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 20, 1872.

"The Tragedies of our Streets."

Under this heading Fanny Fern groups a few paragraphs in the latest number of the New York *Ledger*, which read thus :—

One can scarcely go out into the streets of New York without being witness to some sad tragedy. One sunny morning lately, as I was luxuriating in the fine crisp fresh air, I came upon a young woman, with a sleeping babe upon her arm, remonstrating with her husband, who was just about entering a dram-shop, against spending his week's wages. With an oath, he bade her "go home." She refused, with the tears streaming down her cheeks, and pointed to their baby. With another oath, he clenched his huge fist, but the blow descended, not upon the poor wife, but upon the tiny arm of the baby, which hung limp, as it uttered a sharp cry. The maddened mother uttered a howl like a wild animal, and tried to return the blow. I caught her hand, and said, "Oh, don't kill your baby!" "Oh, madam! oh, madam!" sobbed the young mother, as she sunk upon the nearest door step, convulsed with her misery, I spoke to a man near to keep off her husband, who was returning for another blow. Shrugging his shoulders, he said, "Better leave 'em to the *perlice*, mum," and went his way.

Again, the other night, about one o'clock, I was awakened by the piercing cry of a child beneath my window. Looking out, I saw a little girl of six years old say, sobbing, as she was pulled about by an intoxicated mother, "Oh, this is the wrong way!" and breaking from her clutch, she attempted to run in the right direction. The infuriated woman staggered after her, struck her about the head, till her ragged little hood fell off, and then dragged her away in the bleak air without it. Think of the suffering of such childhood as that, and remember that there are hundreds of such cases in our city.

Again, yesterday I saw a man in the grasp of a policeman. Running by his side, was a pretty boy about five years old, with tears streaming from his eyes, looking up in the policeman's face, and screaming, "Oh, *don't* take my papa away! Oh, *don't* take him!"

These wretched parents must pay the penalty of their cimes; but, oh, the pity of it, that their innocent children must pass through such a Gethsemane as this! I have sometimes returned from my walks utterly exhausted with the sight of these miseries; and with the effort to force an answer to the question once asked by a puzzled little child, "*Is God asleep?*"

In other cities than New York similar scenes may be witnessed, not perhaps in the open streets but certainly within the wretched tenements which too many poverty stricken ones are compelled to call their "homes." The Police Court of this City of St. John, for instance, is constantly called upon to deal with representatives of the class whose youth and manhood or womanhood have been passed midst the most saddening and brutalizing surroundings. The sentence of the Magistrate which to the reader of the Police reports means simply a fine of a few dollars or temporary confinement for a few weeks, to heart broken wives and hungry children and disgraced and humiliated relatives, means something very different,—a something that sends the iron into the soul, and causes others beside "the puzzled little child" to doubt the goodness and vigilance of the Father above. Certainly, the saddest circumstance in connexion with the crime and ruffianism of the age is seen in the misery to which the innocent are obliged to submit. Patient, hard working, long suffering wives or sisters or mothers,—innocent, guileless, unprotected children compelled to go unclothed, unfed, unwarmed, sometimes unsheltered, through the misdeeds, vices or weaknesses of worthless parents or other relatives—attest the wide extent of suffering caused by a single class of evil doers. Even in our City there is scope enough in this direction for the most active charity and Christian friendship. The homes of the members of any batch of prisoners arraigned on any given day of the week, would supply a field for the exercise of the deepest sympathy and most practical charity. If any one doubts the assertion let him seek out those who are affected by the actions of such of the vicious as come within the grasp of the law; or let him only visit the homes of those who are known as notorious drunkards,—who too often spend their earnings for fiery liquors, leaving their families famishing; who are driven by strong drink to abuse the members of their families by threats and blows; who sell the meagre furniture of their wretched homes as rapidly as the wife's or children's labor acquires it; who exhibit, in short, all the worst traits of degraded manhood, exercised without stint on those who are utterly powerless to resist or to protect themselves. Among this one class of sufferers alone we shall find misery enough to account for the earnest convictions of millions of the best people of all countries, that the liquor traffic needs to be dealt with in a thorough spirit of reform; that it is an enemy which never ceases to degrade and war upon the noblest feelings of the human heart. The world at large does not enter enthusiastically into the schemes of Temperance reformers, or give credence to the imposing array of alleged facts that have been marshalled to convince the unprejudiced of the justice of their cause. Yet it may be doubted if it would be possible to exaggerate the sorrows and crimes that flow from this one source of evil; and whatever may be thought of the remedies proposed, we cannot gainsay the facts that meet us at every step in the forms of blasted lives, ruined reputations, and sorrowful childhood suffering for sins not its own. The subject is the saddest that can engage the attention of the human mind,—one of the greatest stains upon our modern civilization.

Wooden Ships in England.

The Montreal *Gazette* has been rejoicing over the advance in wooden ships in England, and anticipates, as a consequence, the construction in Dominion ship yards of a largely increased number of vessels to supply English wants. It says:—

We have reliable information that a very marked reaction has taken place in the value of timber-built ships; there is a considerable demand for them, and English owners who, two or three years ago, imagined they were going to be ruined, now wont sell their vessels. The market value of wooden ships has so far advanced that it is said some hundreds of pounds more may be had for first class property of this kind than ever was imagined would be the case Several large clippers which were lying in Liverpool docks were purchased a short time ago by Tyne ship owners at comparatively low rates; and these have been run so successfully in certain trades against the screw steamers as to have caused a revival of trade in wooden ships. The wooden fleet of the Tyne has hitherto been principally employed in bringing Spanish Esparto grass for the paper mills and in the coke trade. It is announced that this year a considerable number of vessels of this description sailing from the Tyne will be put into the Canada timber trade. English papers complain that small coasters have also become very scarce, and there is a continued difficulty in getting handy little ships to carry small parcels and goods from our northern ports. This, they say, has been very much felt during the winter in the oversea trade, as steamers, not being able to get return cargoes, ceased running to several places; the weather being open, merchants would have liked to have got goods away which are very much wanted on the other side, but there has been the difficulty about ships. From these reports it would appear there will be a good market in England for Canadian built wood vessels during the present year.

We trust our builders will lay as many keels as possible under contracts, but none on speculation. Building ships in Canada for the English market has been thoroughly "played out." In the Lower Provinces we now build to run and own ourselves; and the advantages of the new policy are to be seen on every hand. Any return to the old speculative system of building, on the strength of a temporary revival in England, is to be deprecated.

Mr. Willis, it appears, agrees with THE TRIBUNE's editorials on some points. We only wish we could induce him to bring the *News* round to approve our proposal to appoint the Editor of the *Telegraph* to the Legislative Council. But we don't despair.

Mr. Napier's Speech in the Assembly on Monday.

Mr. Napier said he was in duty bound to his constituents to say something on this subject. In meeting this House, he would say a great many changes had taken place since they last met in different countries throughout the world; he had studied out the different phases of the different Governments of the different countries throughout the world. He would like to see the Want of Confidence resolution. There was a word in it he liked—MERIT. Merit is a good word. He would like to see the hon. member from Northumberland in his place to answer the charges he would make against him; he was glad to hear the junior member from Northumberland say he had accepted the School Bill; he would like to see the fair daughters of New Brunswick present to hear him on this important subject; unfortunately, the fair daughters of New Brunswick do not put in an appearance in the morning.

He had heard it said, as one complaint against the Government, that the French were not represented. He tried to get Mr. Theriault appointed one of the Government; he thought Mr. Theriault would make a good member of the Executive.

Mr. Speaker and hon. gentlemen, he would say that the royal and loyal Opposition had nothing to say about the School Bill, but they spiced it with a little pepper and vicey versey.

Mr. Speaker and honorable gentlemen, I have been assailed by my French constituents about this delicate matter. Some are for it and some against it, but I will say that, candidly, truly and sincerely, if there was not going to be Dominion election next July, there would not be so much talk about the School Bill; and the junior member from Northumberland went to his home in Newcastle, tried to get a heavy assessment in that Parish to make School Bill unpopular.

Mr. Adams got up and said that Mr. Napier did not know what he was talking about.

Well, resumed Napier, the *Cariboo Courier* knows all about it.

Mr. Speaker and Honorable Gentlemen: my learned friend from Westmoreland said the ship of state was rotten, every bolt in her was rotten. I think my learned friend was wrong. I think he translated little too much like Greek when its translated; now I've got a little to say about my junior friend from Northumberland:—he refers to the time of Cromwell and Tooksboro; was there ever such a conqueror as Cromwell? He would refer to the Provincial Secretary's position in 1852 to show that he acted consistently in the House; then he advocated Free Schools; now Mr. Speaker and Honorable members and loyal Opposition, look at that and frown. Mr. Speaker, this loyal Opposition has placed me in a much better opposition than I hoped to be placed. I'm glad they haven't touched on the subject of Free Schools. A great deal has been said about Better Terms—well, the Alabama claims have not yet settled, and Mr. Howe who took two years at it to get ten cents better—and where is he now? I do really think the loyal Leader of the Opposition thinks the world was made in a day. Give Better Terms time to hatch. It's like a hen hatching:—if the hen hatches too long the eggs spoil. Now the Inter-colonial road is running through a good stretch of country; I think the Inter-colonial by the way it is using our Bye-roads ought to give us Better Terms.

The member from Northumberland said he had a requisition in his desk from a thousand of my constituents to ask me to resign. I want it to go back not in thunder tones, but in tones of mildness to my county where the bigotry lies.

Here he read a requisition from the electors of Gloucester asking him to resign. Now, Mr. Speaker, I'll show you where the bigotry is. I'll show you a few things up here not very nice for the loyal Opposition. Now, I left here, Mr. Speaker, on the eighteenth day of May, and arrived home on the first. ["Downward progress," remarked the Leader of the Opposition.] When I arrived home the loyal Opposition tried to ruin my credit. They brought about my failure in business. I lay the whole blame of my failure on the loyal Opposition. They hurt my credit in St. John and in the Bank—and I hope you'll pardon me, Mr. Speaker, as I've a good little time yet to speak before dinner.

[Here Napier read a congratulatory address from his constituents on his arrival home in May last, as an off-set to the request to resign.] Now this other bogus arrangement was got up to coherse me by the loyal Opposition. Now, Mr. Speaker, I heard the Attorney General speak about minerals. I will revert from that and give a decision,—a decision which as a mercantile clerk as I once was and am now a legislator capable of giving—that the Opposition have not proved anything. Well, we'll talk about railroads. They're a fine thing. It gives us connection with everything good in nature,—on a fine breezy morning in summer we can inhale the fine balmy airs of summer and nature will return to nature again. Mr. Speaker, I have been prospecting, and I have discovered things which I have not told my most intimate friends. I think from the strata of earth, Mr. Speaker, with which this Province abounds that when you and I are dead and gone it will be one of the richest Provinces in the world. Now about this loyal Opposition. They have a different cloak this year. They've come and offered me money. I'm a poor man, but I have an honest heart. If they could prove their facts and figures, I would not vote against them. But they've made a good deal of noise. That's all they've done. Now, Mr. Speaker, allow me to ask—allow me to ask in terms as plain as possible, the honorable member from Victoria, Mr. Theriault, was it because the Government changed their policy he left?

[Mr. Theriault remarks: "You're a fool."]

Napier continues:—H means the House, Me means the people, and them means the loyal Opposition. Now there's a good many newspaper reports, and sometimes a *Cariboo Courier* runs across the floors of the House. I wonder who pays the expense? I think it's paid at Ottawa. I think there's a good many cariboo up there. Now about the School Bill. I think as time rolls on that the honest looking faces of the Government will fix up any little matter that don't suit. I've rambled around, Mr. Speaker, a good deal, and I did intend to say something about the honorable member from Northumberland, Mr. Gough, but as he is not in his place, I won't say much about him. But there has been a great many lies told about me. Now the loyal Opposition ruined me, ruined my business, and I'll prove it by a telegram I just received: "Insurance expires to-morrow; beware of Gough. What kind of a fellow is that Willis?"

Now there is a law in France prohibiting the sale of certain books. I think that wonderful book of Dun and Wiman's ought to be looked after by the law, and your newspaper, Mr. Willis, that was once the pride of the North, ring the charge that Napier had skeddadled with ten thousand dollars of bye road money. Me who was returned at the head of the poll! And Mr. News kept writing, and Mr. Freeman kept writing, and Mr. Globe kept writing, and Mr. Cariboo Courier kept writing, but they did not keep me down. I guess they were afraid I would go to Ottawa. If I grace the floors of the House for thirty years, I hope I never will sign any compact, faction or party like the Brayley House compact.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have illustrated a few things about this Royal Opposition in a rambling manner and I found one word merit and I've found another perambulating around, and now I want to get to the third, and I'll tell you what the sappers and miners of the Loyal Opposition have found out, and when I hear the words d—a lie and d—d truth on the floors of the House I don't like it—I don't like it, Mr. Speaker.

AFTERNOON.

As I occupied the time of this House this forenoon and not many Loyal Opposition choose to hear me I will take a little time this afternoon and I will talk a little more about this vote of want of merit as I call it. The learned member from St. John has pursued a singular course. They found five hundred dollars. They seen it and they didn't see it. I think I went over the ground pretty thoroughly.—I think if the leader of the Opposition studied his franchise as I studied mine, he would withdraw his motion. As the member from Northumberland is sick, I will not refer to him. As many changes have taken place in the various countries of Europe during the past year, I want to tell the leader of the Opposition that he has cast a firebrand into his country; and as the learned member from Northumberland has asked me what is the difference between we and us, I'll tell him.—we means the Province at large, and us means the House of Assembly, and Mr. Speaker, as our fair daughters are in the gallery, and the members are in their places, I will not speak any further, but I will say, and I want the people in the gallery to hear, and the honorable and learned members to hear, that I will not support any Government that don't go in for Free Education. I won't occupy this House any longer. The fact of the matter is just this, there is a good deal of humbug in the matter. I think if the honorable member from Northumberland were here his expressions would be different from the leader of the Opposition, and I said before dinner that I found the first and second things, and now I have found the third and fourth, and the fourth is that I will say no more. (He subsided amid much laughter.)

Fishing in the Bahamas.

[Extract from J. N. W's Journal, kept while South in 1862.]

I remember with much pleasure the first time I ever visited the Bahamas. It was after a long and tedious imprisonment in South Carolina, just before the proud flag of Fort Fisher was lowered on its bloody ramparts. Our fleet steamship, the *Margaret and Jessie*, was triumphantly paddling her way towards the land of Abico. Numerous little silvery clusters, apparently a long way off, suddenly rose out of the blue ocean before us, and we knew them to be Islands, as if just born from the bosom of the sparkling and peaceful sea. How charming was the scene! There were beaches and little coves of marble whiteness, abounding with millions of God's handiwork, the shells which some "Norther" had hurled above high-water mark, while on their summits might be observed the useful Thatch Tree or more aspiring cocoanut, among which

EXQUISITELY COLORED LIZZARDS

harmlessly played, chasing each other through the shrubbery, now and then darting up the delicately formed but vigorous trunks of the iron wood tree, presenting to view a tiny creature of the alligator species. Our good ship being anchored at Green Turtle Cay, I, with some of the natives, went fishing among the fairy Islands.

Now, fishing in the Bahamas is to the novice great sport. My oarsmen, who were splendid specimens of powerful and well built Bahama wreckers, pulled for an hour and then cast anchor over a dark bottom—for in every instance where I have fished in the West Indies the waters were pellucid and the bottom of the sea was clearly visible. Our craft moored, the darkies took in each hand a conch, and striking one against the other, the shells broke in small fragments, and slowly sank, thus

CAUSING THE FISH TO ASSEMBLE

and await the bait. Just as I have seen my old grandmother's chicks dispute over crumbs thrown from her hands, the bait, which was the conch meat, they ravenously seized; and in many instances, when three or four men were engaged hauling in the beautiful shining victims, one of the crew was reserved with a bright and slender lance or harpoon to drive off the young, and sometimes old and vicious sharks from making a lunch of the fish after we had hooked them. A couple of hours work or so rewarded our cruise; our boat was well laden with numerous varieties of the inhabitants of these cerulean waters, some of which the negroes called as follows:—Jew Fish, Turbot Fish, Red Jacks, Mud Fish, Snappers, Grunters, Market Fish, Demmies, and last and best of all the delicious *Groupa*, more than equal to our Rock Cod while fresh. West India fishermen use great precaution to avoid casting their lines on

COPPERAS BANKS.

I have seen natives become blind for two and three days from partaking of the flesh of fish fed on these poisonous grounds.

I consider the fresh fish of the Bahamas more delicious in flavor than any other in American waters that have come under my notice, excepting only the plump and blue-backed South Carolina Mullet that run in immense schools along the sandy shores of the Southern coast of the United States.

A Sea-Lion Rookery on the Coast of California.

MASS MEETINGS OF SEALS AND GLORIOUS BATTLES!

It was near the end of May, 1852, when we arrived; and, soon after the rookeries of clapmatches, which were scattered around the island, began to augment, and large numbers of the huge males made their appearance, belching forth their sharp, ugly howls, and leaping out of, or darting through, the water with surprising velocity, and frequently diving outside the rollers, the next moment emerging from the foaming breakers, and waddling up the beach, or, with seeming effort, climbing some kelp-fringed rock, to doze in the scorching sunbeams, while others would lie sleeping or playing among the beds of sea weed, with their heads and outstretched limbs above the surface. But a few days elapsed before a general contention began for the mastery of the different rookeries, and the victims of the bloody encounters were to be seen on all sides of the island, with torn lips, or mutilated limbs and gashed sides; while, now and then, an unfortunate creature would be met with, minus an eye, or with the orb turned out of its socket, together with other wounds presenting a ghastly appearance. As the time of "hauling up" drew near, the island became one mass of animation; every beach, rock, and cliff, where a seal could find a foothold, became its resting-place; while a countless herd of old males capped the summit, and the united clamorings of the vast assemblage could be heard, in a calm day, for miles at sea. The south side of the island is high and precipitous, with a projecting ledge hardly perceptible from the beach below, upon which one immense lion managed to climb, and there remained for several weeks—till the season was over. How he ascended, or in what manner he retired to the water, was a mystery to our numerous ship's crew, as he came and went in the night; for "Old Gray"—as named by the sailors—was closely watched in his elevated position during the time the men were engaged at their work on shore.—*The Overland Monthly.*

From English Papers Received Yesterday.

The total number of paupers relieved in London for the week ending February 24 was 124,764, or 36,443 less than in the corresponding week last year.

The great labor conflict was impending on the Clyde. The ship-building trades demand the nine hour system, and nothing else.

At a recent meeting in Glasgow, presided over by Prof. Edward Caird, the Scottish National Educational League adopted as its programme, "a compulsory and undenominational system of elementary instruction in the sister kingdom."

The City of Birmingham has approved of a system of Sewerage which will cost £400,000 stg.

The Great Eastern Steamship Company have just declared another dividend of 15 per cent., making a dividend of 25 per cent. for the year.

An interesting event is expected to take place shortly in the family of the Imperial Prince of Germany.

The Tichborne bonds were selling at £8 for £100 while the Attorney General of England was delivering his great speech. They can be bought even cheaper now!

LOCALS.

Our Shipping Intelligence
will be found very full and reliable.

Liberal.

Gilbert Pugsley, Esq., has given $2,000 towards the erection of a Wesleyan Church at Amherst.

A Very Large Mail
left the Post Office this morning to go by the E. & N. A. Railway to Halifax, if the road is cleared to day. The mail may get through on Friday.

The Rink
still holds an almost supreme place in the affections of its patrons, who last night turned out *en masse*, seemingly determined to make the most of their privilege while it lasts. Last evening the place was visited by quite a number of strangers, who were introduced by the Chief of Police, who is always on the *qui vive* to show visitors polite attentions.

The Steamer Alpha,
from Bermuda, St. Thomas, etc., arrived in Halifax yesterday, with the latest dates from the West Indies. She, no doubt, brings important shipping intelligence, but it is hard to predict when her mails will reach here.

The Musical Convention
has been postponed till 1st May. A number of the singers reached McAdam, but the uncertainty of their ever getting back if they came further, induced them to return to Bangor and await the balmy odors of the spring time. St. John will welcome them when they do come, and meantime congratulates them on their judicious decision.

Auction Sales.

Mr. Stewart sold at Auction this morning, at Chubb's corner, a lot of land with buildings and improvements, situate on Mill and North streets; also the lease for 21 years, of another lot with building and improvements, situate on Drury Lane and North street, being a portion of the estate of the late Mrs. Ann Simonds, held by virtue of a mortgage, by James McManus. Thomas Gilbert Esq. was the purchaser for $1,700.

Exhibition of the Dissolving Views.

The children of St. Mark's (Stone Church) Sunday School will be entertained to-morrow, Thursday, evening, by an exhibition of the Dissolving Views of the Sunday School Union, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. Doors open at 6.30. Tickets, for adults 15 cts., children 5 cts., are for sale at Hanington Bros, at Crawford's bookstore, and at the door. These Views appear to be very popular with the children.

The Legislature.

Yesterday, Mr. Blanchard finished his speech in opposition. Mr. Lindsay, who was expected to go with the Opposition, announced his intention to give the Government one more vote. Mr. McPherson followed, declaring everything was right in the transaction with the River du Loup Company, and intimating that he was still at their service if required. Mr. Gough said he would finish his speech at some other time. Mr. Tibbits followed on the side of the Government. Mr. Willis spoke for an hour, closing the debate. The Government majority will be larger than was anticipated.

The Meetings Last Night
were not very largely attended, as the weather of the afternoon was somewhat broken. Rev. Mr. Stavely's Lecture, "The Footprints of Science," is highly spoken of by those who were present, as well as by the Press. The audience included some of our leading citizens, the Manager of the Bank of B. N. America acting as Chairman.—Rev. Mr. Hill's paper on "Wilberforce and his Times," was relished by all who were present. Mr. Hill's compositions are models of careful preparation, and his delivery is very pleasing.—The Temperance meeting was presided over by John Brait, Esq., P. G. W. Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of New Brunswick. Mr. Brait is a resident of Kingston, Kent County, and an authority on Trade and Temperance in that region. Rev. Mr. Houston's Temperance address from "Who hath Woes," etc, is described as a convincing and valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.—Rev. Neil McKay is to deliver the next lecture of the course in Temperance Hall.

The "Champion" Wood Chopper
is the latest. An Ontario paper shoves him along. "Geo. Bone, who has been working for Mr. E. Stapley, Edgar Farm, Thurlow, chopped and piled over 102 cords of wood in 34 consecutive days, being an average of over three cords daily." Now where are your North Shore axemen?

"St. Patrick,"

Rev. G. W. M Carey will lecture on this subject in the Vestry of the Germain street Baptist Church to-morrow, Thursday, evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Carey is a pleasing and entertaining lecturer. We advise all who would hear something good to attend on this occasion.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's card of thanks will be found in THE TRIBUNE's advertising columns. In retiring he returns thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and states he has sold his entire stock to Mr. James Manson, proprietor of the Commercial Palace, King street, as intimated in THE TRIBUNE some days ago.

Fire on Brussells St.

This afternoon, about 1 30, a slight fire occurred in the kitchen in the rear of Mr J. W. Racine's drug-store, corner of Brussells and Hanover Sts. Before the engines reached the spot, it had been extinguished by the inmates, with but slight damage resulting.

Funeral of Captain Sloan.

The body of Captain Sloan having been refused interment in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, owing to the deceased's connexion with the Masonic body, it was this afternoon buried in the Rural Cemetery. The remains were followed to the grave by an unusually large number of Masons, the Brethren having assembled at their headquarters, Ritchie's building, and marched in procession. The City Brass Band was in attendance. Rev. Howard Sprague was the officiating clergyman. The flags on shipping in the Harbor hung at half mast.

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

The Railway Trains.

The snow between Harvey and Fredericton Junction was much worse than the railway people expected to find it, and trains did not get through until 12 o'clock last night.

One train left M'Adam this morning at 6.20 for St. John, with all the back mails up to yesterday, and is expected here about one or two o'clock this afternoon.

A train for Bangor left Carleton this morning on time, with two engines and with fair prospects of getting through in good time.

An engine was got over the Fredericton road yesterday, but the track is not fully cleaned yet; it is thought it will be to day.

The men on this road are all tired out, having been from Sunday morning until this morning without their clothes off.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

The travel on these roads is beginning to look like business again and there was quite a rush of passengers for the train which left here this morning at 10.30 a. m. for Shediac, taking passengers, mails and express.

A Train from Sussex arrived this morning at 9.50, and will leave again at 5 p. m.

The engine which got off the track at Rothesay yesterday morning, was got on again and left Rothesay at 12 10 p. m., and the three engines and train from Petitcodiac arrived in St. John at 2.30 p. m.

A train was despatched to Sussex last evening at 5 p. m.; and a pair of wheels were sent from St. John to Norton for the engine disabled there, and put under her, that engine arriving with the train at Sussex at 11 p. m.

Two engines, a plow and a gang of sixty men left Shediac at 1.30 p. m. yesterday, and arrived at Moncton at midnight, having encountered tremendous drifts on the road. They again left Moncton with three engines and a plow for Petitcodiac, arriving there this morning. They encountered heavy drifts between Salisbury and Petitcodiac, and cannot reach St. John until late to-night.

On Eastern Extension the road is clear from Painsec to Dorchester, and although the drifts are very heavy on the road it is expected that a train will reach Amherst to-night.

Let us have Peace!

The Halifax *Reporter* calls for Peace between the contending factions of that Province. "Let us have peace after those old strifes. The herdsmen of Lot need not strive with the herdsmen of Abraham; for there is ample scope and verge for both to obtain good pasturage." After this we expect to hear of Mr. Howe being asked to leave the Dominion Cabinet, to be succeeded by some other eminent Anti-Confederate of Nova Scotia. The Toronto *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent remarks:—"It is conceded on all hands that the re-"tention of the Hon. Joseph Howe in the "Cabinet after his independence or an-"nexation speech makes the whole Cabinet "responsible for the sentiments uttered by "him." And the *Nouveau Monde*, of Montreal, says:—"These impudent ut-"terances [of Howe] will not lightly aug-"ment the difficulties of the Cabinet. We "fear that Ministers have on board their "vessel a dangerous man. They ought to "throw him into the sea before the meet-"ing of Parliament."

Shipping Disaster.

Telegrams received yesterday by T. McCarthy, Esq., from Messrs. T. A. S. DeWolf & Son, of Halifax, report the ship "America" off Sambro in distress and wanting assistance. A tug, with a crew of men, was sent down to her, and she was towed into Halifax. It appears that in running up she lost several of her sails and her water. Her crew are badly frozen and disabled; her deckload is shifted and boats injured.

The "America" is owned by Messrs. T. McCarthy, John Lloyd, and John McSweeney, having been purchased by them at the time she ran ashore on Partridge Island in 1867. She was floated off and put on Lloyd's blocks and thoroughly repaired. She has been unfortunate on more than one occasion since she came into the possession of her present owners. The vessel is on her passage from Pensacola to this port with Pitch Pine. Mr. McCarthy left this morning for Halifax. As soon as new sails and a fresh crew can be procured she will proceed.

A Derelict Vessel.

The bark "Westborough," of Scarborough, arrived at Castletownsend from St. Domingo, reports passing a derelict fore and aft schooner, lat. 36 N., lon. 63 W., on the 18th January. She was painted black, with a narrow white streak; her mainmast was gone about 3 feet above the deck; the name on her stern began with EM, there were two or three other letters in the name that could not be distinguished, but her port of registry was distinctly seen, viz., St. John, N. B. The above information was received by Mr. Barber, from the Board of Trade, London, requesting that the name of the vessel be identified if possible. A large number of vessels, whose names commence with the above letters, hail from this port, but no information has thus far been obtained that any of them are missing.

Sale of Corporation Revenues.

Mr. C. U. Hanford sold at auction at noon to-day, on the premises, the revenues of the following wharves, for the term of three years:—

SECTION 3.—Wharf and pier at present leased to Messrs. Small & Hatheway; sold to O. Small, Esq., at $1 850 per annum.

SECTION 2.—The remainder of the pier, with western face of roadway connecting wharf and pier with St. John street; also the part of the Hooper wharf now used as a coal shed, for warehouse purposes; sold to Mr. Robertson at $1,800 per annum.

SECTION 1.—Comprising all the Pettingill wharves and ships to W. C. Calhoun at $3,525 per annum.

— St. Louis is to have a convention after all. George Francis Train announces that on the 19th of October, "the day Lord Cornwallis handed his sword to Washington at Yorktown in the presence of Lafayette and the Irish brigade," four thousand delegates, representing forty States, five millions of voters, and twenty-five millions of dollars in cash, will assemble in St. Louis and declare him the next President of the United States.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[*Special Telegram to the Daily Tribune.*]

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FREDERICTON, March 20.

The House went in committee on a bill to amend an Act to incorporate a certain District in the County of Charlotte, known as the Town of St. Stephen. Progress was reported.

Bailey introduced a bill to incorporate the Queen and Sunbury Coal and Iron Mining Company.

Robinson, a bill to empower the Secretary-Treasurer of Counties to approve of the appointment of any Parish Officer by a certificate under the hand and seal of the municipality.

Willis resumed his closing speech on the Want of Confidence motion. He referred to John Pickard to corroborate his statements regarding his interview with the Provincial Secretary on the 19th of Feb. He read an extract from a telegram from J. & A. McMillan, stating that tenders were never asked from them or any other printing house in St. John for printing for the Board of Education.

He said that most of the printing so far has been done in the Halifax *Colonist* office, and that at the present time a history of British America is being prepared in England.

The last hour he has occupied in reading and commenting on a two column article in the TRIBUNE of February 19th, charging the Government with dilatoriness in carrying out the School Law, and to support his views on the question.

In the Legislative Council Lindsay's Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Female Academy was thrown out on account of a clause relating to regulating Divine Service in it.

The Council contended that last year's School Bill precluded any such Bill being passed in the future, and are determined to strictly carry out the non-sectarian clause.

[The Councillors are entirely in the right. We admire their pluck.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

From the Nova Scotia Papers.

The batch of papers received yesterday from Nova Scotia were interesting reading, their value having increased with age. From these we learn that a Company of English capitalists is being incorporated, with a capital of a million pounds sterling, to build 180 miles of railway from New Glasgow to Louisburg. The construction of this line will enable coal to be shipped from Louisburg all the year round.

The new Poor Asylum of Halifax has so many stories that the poor inmates find it impossible to reach the top. The Provincial Secretary pronounces it a failure.

Hon. Dr. Parker urges the City of Halifax to borrow money for a thorough and modern system of Sewerage. "For want of such a system in Halifax, very many valuable lives are annually sacrificed, by Typhoid Fever, and other preventable diseases—diseases which, by a judicious expenditure of money, could, with moral certainty, be warded off to a great extent."

The Speaker of the Nova Scotia Assembly has pronounced the *dictum* that "it is well as far as possible to exclude editorial matter from a newspaper." What do the readers of the brilliant editorials in the *Chronicle, Reporter* and *Citizen* think of that?

A coal famine rages in Halifax as in St. John; the railroads being blockaded nothing comes in from the mines. But they have fresh Halibut there. The United States fishing schooner *White Fawn* arrived short of supplies. In order to obtain the "necessary cash" thirty-seven thousand pounds of fresh halibut (with which she was loaded) were disposed of at 4¼ cents per pound.

Amherst Alive!

Amherst has had several sensations recently. Lamy's Hotel has been saved from total destruction by the sagacity of a dog. The building was on fire at night, when the proprietor's dog awoke the boss and piloted him to the smoking room, where the fire had made some headway.

Joseph L. Black, Esq., of Sackville, writes to the Amherst *Gazette*, repudiating any connection with "Mr. Theodore Marten's 25 cent Lottery." He is determined not to allow tickets to be sold in his shop.

A wicked sinner named Charles Noiles, having beaten a party, was chased by the law officers. "Although Noiles was surrounded, he outran all his pursuers and scaling fences and plunging through snow-banks, sped across the country like a moose. On Sunday a force of over twenty men went to Napan to dislodge him, but he could not be found." Those 20 men ought to have been engaged shovelling out railroad tracks these hard times.

A correspondent of the *Gazette* insists on the Dominion paying the local liabilities of a broken Railway contractor. He puts it mildly:—

We don't expect the Government to pay Whitehead's grog bills or gambling debts; but why don't it pay the arrears due on the work done and on the material furnished for the use of the line? The Government got the benefit of this work and material; then why not pay for it? Such pay would cover the greater part of the claims due and allay the irritation rankling in the bosoms of hundreds of ill used men. A Government must feel itself secure indeed, when it has both the means and the power to right it in its hands and yet allows such a prodigious wrong to go unredressed.

C. C. C. C.

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

mar 12 1m

—Some persons in London have circulated among the newspaper-selling boys and flower girls a rumor to the effect that the Post Office had a desire to buy in all penny pieces bearing the date 1864, and offered to pay 6d. for each coin presented to them. The persons spreading this report have been selling to these poor children penny pieces bearing the said date at a rate varying from 3d to 5d for each coin. The General Post Office was last week completely overrun with these children offering their money for sale.