BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE TRIBUNE Counting Room is the southern half of the Office of Mr. George Philps, Broker, Prince William street. It is centrally situated, being near the City Hall, the Banks, News Room, Express Office, Chubb's Corner and the Ferry landing. Advertisements for the TRIBUNE should be left at the Counting Room before 11 A. M.

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 23, 1872.

A New Banking Institution.

The proposal to establish a new Bank in this City ought to receive general assent and substantial encouragement. The necessity for this additional aid to commerce is beyond all question. The available Bank accommodation is entirely too limited for the trade of the place, which has been constantly expanding yearly for the past ten years, while Banking facilities have actually decreased in the same period. It is too late in the day to argue the importance of such an institution. Nor is there any call to prove that the City of St. John is equal to the undertaking of founding such a Bank, the resources of our business men being abundantly apparent. It may, however, be a fair matter for argument whether the present is the most favorable time for moving in this direction. Some may consider that the undertaking might be deferred until the summer season, when the port is in the full tide of commerce, but the same parties would probably postpone the movement entirely. To a majority of persons *now* appears to be the accepted time, and this the day of financial "salvation." Our merchants are at the present moment suffering severely from the want of another Bank, although there is no severe pressure on the Banks that are doing business here. The inconveniences of to-day may be repeated at any moment, and at frequent intervals, and it is time that something was done to prevent their recurrence when trade is in so healthy a condition and the country so prosperous as at present. Another Bank is needed at the best of times:—at present we see and feel its necessity more clearly than ever before; and action should be taken while the justification of the step stands out so fully revealed. The change of the rate of interest in the Dominion Savings Bank should have at this moment an influence in favor of the purchase of the stock of a new Bank. Many depositors, no doubt, will decline to accept the reduced rate of interest offered by the Savings Bank, if they can do better otherwise; and the stock of a new Bank that would be placed under such management as would inspire public confidence, would be regarded as a safe investment. Other circumstances might be noticed as favorable to immediate action, but they will be apparent to all who are interested in the subject and acquainted with our local trade.

In the event of the organization of a new Bank, which can be accomplished without much difficulty if a few prominent business men will but lead off, the great consideration will be its proper officering. Its success would mainly depend upon its President and Cashier. If we could imagine a cautious, skillful financier like Hon. Mr. Tilley withdrawing from politics and devoting himself to the Banking interests of St. John, we should feel that a grand stride had been taken towards supplying those facilities for the extension of the trade of St. John that are now so earnestly demanded. A Bank presided over by Mr. Tilley would not lack either first class stockholders or a first rate business. It is perhaps too much to expect that Mr. Tilley's friends will consent to his abandonment of political life, in which his course seems destined to be onward and upward, although if he had consulted his own wishes he would probably have preferred a life of greater ease and one more closely and intimately identified with the people of St. John. But failing to secure such a President we need not fear that men well qualified for the position will not be forthcoming for this as for the other important positions. Among the many first class business men who wield the commerce of St. John, it will not be difficult to obtain a Directory that will command the confidence of capitalists, and, at the same time, possess the necessary acquaintance with our local trade to qualify them to deal intelligently with the institution's resources.

We take it for granted the Bank will be established. The names of the gentlemen who are said to be moving in the matter are sufficient to show that business is meant.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Liquor Licensing.

When that sturdy advocate of temperance, Neil Dow, went through England a few years since, declaiming against that peculiarly Anglo Saxon vice, drunkenness, his utterances were scarcely treated by the bulk of the nation with more respect than were those of the Furioso of America, George Francis Train. It is true that the orator dealt largely in hyperbole, and evinced a decided downeast tendency for spread eagleism, which partially counteracted his usefulness and superinduced a slight elevation of the back of the British Public; but in view of recent movements, we are inclined to think that the British tavern keeper received just a little too much backing up from those whose wounded instincts affected their better judgments. No one would have thought, at that time, that there was the remotest possibility of any measure being enacted similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor Law, and, while the customers of the Blue Lions, Bells and Angels, the gin palaces and the various tippling places in the kingdom, never dreamt of a diminution in the quantity or an increase in the price of their favorite beverages, the various bonifaces, in town and country, brewed their beer, doctored their spirits and wines, and counted up their gains, never thinking of what might be, and happily unsuspicious of the efforts of Mr. Bruce and the parliamentary abolitionists. That the seeds sown by Dow and other enthusiasts are bearing fruit is becoming every day apparent, and one of the first indices of the change of public feeling is the avidity with which leading English publicists are examining the somewhat conflicting licensing systems adopted by other nations. We have had our attention directed from time to time, to the peculiar provisions of the Legislature in the State of Ohio, touching the liabilities of tavern keepers, and we feel largely interested in the undeveloped results of these enactments; but, while balancing the prospects of experiments in one quarter, we should also search for experiences in another where those experiences are obtainable. It would therefore, we are inclined to think, decidedly conduce to a proper solution of a great social problem, if those who are agitating an entire revolution in our own licensing system, would carefully examine the many other systems now working and successfully working in other communities. Mr. Bruce, in introducing his Licensing Bill last year, referred to the licensing system now in use in Sweden "as furnishing an instructive example," and this system is certainly more unique in its provisions than we would be led to expect from an old European state. Possibly, Mr McPherson may import a few Temperance ideas with his coming Scandanavians, but in the event of his omitting to do so, a brief reference thereto may be useful as well as interesting. It may be premised that the Swedes, although hard workers and honest and intelligent, are not naturally more fond of water, as a beverage, than their neighbors; and, although it would be far from the truth to speak of Sweden as a nation of drunkards, yet we may correctly state that intemperance has retarded its national progress. Indeed, so wide spread had become this evil, that nearly seven years ago, in the spring of 1865, the Municipal Council of Gothenburgh, the second town of Sweden both in population and commercial importance, appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the true cause of the fearful amount of pauperism then embarassing the State. The committee reported that the principal cause of the growing evil was drunkenness; that the poorer class of citizens was preyed upon by an unprincipled and designing set of retail dealers, who were not only depriving the town of a large portion of duty due from sales, but were palming off upon their victims most deleterious adulterated liquors as pure and genuine. The committee also animadverted, in the strongest terms, upon the dark, dirty, unwholesome, unventilated and comfortless dens wherein the dealers plied their trade, and showed that, by the toleration of credit in connection with the retail business, many an artisan, after settling his week's score at the pot house, had not a farthing of his wages left to take home, and that, in some instances, men went so far as to pawn clothes and furniture with the publican and starving wives and children to satisfy their own cravings for alcohol. We call attention to the particulars of the return of this committee, because we think that a similar committee in St. John, fairly discharging its duty, would be impelled to make somewhat similar statements; and if there is an identity or even close analogy in the diseases we may with perfect propriety consider the same remedies. Believing that there are now few or none who would experiment again with an out and out Prohibitory Law, and knowing that there are many who would assist in securing a well guarded and stringent license law, we propose in Monday's issue to point out some of the chief features of the Swedish system.

Banking in Halifax.

The following facts will interest business men in this City:—

[From the Halifax Reporter, Mar. 14.]

The various Banks having made their annual statements, we have carefully studied the documents and present the following as giving a fair estimate of the position of our Banking Institutions of a local character:—

Bank	Capital	Net Profit 1871	Reserve Jan. '71	Reserve Jan. '72.
Peoples	400,000	55,847	42,827	5[illegible],000
Merchants,	400,000	40, 35	19,466	20,000
Union,	400,000	40,965	48,056	38,000
Nova Scotia,	490,000	42,154	for 11 months.	est.

All the figures are in Dominion currency. The Peoples, Union and Merchants, have taken $10,666 out of profits or reserve, as the case may be, to bring up the capital to the same amount in Dominion currency it was before in old currency. While the Nova Scotia, in consequence of the heavy loss by the Forman defalcation, was obliged to reduce the capital from $560,000 old currency, to $490,000 new.

The Peoples and the Merchants Banks have each added $100,000 to their paid up capital since the beginning of this year, by calls upon the shareholders.

The following are the Dividends paid for the year:—

Peoples,	8 per cent.
Union,	8 "
Merchants,	7 "

Nova Scotia $5 per share of $175, Dominion Currency, or about 4¾ per cent.

The Banking capital of Halifax, therefore, not including that of the Halifax Banking Company, a private institution doing a large amount of business, or the capital employed by the Bank of B. N. A. and Bank of Montreal, is $1,890,000.

The total Banking capital of St. John, exclusive of the Banks of B. N. A. and Montreal, is $900,000, or $990,000 in favor of Halifax. Moreover, Halifax is said to be wealthier than St. John, and doubtless the deposits in Bank are larger and the lending power thus still more increased.

If the local Banks in Halifax, where discounts are had at 6 per cent, can pay a dividend of 8 and 7 per cent, surely there is not only room for an additional Bank in St. John, but a greater probability of a larger dividend, if it be true that plenty of good paper can be got at present at not less than 12 per cent per annum.

OUR FREDERICTON LETTER.

Admiral Lindsay assailed by Colonel Myshrall—The Pursuits and Amusements of Celestial Inhabitants—Flattering Estimate of Napier's Oration—The Members and the Magistrates—Horrible Ingratitude to old Election Canvassers.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FREDERICTON, March 21.

The smoke and noise of the almost three weeks battle between the ins and outs has terminated at last. The result stands seventeen for the Opposition and twenty-two for the Government. Mr. Lindsay did not vote; as he did not evince his intention to vote with either, but rather announced his determination to have nothing to do with either party. He paid the penalty of his timidity though, for happening to meet with one of the Celestials after the vote was taken, who was disgusted that one of our country's representatives had not the courage to vote, he was gratuitously informed by a gentleman of Celestial abode that he would spend a hundred dollars to help to put him out at the next election he run in Carleton. Lindsay informed him that he had better pay his debts. Mr. Myshrall, for it was no other than

THE GENIAL JOSEPH,

spiritual adviser in general to the House, who was his opponent, told him he could buy him out ten times over. Lindsay told him he was a blackguard. "Call me a blackguard?" queried Joseph, and he shook his cane at the ascetic William. "Call me a blackguard!"—and the cumulative vileness of the epithet was too much for him, and he brought his walking stick [Joseph says it weighed just 7½ oz.] down with marked emphasis upon the noble brow and hat rim of the member from Carleton. The impression was marked, and another phrenological bump was plainly revealed to the beholders. All this took place in the hall of the Queen Hotel. A short time afterwards another row took place in the same hotel, though not indulged in by any of the Legislature. Mr. Girouard won a piano at a raffle, in which most of the members had tickets. With the two fights, the piano raffle, and the Want of Confidence vote, the Wednesday's amusements terminated.

THE INTERESTING DEBATE

as to who should go in and who should go out, has been entirely for the benefit of the Frederictonians. The choice morsels of invective, the studied flights of oratory, the disquisitions on the Inquisition, the Mountains and Plains of India, the Brayley House Caucus, the Good Qualities of the leading men of York, the Beauties of Pinnock's History, the Cruelty of Dun, Wiman & Co., the Cathedral Resolutions, and last, but least, the veracity of the Assembly as a Whole, and the Daily Snow Storms, formed a Bill of Fare varied if not attractive. The Attorney General made a very effective speech, and Mr. Gough, whose invective powers were highly exercised last year, confined himself more to facts and figures. Mr. Wedderburn made a finely worded speech, which was listened to with a great deal of attention. The oration of the Provincial Secretary was

EXCEEDINGLY RACY,

not especially commendable as an augmentative effort, but useful for the present needs of the Government. The younger members are moderate in their views, but too much prominence was given to the Brayley House caucus. The veteran leader of the Opposition, Mr. Hibbard, cannot be blamed for wasting much time, as he did not open his mouth on the subject. The speech *par excellence* of the debate was that of Mr. Napier, one of the representatives from Gloucester. For florid promiscuous eloquence, detached volubility, and vituperative acerbity, Napier's speech can bear off the palm.

It will be Monday before the members get fairly to work again. They are now calmly watching the various tremendous piles of snow, located around the City, judging from the appearance of which, the inhabitants will be able to indulge in their favorite walking moccasins for some time longer.

DEBATE ON EXTENDING JUSTICES' JURISDICTION.

Maher in the chair.—White from Carleton County, wanted more Magistrates appointed. The Hon. Provincial Secretary rises to speak. (Adams, I rise to a point of of order, Mr. Speaker, the Secretary is out of order; he is not in his seat.)

Secretary; I want to inform the Hon. Member that the Speaker of the House is entitled to a seat on the floor of the House, and he is in my seat now. Secretary resumes,—I think there are too many Magistrates now; every little Magistrate's shop is a curse to the place where it is. We had one here in Fredericton, and people came from all parts of the County to it, because the Plaintiff was always sure of a verdict in that justice's shop. And you know, Mr. Chairman, when persons comes to town to these law-suits they sometimes, like you and I, take a glass of wine. (Speak for yourself, Mr. Secretary, said the Chairman.) We have now eleven hundred and sixty Magistrates, or about one for every thirty families. Why, that's more than

ANY OTHER COLONY IN THE WORLD.

I know one family where in one house the father and two sons are Magistrates.—[Kelly: "The old man is dead now."] No wonder he died, said the Secretary.

Mr. Hanington said it had been remarked that some justices could not read and write. He thought that it was better to have a lot of those, as they could do less harm than those who could read and write.

Gough said that Joseph Gonish, who stated on his card that he was from the Burnt Church district, Northumberland County, and was an Indian Chief, wanted one of his friends appointed.

Hanington thought Gough's friend would receive every consideration from the Government.

Ryan thought that the Justices of Albert were the

MOST INTELLIGENT BODY OF MEN

in the Province. He didn't agree with the remark of the member from Westmoreland that Justices' offices were axe-grinding shops. That looked like Satan rebuking Sin.

McQueen thought they should not be confined to their particular districts.

Gough said they were never confined; Magistrates were always barren.

White, in a voice of saccharine sweetness like rock candy, said he thought a long prayer and a strong prayer would do legislators good.

"What!" said Landry, "Do non sectarian legislators want prayers for their good?"

It should not be supposed that our present Banks are opposed to the establishment of a new institution. On the contrary, their interests favor such a step, as there is business enough for all; and the more Banking accommodation there is provided, the easier finances will be all round.

[From the Decatur, Ill., Magnet.]

A Startling Discovery.

WHAT HAPPENED TO A SWEET YOUNG CREATURE AT DECATUR.

On Tuesday evening, about dark, a bright eyed girl of eighteen, handsome and intelligent, stopped at one of our second class hotels. She told the landlord that she had but little money, and wished to stop with him a few days. The good natured landlord told her that that was all right—that he would hold her trunk as security for all deficiency in his regular charges for her board. Nothing more was said until this morning, when the girl informed him that she wished to go to St. Louis, and asked with tears in her eyes, for her trunk and the loan of ten dollars. This the landlord refused at the time, to comply with, but demanded about four dollars due him for board. She said she had no money; that her trunk contained valuables that she could not dispose of in Decatur, and promised him a quick remitance as soon as she arrived in St. Louis. Everything was arranged for her departure, the $10 furnished her, but as she was getting upon the St. Louis train an officer from Cairo, with documents in his pocket, laid his hand upon her shoulder and said, "You are arrested—my prisoner." Before she could make things satisfactory to the officer the train left the depot with the young lady in charge of the Cairo officer. She was brought before one of the justices of the peace—her trunk broken open and contents examined. It was found to contain a lot of burglar tools, four changes of suits and masks, and about $500 in counterfeit money. Upon a more full investigation and upon a close examination in a room, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the woman was a man; and that, too, of a very respectable family of Memphis, Tenn. He had so disguised himself with false curls, paint, etc., as to make it almost impossible to tell him from the feminine sex. He was handed over to Marshall Wilson, of Cairo, and will go hence to Memphis, where a full investigation of crimes preferred against him awaits him.

—A new order of Reform has just been inaugurated in London, England. This is nothing less than a Woman's Dress Association, an institution whose efforts will be directed against the deformities and monstrosities of female attire of the day. Chignons, plaits, false hair, pads, Roman falls, Grecian bends, panniers, and all the other enormities of fashion may, therefore, prepare for a speedy downfall. We are advised that the association wished to deal with the subject of women's dress as practically as possible, and not ignoring the acknowledged rules of beauty and good taste, but resisting, as far as lies in their power, all exaggerated and unhealthy styles of dress, which are contrary to propriety, honesty, and good taste. What strong-minded female will open an "auxiliary" in the cities of the Dominion?

—As an instance of the earnest desire of the Americans to unearth corruption, Washington gives the following list of investigations in progress or about to begin at the national capital:—Four into the Treasury Department, one in the Custom house branch, one in the National Currency branch, a third into the Treasurer's office, and a fourth into the Supervising Architect's office; two in the War Department, in the Ordnance Bureau, and the sales of arms to French agents; one in each House; one in the Post-office Department; one into the Navy Department, ordered to-day; one into the affairs of the District Government; one into Louisiana affairs; one into Arkansas affairs; one into the condition of the Northern Pacific Rail road; making twelve in all. This does not include the great Joint Ku-Klux Committee which will enquire into important matters connected with the reorganization of the Southern States. This inquisitorial spirit will, no doubt, elicit startling facts regarding official malpractices.

—The agitation in the Roman Catholic Church of this country in favor of temperance is a hopeful event. No class of our population need restraint in the matter of using spirituous liquors more than that which is controlled by the Roman Catholic priesthood. The influence of Father Mathew in this country has been excellent among his fellow countrymen, whose popular beverage, unlike that of the Germans, is one that maddens and excites to crimes of violence. The only way to reach these people is through the church. Even Father Mathew, though he did not specially use the influence of the priesthood, obtained his popularity in a great measure from the fact that he was in "holy orders." We cannot depend on seeing in this country or in the next another man who can wield such immense personal influence, but if the leading prelates of America will combine their forces they can carry on the good work which he left. The Bishop of Savannah has issued a strong pastoral letter on the subject, warmly approving the sentiments of the Bishop of New York, who recently delivered an eloquent "temperance lecture." The recent agitation in the Catholic Convention in Maryland in favor of a temperance convention shows that there is some real strength in the present movement.—[N. Y. Post.

C. C. C. C.

DR. CUNNINGHAM'S CELEBRATED COUGH CURE is constantly curing the worst coughs. Cases of restored health, after blood spitting, are reported. But take it early and avoid danger. It is the best remedy for children.

mar 12 1m

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

LOCALS.

Services.

Elder D. Lawson will preach (D. V.,) to-morrow, Sunday, in the old meeting house, King street, Carleton, at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.

To-morrow evening, Rev. J. Bennet will discuss "Woman's right to speak in the church."

Harbingers of Spring.

Two box carts might have been seen wending their weary way through Market Square this forenoon.

Dissolving View.

Quite a large and attentive audience was gathered at the Lower Cove Wesleyan Mission House last evening to witness the exhibition of the dissolving views.

Shipping Notes.

The brig "Annie W. Goddard" is lying at Sand Point, Carleton, where she will be caulked and coppered and undergo a general repair.

A Nuisance.

A crowd of boys both noisy and mischievous congregate at the corner of Princess and Carmarthen streets, to the annoyance of both the neighborhood and foot passengers. This should at once be put a stop to.

A Sidewalk Flooded.

On behalf of the business men and pedestrians who use the west side of Prince William St., between the Telegraph Office and Chubb's Corner, we would direct the attention of the members for the Ward to the condition of the Sidewalk which is daily flooded with the water from melting snow. A gutter is greatly needed here.—something like those artistic affairs one sees in Wards where the seats are contested.

Fires.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the roof of the house on the corner of Duke and Charlotte streets, occupied by Mr. Philips, shoemaker, and owned by Mr. Fleming, boilermaker. The fire, which originated from a defective chimney, was speedily extinguished, no serious damage being done. There was no alarm of the Fire Department.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the roof of a house on Cliff street occupied by George Gilbert, and owned by Mr. Thomas Fairweather. The fire which was caused by a defective chimney was speedily extinguished by the hose. The engines which were promptly on the spot were not required.

Mr. James T. Sinclair, Jr.

is supposed to have issued a card to the Electors of Guy's Ward, Carleton, promising that if elected he will "investigate matters in connection with the Free School system, and endeavor to dispense justice to the Education of our Youth." From his "past experience as administrator of affairs on Navy Island," he feels himself competent to serve them. Those who know the party whose name is attached to the card, say there is the smallest possible show of wit in the forgery. It is time this trifling with Civic Elections had ended. Before the Elections this year are over, they may prove to be serious affairs.

Another Sad and Fatal Accident.

About 7 o'clock last evening, an aged colored woman named Maria Wetsel, mother of Mr. Wetsel, saloon keeper, with whom she resided in Prince Wm. street, while going down stairs to the shop, slipped and fell a distance of about 10 feet, striking her head against the bottom, inflicting a frightful gash, extending from the forehead to the back of the head. She expired almost immediately. Deceased was eighty years of age, and up to the moment of the accident had enjoyed excellent health, and although weighing over 200 pounds, was unusually active for one of her age. Mr. Wetsel, her son, is at present absent from the city, having started on Thursday for a tour out West. A telegram was sent him last evening, informing him of the sad affair, and it is probable he will arrive home this evening or to-morrow in the steamer.—[Freeman.

[An Inquest will be held this afternoon about 3 p. m. At 2 o'clock no telegram had been received from Mr. Wetsel.]

Magnificent Steamer for the Allan Line.

On the 12th February a steamship of immense size was launched from the ship building yard of Messrs. Robert Steele and Co., Greenock, Scotland. The vessel was named the Polynesian, and is of the following dimensions: Length, 400 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 35½ feet; tonnage, 4,277 gross. She has been built for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and is the largest in the possession of the Allan Line. The Polynesian is a straight-stemmed vessel, and will be fitted up in a most superb style for the conveyance of passengers between Liverpool and the Dominion, while the accommodation for goods will be complete. She will be supplied from Messrs. Steele and Co.'s foundry with engines, on M'Nab's patent principle, of 650 horse power.

The English Boat Race.

It will be seen by our despatches that the Cambridge men took the race on the Thames to-day. This good fortune had been predicted for them. Advices by the last English Mail stated that "the old confidence of Oxford, engendered by a long series of victories, is entirely gone, and she does not seem to have reached that condition of plucky good nature under defeat which Cambridge showed so many years in succession. In 1870 Cambridge broke the spell which seemed to surround the fortunes of Oxford, and last year the latter entered the race under a cloud, as was shown by the betting, which stood two to one in favor of Cambridge. This disproportion was more than sustained by the result, the heroes of the Cam taking the lead at the start, and keeping it easily to the end. If Cambridge wins again this year, Oxford will probably recover from its surprise, and settle down to a vigorous pertinacity like that displayed by a well-organized minority in Parliament or Congress. The Oxford crew this year is spoken of as a fine one, but without that enthusiasm with which the friends of Cambridge extol their favorites."

At the City Police Court.

His Honor Mr. Gilbert presiding, John Aikens for being found drunk on King St., was fined $4.

James Coleman for assaulting Ward Ells was fined $10.

The Railway Trains.

The train which left McAdam last evening for Bangor did not reach there till 10 30 to day. It was to have been despatched from Bangor about noon to-day. The St. John train will wait at McAdam to bring the Bangor Mails and passengers. It may arrive some time through the night.

The up train left Carleton on time this morning for McAdam, and also an extra for Fredericton Junction to connect with the Fredericton train and carrying a large quantity of freight for Fredericton and intermediate Stations.

A train from Fredericton was expected in about 2 to 3 p. m.

A large amount of freight remains in the Carleton Station House waiting the opening of the Woodstock and other branch roads.

The St Stephen train connected yesterday at McAdam. The road between McAdam and St. Stephen will be kept open and trains run regularly from this date.

In about three days the road to Woodstock will be open.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The train which left Shediac yesterday morning for St. John, arrived at Moncton at 12.40 a. m., to-day. It was delayed on account of snow and ice on the rail, two thirds of the distance having to be picked and shoveled. It reached Salisbury at noon to-day, and will arrive here this evening.

A train left St. John yesterday morning for Shediac and Amherst, and arrived at Petitcodiac and remained there waiting to connect with the train from the East, and left there this morning at 10.30 for Salisbury with men and fuel to assist delayed trains.

A train left here at 11 a. m. to-day for Shediac and Amherst, carrying mails and passengers.

A train left St. John for Sussex yesterday at 5 p. m., carrying passengers and freight and making good time.

The train from Sussex arrived this morning on time; it brought some freight, including two cars of wood.

The train that left Amherst yesterday morning only succeeded in reaching Dorchester; it will no doubt reach Painsec to day in time to connect East and West.

The snow was drifting badly all day yesterday on the Shediac line and on Eastern Extension; at Dorchester the men had to stop until the wind went down.

A despatch to the Postmaster states that the Annapolis Railway is open to Kentville, and that the whole road will probably be open to day.

A New Brunswick Boy on the Canada Pacific Survey

writing from Rat Portage on January 21st to friends in St. John, says:—"The line is a long piece ahead and progressing rapidly. We hope to get to Fort Garry some time in March or April, and expect enough work there to keep us five or six weeks. This city consists of two houses and a Hudson Bay Company store, in charge of a Mr. McPherson, a Scotchman, who has been in the Company's service for over forty years He has been most kind to us during our stay here; sent us milk, butter, &c., several times, and gave us a dinner both on Christmas and New Year. As you may imagine, roast beef and plum pudding are great luxuries to us who have lived on pork and bread for so long. I would like some clothes to put in a respectable appearance at Fort Garry. Don't be alarmed at the list appended. My wardrobe at present consists of one coat, with sundry rips and tears, one pair homespun pants,—well singed, gone in the knees and nether ends, a pair of leggings, and some other more useful than elegant articles—in fact, if I were set down in St. John to-night I'd expect to be disowned by you boys and get the cut direct. The weather has been splendid all this month. My nose has not frozen once, but before that it was something awful—would freeze half a dozen times a day."

Auction Sales.

Mr. George Stewart sold at auction, at noon to-day, at Chubb's corner, a lot of land, together with buildings and improvements, situate on the corner of Pitt street and Elliott Row, belonging to the estate of the late B. T. Mabee. Mr. B. Murray was the purchaser for $1,560.

Also, the freehold lot of land, with buildings, on the north side of Duke, between Charlotte and Sydney streets, 40x100 feet, which was purchased by Mr. Michael Flood for $1,120.

100 acres of land in the Parish of Sussex, purchased by Mr. S F. Matthews for $91.

And 6 shares of stock in the People's Street Railway, to Robert Marshall, Esq., for $3.75 per share.

Mr. E. Maher sold at the same time and place a freehold property on the corner of Sydney and Sheffield streets, belonging to the estate of the late Catherine Moran. Mr. Richard McClusky was the purchaser for $9,110.

Mr. W. A Lockhart sold at the same time and place the valuable property on Germain street, adjoining Trinity Church, occupied by Miss Stewart, Mr. Burnham and others, being a portion of the estate of the late Benjamin Smith, Esq., 100x200 feet. This property, which has a yearly rental of $1,140, was sold to the Masonic Fraternity for $18,000.

Also, the property in the rear, on Charlotte street, 50x200 feet, occupied by B Hevenor and others, belonging to the same estate, the yearly rent of which is $880, to Gideon Prescott, Esq., for $10,500.

The property on the southern corner of Duke and Prince William streets, 50x77 feet, also belonging to the same estate, was withdrawn, there being no bids over the upset price of $7,000.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Mar. 22.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 28s. Red Wheat, 11s. a 11s. 3d.

New York Flour Market 10c. better. Common to Good Exchange State, $6.65 a 7.40.

Pork firmer, $13 a $13.05 new.

Grain freights 6d.

Montreal Flour Market quiet, firm. Western State and Welland Canal Superfine, $5.70 a $5 80.

New York, March 23d.—Gold opened at 9¾.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, March 23.

In the House this morning, Maher introduced bill to amend the law regulating the storage of petroleum in St. John and Portland.

Adams, a bill in amendment of the several acts regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

The Attorney General, a bill to authorize the Trustees of Calvin Church, St. John, to dispose of certain real estate.

Blanchard, a bill in addition to and in amendment of Act incorporating the St. Peter's Village Water Company.

Otty, a bill to exempt a certain portion of the town of Portland from taxation for town purposes; also a bill relating to the Germantown Lake district, Albert County.

Gough, a bill relating to the qualification of members to serve in the General Assembly.

Stevenson, a bill to provide free grants for settlers on Crown Lands. The House ordered 200 copies of this bill to be printed for the use of the members.

White gave notice that on Tuesday next he will move for the appointment of a Committee to procure plans for new Parliement Buildings, and to dispose of the present erections.

The Provincial Secretary informed the House that he will submit the estimates on Monday. He would have done so to-day had the attendance of members been larger.

Girouard, as Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Margaret McPhelim claiming damages for land taken from her, recommended that her prayer be acceded to. The Report was adopted.

Hatheway laid on the table some papers relating to the Better Terms Delegation.

The House adjourned at noon until Monday forenoon.

Interesting South American Newspaper.

A friend has handed us a copy of the *River Platte Times*, an English journal published in Buenos Ayres. It is a large eight page affair, printed on the best of white paper, with excellent type. The only defect we notice in its appearance is in its press work, which is none of the best. It is well filled with reading of general and local interest. In the number before us, of January 13, attention is called to the fact that "the paper we issue this morning is the largest ever published in South America."

The Government, it appears, for "æsthetic reasons," have ordered certain shipyards at Tigre to be closed; whereupon the *River Platte Times* goes for that Government. It remarks:—

The flowery days of the Tigre had already passed away. This is an utilitarian age. A practical gentleman some years ago, cast his eyes upon the favoured spot, and seeing all the necessary appliances for his trade, planted himself there, and, from that date, we may say, the history of the Tigre commenced. Sheds soon sprung up, followed by others of greater extent; dwellings appeared on all sides, and although at first they were but workmen's cottages, nevertheless they were an earnest of what was coming. Other enterprising men followed this pioneer of civilization, and in a few short years the Tigre became what we now see it. To turn out these men from the spot, when so much time and money has been expended, on such excuses, is unpardonable; and to tell them that they must forthwith remove so much higher up or lower down the river, because their presence there is conducive to headaches in certain quarters, appears to us childish, for what guarantee will they have that, after having moved a second time, and spent an enormous amount of money, they may not receive a second summons to go packing, because some nervous old lady (in pantaloons, or otherwise) is offended at their presence.

If such a branch of industry is to be cultivated in the country; the Tigre is undoubtedly the place for it. Perfectly landlocked, with ample water, never vexed by storms, and in every way adapted to the trade. The rising little town, through the energy of a few, was fast rising in importance, but all of a sudden comes the chilly blast of a Government decree, and for the present all is nipped and still. We cannot too strongly censure such conduct, and would gladly try and persuade the authorities that, as a general rule, individual headaches should not stand in the way of a country's progress, and we would exhort them to remember the old saying, "Salus populi suprema lex."

Small-Pox in Calais and St. Stephen.

A case of small-pox is reported in Calais. Of St. Stephen, the *Courier* of the 14th,—which only reached the city last evening,—says:—

"Three cases of small-pox have been reported in town during the week, and it behoves the authorities to make every exertion to stay its progress. The Town Council has taken the precaution of fencing up the infected houses; it has also passed an ordinance which will be found in another column, in reference to the reporting of cases by attending physicians, and the insulating of the same. Provision has also been made for free vaccination by a regularly appointed physician. These new cases seem to have occurred from clothing and other material having been taken from the late Thomas Maguire's house, which were ordered to be destroyed or disinfected, but were not. These ought to be looked up and immediately disposed of."

Dr. Gross has been appointed by the Town Council to vaccinate the people free of charge. He proposes to call at the schools and vaccinate the children there.

Banking Enterprise.

Storms may came, and snows may fall, and winds may blow, but genuine business enterprise, like the Highland piper, knows no such thing as retreat. Last week, when the river was frozen to the Ledge, and the roads were impassable, and the railway track was blockaded by snow, the Bank of British North America was determined that however the elements might war, its customers in St. Andrews should not suffer. Accordingly, Mr. James S. Carnegy, the popular and accomplished accountant, undertook to reach the Shiretown on snow-shoes, which he did after six hours tramp on Friday last.—[St. Croix Courier.

"Professar," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once"