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 25, 1872.

The City Assessment.

Because of a rumor that certain parties in the City threaten to resist the payment of the School Tax, the Common Council, it is said, will ask the Legislature to enact that this shall be made a special assessment, and not be collected with the general assessment. We hope the Legislature will pay no attention to such a request. The law declares that the monies shall be raised for school purposes in the assessment with the monies required for other City purposes; we trust it will be allowed to stand so, and that there will be no tinkering with the Act in this or any other particular. If there are those among us who wish to resist the enforcement of the law, let them do so, and incur the full odium which must follow such a course. We should not legislate specially to reduce the guilt of any individual who may contemplate obstructing the law of the land, nor should we take it for granted that such resistance is intended. The law is on the Statute Book; its provisions are equitable and just to all classes; it knows neither creed or nationality. So let it be enforced on all alike, and no questions asked. Above all, let the Legislature pause before it consents to open up the School question under any pretext whatever. This City asks no change at its hands, whatever Councilmen may say or propose on the eve of Civic Elections.

The "Freeman's" Consistency.

Hon. Mr. Anglin is entitled to high credit for his consistency on the School question. As a rule, indeed, there is very little shuffling or dodging in his public course. He generally means what he says, and is not reserved in giving expression to his views. If he espouses a cause he adheres to it with unflinching pertinacity, and deems no labor lost that tends to advance it towards a successful ending. We differ from Mr. Anglin on the School question; we could have wished that his great talents been cast upon the side of Free, Non-sectarian Schools. But while differing, we must credit him with ably advocating his side of the question; with continued perseverance in the face of repeated defeats; with devoting to the discussion an amount of labor and enthusiasm that rarely proceed from unpaid advocates. The reason for all this is found in the fact that Mr. Anglin *believes* in his side of the question; he has not "accepted the situation" and will not accept it—his convictions on the subject are too strong for that. The *Freeman* will continue to attack the law; it will oppose its working in every possible shape. This is the one great subject uppermost in its thoughts and its policy; and the circumstance should be kept in mind in interpreting the *Freeman's* recommendations in regard to our Civic Elections and all other Provincial Elections on which it may pronounce judgment.

Too Strong!

The *Freeman* remarks:—

* * * Nor do we think that even the most ardent advocates of a system designed to oppress and plunder Catholics will be willing to add two or three dollars to their own taxes in order that they may take one dollar out of the pockets of their Catholic neighbors.

This is a very harsh way to put it. Two-thirds of the people of this Province favor the School Law, but neither in intention nor in act have they proposed to "plunder and oppress" any living soul. They open Schools similar to those which the majority of the Catholic children of the Province have been attending for the last twenty years without complaint or pretence of grievance; the only difference between the old and new systems being that under the new law these schools are FREE. Where is the "plunder" in that? As before, no denominational tests are applied:—where is the "oppression" in this? All classes, all creeds, all conditions—rich and poor, high or low,—are invited to attend without obstruction, or price, or interference with any religious scruple or belief. Why should this be termed a system of robbery and spoliation,—especially when the majority pay far more than their proportion of the expenditure required to sustain these Free, undenominational Schools?

It seems a pity that the *Freeman* should make such statements in articles intended to influence the Civic Elections. It should realize that its friends, who are applying for the suffrages of the Electors, might be confronted with Mr. Anglin's inflammatory articles, especially as he has advised the electors to interrogate the candidates in reference to their position on the School question.

The *Freeman*, alluding to the objections raised in the other newspapers to its *dictum* to the Common Council, remarks:—

"The TRIBUNE first piped a note of alarm. It suspected or pretended to suspect a plot of some sort, and to think that to restrict the expenditure would be in some way to establish the principle of Separate Schools. Although Catholic will not send their children to the Common Schools, the TRIBUNE seems to think that as much money should be spent as if five or six thousand children were to be provided with school room, teachers, &c., and not merely 2,700."

What THE TRIBUNE holds is simply this: that the Common Council has nothing whatever to do with "Catholic" or "Protestant" children, as such, or "Catholic" or "Protestant" tax-payers, as such. The public, as well as THE TRIBUNE, may be "alarmed" when the *Freeman* devotes itself so energetically to limiting the powers and tying the hands of the Trustees. It does not engage in the work for nothing; and, in fact, we all know exactly what it means.

The citizens generally will insist upon both the Law and the Trustees having fair play, and of placing on the latter the main responsibility of executing the law, without hampering them at the very outset of their course. Opposition to the Law, under whatever pretext it may be raised or whatever specious guise it may assume, must be met, opposed and defeated. There are as strong convictions on one side of the contest as on the other, and quite as vigilant watchfulness will be exercised to protect the Law and its operation, as is employed to defeat both.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Liquor Licensing.

CONCLUDED.

The Committee selected by the Municipal Council of Gottenburg in submitting their Report, in addition to the strong animadversions which they cast upon the retail liquor dealers of the town for their nefarious and highly objectionable practices, and in addition to pointing out the several evils distinctly traceable to drunkenness, proposed practical remedies for the growing disease. They suggested:—

I. That spirits should be retailed without any profit whatever to the dealer.

II. That the sale of spirits on credit should be utterly prohibited.

III. That all places wherein liquor was sold should be clean, light, and well ventilated.

IV. That good victuals at reasonable prices should be sold upon the premises.

It could scarcely be expected that any private individual, trader or otherwise, should endeavor to carry out these suggestions, but, in the end, a number of philanthropic and essentially public spirited citizens, impressed with the excellence of the ideas thus enunciated by the Committee, came forward and advanced the funds required and obtained a charter, as a Company, with the express object of working an entire reform in the local retail liquor trade. By the terms of the charter each member was made liable to the full amount of his subscription or guarantee, and was prevented from participation in the profits of the joint concern, which were to be applied solely for public charitable purposes, under the direction of the Company.

The population of Gothenburg, at the present day, is about 57,000 persons, and for these there exists the moderate number of only twenty-five taverns; but at the period of the formation of the Company there were many more, and some twenty of them were under the control of "old burghers" or freemen with vested rights to sell liquor as long as they lived. Besides these perpetual licenses, held by the "old burghers," however, there were annually issued some forty additional licenses, and these the Company succeeded in purchasing from the municipality.

Having purchased the licenses, the Company proceeded to select suitable persons as managers for their several public houses, and, with each of these, they entered into an agreement that the Company should be credited with all proceeds of sales of wine and spirits, and that the manager should derive profit solely from the sale of malt liquor, tea, coffee, and so called temperance drinks and eatables.

The sale of licenses generally adopted throughout Sweden is very different from that with which we are familiar, the licenses being put up to competition at public auction, and the successful bidder, not paying the highest price for one or more of them, but paying or giving security for the payment of the duties of the largest quantity of liquor. The Company, as may readily be imagined, met with much opposition from those formerly accustomed to hold licenses and from the "old burgher" dealers, but being composed of wealthy members, who were undoubtedly influenced by the most disinterested and philanthropic motives, they were enabled annually to purchase all the licenses and to carry out their scheme most successfully in every respect. A few years since, however, a well supported but unsuccessful effort was made on the part of the opposition to outbid the Company; whereupon they handed over the control of the profits, their only privilege, to the Municipality in whose hands the entire management of the system has since remained. It may be stated that the stockholders, or more correctly guarantors, have never been called upon to pay even the smallest portion of their subscriptions, although the first outlay in fitting up, building and purchasing public houses and in other incidental expenses was large, while the profits accruing from the enterprise have been very great.

To show the magnitude and increase of their operations we may mention that in 1865 and 66 the Company held 39 licenses and paid in 50,782 rix dollars, while in 1870 and 71 they held 61 licenses and paid into the municipality 191,759 rix dollars.

To prevent the managers from imposing bad or inferior liquor upon the public, inspectors are employed by the Company, and the fact that a visit may be made upon his establishment at any moment, by one who may overhaul and test his entire stock of wet goods, has a decided tendency to correct any dishonest leanings on the part of the seller. He is also instructed to supply no liquor to those who are "overloaded" or, as we should say, "the worse for grog," and is held responsible, until full explanation is given, for all persons leaving his premises in an "overloaded" condition.

Apart from the prohibition of all credit from the seller to the purchaser, a prohibition which has long been in existence in this Province, the Swedish system presents the marvellous advantage which must recommend it to practical reformers, that while it permits the use of liquor to all, it entirely removes the temptation to retail sellers of forcing liquor upon too weak and willing customers. The advantage is secured, first, by the clause in the Company's charter preventing the subscribers from receiving any profit, and, secondly, from the fact that the manager of each tavern makes no profit from the sale of liquor and is thereby induced from self interested motives, to act as an advocate for temperance, for the sake of selling his temperance liquids on which he makes a profit. We may mention that malt liquor is included among these, because the Swedish ale is only slightly intoxicating and the most mischevious drinks are brandy, a description of whisky, and other spirituous liquors. We may also remark that the manager besides, being held responsible for drunken persons on his premises, is induced to keep a perfectly orderly house for the sake of his other customers from whom he obtains his only profits.

Add to the good points enumerated, that with liquor the customer may obtain eatables, which, as it is well known, serve to remove or modify intoxicating influences; that the sale of liquor is conducted in clean, light and comfortable establishments, and under a strict surveillance; and, last but not least, that the liquor offered for sale is pure and of the quality it professes to be, and we think that as a whole the licensing system inaugurated and successfully carried out in Gothenburg is about as perfect a system as has yet been devised.

The Woodstock "College" or "Academy."

The following was the division in the Legislative Council on the motion to postpone a bill from Woodstock which appeared to be inconsistent with the School Act:—

YEAS.—Mr. President, Messrs. Hamilton, Chandler, Robinson-Owen, Jones, Beveridge, Fraser, Seely, Todd, Lewis.

NAYS.—Messrs. McInerney, Hanington, Perley.

The majority claimed that the School Act had made all necessary provision for the schools of the Province, and that this bill to authorize the incorporation of a Company to erect a Female Seminary where religious instruction would be imparted, was inconsistent with the School policy of the country. The more immediate friends of Sectarian Schools saw in it the entering wedge for their idea, and accordingly supported it, Mr. McInerney being particularly friendly to its passage; but they appear in a hopeless minority.

The Bill, it appears, covered a scheme to sell to a company the old building at one time known as a "Presbyterian College," over which Rev. Mr. Glass presided. To this so called "College," which was, in fact, about equal to a Superior School, grants had frequently been given by the Legislature, much to the disgust of Presbyterians generally. After a time the Presbyterian Synod washed its hands of the affair, and requested the Government to discontinue payment of the grant; but, strange to say, the grant continued to appear in the estimates and was regularly paid over to Mr. Glass. It is due to Presbyterians as a body to state that at no time did their church profit to the extent of a dollar by the grant, which went invariably into private hands; nor have they ever profited by the monies collected both at home and abroad to sustain the Institution

Meeting of Grand Division of Sons of Temperance.—A National Division for British America.

Says the Fredericton *Express*:—

John Brait, G. W. P., presented a very interesting and encouraging Report on the state and condition of the order. The Grand Scribe read his Report for the quarter, from which we learn that 170 were admitted members of the order; withdrawn, 37; reinstated, 32; suspended, 2; members expelled for violating the pledge, 30; expelled for other causes, 44; deaths, 7; whole number of members, 2710; Lady visitors initiated, 33; Lady visitors, 910; cash on hand, including moneys invested, £11,741.8s (?) Three applications for charter have been made during the Quarter, and the Order generally is reported as in a very satisfactory condition.

Communications were received from Grand Divisions of Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Nova Scotia, informing the Grand Division that they would join in an application for a National Division for the British Colonies. An interesting debate occurred, and at its close the following Resolution was moved by Rep. Richards, and passed:—

Whereas in the opinion of this Grand Division the organization of a National Division for the British Provinces of North America would tend to the advancement of the order within this Province; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, that the Grand Division approve of the project of establishing a national Division in the British North American Provinces; and further

Resolved, that one or more delegates be appointed to meet in Conference at Chicago during the June session of the National Division of North America with delegates from other North American Provinces, to consider the question and to ask the concurrence of the national Division of North America, to the formation of such national Divisions for the British North American Provinces, and that the said delegates report the action of such conference for approval at the annual session in October.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch, Grand Scribe, and Rep. Marsh and Richards were thereupon appointed Delegates in accordance with the Resolution.

Closing the Debate.

The Fredericton *Express* describes the closing scene of the Want of Confidence Debate, as follows:—

The Hon. leader of the opposition was "perorating," as Artemus Ward would say, "something thusly":

Willis. Mr. Speaker, the loyal and royal opposition as it has been called will gather strength. This opposition sir like a great rolling snow ball will—

Wedderburn (interrupting).—melt away before July; (great laughter).

Adams; Perhaps so but it will freeze up again in the fall (renewed laughter.)

Wedderburn. Rather cold comfort that. (hear hear, and laughter).

Gough. The honorable member did not think so three months ago.

Wedderburn. "The hon. member" is prepared to justify what he thought at any time wherever and whenever the member for Northumberland desires.

Gough. He shan't shirk me.

Wedderburn. "He" knows no reason why he should try to shirk "me." (Order! order! from the Opposition.) If the Hon. gentleman imagines for a moment (order! order! and chair from the left.)

The Speaker. Gentlemen, this is all out of order.

Wedderburn. I bow to your decision for the present, Mr. Speaker.

Willis. I was saying when I was interrupted, that I for one—

Kelly (interruping) will be ready in less than six months to join the Government as you were six weeks ago.

Willis, (angrily). No Sir, I never, &c., &c., &c., and shortly after the debate closed.

What a pity such legislative gems were not preserved in official debates.

[FOR THE DAILY TRIBUNE.]

Nassau and Consumption.

BY J. N. W.

I would say a word or two to my countrymen and to all men: If any of you are troubled with that wasting away from what is commonly known as consumption, go for a winter to Nassau if your means will possibly allow you. Perhaps not a spot of earth exists in the two hemispheres which is a better shelter for the victim of this affliction than this charming little Island. On approaching its silvery shores, one of the first landmarks that strike the eye is its magnificent Hotel, an extensive stone building placed on a lovely hill. It is of fine architecture; a latticed piazza adorns the structure, and is supported by massive pillars of the corinthian order. Around this hotel is an immense garden, in which the Orange tree sends forth its fragrance, its blossoms resembling our darling Mayflower. The tall Cocoanut looms majestic, and the Banana and Sapadila trees afford ample shelter from the beams of a tropical sun. A short distance away are the pellucid waters that lave the snowy beaches of this city of trees; and its numerous bathing houses, both public and private, are luxuries not often met with. Opposite Nassau City lies a long narrow strip of land, known as Hog Island, and on its rugged banks swarm the soldier crab, marching in perfect military order to and from the ocean.

THE COLORED NATIVES

of New Providence form more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, and, as a body, are the most intellectual and the finest people, physically, of any of their color in the West Indies. The Policemen are black as black can be. The Custom House Officers are of the same hue, excepting the Collector, who is sent from England to fill that honorable post. Hundreds of pretty little boats, tastefully painted, may always be hired at a low figure, and for a dollar one may be rowed from the city to Free Booter Cays and back, a distance of many miles Spirited little Spanish horses can be hired "for a song," as the saying is; and there is not a longer or more cheering avenue in England or America than the romantic shore highway of Nassau, which runs for two leagues close to the playful sea:—mud or pools of stagnant water never stain its marble surface. A grand Ice House occupies a prominent center of this city, and pleasant drinks are sold from its fine saloons, with *sticks* in them if you choose.

THE CLIMATE

of Nassau during the winter months is delightful. It's gentle sea breezes are reviving and otherwise pleasant; the atmosphere though often hazy is far from dampness, and during my thirty two months residence on this Island I never knew it to rain more than an hour at a time. I have known many a severe sufferer from consumption restored to sound health by a Winter's sojourn in Nassau. I have visited many parts of Europe and America, but none had more charming walks than those I've trod among the hills and wild vales of this land. Among the able physicians there, is one, Dr. Chipman, a native of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. Nassau has been his home for two score years, and he is regarded as a man of great skill.

THE WHITE INHABITANTS

of Nassau as a general rule are very aristocratic and apparently distant to strangers, but when they have once made your acquaintance a kinder hearted people can not easily be found. John S Howell, Esquire, one of the wealthiest gentlemen on this Island, is a good friend to the tourist who visits the place. He owns the marine railway, and his exquisitely modelled yachts grace the harbor's bosom.

A negro regiment is stationed in Nassau and occupies a range of noble barracks. It is a treat to see them on the march; their well made leggins and strong English shoes, with their blue Zouave breeches, scarlet coats and white caps, contrasting with their coal black and generally scarred faces, give them a fierce appearance, and off they tramp in fine time to the cheering strains of their magnificent band playing the British Grenadiers or perhaps a glorious old Scotch Air. Not a rowdy is to be met with on these shores:—you may walk the streets at midnight among the negro settlements, and if you are spoken to at all it will likely be "good ebning massa," or "massa cappen, please gib me a check," (3 cents.)

Altogether, Nassau as a winter retreat for the inhabitants of Northern climes, offers the rarest advantages in climate, society and other cheerful surroundings.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Will the Queen visit the Boston Musical Jubilee?

SPECULATIONS OF THE BOSTON "JOURNAL."

There are plenty of people always disposed to throw cold water upon any scheme which is in a slight degree beyond the common run; and these unpleasantly conservative people are convinced already that Queen Victoria will never come here. They wisely shake their heads, and follow out their animadversions on what they are pleased to term profound "cheek." But these wiseacres would do well to reflect that there is nothing improbable or absurd in the idea of the Queen's visit to Boston. Sovereigns travel freely nowadays, even when they sometimes fear that there may be a revolution at home during their absence. The Queen of England can at any time leave her realm and travel for weeks, without allowing her Government to suffer in the slightest particular. At certain seasons of the year, especially that in which the Jubilee is to occur, the Queen's presence at Windsor for the signature of Acts, etc, will not be at all necessary. There are some considerations which might render an ocean journey a grave undertaking for a lady whose health is delicate, and who feels bound, from the distinguished and responsible position she holds in the English nation, to preserve her health as long as possible, and contingencies might arise in the relations of England with other nations which would render her presence in London imperatively necessary. It is, however, by no means certain that the Queen would refuse without a second thought an invitation from the American nation to assist at a grand festival given in her honor. Going down to the sea in steamships has but few terrors in May and June, and Her Majesty has ample precedent for leaving her country on a long visit. The Emperor of Russia traveled a long distance to see the Paris exhibition; and on that memorable occasion, too, the Sultan of Turkey demolished one of the most ancient traditions of his native land—the tradition that the Sultan must never quit his own dominions—and packed himself off to Paris, and Queen Victoria herself is about to take up her abode in Baden Baden until the middle of April. We see nothing absolutely impossible in the project of a visit by the Queen to this country, and are glad that she enjoys more liberty in respect to her journeyings than does our poor President, whom we would not even allow to set his foot into the Dominion of Canada last fall.

The New York Milliner.

[N. Y. Correspondence of Boston Post.]

The milliners are beginning to send dainty notes of invitation upon tinged paper, adorned with monogram. The New York milliner is a different sort of person from the milliner elsewhere. Not the one who has a shop, but she who has parlors and gives private exhibitions of work of art brought in hand-boxes from Europe by herself. She receives guests, and never, no never, condescends to the vulgarity of waiting upon customers. She doesn't have any customers. If a lady enters her parlor with the mistaken notion that she, being a buyer, is about to confer a favor upon the elegant lady who receives her, she is as quickly undeceived as received, and before departing her relative position is unconsciously changed, and her manner will indicate that she sees herself in the new light of a recipient of good instead of a bestower of bounty.

The embodiment of tact and shrewdness is the milliner. She knows the advantage to be gained by a woman in a French dress over a woman in a home-made garment; consequently her dresses are made in Paris. She is aware of the effect it has upon the uncultivated mind to talk carelessly of taking a trip across the ocean; of referring, with the ease of familiar acquaintance, to European scenes. Therefore she mentions carelessly the immense advantages of this sort that have fallen to her lot. She imposes beautifully upon the good-natured Mrs. Boffins of society in this way, who are her best customers, while with less credulous people, she succeeds equally well, only in a different way. Her elegant receptions are about to commence, and have already been heralded by the notes of invitation carefully sent only to people with bank accounts and those who write for the newspapers.

The Queen after O'Connor's Attack.

The London papers teem with double-leaded accounts of the recent attack on the Queen, and draw many excellent moral deductions from the crazy affair. All the articles are commendably temperate in tone, and are disposed to great leniency to the unfortunate lad who attested his courage, sincerity and idiocy by one and the same act. That the attack has strengthened the Queen in the affections of her subjects is plainly evident. On the day after the alarming occurrence Her Majesty's departure from Buckingham Palace for Windsor was witnessed by a crowd of about 2000 persons. Groups had also collected at various points along the route to the railway station at Paddington, especially at Hyde Park and Victoria Gates, and the footpaths in Westbourne Terrace and on by Sussex Gardens were likewise crowded with spectators. Spring street was decorated with flags, and was almost as closely packed as the Strand on Thanksgiving Day, while the pavement directly opposite the Great Western station was covered with an assemblage as enthusiastic as that which crowded the streets near Temple Bar on the preceding Tuesday. At Windsor Station, too, there were many spectators, who were admitted to the platform, and by whom Her Majesty was most enthusiastically received. No additional precautions arising out of the outrage at Buckingham Palace were taken, and only the ordinary staff of police were present. The Queen looked bright and well, and seemed profoundly touched by the cordiality with which she was everywhere greeted.—[N. S. Paper.

LOCALS.

Harper for April

and the other April Magazines are for sale at Mr. Hall's.

Our Ship News

will be found very full and reliable.

Shipment of Shooks

from this port, from Sept. 1 to March 23, were 811,007; last season, 867,033; and in '99 and '70, 963,117.

Late English Papers.

We are indebted to W. W. Jordan and R. P. Butler, Esquires, now in England, for late English papers.

English Mail.

The R. M. S. Caspian arrived at Halifax last evening. The St. John portion of her mail is snowed up at Richmond Terminus, but will be forwarded via Truro as soon as the railway is open.

Change of Evening.

The date of the Entertainment to be given by the Y. M. C. Association at which Mr. Boyd will read, has been changed from next Thursday evening to *Wednesday evening* of the following week, *April* 3.

Temperance Lecture.

The thirteenth Lecture of the course in the Temperance Hall, King street, will be delivered by Rev. N. McKay, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. Chair taken at 8 o'clock—collection to defray expenses.

Pleasant Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given in the Germain Street Wesleyan Sabbath School to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, consisting of addresses, recitations and singing. The scholars anticipate a pleasant evening.

Blown Away.

During the severe storm which prevailed between Saturday and Sunday, the top of the lamp which stands at the corner of Charlotte and Princess Streets was blown away.

Deals in England.

Farmouth & Jardine's Circular, March 1, says three St. John cargoes were sold from the yard at £9 2s. 6d. to £9 5s., and one just arrived at £9 3s. 9d. The "Jane's" cargo from St. Mary's, N. S., £8 11s. 3d. Prices advanced 20s. per standard during February; stocks very light; buyers eager.

Y. M. C. A.

There will be a social gathering in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening, when Brothers W. Small, H. P. Kerr, R. B. Emerson, E. T. C. Knowles and others will give readings. The public are cordially invited. Admission free.

The Railways.

On the Government Railways traffic is almost completely suspended in consequence of the storm of Saturday night and Sunday, and another week such as last may be expected. Men are at work at all stations, and the road will be cleared again with as little delay as possible.

The train which left St. John for Shediac on Saturday morning arrived there at 6.15 on Sunday morning after a hard night's work.

The train which left Amherst on Friday morning only succeeded in reaching Dorchester on Friday night, and Painsec Junction on Sunday morning at 5 a. m. (having had to shovel the road from Memramcook to the Junction), where it remained all day yesterday. Men all tired out and snowing and drifting badly.

A train, which was sent to Moncton to connect with the train from Amherst, is now at Moncton snowed up.

There was no train East or West this morning, and it is impossible at present time to say when there will be, as reports from all stations state that there is more snow on the line now than at any previous time this winter.

The Ouangondy.

The Ferry boat will not run after 7 o'clock this evening, owing to some temporary repairs which will be made.

An immense boiler weighing over six tons, from the works of Messrs Fleming & Son, was conveyed over to Western Extension by the "Ouangondy" for transportation to Vanceboro.

WESTERN EXTENSION

This morning, at 10 o'clock, two engines, a snow plow and 45 men left Fairville to clear the track. Two engines left Fredericton at 7.30 on similar duty, for the Junction, with a big crowd of workmen, and an engine and plow left the Junction at 9 to meet them.

Three engines and snow plow left Bangor at 5 p. m. yesterday for McAdam. At Enfield, about 35 miles from Bangor, all three engines ran off the track; one engine and the plough were smashed up and another engine damaged. Nobody was hurt.

There will be no trains from either end to-day, and it is doubtful if there will be any to-morrow. The cuts are all filled with snow, and the state of the road is even worse than before.

Latest telegrams say the snow is still drifting.

The Snow Storm of Yesterday morning,

as regards violence and intensity and the mischief wrought, appears to be regarded as "the Storm of the Period." The public judgment, however, is adverse on other points. It is declared to have been unexpected and unnecessary, and a positive breach of the understanding by which March, when it "comes in like the lion," is expected to retire "like the lamb." So far, there has been nothing of the sheep about this year's March, and even of the few days remaining we can not encourage the hope that they will differ from their predecessors. To-day is beautifully fine, the Sun very powerful, and the snow, like the Opposition, gracefully melting away; but to-morrow may be as yesterday, and even more so. Those who delight in going into raptures over "the beautiful snow" may take our share of it; and if they are not content with the "beautiful" piles and banks that line all our streets, let them travel in the direction of Moncton and Shediac, where, according to Rev. Mr. Caie, the banks are so high you can stand on them and look into the smoke stacks of the locomotives a quarter of a mile below you.

Sussex Correspondence.

We shall publish "Wideawake's" letter, if he desires it, giving the writer's real name. There is sometimes a good deal of amusement afforded to anonymous writers by the appearance of their personal communications in the Press, but the profit to the papers or advantage to the public is not always so clear.

The *Freeman* remarks:—

"This," the *Telegraph* exclaims, "is accepting the situation with a vengeance." We never pretended that we accepted a situation so odious."

The *Freeman* is truly honest about the matter. It has not accepted the School Act; it does not intend to accept it; and it honestly says so. This is much the better course than pretending to accept with no intention of doing so.

Wedder Bound.

Messrs. Wedderburn, Coram, Willis and other M. P. P's, and Hon. Mr. Jones came from Fredericton at the end of the week and are consequently snow bound here. They are thus afforded an opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance of their constituents, and of explaining the meaning of the passage of the Grand Southern Railway Bill, to construct a railroad from St. John to St. Stephen, and other Bills, of which no one ever heard until they were found to have passed the Assembly.

Personal.

Mr. Henry L. Hartz, the Dominion Immigration Agent who arrived here on Thursday last, left this morning for the Scandinavian Kingdom via New York. He has made a complete tour of New Brunswick and expresses much pleasurable surprise at the condition of our Province and of the inducements held out to intending Immigrants. He expects to return in July with a large number of Swedes and Danes. We wish him *bon voyage*.

The Steamer New Brunswick,

which arrived here yesterday at 7 a. m. from Portland, was compelled to anchor 5 hours to leeward of Mahogany Island, off Negrotown Point, owing to the severity of the storm which prevailed. She had a large number of passengers and a full freight, besides an English mail *via* Portland.

Merchants' Exchange.

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

Montreal, Mar. 23.—Flour at Liverpool, 26s. a 28s. Red Wheat, 11s. a 11s 3d.

New York Flour Market quiet, without decided change. Common to Good Exchange State, $6.65 a 7 40.

Pork firmer, $13 a $13.05 new.

Grain freights 6d.

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

New York, March 25.—Gold opened at 9¼.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, March 25.

Yesterday another furious snow storm further blocked up the roads and piled up the drifts.

A great many of the members are away, and business in the House this morning has been dull.

The Provincial Agricultural Society have finished their Session. Sackville has been selected as the place for the next Exhibition, October eighth.

Beckwith introduced a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Fredericton Branch Railway.

Committee on Margaret McPhelim's claim recommended that she be allowed one hundred and forty-six dollars.

House went into Committee of the Whole on a Bill to extend the time for commencing operations on the Albert Railway. The Act expires on the 7th of April, and the present Bill asks for an extension of six months.

Ryan, Palmer, and Hanington were in favor of its passing.

Beckwith thought as it involved an expenditure of three hundred thousand dollars, a full house should be present.

Palmer explained that they could dispense with the bill by commencing before the 7th of April, but as the contract was about being signed, and it was probable the work would be carried on now, they wanted a little more time. Bill agreed to.

House went into Committee on Palmer's bill to incorporate the Albert and Westmoreland Steam Navigation Company. The capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Napier complains that justice was not done him in THE TRIBUNE's report of his speech. He says it was Blanchard called him a fool, not Theriault.

Hatheway laid estimates before the House.

IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Bills to amend Acts of incorporation of Fredericton and Woodstock, passed.

The Tavern Licence Bill

was formally approved at a meeting of Temperance reformers on Saturday night, and Messrs. John P. Bell, T. B. Smith, J. McRobbie, A. T. Bustin, John Willett, J. Rankin and A. Jamieson were appointed to take blank petitions through the city for the purpose of obtaining signatures. The meeting then adjourned to meet next Saturday evening. The *Telegraph's* report says:—

A delegation of liquor dealers attended for the purpose of watching the proceedings. Mr. Biddington "smole a ghastly smile" when the Bill was read, and Mr. John Ross had a far away look in his eyes that seemed to declare that he was looking right through several loop-holes that had been left open. The expectation was that these gentlemen would make speeches, but as they represented neither the Temperance Societies, Evangelical Alliance, nor Y. M. C. A., they declined to make any remarks.

As there are generally too sides to every question, it might be well if the representatives of opposing views were to meet each other more frequently than they do. It would be instructive to have, for instance, a public discussion in which the pros and cons of the Temperance question or the strong and weak points of the proposed Licence Law would be debated. We notice that in Yarmouth the propriety of most of the proposed local changes in that town, is discussed in public and a verdict rendered by the parties chiefly affected.

North Shore Items.

The Newcastle *Advocate* speaks of the visit to the North Shore of Mr. Henry L. Hartz, Dominion Immigration Agent to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, who was in St. John a few days ago and has just left for Europe. The *Advocate* adds:—

We are glad to hear that our townsman, John Niven, Esq., has received an appointment also, and this morning he leaves for Scotland to assist in working out the Immigration scheme. Having a good knowledge of the general wants of the country, and a thorough understanding of the nature and dispositions of the people with whom he will have to come in contact, we consider the appointment one which will meet with general approval. Mr. N. has our best wishes for a speedy and pleasant journey, and a successful mission.

We also understand that in order to carry out more effectually the important scheme of immigration, the Dominion Government have induced the Allan Line to send one of their ocean steamers to this port monthly during the coming summer. This is an important feature, and we believe that when the Railway is completed we shall have a *weekly* line of steamers, for we then can offer to travellers the shortest route to Europe.

The same paper states that the steamer *New Era* [a ferry steamer at Chatham] is to receive a subsidy of $600 during the coming season from the Local Government.

Wide-Awake!

The Liverpool (N. S.) *Advertiser* of Thursday last says:—"The man who was prowling about in the dark on Sunday night, trying the shop doors, is known and being watched."

Gallant Rescue of Exhausted and Famished Men!

The Yarmouth *Herald* says:—"On Sunday morning last, two men—father and son—named George Crowell and George H. Crowell, of Bear Point, Barrington, left Morris' Island, Argyle, for home, in a sail boat, with a smaller boat in tow. They got among the drift ice off Pubnico Point, where they remained all Sunday and Sunday night. About nine o'clock on Monday morning they succeeded with great difficulty in reaching one of the "Brothers Islands," where they effected a landing. Being seen from the main land, five men attempted to go to their relief by hauling a dory over the ice, but from the dangerous nature of the ice they were compelled to put back, after one of their number had fallen through. In the afternoon another attempt was made by four men to reach the island, happily with success, after two and-a-half hours hard and perilous exertion. The two men on the island were found in an exhausted and famishing condition from severe exposure and want of nourishment, having had nothing to eat for more than 30 hours. Their rescuers are deserving of much praise. Their names are Peter Amero, Charles Amero, Frederick Morris, and Caleb Goodwin."