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., APRIL 10, 1872.

Statistics of the Mayoralty Election.

The election yesterday passed off very quietly indeed.

Mr. Allison had out few or no canvassers. He relied mainly upon "election promises."—about as uncertain an element as can possibly enter into human calculations,—and on his personal merits, which under other circumstances might have commanded a fuller appreciation. Mr. Allison led Dr. Alward in Duke's Ward and Mr. Reed in Guy's. His Carleton support was very respectable, the poll in that section of the City standing, Alward, 139, Reed, 98, Allison, 84. Those who were well informed in Ward politics had estimated Mr. Allison's strength at 400 votes; he actually received 370. It is believed that he took nearly as many votes off Dr. Alward as from Mr. Reed.

Dr. Alward found his stronghold in Prince and Sydney and the Carleton Wards, these giving him just one half of his total vote, namely, 421 out of 845 votes. When the Doctor was elected in 1869 over Mr. Yeats,—the last time he was elected in a single handed race,—he polled 1,033 votes, or nearly the same number as the successful candidate received yesterday. He then received 129 in King's against 150 this year; 103 in Duke's against 53 this year; in Queen's 157 against 94; in Sydney, 107 against 84; in Wellington 159 against 127; in Prince 213 against 198; in Carleton 165 against 139 this year. In all of these a considerable and equal falling off is seen. Compared with last year the falling off is still more striking, especially in Wellington, King's, Queen's and Carleton.

Mr. Reed in 1870 led Dr. Alward 420 votes, Mr. Maher, however, being also in the field. The total vote polled was 2,425, divided as follows:—

Reed 1,132, Alward 712, Maher 581

In 1871 Mr. Reed led Dr. Alward 165 votes, the whole number polled being 2,457, divided as follows:—

Reed, 1,311, Alward, 1,146.

Mr. Reed's majority yesterday, of 213 votes out of a total poll of 2,273, is therefore larger in proportion than in 1871, though considerably short of that of 1870.

Duke's Ward did the best for Mr. Reed yesterday, giving him a majority of 160 over Dr. Alward, out of a total vote cast of 322. Queen's did almost as well, giving him a majority of 166 out of a total of 426 votes. Wellington, which is "the Doctor's own Ward," divided almost equally between him and Mr. Reed, which is considered doing very well for the latter who was 58 behind there last year.

Prince was probably the hardest Ward in the City for Mr. Reed, for various reasons, and the exertions that brought him through in this district only 75 votes behind the Doctor, with Mr. Allison in the field, should be pronounced satisfactory.

The total East Side vote for Mr. Reed last year was 1160; this year 966.

The total East Side vote for Dr. Alward last year was 909; this year 706—the falling off being about 200 votes for each of them.

The total *West* Side vote for Mr. Reed in 1871 was 140; and 98 this year. For the Doctor in '71, 237; this year only 139.

Doctor Alward was Mayor of the City for four years in succession. Mr. Reed has been Mayor for three years in succession and has announced his intention of not offering again. The confidence of the electors in these gentlemen having been so repeatedly voted, ought to satisfy the pride of ordinary mortals; and we trust that Dr. Alward, as well as Mr. Reed, will accept the verdict of Public Opinion which thanks them for whatever of good they have accomplished for the City and respectfully requests that they stand not in the way of a selection of new men. Each of these gentlemen, with some failings, has certain good qualities to which the public will give the preference in the book of their remembrance. They can render the citizens good service by lending their assistance to the selection of a Mayor for 1873 who should be called out by the electors *en masse* and chosen to the position with the consent of all classes in the community. The Mayoralty of St. John, being an honorary office, ought not to be longer dragged through the dirt of party conflicts; and the present seems seems a favorable time to make a change in the rule that has prevailed of late.

A Maritime Union.

A clever argument against a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces appeared in the Fredericton *Express* of Monday. For a hastily written article it contained several good points. It seems to us, however, that parties are acting indiscreetly in taking up a position either of dogged opposition or hasty support of the scheme at present. It is not yet a practical question. Many favor Union "in the abstract;" in fact, but few oppose it absolutely, though few believe that any practical movement can or should be made in this direction at the present moment. The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia went to the heart of subject a few days ago, when he intimated that New Brunswick must first secure Better Terms from the Dominion before dealing with the question of a Union. This is really the important point at present. We believe ourselves en titled to Better Terms; ;and Nova Scotia, if desirous of a Maritime Union, will aid us to obtain these terms. Loyal support of New Brnnswick on this important measure by Nova Scotia will go far towards stimulating that friendly feeling which should accompany the discussion of the Union scheme. Up to the present moment the sister Province has given no friendly sign.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

The Fashionable Wedding the talk of Montreal.—Matters at McGill College.—The Examinations for Medical Diplomas.—The Lower Provinces well represented.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MONTREAL, April 3.

DEAR TRIBUNE:—Since March appeared, that much abused subject the weather has taken a much more prominent part in small talk than usually falls to its share, and anyone who had no experience of a "snow blockade" to relate was regarded as decidedly slow. As a natural consequence, the irregular communication with the outside world has made all news at a premium, and the ripple from your mighty wave, the "Fashinable Wedding," was a perfect treasure to the *bon ton* here, all of whom are anxious to see the beauty that captivated Sir Harry, and no doubt St. Lawrence Hall will be *the* place for some weeks after the happy couple arrive.

But this much having been said, there is very little else, local or political, with which to interest you, unless I give you something in

THE COLLEGIATE LINE;

and as in the present state of New Brunswick, learning seems to be making a great move, perhaps this will not be *mal apropos*. Monday, the 1st April, saw some forty young men duly invested with the cap (not *skull* cap) and power to "kill or cure" under McGill authority; and the whole exercises passed of with excellent success. These were the Final Students, who having attended College and Hospital for four years, now received their reward. There are two examinations in each class, an Oral and a Written. The third year men, or "Primaries," get through their's one day sooner than the "Finals" or Graduating Class.

To an outsider the written examinations seem slow, though to those engaged in them they are probably interesting. The examination in each subject occupies one hour and a half, in which short time they crowd their knowledge gained by four years hard work, on foolscap *ad lib.*

THE ORALS

on the following day were very amusing as well as interesting. In each corner of the large library a professor stands ready to examine those "going up." The bell rung by the janitor, "one Cook," whose name is familiar to every McGill graduate, is the signal for the names of four students to be called. They go in, one to each professor, changing about every ten minutes, until, at the expiration of forty minutes, all have been examined in each branch. In the meantime, those in the hall seem determined to drive away dull care with jokes, puns, and all the usual accomplishments of students. All vulnerable points of wood work, panelling, &c., are secured by the fortunate possessors of pen-knives or scalpels, while caricatures rapidly grow upon the walls from pencils whose sole purpose heretofore wa to take down "temperatures" or "diagnoses" at the Hospital.

Six o'clock comes, and now

ALL GAIETY DISAPPEARS,

and the perpetrator of a pun would be looked upon with pity and horror. Now each one will know whether the verdict is "passed" or "plowed," and no matter how hard any one has worked there will still be a queer feeling when his name is called. One by one they are summoned to the never to be forgotten library, there to be congratulated on their success, or with a kind hand shake advised to "keep their heart up and try it again." Alas that there should be cases where "pluck" is the worst thing that a man can have! Now the "jolly cocks" are out of their element, and they see the folly of making a college course a "high old time" instead of a "four years grind."

THE EXCITEMENT

now is something dreadful. Even an outsider gets infected with the spirit, and is breathless or jubilant as the case may be. Here a tall, pale, handsome fellow who can scarcely be over twenty-one is nearly wild with dread and hope, though a few moments ago he was "playing horse" with a child-like calmness. But his name is called and in he goes giving a "last, long lingering look" at the boys as he disappears. Some little betting is indulged in, but seldom much beyond the beer or cigars. The door re-opens and he appears. "No plow" is written plainly on his face and a cheer rings through the long corridor. Now with him it is all joy; he shakes hand with any one and every one, while the only cloud over his happiness is the question, "Shall we 'beer' or telegraph first?" Let us hope that the thought of anxious father and loving mother and sisters will make the telegram take the preference, and that his "beering" will be moderate, although the temptation for a last "good time" (?) is very strong when he is saying good-bye to friends whom he will probably never see again.

The "fiz" of the thing is over, and now

THE UNALTERABLE LIST

is out. How very differently some of the fellows come out to what had been expected. For example, this year every one fancied that the struggle for the Primary prize would be between Alguire and Carmichael, but behold, Sheppard, a quiet young fellow that no one thought of in connection with the prize, has carried it off. Allan leads the Final Class, taking the Gold Medal. Kelly, a boy of eighteen, who was almost certain to have taken it, having been called away by his brother's death. Osler, another young fellow who without his moustache would be a boy, and who this year went up for both his Primary and Final Examination, comes out *first* in Physiology, near the top of the Honor list in his Primary class, *third* in the Final Honor Class, and he had a special prize given him for his Thesis, which, so far as I can learn, is a *chef d'œuvre*.

All seem to have

WORKED WELL,

as only one in the Primary and none in the Final Class were "sent down;" and as the examinations are very thorough and difficult we need not be afraid of quacks as far as McGill is concerned. The examination of the Freshmen in Botany and Zoology took place about the middle of March.—Caldwell, a Primary man, took the lead, but Hanington, who, by the way, is a Lower Province boy, had a special prize given him for the excellence of his paper.

There are between 150 and 200 students here this year in the Medical Department, among whom are representatives from all the Maritime Provinces, even three from the land of codfish.

When the snow gets away and traffic reopens you may expect to hear again from

F.

The Woman Suffrage Question among the Colored Population.

A movement in favor of Woman Suffrage was recently inaugurated in Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, by three young ladies of color who rejoice in the aristocratic names respectively of the Misses Charlotte Corday, Louisa Muhlbach, and Marie Antoinette Rollins (Rollins being the patronymic). Being relatives of General Whipple, the leading colored man in the State, says a letter writer, they attend the Governor's levees, and lead the *creme de la creme* of colored society in the capital. In the early part of the Session, a petition was presented to the Assembly, from a society of women, asking that body to take action; and a knowledge of the petition having came to the aforesaid three young ladies "a party was forthwith given, to which the choice spirits of the political ring were invited, and the woman's rights business was duly caucused over cold tea and pickled pig's feet. The question having been dully discussed by the young ladies, it was agreed, *nem. con.* that woman suffrage must be incorporated among the institutions of the State." The next move was before the public, and took the shape of a public meeting, speeches, etc.; and a report in favor of Woman Suffrage was arrived at. This report was presented to the Assembly on the last day of the Session, and led to one of those stormy scenes which are seldom seen outside of a Fenian Circle or the Legislature or New Brunswick.

Being the last night of the session, the floor of the House was filled with colored ladies, and when the report was read the members seized the opportunity of airing their eloquence.

The first colored member who arose to expatiate on the subject was a little negro named Jameson, who was reared a slave, but since emancipation has entered the field of politics, and by dint of a good deal of shrewdness managed to get himself elected to some half dozen offices, including the lucrative one of member of Orangeburg county. Mr. Jameson said:

MR. JAMESON'S SPEECH.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, dat I can't agree wid my colleague on de subject before dis honorable body. It makes no differance to me if a 'oman is white or black. A white 'oman is a white 'oman, an' a black 'oman is a black 'oman, an' a white 'oman's chile is a white 'oman's chile, an' a black 'oman's chile is a black 'oman's chile. But 'oman ain't got no business to vote. I'se been married dese thirteen years, an' I wants my wife to wash my close an' cook my bittles (victuals) fur me, like she always been do. I, sir, am opposed to de ladies voten, because a 'oman is got no business to vote. I would be afraid, sir, ef my wife would be allowed to vote dat she would be wanten to fight me, an' I tink de ladies hab nuff to do now, widout wantin' to drink whiskey an' meddle with politics. I hopes de proposition will not provail.

Coming from an unlettered negro these were thought to be sensible ideas, although clothed in rather uncouth garb, and the majority of the members seemed to be of the same way of thinking. Whether an extra quantity of whiskey was the cause or not, I am unable to say, but the House was in a belligerent humor and only needed a spark to set them by the ears.

TIM HURLEY'S FIREBRAND.

The good humor which Jameson's speech provoked was marred by Tim Hurley, the prince of carpet-baggers, and the most wily and facetious member in the House. Tim arose to defend the woman's rights business, and in doing so made some facetious and highly sarcastic remarks about Mr. Jameson's domestic affairs, which roused the indignation of that member. Tim, in supporting the woman's suffrage question, animadverted upon Mr Jameson's remarks, and said that the fact of Mrs Jameson having lived with his colleague for thirteen years was the best argument in favor of woman's suffrage that could be adduced. "Because," said Tim, "any woman that had the fortitude to live with such a man for thirteen years was entitled to the suffrage and to any thing else that the Legislature might be disposed to grant her."

JAMESON IN A TEMPEST OF RAGE.

This brought Jameson to his feet in a storm of rage upon a privilege question.

"Sir," said he, "the member from Charleston hab insulted me. I rise to ask what he mean by calling my wife a 'Oman?"

Hurley, rising to explain, said that as the term woman seemed to displease his colleague, he would retract all he had said on the subject and say that any *man* who had the courage to live, &c., &c.

This, however, failed to appease the irascible little member, and he insisted that he had been insulted by Hurley, who called his wife a woman. Said he, "I want de gentleman to ondustan dat my wife is a lady, an' dat I am jes as lawfully married as he or anybody else;" and having said this he forthwith disrobed himself of his coat, and proceeded to make bellicose demonstrations against Hurley. The example seemed to be catching, and the Hon. Junius Brutus Motley, a member from one of the upper counties, pulled off his coat, and proceeded to thrust his *biceps* into the *os frontis* of a brother member who was seated near him The honorable gentleman thus attacked, not liking the hostile demonstrations, returned the blow with a vigor which completely demolished the vision of the member from Union, and, in the language of the prize ring, brought the claret forth in abundance.

A GENERAL MELEE.

This was the signal for a general melee which spread to all parts of the house. Chairs and inkstands flew in every direction. Hidden bottles of whiskey made their appearance from sundry hiding places, and were hurled through the air with a vim that carried ruin and destruction to whatever came in contact with them, save perhaps the skulls of the native members. The Speaker shouted "Order!" and kept up a vigorous attack on his desk with his gavel, but this was as useless to preserve order as were the efforts of the Sergeant at Arms, and not until a good deal of muscle had been expended did peace reign in Warsaw. A temporary lull enabled Hurley to make the proper apology, and the wrath of the members having been appeased, quiet was restored and the discussion of the question resumed.

The supporters of the movement made their speeches and Susan B. Anthony, Victoria Woodull, *et id omne genu shominum*, were extolled to the skies It was too late, however, for effect; the row which the subject had already excited proved a death-blow to the movement, and after a little skirmishing, the question was indefinitely postponed.

The Case of Superintendent Miller.

The Albany *Evening Journal* sums up the evidence elicited in support of the charges preferred against Mr. Miller, Superintendent of Insurance for New York State. It refers to his rage for "perquisites," and finds that he improperly appropriated large sums which should have gone to the State Treasury. It remarks:—

The idea which animated Mr. Miller was disclosed at the very outset. He was not warm in his seat before he made significant inquiries as to the "perquisites" of the office. These suggestive questions, directed to two or three different quarters, revealed the spirit with which he approached his duties. Within three months after his accession, he procured the passage by the Legislature of a provision exacting a fee of one-fifth of one per cent. from insurance companies on the transfer or withdrawal of securities on deposit with the Department. Under this provision nearly $5,000 have been collected, and this money Mr. Miller has appropriated to his own use. The fact established, he has had no alternative but to set up the preposterous claim that it properly belongs to him—a claim at war with the plain construction of the statute, with all the numerous analogies of law and practice, and with the settled policy of the State.

It treats this misappropriation, however, as "one of the most venial of his offences," evidently regarding him as a hardened and grasping sinner. It shows the overwhelming importance of having the Insurance Department conducted with the utmost impartiality, and its examinations uninfluenced by promise or hope of reward. Yet Mr. Miller established a system of "fees," under which he extorted from numerous Companies enormous sums for himself or his subordinates, for making these examinations.

That excessive, inordinate charges have been made is not denied in any quarter—the proof is too overwhelming. That Mr. Miller has permitted the grossest abuses on the part of his subordinates is not disputed—the evidence is too crushing. That Mr. Miller has himself shared the unclean drippings is not answered in some cases—the testimony is too positive. He received in person $2,500 from the Mutual Life. It was claimed that the examination took two or three months—it was afterward shown that it took seven days. He also personally received $2,500 from the Knickerbocker Life. In another case it was shown that a thousand dollar check had been made payable to him and the evidence subsequently obliterated. In the case of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, he gave a certificate that it had a capital of $1,000,000, when it had not a dollar of capital, and its bankruptcy was soon after announced. Just at this time the Company paid $5,000 to Sewell & Pierce, who figure largely in these examinations as the brokers, and one of whom announced to an applicant in another case, after a private conference with Mr. Miller, as appears by the testimony, that an examination would cost $1,000. Is there any mistaking the meaning of all this?

We cannot even catalogue the multiplied cases were $500 or $1,000 were charged for examinations of three or four days. But Mr. Miller's $20,000 Life Bill Fund cannot pass without notice. This large sum was levied upon a few companies nominally to aid Mr. Miller in insuring the passage of an insurance bill which he desired—a purpose which, upon his own statement, was scandalous, making him nothing else than a corrupt lobbyist. But a small portion of it, some $3,500, has been accounted for,—what has become of the rest does not appear. We can only allude, in passing, to the "presents" which Mr. Miller is shown to have received; to the fact that the expenses of the Department have vastly increased since his accession; to the other fact that, while his predecessor paid over the accumulating funds to the Treasury several times a year, Mr. Miller has retained them, amounting to tens of thousands, until the end of the fiscal year, and that, too, when the State was borrowing at the rate of six per cent. to meet its current expenditures. All these things point unmistakably in that one direction of "perquisites."

The Albany *Journal*, the New York *Times*, and other influential newspapers are urging the displacement of Miller. It would really seem that the object of his appointment,—thorough and impartial inspection of the Insurance Companies—is not attained:—on the contrary, he assisted to bolster up a rotten institution that failed a few days after he had given it a certificate, and has given ample evidence of his intention to profit personally by his office, whatever becomes of the Companies and the insured.

☞ A correspondent writes: "I like your suggestion that St John should form a 'Canadian Society.' The objects of the Hamilton Society are admirable, and only good can result. Who will step to the front and lead in the movement? We want some one who is not expecting to 'run' for a seat in the Legislature or Commons."

☞ Howe, McDougall, C. B., Main, Sir A. T. Galt, Huntingdon, and John Young comprise the galaxy of talent that favors Canadian Independence.

☞ The voting yesterday was about what was predicted on Tuesday last. The electors had their minds made up at that time, and could not be moved to any great extent.

— They have a resolute old fellow up in Washington county, New York, who, because his property was placed in the hands of his son, to prevent his squandering it upon drink, took to his bed and stayed there day and night for twenty years. He was determined that if his son had his property he should take care of him. He has been in good health all this time, but is waited on like a child.

—The entire length of the canal by which it has been proposed to connect the Caspian and Black Seas would be 630 Russian versts, or 400 miles. It is calculated that the work of construction would take 32,000 laborers six years. Aside from the benefit of the canal on commerce at large, it would serve to replenish the Caspian Sea, which is thought to be gradually drying up.

— The lumbering business of the Messrs. Cushing Bros. of Winterport, M., at Repentigny, Province of Quebec, Canada, is quite extensive. They employ three hundred men, one hundred horses and several yoke of oxen in the woods this winter, and will get out about 11,000,000 feet of logs. These logs will all be sawed into long lumber and sugar box shooks at their mill during the season of 1872.

— The Bangor *Whig and Courier*, in anticipation of a big freshet this spring, is preparing the minds of its readers for a terrible calamity by republishing an account of the disastrous flood of 1816.

LOCALS.

Sale of Real Estate.

W. A. Lockhart sold at Chubb's corner to-day the freehold property on Queen street, 40x100, owned by Mr. R. Greathead. E. E. Lockhart, Esq., was the purchaser at $2,000.

Entertainments.

To night John Boyd, Esq., will deliver his lecture, "Go it While You're Young," at the Lower Cove Wesleyan Mission, Carmarthen street.

To morrow night there will be a literary and musical entertainment in the basement of the Portland Wesleyan Church; music by the Portland Wesleyan Choir and readings by Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Nathan Green,

Punch Tobacco Store, Prince Wm. street, has just returned from a visit to England, Germany and France. Mr. G. has received a large and rare stock of goods in his line. A further supply has just arrived per "Lady Darling." His stock of meerschaum pipes is really very fine, of best quality and good shapes. Smokers will do well to call early

Rough on the Sloven.

One of the hind wheels of a sloven engaged in carrying chain from the S. S. *Alexandria* to Scammell Brothers' shipyard, Portland, caught in the street car rail at the corner of Mill street, yesterday, and came to grief.

Cuban Mail.

The steamer *Missouri*, from Havana via Nassau, arrived at New York on Sunday last. Merchants may expect their Cuba mail by train from Bangor this evening.

Signs of Spring.

The melodious sounds which are accustomed to proceed from the fog whistle are lavished on us earlier in the season than usual. Last night and to-day the whistle has been in full blast, much to the disgust of those who would rather see the fog remain away at least another month.

The Academy of Music.

In the event of the early opening of this place, several applications for leasing the building are before the Directors. E. L. Davenport and J. W. Lanergan are both after it, and also a distinguished and popular actress who is a great favorite with St. John audiences. The lady referred to, however, only wants the place for a season of six weeks or thereabouts.

Steamer Travel.

The American boat arrived at seven o'clock last evening, and the "Empress" left for Annapolis at eight o'clock this morning.

The "City of St. John" will leave for St. Andrews and St. Stephen on Saturday if the St. Croix River is open.

The "Emperor" will be ready very shortly for the route between St. John, Yarmouth and Boston.

The "Alexandria" will sail for Glasgow to-night or to-morrow with a cargo of lumber.

The "Lady Darling," which arrived from Liverpool on Monday night, is discharging a general cargo at Robertson's wharf.

The River boats on the Carleton side are all receiving new coats of paint and a general overhauling. And last but not least the new ferry boat "Western Extension" will soon be ready to take the place of the "Ouangondy" on the Carleton route.

Close Calculation.

We directed attention, on Wednesday last, to the exact estimate of the voting made by Mr. William Farren, who represented Mr. Peters at the polling booth in Wellington Ward.

Yesterday, Mr. Farren represented Mr. Reed at the same polling place, and was almost equally successful. Before the ballot box was opened he footed up his check list, and found he had given Mr. Reed 131 votes; Mr. Reed received 126, six of which were rejected chiefly because the parties had omitted to put "For Mayor" before the candidate's name. He gave Dr. Alward 124, and the Doctor received 127. And to Mr. Allison he assigned 39, and Mr. A. received just 40. It should be stated, also, that Mr. Farren was obliged to be absent from the polling place for a time, or his count might have been even closer.

The Oldest Man in Yarmouth County, N. S., died a few days ago. He was 102 years of age, and his name was David White, of Plymouth.

Ship-building in Quebec

has experienced a revival. A Quebec telegram says, with the first open water, there will be launched at least eight sea going vessels and several barges, comprising a tonnage of nearly 7,000 tons Although this is an improvement upon the past two years, it does not approach the days of Quebec's ship-building prosperity.

Exports for Quarter ending 31st March.

The following is a recapitulation of the exports of this port for the quarter ending 31st March, compared with corresponding quarter last year:—

	1871	1872
Produce of Mine,	$ 3,033	$ 8,127
" Fisheries,	13,534	18,431
" Forest,	198,011	245,943
Animals and Products,	6,371	8,146
Agricultural Products,	4,784	7,965
Manufactures,	258,710	313,174
Miscellaneous Articles,	2,235	2,666
Total Goods produce of Canada,	$486,678	$604,452
Total Goods not the produce of Canada,	62,899	83,151
	$549,577	$687,603

Gain for 1872, $138,026.

Bad Streets.

A gentleman crossing Prince Wm. St, in the vicinity of the Bank of New Brunswick found himself landed in a hole about two feet deep. He won't work at any more elections, he says, till the elect see that the streets are improved.

The City Police Court.

Thomas Burns, 30, N. B., drunk on Prince Wm. St., let go on account of election. John Clarke, 35, N. B., drunk on Charlotte St., let go for same cause.

Michael Cunningham, for keeping open the bar of his licensed tavern on Charlotte street, between the hours of 11 on the night of the 6th and morning of the 8th, fined $30—reported by policeman James Smith.

Checking Baggage "Across the Continent."

To-morrow morning, Mr. H. T. Clark, the energetic General Baggage Agent of the European and North American Railway, will start a piece of baggage from the Company's offices in this City, checked (No. 105) through to San Francisco. Leaving the Atlantic at St. John it will be passed along over the various lines of transportation, without delay, until it reaches the Pacific coast at the Golden Gate.

Going West, it will pass over the E. & N. American, Maine Central, Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Union and Central Pacific Railways.

Returning it will be despatched over the Central and Union Pacific, Chicago and North Western, Lake Shore, New York Central, Hudson River, N. Y. and New Haven, Boston and Maine, Maine Central and E. & N. A. Railways, back to St. John.

The persons in charge of baggage at points of transfer are requested by Mr. Clark to enter on the Way Bill the date and hour of its arrival and departure and give it speedy despatch over the several lines, that he may be enabled "to publish a Journal of Travel on its return to Saint John, and show the travelling public the shortest time from shore to shore."

The whole distance to be traversed is 3,800 miles, the longest that any baggage has ever been checked by rail. As soon as this wanderer returns, Mr. Clark proposes to start a piece of Baggage from London to China, via the E. & N. A. Railway and the Lines enumerated above. We wait the result of these experiments with considerable interest.

Copies of THE TRIBUNE accompany the Baggage to the Pacific.

Wreck of the Steamship "Dacian" with Goods for St. John.

The Anchor Line steamer "Dacian" from London, with a valuable cargo, consisting mostly of a fine class of dry goods for Halifax and St. John, was wrecked it is supposed on Monday, about thirty miles to the eastward of Halifax. Messrs. Scammell Bros., agents for the Anchor Line, received the following despatch this morning:—

HALIFAX, April 10.

"Dacian wrecked thirty miles Eastward; all lives saved. Sending steamer hoping to save cargo.

T. A. S. DEWOLFE & SON.

Nearly all of the New Brunswick goods was for St. John, one firm having 149 cases, another 111, another 106, and others smaller quantities. Nearly all the dry goods houses in the city, besides grocers, and others, suffer by the wreck. One house in St. Stephen loses 9 cases. One Fredericton House loses 6 cases, and another 9 cases. The class of goods lost is badly wanted in the market now, being largely valuable and fashionable dry goods; and although nearly everything is insured, it will cause great inconvenience to replace them.

Clam Bay and Jeddore are in the vicinity of the wreck.

Our merchants are awaiting information in reference to the condition of their freight before ordering again by cable.

The Ice in the St. John River, and the Harbors.

At Fredericton, on Monday, the ice was as strong as at any time previous during the winter. The general impression was that the ice could not be out of the river much before the 1st of May under any circumstances, though the soft weather of the last few days may tend to quicken its passage out.

On the road from Fredericton to Chatham there is still nearly five feet of snow It will be wonderful if there are not damaging freshets all over the country.

A gentleman from Shediac informs us that in that locality travelling after the rain of last night would be almost impossible. The harbor is not expected to be open much, if any, before 1st of May. Similar reports on the state of the roads come to us from all sections of the country, and much the same in respect to the harbors. Unless we soon have warm rains, and plenty of them, the opening of navigation will be unusually late.

The Deliverer

of his oppressed countrywomen has appeared. His residence is in Carleton We have much pleasure in introducing him to our readers —

WHO WANTS THEM?—The subscriber having made arrangements for bringing a number of female domestics from Scotland, to this City, is desirous that all persons requiring such assistants will make immediate application to the undersigned, before the list is closed.

apr 10 GEORGE MCKILLIGAN.

Private enterprise, doubtless, might do much towards supplying the want now so severely felt; and, doubtless, it has done very little up to this date. We believe that Mr. McKilligan, if properly supported, will be instrumental in introducing to this Province a considerable number of persons who can here find pleasant homes at good wages.

A Cow Living Six Weeks Without Food or Drink.

A correspondent writing us from Manners-Sutton, York Co., under date March 11, mentions the remarkable fact that a cow of one of his neighbors was lost in September last; search was made but her whereabouts could not be discovered until "after an absence of six weeks and four days she was found, completely imprisoned amongst a number of fallen trees and logs, without any visible signs of either food or water, in which position she must have remained most of the time she was missing!"—[British Templar.

Bishop's Serenaders,

from the United States, will open in the Mechanics Institute on next Tuesday evening. Mr. Charles Melville is the agent of the Troupe.

The Flora Myers Thetrical Troupe

will visit St. John and open on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Original Poetry.

George Stewart, (Chemist) in advertising Cunningham's Cough Cure in the papers, expounds its merits in nursery rhymes. This remedy is worthy the Poet's notices, but still more of those who suffer from coughs, colds, weak lungs, &c.

☞ It is a wonderful remedy. ap 8

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, April 10.

The House in Committee passed the Supply Bills introduced yesterday.

A message relating to the Botsford matter was laid before the House.

House went into Committee on the Orange Bill. No discussion took place, as the members considered it would do no good and only result in angry invective and bitter recrimination.

Adams moved that the bill receive the three months hoist which was carried by the following vote:—Yeas, Kelly, Caie, McQueen, Theriault, Blanchard, Landry, Adams, Girouard, Gillespie, Hanington, Phillips, Napier, Otty, Humphrey, Williams, Maher—16.

Nays, Hatheway, King, Crawford, Wills, Wedderburn, McPherson, Bailey, Beckwith, White, Coram, Ryan, Palmer, Tibbits, Lindsay, McAdam—15.

House in committee on Caie's bill to provide for the erection of fences around the Kouchibouguac Beaches.

Attorney General, Wedderburn and others thought it might interfere with shore rights etc. and it would not be well to pass it without some alterations.

In course of discussion the Secretary said that he hoped the House would not separate without considering the bill sent down from the Legislative Council affecting the Campobello Fishery matter, as he was afraid that if it was left in its present state there would be blood shed. The Americans now come along and clear out the wiers set by our people in front of their very doors on the shores.

Caie's bill was passed with an amendment.

Gough came in and asked to have his name recorded in favor of giving the Orange Bill the three months hoist.

Phillips objected to having the vote recorded, on the principle that it was not right. He thought Gough's object would now be served, as his name would be in all the papers, and his constituents would know his position.

Gough replied that he wished to have his name on the journals of the House, not in the papers. His wish for newspaper notoriety was not as strong as that of the member for Restigouche.

The request was not granted as a member objected.

House in Committee agreed to a bill in addition to the River du Loup Railway incorporation Act, and also reported progress without leave to set again on Tibbits' bill to repeal the dual representation Act:

The House in Committee agreed to a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the St. John Young Men's Christian Association.

The Secretary gave notice that the House would be prorogued to-morrow and that the Government would provide a special train so that the Northern members would get home before the Sabbath.

House in Committee agreed to a Bill to authorize the St. John Sessions to raise money to pay for improvements to be made in the Alms House, and also to a Bill to provide for a salary of $1,600 of the Superintendent of Education.

Otty moved House in Committee on report of Committee on bye roads.

In Portland

this morning, John McDermot was fined in the Police Court $6 or 10 days gaol for assaulting his sister. His relatives think he ought to be in the Lunatic Asylum.

Before Justice Tapley's Civil Court, Patrick McDermott got a verdict, by default, against Thomas Doherty, of $1.17 on a milk bill.—Dr. M. H. Peters, the same, against M. A. Wall, for $4, for professional services.

Charles Doherty *vs* William McGill; note of hand and interest; $60.15; undefended; verdict for plaintiff.

Gilfoil *vs* John Frost, for $1.30; no defence; verdict for plaintiff.

Jas. Gillespie *vs.* James Grear: to recover $8, value of a bob-sled; verdict for plaintiff. Mr. Rouse for plaintiff; Mr. Forbes for defendant.

Jas. Gillespie *vs.* Jabez Wright; to recover $20 for labor. Judgment for defendant. Mr. Rouse for plaintiff; Mr. Forbes for defendant.

Martin Apt *vs.* Elson Nithers; $26.68, for board, etc. Judgment for $22 43. Mr. Gregory for plaintiff; Mr. Chip. Skinner for defendant.

The Fredericton "Express,"

which is out against a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, makes no no comment on the fact that the first party to move in the matter was the Provincial Secretary, a member for York. The *Express* says of the Capital of the United Provinces:—

"Perhaps some of the verdant people of Westmorland and Cumberland are of opinion that it would be placed in the mud somewhere about Sackville or Amherst, but no one else can put faith in so incredible an assumption. The seat of government must of course be a city, and there are only three cities in both Provinces. Halifax and St. John would of course be too jealous of each other to have the seat of Government in either of these places. Fredericton being neutral in the strife and central in position, would of course be chosen."

Why does the *Express* exclude Moncton, the great Railway Junction, from the list of probable sites for the Capital of the Maritime Confederation?

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, April 9.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 26s. 6d. Red Wheat, 10s. 8d. a 11s

New York Flour Market quiet and firm; common to good Exchange State $6 85 a $7.50.

Pork steady, $13 12 a $13.15 new.

Grain freights 4d.

Montreal Flour Market quiet. Western State and Welland Canal Superfine, $5.90 a $5.96.

New York, April 10.—Gold opened at 110¼.

An old minister asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you put a pipe and a jug of whisky in his pew."