang to their feet, and turned towards the door. Mr. Studley, with remarkable presence of mind, advanced to the foot-lights and besought the people to remain quiet; but the people would not be quiet. In the same breath almost, Mr. Studley, seeing that it was impossible to quiet the people, shouted to to them to leave the house in as orderly a manner as possible, so that none would be hurt.

"If I have the presence of mind," said he, "to stand between you and the fire which is right behind me, you ought to have the presence of mind to go out quietly."

Miss Claxton also begged the audience not to be excited, but to move out quietly; but the noise was becoming so great that her voice could not be heard very far from the stage. At all events the people paid no attention to her.

In the meantime the sparks continued to fall upon the stage, and the roof of the hut was being gradually

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

The cry of fire was revived, and a combined rush was made for the doors. Several gentlemen stood on their seats and begged the people to go out quietly, but they might as well have talked to the dead. The panic became general. The scene beggars description. Women shrieked, children cried, and stout men turned pale with fear. In the rush men, women and children were trampled upon, and their cries of agony could be heard out nearly to the portals of the Theatre. Mothers became separated from their children and children from their mothers, and there went up a hundred voiced shriek that made the stoutest heart sick. There were brave men in that terrible crush. They seized fainting women and half-dead children and dragged them into the lobby, and returning to rescue others, perished themselves. There were cowardly and brutal men there, who worked to save themselves only indifferent as to the fate of others. They crowded their way through the struggling mass, pushing helpless women and children aside, and walking over the prostrate forms of men who had fallen in the crush.

Above, in the galleries and on the stairways, was heard

THE TRAMP OF MANY FEET

and the shrieks of the wounded and dying. The upper part of the house was full, and when the panic occurred below there was the same great rush for the doors. Many succeeded in escaping, but the stairways soon became choked up, and egress was cut off. The scenes of the main floor were re-enacted above. There were the same bravery and cowardice exhibited, the same trampling of the people under foot by the panic stricken mass, the same struggle for life. Men, in their efforts to escape, climed over other people's heads and used violence, but in many cases their efforts were fruitless. They perished where they stood."

To-night the flags are half-masted; all places of amusement are closed, and there is gloom and sorrow all over the city. 315 bodies have been taken from the ruins.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Missionary to India, who has for the last twelve years been supported by the F. C. Baptist Denomination of this Province, is to occupy the Pulpit of the Rev. Mr. McLeod, of this City, on Sabbath morning, 10th inst. He will deliver a lecture in the evening, on India and the Mission work, at which a collection will be made in aid of the Mission.

Those who once have heard the Doctor are anxious to hear him again.

The following from the *Carleton Sentinel* shows what is thought of him elsewhere:—

Rev. J. L. Phillips, Missionary to India from the F. C. Baptish Conference of this Province, has been for some days past, and is at present, engaged addressing public audiences in various sections of the County, on the subject of missions. Mr. Phillips is an able and eloquent speaker, very happy in descriptions, and his addresses on India, and the manners, custom and religion of her people are exceedingly full of interest and instruction.

On Sunday evening a very large number of persons attended the F. C. B. Church, when Mr. Philips delivered one of his most interesting lectures.

The ladies of the Maugerville Baptist Sewing Circle intend having a Sale of useful and fancy articles on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The proceeds are to be devoted towards finishing the Parsonage at that place.

The following letter from Mr. Sergeant Cox, Chairman of the Middle Sex Board of Session was read at the recent trial of Slade in London. The letter is taken from the *New York World*:—

"Having undertaken to examine without prejudice or prepossession, and to report faithfully, without favor, in a purely judicial spirit any alleged psychological phenomena that might be submitted to me as president of the Psychological society of Great Britain, I narate, without comment, what I witnessed at a sitting with Dr. Slade this afternoon. I sat alone with him at 3 o'clock, in a room at 8 Upper Bedford place, Russell square, into which the sun shown brightly, at a table about five feet by four, having four legs, no ledge below, and no cloth upon it. Dr. Slade sat on one side of the table, sideways, so that his legs and feet were not under the table, but his whole body fully in my view as he faced me. I sat at the side, the corner of the table being between us. As I sat I could see half-way below the table, and, by moving my head slightly, I could see the whole space below, which was wholly exposed in full daylight. Instantly upon taking our seats, very loud rapping came upon the floor. This followed by a succession of furious blows upon the table, jarring my hands as they were lying upon it. These blows were repeated at any part of the table desired, by merely touching that spot with the finger, while the blows, as forcible as if given with a sledge hammer, were being made. Dr. Slade's hands were on the table on my hands, and his whole body to his feet was fully before my eyes. I am certain that not a muscle moved. Then he took the slate after I had carefully inspected it, to be assured that no writing was upon it, and placing there a piece of slate pencil, the size of a small grain of wheat, he pressed the slate tightly below but against the slab of the table. Presently I heard the sound as of writing on the slate. The slate was removed, and on it a zigzag line was drawn from end to end. At this moment a chair, standing by the table, was lifted up to a level with the table, held in that position for several seconds, and then dropped to the floor. While the chair was so suspended in the air I carefully noted Dr. Slade. It was far beyond his reach. But his hands were under my hands, and his feet were fully in view near my own, on the side of the table opposite to that on which the other had risen. While I was taking note of his position at this moment, a hand rudely grasped my knee on the opposite side to where Dr. Slade was seated, and his hands were still in mine on the table. Blows of a more gentle kind upon the table, attended with a remarkable quivering of it, announced, as he said, that his wife was present, and desired the slate. After the slate had been carefully cleaned, it was laid upon the top of the table, with a piece of paper under it. Upon the slate he placed his right hand and I my left hand, and with my other hand I held his left hand as it laid upon the table. As my hand lay upon the table I did feel and hear something writing upon it. The communication was evidently a long one; but before I report the result I desire to note a remarkable phenomenon, to my mind the most suggestive that attended this experiment. It is necessary clearly to understand the position of the parties, therefore I repeat it, Dr. Slade and myself sat face to face. One hand of each of us was laid upon the slate. The side of the slate that was written upon was pressed by us against the table. Our second hands were linked together and lay upon the table. While this position was preserved the writing proceeded without pause. When Dr. Slade removed his hand from mine it ceased insantly, and as instantly was renewed when his hand and mine met. This experiment was repeated several times, and never failed. Here, then, was a chain of circle formed by my arms and body and Dr. Slade's arms and body, the slate being between us, my hand at one end of it, his hand at the other end, and between our hands and upon the slate that connected them the writing was. When the chain was broken, forthwith the writing ceased. When the chain was reformed, the writing was at once resumed. The effect was instantaneous. In this curious fact we must seek the clue to this psychological mystery. Some rapid rappings indicated that the writing was finished, the slate was lifted, and in a clear and perfectly distinct writing, the following was read. It filled the whole side of the slate:

'Dear Sergt: You are now investigating a subject that is worthy of all the time that you or any other man of mind can devote to its investigation. When man can believe in this truth it will in most cases make him a better man. This is our object in coming to earth—to make man and woman better, wiser and purer. I am truly,

A. W. SLADE.'

"While I was reading this a hand grasped my knee furthest from Dr. Slade, whose hands were at that moment holding the slate that I might copy the writing. As I wrote a hand, which I saw distinctly, came from under the table, seized my waistcoat, and pulled it violently. Seeing this I took the pencil with which I copied the words and laid it at the edge of the table furthest from Dr. Slade, and far beyond his reach, the end of the pencil projecting about two inches over the edge. I asked if the hands would take the pencil. Forthwith a hand came from under the table, seized the pencil, and threw it upon the floor. I again asked that it would pick up the pencil and bring it to me. In an instant it was brought and put upon the table by my side. I saw the hand that brought it as distinctly as I could see my own. It was a small hand, seemingly that of a woman. Again the slate was cleaned, and laid upon the table as before, my hand upon it. In a few seconds the following sentence was written. Considerable power was used in this writing, and I could distinctly feel the pressure of the pencil upon the slate and its motion as every word was written:

'I am Dr. John Forbes; I was the Queen's physician. God bless you. J. FORBES.'

"While I was reading this, the hand again came from under the table, and seized the sleeve of my coat and tried to pull my arm down, but I resisted and it disappeared. Then it came up again, as if from my legs, and caught the eye-glass that was hanging from my neck and opened it. During all these phenomena Dr. Slade's hands were before me on the table, and his feet full in my view upon the floor. The hand on each occasion came from the side of the table opposite to where Dr. Slade was sitting. He was seated on my left, and the hand came and seized me on my right leg, in a position impossible to him. The hand I saw was not half the size of Dr. Slade's hand. It touched my hand three times, and I could feel that it was warm, soft, and moist, and fleshy as my own. Again the slate was cleaned and laid upon the table tight against the wood, one half projeting against the edge, so that I might be assured that it was tightly pressed against the wood; but the slate was seized, and with great force drawn away and rapidly raised above me and placed upon my head.

In this position the sound of writing upon it was distinctly heard by me. On removing it I found written upon it the following words: 'Man must not doubt any more, when we can come in this way.—J. F., M. D.' Then the large arm chair rushed forward from the corner of the room in which it had been placed, to the table. Again the slate was placed under the table and projecting from it. A hand twice seized and shook my leg, both of the hands of Dr. Slade being at that moment before me, and his whole person visible. Thus ended this experiment. All that I have reported was done, that is certain. How it was done and by what agency, is a problem for psychology to solve. For my own part, I can say only that I was in the full possession of my senses; that I was wide awake; that it was in broad daylight; that Dr. Slade was under my observation the whole time, and could not have moved hand or foot without being detected by me. That it was not a self-delusion is shown by this, that any person who chooses to go may see almost the same phenomena."

President Grant has delivered his eighth and last annual message to Congress. It is a practical document, like all his messages, and mainly a review of the political and material history of the country for the past year and previous years of his administration. He says relations with foreign countries are friendly. The negotiations for a new Extradition Treaty with Great Britain are progressing favorably, and the work of the Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions, from the North-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The success of the International Exhibition is favorably commented upon, and belief expressed that it will be a permanent benefit to the country. The President recommends that the Government exhibit be removed to the Capital and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. In regard to the present Presidential contest, President Grant says: "The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy partially, no doubt, is in the enlightenment of the electors. The compulsory support of the Free Schools, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners, coming to this country to become citizens, who are educated to their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take interest enough in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws, nor to select those who do."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Some of the members of this Society have formed themselves into a Literary Society, and on Thursday night organized with the following officers:—

Honorary Presidents—The Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England resident in Fredericton.

President—Vivian W. Tippet.

Vice-Presidents—C. F. Morehouse, W. H. Tippet.

Secretary—Andrew Straton.

Treasurer—Douglas Hazen.

Committee—G. B. Seelye, H. Morrison, John Black, I. Murray Straton.

On Thursday next this Society meets in the upper room of the Madras School at 7.30 p. m. The object of its members being mutual improvement and amusement, we trust it may meet with the success such a movement merits.

The *News* says that an impression is abroad that light is greatly needed on the question of our provincial finances, and calls upon the Government to afford the necessary illumination. Considering that the ink is scarcely dry upon the paper containing the Hon. Mr. Willis's resignation, this is a remarkable position for his newspaper to take. It shows clearly that to him the financial explanations of last session were not satisfactory, although at the time he was a member of the administration, and consequently had every facility for learning whether they were true or false. We leave the member from St. John to settle with his constituents as to how he came to cast a vote on the vital questions of that session in opposition to the dictates of his reason and conscience. The unpatant point is that he did so, as it serves as a key by which an understanding can be arrived at of the character of a portion at least of the Government support, and taken in connection with the Attorney General's alleged admissions to Mr. Everett, furnish proof, if proof be needed, that the charges made against the Government in respect to financial matters are well founded.

The entertainment given by "Golden Rule" Lodge of the I. O. G. T. on Tuesday evening last was attended by a large number. In fact the Hall could not contain all those who wished to attend. Some of the speakers who were expected to take part in the meeting were unavoidably absent. The object the Lodge had in view in holding this meeting was to bring their order, which is comparatively new here, before the public.

The conduct of some of the young lads in the audience is deserving of something more than rebuke.

Victoria Lodge I. O. O. F. holds a Conversazione on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock in the Temperance Hall. The entertainment will consist of readings and music. Admission is by cards of invitation, which the brothers can get for their friends upon application at the office of John Richards, Esq., next door above the People's Bank.

If you wish to purchase an elegant and useful Christmas present call at J. G. McNally's for one of those pretty Folding Chairs. His Store presents a tempting opportunity to invest in handsome and useful articles ranging in prices from fifty cents to fifty dollars.

Our friend Perkins has placed a sample of his choice tea on our table, and we must say for flavour, strength and everything that exhilarates, it surpasses anything we ever met. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

The ladies in connection with the Baptist Church in this City intend holding a Soiree in the Vestry of the Church on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst.

The Government have asked for tenders for the supply of stone for macadamizing purposes on the highway between the City and "Estey's Mills."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONDAY.

Congress meets to-day.

The Democratic Caucus has nominated Randall as Speaker of the House.

A terrible gale prevailed throughout the British Isles since Saturday. Floods in many places have caused much damage, and there are numerous disasters to shipping on the coast with considerable loss of life. The freight steamer "Prince" foundered in the storm. All on board, fourteen in number, were lost.

Russia and Turkey are preparing for war with terrible earnestness. The mobilized Russian regiments are being successively sent South. In the latter part of December 250,000 men will be on the Pruth ready to cross. Eighty-four military hospitals have been formed capable of receiving 52,000 men. Russia has ordered twenty million cartridges in the United States. The Turks are erecting formidable fortifications at Widden, Ristichuk, Silistria, and Schumla.

The Porte has sent a circular reply to Prince Gortschakoff not favorable to peace. The Turks are pushing forward their new Constitution. Although repeatedly warned they are attempting to anticipate Conference.

TUESDAY.

In a speech, delivered on Saturday, Bismarck is reported to have declared that if Russia threatened to be victorious in the impending war, England would interfere without making a formal declaration of war, and he believed England would occupy Egypt should Turkish territory be violated by Russian forces.

Nearly all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation of those Provinces by Austria in case of war.

Brent, the Louisville forger, has been arrested.

E. D. Winslow, the Boston forger, and Gray, the New York forger, have fled.

Estimates of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury for public service for the fiscal year ending June, 1878, amount to a little less than three hundred million dollars, being fifteen millions less than the estimates for the current year.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate providing for an examination into the elections in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

WEDNESDAY.

Prince Bismarck, in the German Parliament, reiterates German neutrality. The *Times* concludes an article on a portion of the speech as follows: "The notion that he seriously suggests to England a semi-war, like that of Russia in Servia, is too absurd for discussion. On the conduct of England the people of the continent may set their minds at rest. We shall not carry on a war like that of the Russians in Servia, nor any war at all."

The Board of Canvassers in Louisiana have returned as elected the Republican Presidential electors and State officers by a majority of about thirty-five hundred. The Democrats will contest.

In South Carolina, Chamberlain has been declared elected, the counties of Edgefield and Laurens being thrown out. The matter is before the Supreme Court.

At the Brooklyn Theatre, last night, while a large audience were witnessing the "Two Orphans," the theatre took fire and burned to the ground. Loss $125,000.

Burning of Brooklyn Theatre last night turns out an appaling disaster. Latest reports state that one hundred and seventy-five lives were lost, including H. S. Murdoch, the well known actor. Sixty-six dead bodies have been recovered. The fire, which broke out at a quarter past eleven, originated in the flies, which fell blazing on the top of the scenery. One of the actresses came to the front of the stage and said, "a small accident has occurred; don't be alarmed—only a piece of the fly on fire." Immediately the audience, which was a large one, rushed for the entrances, and the panic became general. In two minutes the stage was one mass of flame. The heat was intense. Many who occupied seats near the stage felt scorching heat and sank helpless to the floor. Men plunged in mad terror over seats, and fought their way to the door like wild beasts. The aisles were blocked, and the fire danced and hissed through the combustible machinery, and darted over the heads of the orchestra. Demoralization became complete. The ushers made every effort to induce the terrified mob to retire in good order, seconded by the police, but all to little purpose. Actors and actresses narrowly escaped, losing all their wardrobe.

THURSDAY.

The Brooklyn horror grows in magnitude. At last accounts, two hundred and eighty-five bodies had been recovered including Murdoch and Burroughs, two actors. The City is in mourning.

The State Department at Washington denies there has been any recent change in the British Extradition Treaty.

Two sets of electors, Republican and Democratic, present themselves in Florida.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that the Democratic Legislature is the legal body, and the vote of the State has been given to Tilden and Hendricks.

In Louisiana the contest is both for electors and Governorship.

Eastern news is more reassuring. Russia has notified European cabinets that the military occupation of the Turkish provinces is not essential if their autonomy is secured.

Three hundred and fifteen dead bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre. Only a small proportion of them have been recognized, and those mainly by small fragments of clothing, ornaments, etc. It is believed that this covers the terrible loss. Intense gloom pervades all classes in Brooklyn. At the regular Wednesday evening church meetings sermons were dispensed with and prayer meetings organized, the great calamity being the subject of earnest supplication to the Almighty for grace to bear with Christian fortitude this awful visitation.

The electoral vote, as declared by the Republican Boards, gives Hayes 185 votes, electing him by one vote. The result is to be contested.

FRIDAY.

There have been no additional dead bodies by the Brooklyn disaster. The total is 315.

Chamberlain was yesterday inaugurated Governor of South Carolina by the Republican Legislature.

The United States Consul at Santiago has been summarily dismissed for plotting Tweed's escape from the United States steamer "Franklin."

Plenipotentiaries have held a preliminary meeting at Constantinople.

The *Daily News* prints the following in official form: "We understand that Her Majesty's Government, after a discussion with the United States Minister, has accepted the American interpretation of the Extradition Treaty. It is hoped, now that the interpretation of the Treaty has been admitted, the United States will be willing to enter into a new treaty, enlarging the scope of extradition." The *News*, editorially, rejoices and says that the English Government have seen their mistake on the extradition question, and had the courage and candor to acknowledge it.

Congressional Committees have left for South Carolina and Florida to investsgate the late election.

The Republicans severely criticise the action of Governor Grover, of Oregon, for commissioning a Democratic Presidential elector as a substitute for a Republican declared ineligible. Oregon gave eleven hundred Republican majority.

The public buildings of Brooklyn are draped in mourning.

Congress has passed a resolution calling upon the President for information regarding the use of troops in the Southern States.

A resolution has been approved by the House Judicial Committee providing for a committee of five members, to be joined by an equal number of Senators, to prepare and report without delay measures either legislative or constitutional best calculated to secure an impartial count of the electoral voters and a determination of disputed questions by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final.

NEW BOOKS.

"Beacon *vs.* Shakspere" by Thos. D. King, issued by the Lovell Printing and Publishing Co., Montreal.

"Life and Letters of Hon. Richd Cartwright," edited by the Rev. C. E. Cartwright; Belford Bros., Toronto, publishers. For sale in this City by Mr. Cropley.

"My Little Love," by Marion Harland; Belford Bros., publishers. For sale by Mr. Cropley.

These works will have attention next week.

FIRES IN THE FIELD.—By a notice in another column it will be seen that Martin Mackey, Esq., will be a candidate at the next civic election, for Wellington Ward.

A correspondent wants to know what has become of the waterproof coats ordered by the City Council some time since for the pipemen of the engine companies.

For the rich with children it may do to buy a shoe without Tips, but to those who are blessed with many children and little money it is ruinous to buy any other than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.—3 w.

Mr. John Gairens, who purchased the old Phœnix Square Weigh Scales, has had them placed at St. Mary's Ferry. They will be in charge of Mr. Elisha Vanwart of that place.

Silas Alward. Esq., of St. John, delivers the second lecture of the Y. M. C. A. course on Tuesday next. Subject "The last English Historian."

Promenade photographs with new and elegant border backgrounds, latest styles, at Moore's

The ice in front of the City is in condition for the passage of loaded teams.

The House of Assembly will be opened on Thursday, 1st February.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, if you wish to avoid the destructive maladies caused by errors committed in early youth, or would be freed from the chains of disease forged by youthful indiscretions, procure the work published by the "Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, Mass. "The Science of Life, or Self Preservation" treats nervous and physical debility, restoration of manhood, &c., in a more masterly and scientific manner than any other treatise extant: the "Physiology of Woman and Her Diseases," by the same eminent author, treats upon the subjects indicated by the title. "Diseases of the Nerves and Nervous Maladies" is the latest publication from this renowned Institute. These books have become the most popular medical works of the day. A Gold Medal has been awarded to the author of the National Medical Association. Look at the advertisement of the "Peabody Medical Institute," in this paper.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—This country is justly proud of its beautiful women; but how many die annually, or prematurely lose their health and youth, for want of a remedy suitable to their peculiar ailments. That remedy is found in JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS. We know hundreds of cases where they have been used with the greatest success. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, moderating excesses and removing obstructions, whether from cold or any other cause. Suffer no more anxiety or low spirits, but try them. For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. Job Moses, New York, sole proprietor. $1.00 and 12¼ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

CONSUMPTION.

Extract from a letter from C. H. S. Cronkhite, Esq:—

CANTERBURY STATION, York Co., N. B., Oct. 10th, 1876.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON—

Dear Sir: "In reply to your letter of enquiry, I would say that your 'Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime,' is the best preparation of the kind I have ever seen or taken.

I was ordered by my physician to take it, and commenced about the last of August, and since that time I have felt like a different man, and also look differently, and all for the better, as the doctor can testify.

I was unable, in the summer, to walk any distance without much fatigue. I can now take my gun and travel all day, and feel first-rate at night, and eat as much as a lumberman. Have not bled any since I took your preparation, and can now inflate my lungs without feeling any soreness, and I think I can inflate them up to full measurement, same as before I was sick. I have also gained in flesh; my weight in the summer was 173 lbs., and now it is nearly 190 lbs., which is pretty well up to my former weight.

The foregoing is a correct statement, which I am prepared to swear to, and I hereby authorize you to give it publicity in my name.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
(Signed) C. H. CRONKHITE.

We, the undersigned, hereby consent to have our names published as witnesses to the effects of "Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion" on the person of Mr. Cronkhite, and do assert that the foregoing statement is correct in every particular.

(Signed) Alexander Bennett, J. P.,
William Main.
Rev. Thomas Martin.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, is for sale at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Davis & Dibblee, J. M. Wiley, Geo. C. Hunt and Geo. H. Davis & Co.

DEATHS.

At Rusagonis, 2nd inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Lemuel G. Nason, aged 59 years, leaving a wife and 7 children to mourn their loss. [Religious Intelligencer please copy.]

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' Periodical Pills!

THIS Individual Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fainting and Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet sent with each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES,
New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1 and 12½c. for Postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

AGENTS.

Davis & Dibblee, G. H. Davis & Co., G. C. Hunt, Jr. J. M. Wiley.

nov 1875

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a rec