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 3, 1872.

Yesterday's Elections.

The elections in the several Wards yesterday were hotly contested; yet with the exception of some hasty words between two of the candidates in Duke's Ward, everything passed off quietly. The canvassing was brisk and the voting sharp; there was but little treating, at least in some of the Wards; candidates and canvassers appeared to be on very good terms; and notwithstanding the unusual amount of interest manifested in the elections, half an hour after the polls had been declared through the evening papers the City had resumed its ordinary aspect of evening tranquility. In the early night a few bonfires blazed and parties met here and there to celebrate their victories.

The contest in Mr. Coram's Ward was regarded with a good deal of interest, and there were those who prophesied that gentleman's defeat, but it is a noteworthy and significant fact, and one not to be lost on the Legislature, that of the two members of the Assembly from St. John who filled positions in the City Government and have just appealed to a portion of their constituents, Mr Coram has been triumphantly elected and Mr. Maher badly defeated. The Government and the School Bill, as represented by the one, have been sustained, while the opposition to the School Bill has been signally rebuked in the withdrawal from Mr. Maher of the confidence of a Ward to which he had been elected six years in succession,—and this in spite of the fact that Mr. Maher was personally vastly more popular than Mr. Coram. It was in Wellington Ward that the heaviest vote was thrown and the largest amount of interest centred, yesterday. Here the candidates were equally intelligent,—both highly respected whether by friends or foes,—both possessed of a considerable amount of personal influence in the Ward, the advantage, however, in this respect being with Mr. Maher, who had been in a position to confer favors on voters, and who, as a member of the Legislature, occupied a position which might be employed to establish himself in the good graces of the Electors. Mr. Maher, too, had always been successful in his Ward elections; Mr Peters had been twice defeated, important circumstances as affecting the action of timid electors who believe in going with the uniformly successful candidate. But Mr. Maher in this instance had to contend with a general uprising of the Ward. Mr. Peters, at the very last moment, reluctantly consented to act as standard bearer for the friends of the School Bill. In independent circumstances and preferring a quiet life, civic offices had no attraction for him; nevertheless, he yielded to the solicitations of the Free, Non-Sectarian School Party in the Ward and took the field. A good working committee was organized, whose duty it was chiefly to see that those friendly to Mr. Peter's candidature were duly reminded of the date and importance of the election and to secure their attendance. More than this was not necessary, as two thirds of the electors of the Ward held one opinion on the subject. It must, however, be admitted that the Free School party were very fortunate in their choice of a candidate; throughout the contest they found Mr. Peters's character and standing as a private citizen of the highest value, and in no known instance did they lose a vote through any private difficulty or grievance on the part of electors towards their candidate. The result of yesterday's labors was to give Mr. Peters the largest vote ever taken by any candidate since the Ward was divided; the whole vote registered was the largest that has been polled (with one exception, when six candidates were in the field,) within the same period; and the defeat of Mr. Maher by a vote of three to one is altogether unprecedented in civic elections as regards so powerful an opponent. Mr Maher was quite correct in ascribing his defeat to his opposition to Free, Non Sectarian Schools. That was exactly "what did it." The electors of the Ward are deserving of the highest praise for coming to the front so nobly, and vindicating their principles irrespective of all personal considerations.

In the other Wards, the School question was not much heard of. In Prince, Mr. Ferguson, who, although a Roman Catholic, is understood by the electors to go for the School Act as it stands, was returned with a handsome majority, and Mr. Gleeson, who seconded one of the Cathedral resolutions, was defeated. The old members were returned in Sydney and King's Wards, but in Duke's there is quite a change, Councillor Kerr having defeated Alderman Forbes for the Councillorship on personal issues, and Mr. Cassidy having been elected Councillor by a vote that must have been highly gratifying to him. Mr. Coxetter thought so lightly of the opposition to him in Sydney that he left the scene at an early hour and went up to Wellington to enjoy the interest shown there. In Carleton, Councillor Drake becomes Alderman Drake, and Mr. John B. Wilmot beats oarsman George Price by only eighteen votes in the contest for the Councillorship of the same Ward, Guy's. The new members of the Council, then, are Messrs. Peters, Cassidy, Lockhart, Wilmot, in place of Messrs. Maher, Pugsley, Forbes, and Littlehale, who retired or were defeated. The Council will miss both Messrs. Forbes and Pugsley, as they were good, working members; the new men, however, will, we believe, make useful civic legislators and devote themselves zealously to the duties of their position. The field of the Council's usefulness is ample and appears to be constantly extending. It can do much to promote the City's interests or retard its prosperity, and whether St. John shall advance or retrograde is a question whose determination is more largely influenced by good or bad management on the part of the Corporation than is generally acknowledged.

Clearing the Galleries!

On Monday we referred to the impropriety of continuing to individual members of the Assembly the privilege of excluding the public from the discussions of the Assembly. Yesterday there was another scene in that body, in which Mr. Napier figured, and that came near leading to the galleries being cleared at the dictum of that distinguished personage. The matter is not referred to in the *Telegraph's* despatch, but the *News'* telegram says:—

Hanington made a short speech advocating the curtailment of the expenditure of the University and also referred to other matters. He was continually interrupted by Napier who was making a squeaking noise with his desk. Hanington called the attention of the Chairman to the matter but the member did not desist and said he would not.

Willis then got up to speak and Napier continued his conduct, whereupon Willis said Napier could make a fool of himself if he liked.

Napier arose, declared himself insulted, and asked to have the galleries cleared

Great disorder followed, Tibbits vacating the chair and the Speaker resuming it.

Napier was immediately called to order.

Mr. Napier is the clown of the House, yet the public, who desire to listen to debates for which they pay about five hundred dollars per day, are at the mercy of this man, who was barely prevented from "clearing the Galleries" yesterday. Here we have an admirable illustration of the practical working of this much abused privilege. The sooner a change is made the better, both for the reputation of the House and the liberty and rights of those whose servants, not masters, our Assemblymen are supposed to be.

Water Fronts.

In the Legislative Council on Monday, that body went into committee on a bill to give the owners of lots bordering on the sea shore or on navigable rivers the right of using the soil down to low water mark, and a remedy against trespassers on their fronts between high and low water marks. Mr. Fraser explained that the bill had been framed to meet the inconvenience which had been felt in many places, especially in Charlotte, caused by parties erecting wiers in front of their neighbors' lots. An attempt had been made many years ago under authority from England to apply the remedy, but it had never been carried out. Mr. Muirhead thought it should only be made to apply to the particular locality where the difficulties had originated, and not be made general. It would be unfair, for instance, to make the owners of rafts accidentally stranded on the shore liable to an action. Mr. Young referred to certain parts of the North Shore where the gathering of clams and other bait was an object of considerable importance, and thought the bill should be amended to meet that difficulty. Mr. Jones regarded the bill as a proper one but saw much weight in the suggestion of Mr. Young. After some further discussion progress was reported to enable amendments to be made.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Clerks out of Work.

[From the New York Times.]

The number of miserable clerks who are seeking employment in New York to-day is lamentable. No doubt the failure of various insurance offices, consequent upon the Chicago fire, has swelled the ranks of these unfortunates, but of late it has been nearly always the same story. Merchants, bankers, and men of business of all kinds—more especially those who labor under a reputation for benevolence—are inundated by applications from persons thoroughly deserving, who are reduced to the most desperate straits for a bare subsistence. Only a few days ago, a gentlemen discovered in the conductor of the car in which he was travelling an old acquaintance, formerly a clerk with a salary of three thousand dollars, who was thankful to have even his present employment. Nor is he the only one of this class so engaged. The evil is, moreover, an increasing one, and people would do well seriously to bethink themselves of a remedy. Even clerks who do get work have, ordinarily, so poor a future before them, that the fascination this employment has can only be accounted for by absurd notions of its "gentility."

From causes which it would be long and hard thoroughly to explain, clerical skill for a very long time obtained a rank and importance which did not rightfully belong to it. In the early ages this very probably arose, in no slight degree, from a jealousy on the part of the clergy, then the only learned class, in admitting laymen of the humbler sort to a participation in their special privileges. Consequently, persons who possessed the power of writing, with a very moderate capacity of expressing their thoughts on paper, and some arithmetical knowledge, acquired an importance in the eyes of their fellow men, far above those of ten times their ability who earned their living by handicraft. Again, work with the pen was of a cleaner character than manual labor. Personal attire was not soiled, hands and faces were not made grimy, and no unpleasant manipulation of material was necessary. Thus clerking came to be considered a "genteel" occupation, while carpentering was merely work for "common people." The clerk sat at the desk with a pen behind his ear, attired in broadcloth; the carpenter worked away on his knees in canvas jacket and paper cap. So matters have gone on to this day. But at length everybody almost has become more or less educated, and the discovery has been made that, in plain language "any fool can be a clerk," while to be an efficient cabinet maker requires qualities by no means so easily found. The result is that the supply of the clerk class is enormously in excess of the demand, and as a natural consequence, their salaries can be screwed down to the very lowest limits. There is no remedy whatever for this, except the reduction of the number of clerks.

One way of abating this really serious evil is, by those belonging to it steadily setting their faces against bringing their sons up as clerks. In the great majority of cases, they do exactly the reverse. A clerk, having a boy of fifteen, goes to the head of a house in which he is himself employed, solicits a place for his son, and congratulates himself on having by so doing contributed at least six dollars a week more to the scanty resources of home. Were he to reflect that he is, in all probability, condemning the lad to the chronic impecuniosity under which he himself groans, he would be less delighted. As regards the employment of their children, people in this country enjoy advantages unknown elsewhere. We have a boundless territory to be developed, virgin soil to be upturned, and lands which will grow yearly in value, to be obtained on the easiest terms. There are men in the Western States who had the courage, in early life, to leave the counters of Chicago and St. Louis to rough it in California and Colorado. They bought land for cents which is now worth thousands of dollars. They dug the ground which Denver and Sacramento now cover. Their vigor and physique is certainly as good to-day as that of their fellow-clerks, whom, at nineteen, they left at the desk while they have more dollars than the others have cents.

Let it not be supposed that we are now urging men in middle life to enter a new field. Quite the reverse. It is with the view to the future of their children—that we make these remarks with the object of rescuing them from that most miserable of all lives, the constant struggle to maintain appearances; the shabby shifts and mean devices to appear something which they are not. This is real poverty. This, too, is what makes the carpenter or the shoemaker albeit his actual gains in money may be the same so far richer a man than the clerk. He has a good fire, plenty to eat, and warm clothes. The "Missus" cooks the chops, and does the washing, and doesn't care who knows that she does it; and their means amply suffice for a life which is perfectly natural, genuine, and above-board in every respect.

"They look the whole world in the face,
For they owe not any man."

Childhood "A La Mode."

MISSES OF SEVEN ARRAYED IN SILKS AND GLITTERING WITH DIAMONDS—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

[From the New York Standard.]

The frivolity of the fair sex is the leading topic of the day. It is the subject of strong-minded women, and the pet hobby of weak-minded men. Everywhere you hear it discussed and wondered at. The fact is apparent, but the cause is obscure. It is argued that never since the world began was there so much culture and so much intellectual brilliancy displayed among our noted women as at the present time. Why, then, in the midst of so much intelligence, is there such a large number of vain and foolish women? To this query we offer the following reply: Much of the affectation and shallowness attributed to "our girls of the period" is due to the unwise management of vain mothers, who, in charms and accomplishments of their children, bring them out in society almost in their infancy.

Among the recent holiday parties given to children, we describe one which is not exaggerated, and which is a fair specimen of hundreds. This entertainment occurred in one of the most fashionable streets in Brooklyn, and at the residence of one of the wealthiest men. The mother is one of the most cultured women who grace our land, and is, in the main, a common-sense, practical woman. But she has gone fashion-mad—a prevalent epidemic. It was a full-dress party. The hours appointed were from 8 to 11 p. m. About one hundred guests were present, who were received by the young hostess, a miss of ten years,) with as much ease and self possession as a matron could assume.

The dresses consisted of white, pink, yellow, and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzed, puffed, powdered and adorned with flowers. White kid gloves were generally worn. Only one thing was lacking in the miniature representation of an adult party, viz: enameled faces. Powder, however, was freely used. One little girl (if she could be recognized as such) particularly engaged attention. She was apparently ten years of age. In addition to the powdered hair and dazzling costume, she sported, with true appreciation a pair of diamond earrings, a gold chain, and a locket studded with diamonds. Upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship, which she held up for display, exclaiming, as she did so, to her admirers: "There's no sham about these, they're the real things," which her auditors were quite willing to believe. If the above seems incredible, what will the following be? A little girl of seven summers was arrayed in a rose-colored silk, $7 per yard, point applique flowers, a galaxy of diamonds, and other expensive jewelry. A gold belt, the buckle of which was studded with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendant in the forehead sparkled a solitaire of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultingly, that the price of *her* child's outfit, for that evening, was $5,000. Another mother, jealous of the sensation caused by such a display, remarked that "upon the next occasion mine shall be dressed in tea-rose silk, which is by all means less common than pink, as my child's complexion is such that she can wear anything." If children at the tender age of seven and ten represent the follies of fashion what will they require at twenty-five?

A Useful Official.

In the new building of the Department of Agriculture at Washington the happiest being will be Townsend Glover, the naturalist; him to whom our farmers apply for a knowledge of what birds eat the pippin apples, and what worm gets into the beet root. Glover is a Brazilian by the accident of birth, a Yorkshire Englishman by parentage, a German by education, American by adoption and enthusiasm. He is a singular-looking man, short, thick, near sighted, peculiar, an admirable Crichton in the peculiar arts. Agriculture has been his fanaticism for forty years. He paints, models in plaster, engraves, composes analyzes and invents with equal facility. His passion is to be the founder of an index museum to all the products of the American continent, from cotton to coal-oil, from pitch-pine to wine. Heretofore he has had only two little rooms in the dingy basement of the Patent Office; hereafter he is to have a handsome museum room in the new building, 103 by 52 feet, and 27 feet high. His objects, already largely perfected, are to methodize, by models and specimens, the natural history, diseases, parasites and remedies of every individual product in America. For example. A man wants to move to Nevada. What are the products of Nevada? Glover has a series of cases devoted to that State, models of all its fruits, berries, prepared specimens of its birds, illustrations of its cereals, flora, grasses, trees. A small pamphlet conveys the same information. The man knows what to expect of Nevada. A man forwards a blue bird; is it tolerable or destructive, to be encouraged or banned? Glover forwards the names of fruits, &c., which the blue birds eats. He will show you in living, working condition, the whole lifetime of a cocoon; the process of Sea Island cotton, from the pod to the manufacture; the economical history of the common goat; the processes of hemp, from the field to the hangman. Every mail brings to him a hawk, a strange species of fish, a blasted potato, a peculiar grass which poisons the cow. He is the most dogged naturalist in the world, probably; a wrestler with the continent. He is a bachelor, married to his pursuit—one of those odd beings hidden away in the recesses of government, whose work is in itself its own fame and fortune.—[Chicago Tribune,

Dr. Horace Greeley in Splendid Condition.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The scribbler who says that Horace Greeley is in his "dotage," doesn't know what he is talking about Both physically and mentally H. G. is in a condition of the highest vigor. Originally possessing a strong and hearty constitution, he still retains an extraordinary measure of strength and vivacity, and is able to-day to chop more trees, walk longer distances, or work harder at farming than nine out of ten of the ablest-bodied men in the country. He is fond of hard work and hard exercise, and hardly ever lets a day pass without indulging in them to an extent which would play out most men.

As for his mind, there is no doubt whatever that all his intellectual faculties are in full strength, and in their highest working power. Those who read his writings daily cannot fail to be struck with the force of his ideas, the clearness of his reasoning, and the trenchancy of his style, and cannot fail to recognize the personal vigor and vivacity which lie beyond all he writes. The fact is that, instead of being in his dotage, Mr. Greeley is in his prime, intellectually and organically. He is nearly twenty years younger than the Pope, twelve years younger than Thiers, one year younger than Gladstone, and but one year older than Bismarck.

Interesting to Lawyers.

An opinion has just been expressed by the Chief Justice, before whom the Tichborne case was tried, that will interest members of the legal profession everywhere. His Lordship, to use the words of a Canadian cotemporary, upon the last day of the trial made some remarks upon Mr. Holmes' connection with the case, and expressed the opinion that an Attorney is not bound to preserve silence as to what he knows about a case which turns out to be a fraud or imposture, though he may have acquired his knowledge under the seal of professional confidence. Mr. Holmes who was Solicitor for the claimant for some time, and subsequently abandoned the case, has acted upon the opinion, and has addressed a letter to the Attorney General, stating that all the papers in his possession with regard to the case shall be preserved, in order that they may, if required, be produced at the Claimant's trial for perjury. He has also signified his willingness, in accordance with the views expressed by the Chief Justice, to appear in the witness-box and depose to all he knows with reference to the case. This evidence will probably prove very important in the trial for perjury.

—Sensation has followed sensation so quickly in London of late that the English people and papers can hardly keep pace with the news The Thanksgiving, the attack on the Queen and the collapse of the Tichborne case fell almost simultaneously, and now they are supplemented by the deplorable Twiss scandal, which has set society all agog with eagerness to learn each and all of its dubious details. In brief, it is sufficient to say that one Chaffers, a London attorney of no repute, has been for some time past blackening the character of Lady Twiss, wife of Sir Travers Twiss, the Chancellor of the Diocese of London. Lady Twiss was a Brussels lady, and was married to Sir Travers Twiss at Dresden some ten years ago. Chaffers happened to have made her acquaintance before that event, and seems to have had knowledge of something derogatory to her; for his subsequent statements were most positive and circumstantial, and were sworn to in the usual formal manner. Finally, he was prosecuted for libel, and Lady Twiss, in the course of the trial, told a straight-forward story, which completely exonerated her in the minds of her friends and the public, reinforced as she was by numerous witnesses. Just at this point, however, and when Mr. Chaffers seemed sure of conviction and imprisonment, Lady Twiss suddenly abandoned the case and quitted London, to the unspeakable astonishment of everybody. Under these circumstances the magistrate could do nothing but dismiss the case. He took the opportunity to deliver a most scathing rebuke to the defendant, characterizing his persecution of the woman, however truthful his premises might be, as unjustifiable and contemptible, and trusting that he might never have any further intercourse with him, professional or otherwise. These sentiments were loudly applauded by the audience, and the defendant retired to enjoy his nominal victory as best he might.

— The value of Steam Shipping is still greatly affected by the continued upward tendency of the iron market. Builders are extremely cautious in entering into fresh engagements, and require a large margin to cover the ever increasing value of this material. In some few instances attention has been turned to the building of wooden screw steam vessels, and there are several small craft of this description in the market on moderate terms. The great demand for iron is causing an extraordinary development of the trade in Spanish ore. A number of new companies are being formed to work the mines in that country, and enormous quantities are being imported into the iron manufacturing districts. The inquiry for steam vessels suitable for this trade has been very active, and high prices have been paid for good boats on time charters. In the general freight market there is little alteration, and the supply of steam tonnage appears to be fally equal to the demand. The dull tone of the corn market is exercising a depressing effect upon grain freights, and the Baltic and Danube trades especially are opening at a figure considerably under the corresponding rates of last year. The advices of the homeward Rates of Freight from China and the East Indies continue to be of an encouraging nature.—[Alfred Brett and Co.'s Circular, March 1.

—Prince Bismarck's victory in the Prussian House of Lords, on the Schools bill, was so undoubted and complete as to certify his supremacy over the Reichstag beyond dispute. The purpose of the bill which has now received the sanction of both Houses was to secularize the schools, turn out the ecclesiastical element from their management, and compel a more thorough education in the German tongue among the alien subjects of Prussia. To accomplish this end Bismark has left no means untired. He even went so far as to threaten the Herrenhaus with the flooding of its benches with new Peers in case of its refusal; and this, together with the other private political and social exertions of the Chancellor, appear to have had effect in securing a large majority for the Government. No new Peers were created, but the members were "whipped in" so carefully that, out of a House of 233, not more than thirty seats were vacant when the vote was taken. The occasion was distinguished by a display of that boldness for which the Chancellor is noted; when, in addressing the highest legislative body in the Empire, he bluntly said that he, as a member of the Government, "must know better what is wanted to promote the interests of the nation than any member of either House." Strange as it may seem, this exhortation had its effect in increasing the majority for the bill, and Bismarck was triumphantly sustained by the body to which the German agitators looked for a blow against the Ministry.

—A somewhat curious suit was brought in London lately by executors for the recovery of money. The Marquis of Anglesey, then Lord Uxbridge, being on a visit to his brother-in law, the late unfortunate Marquis of Hastings, confided to his sister that he was in desperate pecuniary difficulties. The Marchioness suggested that he should speak to her husband. Accordingly when in the enjoyment of a friendly game of billiards, Lord Anglesey begged of his brother-in law a loan of $15,000. Lord Hastings said this was impossible, for he was very hard up himself, but he could assist him with $2 500, and this was accordingly paid soon after to his bankers. This sum the executors claimed, and Lord Anglesey refused to pay, alleging that Lord Hastings had never referred to the matter, and meant the money to be a gift. This is not the first time that a man has found himself in great inconvenience by the action of executors who are frequently compelled to act contrary to what they feel sure would have been the testator's intentions. People who borrow money would do wisely to provide for such contingencies.

—The other day a well "caved in" somewhere in the West and buried an aged colored person who was at the bottom, 50 feet under ground. The men of the neighborhood took pity upon the well-owner, and they therefore undertook to dig the well again. They dug steadily downward, and in time reached the place where they expected to find the flattened remains of the unfortunate colored man. Instead of a corpse they found an unhurt man. He had borne for hours the weight of fifty feet of earth without finding it in the least inconvenient. After this, let no one speak of the negro race as weak, and ready to be pushed to the wall. Whatever else he may be, he is certainly not weak, and if the colored person just referred to is a fair specimen of his people, it may unhesitatingly be said that the colored race is in no danger of extinction.

—The practice of enamelling faces has become fairly established in this country among a class of frivolous women who are willing to risk their health for a temporary gratification of their vanity; but it is sometimes attended with disastrous results. The Louisville *Ledger* tells a story of a lady of that place who visited an Eastern city five months ago and made a contract with a noted French enameller, by which he agreed to beautify her face in such a manner that it would remain unchanged for three years at the least, and a year or longer if extra care was taken to wash it in a prescribed manner. The lady received the enamelling and returned to Louisville. Since her return she has disappeared from society. The poisonous ingredients used in the enamel have produced an almost total paralysis of the facial nerves; her eyes are terribly inflamed, and she is rapidly losing her sight, while her whole countenance is disfigured, distorted, and ulcerous. Her physicians have but faint hopes of saving her life.—[N. Y. Paper.

—The following is the portion of the prayer in which Chaplain Cudworth, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, invoked the aid of the Almighty in behalf of Woman Suffrage:—"The earth is Thine, O Lord, and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein; and now another of the world's great questions presses into this chamber for an answer, what can we do for women? And clamor answers, 'let her vote;' clamor answers again, 'don't let her vote.' Clamor thunders, clamor whines, clamor prays, clamor jeers. Shall we hear the jeers of clamor? God forbid! If there be any stain of a right withheld from bright, blessed beings, those who, as mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, companions, friends, make up so much of the Commonwealth's homes, give us wisdom clear enough to see and will strong enough to expunge that stain from the record of our otherwise prosperous State."

— James Gordon Bennett, Sr., leaves for Scotland in May to visit two sisters that are living there. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., takes charge of the *New York Herald* during the absence of his father. He will also visit Europe some time during the summer, and wait there for the arrival of his yacht, and then proceed to St. Petersburg, agreeably to an invitation from the Grand Duke Alexis.

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

LOCALS.

Personal.

Members of Parliament are on the wing. Senators Wark and Robertson will leave for Ottawa this week, and Senator Dever on Monday next. Mr. Hutchison, M. P. for Northumberland, is also *en route*.

Dinner to Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Our Ottawa despatch informs us that Hon. Mr. Mitchell is to be dined at Montreal to-day. We understand that the dinner is tendered by the bankers and merchants of that city.

The Hampton Hotel Company's Bill was agreed to in Committee in the Legislative Council, on Monday last.

An Interesting Incident in yesterday's Elections was the accuracy of the estimate formed by Mr. Peters's friends of the proclivities of the 349 electors who polled in Wellington. The sentiments of the voters had been thoroughly discussed in Committee, and their "standing" was marked "A 1" or otherwise, as the facts elicited seemed to justify. When four o'clock arrived, and before the ballot box was opened, Mr. William Farren, who had remained permanently inside to watch the voting for Mr. Peters, handed round a slip of paper showing by his estimate that 261 votes had been polled for Peters and 88 for Maher. The actual count gave 262 to Peters and 87 to Maher,—Mr. Farren's estimate thus showing one vote too many given to Maher and taken from Peters! We doubt if a better hit has ever been made in any election contest.

Shipping Notes.

The bark "Neried," Capt. Cornish, arrived at Havana on the 9th ult; reports having experienced very heavy weather, lost the greater part of deckload, and had three of the crew badly frost-bitton. The "Neried" is owned by T. McCarthy & Son of this city.

The ship "America," which put into Halifax in distress on the 19th ult., sailed again for this port on the 29th, having received new sails and a fresh crew. This vessel is owned by T. McCarthy & Son and others.

The "Nimrod" that has been lost at sea is supposed to belong to Pictou, N. S.

Concert.

There will be a Concert Rehearsal of the Saint John Choral Society to-morrow Thursday evening, in St. David's Church School Room, to commence at 8 o'clock. The following is the Programme:—

1. *Chorus*—Now Round About the Starry Throne ..... *Haendal.*
2. *Glee* (Gentlemen) — Merrily, Merrily, goes the Bark ..... *Willis*
3. *Chorus*—Come, Gentle Spring ... *Haydn*
4. *Solo* ..... ——
5. *Chorus*—Watchman, what of the Night ..... *Sullivan*
6. *Quartette* — Where art Thou, Beam of Light? ..... *Bishop*
7. *Chorus*—Happy and Blest. *Mendelssohn*
8. *Solo*—Ave Maria ..... *Schubert*
9. *Chorus*—Let their Celestial Concerts ..... *Haendal*

Pay day.

Yesterday afternoon Rocky Hill in the vicinity of Ritchie's Building was quite lively, as a continued stream of the young and lovely, the middle aged and simple, with a slight sprinkling of the sterner sex, made their way, with smiling faces, to the office of the Board of Trustees of Schools to receive the first instalment of their salary under the new School Act. The obliging Secretary of the Trustees and the Clerks in the Bank of New Brunswick were kept fully employed until the hour of closing. One lady on entering the Bank, after gazing on the cards hanging to the railings marked H. to Q. &c. &c., was seen to repeat the alphabet to herself, and again to examine the ominous letters; after which, with a puzzled expression on her countenance, he politely enquired at which division she could have her cheque cashed. The lady was searching for the letter S. (School)—The teachers generally regarded the new system with great favor yesterday.

Exports for the month of March.

The following is the monthly return of exports from St. John for the month of March 1872, compared with the corresponding month last year:—

	1872.	1871.
Produce of the Mine,		$ 666
Fisheries,	1,667	2,802
Forest,	70,275	92,486
Animals and their Produce,	1,987	2,785
Agricultural products,	1,678	2,051
Manufactures,	58,025	69,995
Miscellaneous,	470	1,395
Total goods product of Canada,	$134,102	$172,180
Goods not the product of Canada,	52,577	22,730
	$186,679	$194,910

Y. M. C. A.

The Musical and Literary Entertainment promised for this evening in the Institute, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. Association, will be well worth the small sum that will be individually invested in it. The singing, under the leadership of Mr. Ames, will be sustained by a choir that has been diligent in practise and contains some excellent voices, while of the readings it is only necessary to state that they will be by Mr. Boyd. We hope that all who can conveniently attend will aid a worthy object by their presence, and even those that can not attend but whose heart is in the work can assist by purchasing tickets which are placed at the low figure of 25 cents. We anticipate a grand rally this evening in behalf of the Association.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, April 2.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 26s. 6d. Red Wheat, 10s. 9d. a 11s.

New York Flour Market, no report.

Montreal Flour Market quiet. Western State and Welland Canal Superfine, $5.80 a $5.85.

New York, April 3.—Gold opened at 10.

—The "proud cathartic State" is what her loving sons call the Commonwealth of Kansas. It all comes from the cultivation of castor beans.

Worth Knowing.

When you have a bad cough, which if left to its own course can only end in pulmonery irritation and destruction of the lungs, use Dr. Cunningham's Cough Cure. It will cure any curable cough. Sold by all Druggists.

mar 26 DR. R. R. CUNNINGHAM.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, April 3.

Otty introduced a bill to relieve the several Counties from liabilities due on account of Bye Roads.

Beckwith submitted the report of Committee on Public Accounts.

They observe that whilst a larger sum than usual has been realized from Crown Lands during the year, some extensive sales have been made at the reduced rate of 40 cents per acre, which they think call for an explanation.

They call attention to the mode of collecting the export and auction duties, and recommend a change.

They think the services of the Attorney General might be called into action in certain cases of laxity in making returns on the part of the Road Commissioners and Supervisors.

They also recommend that the liabilities of the different Counties on account of bye-roads be discharged, under certain restrictions.

Bailey presented the report of the Mining Committee.

The House is now in Committee discussing the Government Crown Lands Bill, and Gough urged Government to pursue a vigorous and liberal policy of settling the country.

Wedderburn thinks the policy of the Dominion Government is too much to look after Manitoba, to the neglect of the other provinces.

Alwards wants a policy that will retain the present population, as well as immigrants coming in. He thinks to import two hundred persons and have one hundred leave us is rather unprofitable to the country.

The Carnival at the Rink last-night was considerable of a success for Fredericton.

Trustees Nowlin, Marshall and Frith, of the Sessions, lobbying Committee, arrived to-day.

Messrs. Allan McLean and J. G. Forbes, of the same party, were left at Fredericton Junction. They went into a grocery to see what time it was, and the train left them.

G. R. Pugsley, X. H. Vail, and Samuel Welch, came up to arrange about the petroleum magazine.

The St. John Liquor Dealers, with the exception of Jones and Furlong, leave for St. John this afternoon. They are confident the Bill will be shorn of many important features.

The Railways.

On Western Extension the Train left Carleton this morning for Fredericton on time. The train from Fredericton arrived at 1 p. m.

The train of yesterday and the day previous, from the West, was expected to arrive at 2 p. m., and to-day's train is expected to arrive on time this evening.

A train leaves Carleton as usual, for Fredericton, at 4 p. m. to-day.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The freight train which left St. John yesterday morning at 6 a. m. arrived at Moncton all right.

The Sussex train did not arrive in St. John until 11 a. m., having been detained by snow drifts between Moose Path and St. John.

The express train left immediately on its arrival, proceeded on to Moncton, where the engine of the freight train and plow were connected to this train and left at 5.47 o'clock for Shediac, but have not yet succeeded in getting there although they were working all night. This morning a crew of men left Shediac to shovel the track.

The train from Sussex arrived this morning at St. John Station on time, bringing wood and other freight.

A train was despatched from St. John at the usual time, 9.30, in hopes to get through to Shediac. The line is in good working order to Moncton, but four trains are fast at Shediac. This prevents business being done to any extent on this end of the line.

On Eastern Extension, the line is completely blocked up with snow. The Amherst train of yesterday arrived at Dorchester Station this morning, but will not get to Painsec to-day, as the whole line will have to be shovelled; men are at work from all points.

A train will leave Moncton, and it is expected one from Shediac, to-day, for St. John.

Border Prodigies.

We seldom open that interesting local paper, the *St. Croix Courier*, without adding to our stock of information. The giant and rare products of Charlotte here find industrious and devoted chroniclers. The latest issue tells of the biggest pig and the smallest hen's egg ever seen:—

Mr. W. E. Slayton not only distinguishes himself by conducting a first class foundry, but also in agricultural pursuits. Those who are in the habit of attending our agricultural fairs know what tremendous, overgrown vegetables he places on exhibition, and those who watch his farming operations more narrowly know how scientifically and successfully he performs them. It is evident that he does not need the hero of Chappaqua to tell him "what he knows about farming." In this connection it will not be amiss to notice the fact that Mr. Slayton has just slain a full blood Chester pig, 21 months old, the whole weight of which, dressed, was 802 lbs, and the whole weight of the four quarters 762 lbs.!

The millers, who are supposed to have extra facilities for fattening hogs, must henceforth award the palm to the foundrymen.

And then concerning the Eggs, the *Courier* says:—

The *greatest* specimen of *small* hen's eggs yet, has been left at our office by Mr. W. Morrison. We have books published on "little women," "little men," etc. Who now will give us a book on little hens?

Fall in Boots and Shoes.

Mr. John Sweeney's team ran away on Prince Wm. street, at 2.40 P. M., and smashed several cases, scattering boots and shoes along the street from the Telegraph office to Jardine & Co's.