MANUFACTURES
OF THE
MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B.

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz:

HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY and LIGHT BROWN CLOTH;
HEAVY GREY FLANNEL; HEAVY SCARLET FLANNEL;
Heavy Grey Blankets.
ALSO:
FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS.

The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.
ORDERS FROM THE TRADE RESPECSFULLY SOLICITED.
Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 11—1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

Steamer "Nyanza," from London:

We are now receiving by the above 82 Packages of

LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN GOODS!

IN MILLINERY, MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS,
RIBBONS, SHAWLS,
LACES, KNITTED GOODS,
LADIES' FELT and STRAW HATS,
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
HABERDASHERY, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

Our Stock is now complete in all departments. Having a large variety, and many novelties, we with confidence ask the attention of wholesale buyers to examine the Goods.

At Wholesale Only.

Terms as liberal, prices as low, as any house in the Dominion.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
Wholesale Warerooms 55 and 57 King Street.
Sept 23 gib

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 1, 1872.

☞ The editorial control of the TRIBUNE has been entrusted to Mr. J. L. Stewart. The paper has become one of the permanent institutions of St. John, and will be conducted with energy on an independent basis.

Mr. Melbourne McLeod has assumed the Business Management of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and he alone is authorized to make contracts, receive and pay monies, and transact business in any way connected with its finances.

Business Notices.

Advertisers in THE DAILY TRIBUNE will insure proper display and accuracy in their advertisements by sending the manuscript to the counting room, 51 Prince William street.

Merchants, Manufacturers and others are respectfully solicited to consider the claims of THE DAILY TRIBUNE in the distribution of their advertising patronage. THE TRIBUNE has already secured a large circulation in the city, while the sales on the afternoon trains, East and West, are not exceeded by any other Daily. Contracts for advertising, for long or short periods, may be made at the counting room, on the most liberal terms. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, when the advertiser is not a yearly one, MUST BE PREPAID.

The Geneva Award.

The British Cabinet accept the award made by the Geneva Court of Arbitration with every appearance of being satisfied with it, and indicate their intention of defending it against all attacks. On the other hand, the Conservative journals have quite freely denounced it as unfair to Great Britain and an undue triumph for the United States. The discussion of the matter is gradually assuming a far more partisan character than it had during the progress of the negotiations, and we may expect warm debates on the subject when Parliament meets. The action of the sturdy Chief Justice, Cockburn, in going it alone in the matter of rendering decisions, is highly displeasing to the Cabinet. There would have been less ground for the Opposition to work upon if Chief Justice Cockburn had joined his brother Arbitrators in signing the award instead of manufacturing arguments which may be used against the Ministry by their enemies. The Ministers like to have the public satisfied with the results achieved as well as with their efforts to secure those of a more avorable nature. They don't want John Bull to grumble, and they heartily dislike that a man in the position occupied by the Chief Justice should furnish him with excellent reasons for so doing. Their feeling on the subject may be understood by Mr. Lowe's speech at Glasgow last Thursday. He is reported by cable to have "expressed the opinion that it would have been better had Chief Justice Cockburn signed the Geneva decision with the other arbitrators instead of renewing strong arguments after the dispute had been settled. It was also unnecessary and unusual for arbitrators to give the reason for their awards. The arbitrators had no power to lay down principlesof international law. The tribunal was not constituted for that purpose. He did not believe England was bound by the principles which guided the arbitrators. He thought the necessity for the ratification by the Senate of the United States of every treaty with a foreign Power was a most dangerous and perplexing difficulty, but hoped England would enter upon a new era in her relations with America—an era in which all jealousies and animosities would disappear and the two nations would confine themselves to rivalry in the work of extending the interests of civilization and peace."

Mr. Forster grapples with the award itself, and tries to show that the advantages of the settlement far outweigh its cost. In an address to his constituents on, Friday night he is reported to have said that "the object of the Geneva Tribunal was not merely to preserve peace, but to preserve friendship between England and America. Such friendship did not exist before the settlement of the Alabama claims. The state of feeling was such that it might at any moment have caused a war. Forbearance of both sides was necessary to bring the dispute to a settlement through the slow process of negotiation. By forbearance alone England got rid of the indirect claims. In conclusion, he said:—'The decision of Geneva not only gives America three millions of pounds, but gives her peace, and gives both countries new international rules of the highest value, besides establishing a precedent that cannot fail to be beneficial to all nations.'"

Mr. Forster will undoubtedly do more by arguments like these towards persuading the nation to cheerfully accept the results to which the Treaty of Washington have led, than will be accomplished by Mr. Lowe's scolding at the Chief Justice.

The endorsement of the award by several Chambers of Commerce will strengthen the hands of the Government among commercial classes, and the rumor that measures are to be taken for compelling the Messrs. Laird, the builders of the Alabama, to pay a portion of the amount due for the ravages of their vessel, has awakened considerable interest. The report that Earl Russell is preparing a review of the proceedings and award of the Geneva Board is not of a startling character. The arbitrators are not apprehensive of being demolished by his Lordship.

In the United States the administration party say very little about the award, and the opposition press denounce it as laughably meagre when compared with the fabulous sums so foolishly expected on the score of consequential damages. Their assertion that it has given the United States nothing that could not have been secured under the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty is quite correct, and the fierce outburst against that arrangement contrasts strangely with the quiet acceptance of the award of the Geneva arbitrators. It shows the intensely practical character of our neighbors. They will bluster and rave during the progress of negotiations, when there is the slightest prospect of gaining by it, but after the business on hand is settled they quietly pocket the sum granted, or go without anything if nothing is awarded.

On the whole it may be said that England is satisfied to get rid of the troublesome claims by the payment of the sum awarded, and that the United States is satisfied with the amount because the receipt of anything was only vaguely deemed among the possibilities.

The Baie de Verte Canal.

This great work, so necessary to the prosperity of St. John and the growth of Canada, has at last been begun in earnest. An engineer and a corps of assistants are on the spot, and the location survey begins to-day. There seems no reason to doubt the genuineness of this movement. There are no elections to be influenced by a display of unreal energy in this matter, and the Government would be supremely foolish to raise hopes which they did not intend to satisfy. The announcement that no real survey has yet been made,—that the proximate cost has not been ascertained,—goes far towards justifying the ugly rumors that prevailed when the preliminary surveys were in progress. The agitation for the other route came too late to be of service to the region seeking the canal. Whatever advantages the newly proposed route may have, they are, we should judge, not of sufficient importance to justify delay in the construction of the work. It is too late to fight over the question of route. The shortest practicable route is the Baie de Verte, and the engineering difficulties are not great enough to justify its abandonment for a longer one.

The question of the establishment of a Papal Nunciature at St. Petersburg is one of the subjects of discussion between the Czar and the Pope.

Sir George E. Cartier's departure for England was made the occasion of strong demonstrations of attachment and respect by large numbers of the people of Montreal and Quebec. His illness is an effectual antidote for the ill-feeling awakened during the canvass.

The *Freeman* "said some time since that our chance of obtaining Better Terms was much lessened," it has said many times that we have no chance at all, and now it really seems afraid that there is a prospect that Mr. Anglin will be forced to vote on the Government side once next session,—that is, when a measure for relieving our financial embarrassments is introduced.

The lawyers seem to think that the school assessments require considerable quashing, as Mr. Duff has obtained a second order to qnash the assessment for Portland. The assessments will require all the attention the learned gentlemen's clients choose to pay for. Like Banquo's ghost they will not stay down. If the people are resolved to assess themselves for the support of schools no legal chicanery can prevent their doing so under the Common Schools Act.

The recent gales have been exceedingly pro ific of shipwrecks On almost every sea and great lake disasters of the most serious character have occurred. Shipowners may well regard the future with apprehension if this is a specimen of what may be expected during the fall and winter. There is so much life and property afloat that the anxiety caused by the gales is widespread.

Honors seem to rain upon all who have had any connection with the Treaty of Washington. The High Commissioners were advanced in the Peerage, Sir John Macdonald was made a Privy Councillor, and now Sir Roundell Palmer is to get the Lord Chancellorship in the place of Lord Hatherly. This Treaty has been so fruitful of honors that the chief ambition of rising British statesmen henceforth will be an appointment in connection with negotiations for the establishment of good understandings with foreign countries. Well, peace should have its decorations as well as war.

The Canada Pacific Railway contract still hangs fire in the Cabinet. Daily meetings are held, and yet nothing authoritative has been revealed. The Company must have failed to meet the expectations of the Government, the tightness in the money market prevents their making the required deposit, or the unsettled state of the iron and labor market has weakened the desire of the capitalists to undertake the work on the terms originally proposed. We hope to hear soon that the contract has been signed and that the guarantees exacted by the Government are such that its fulfilment is certain.

The Toronto Conservative papers have discovered and are daily ventilating what they regard as a case of corruption on the part of the Local Government. The Canada Car Company, which has completed a long contract with the Local Government for prison labor, is said to be composed principally of capitalists friendly to Blake's and Mackenzie's political preferment. It will have to be shown that the contract is not an advantageous one for the Government to make before the public will believe the charge of corruption to be well founded. Prison labor has not been profitable when employed under official superintendence in Canada, and the probability is that no money has been lost to the Ontario Treasury by the arrangements with the Canada Car Company. It will require more than the revelation that Mr. George Brown and other Grits are stockholders in the Company to establish the charge of corruption.

The British Cabinet and the Alabama Claims Arbitration.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

A *Herald* special cable despatch from London reports that the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the English Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, has just addressed the electors of Glasgow, Scotland, in a lengthy and able oration, during the delivery of which he expounded the national situation of Great Britain, and, of course, defended the policy of Premier Gladstone in the management of public affairs. Mr. Lowe made a distinct reference to the Alabama claims arbitration settlement which has been accomplished in Geneva. He condemned the action of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in publishing his reasons for not signing the tribunal award, and thus inferentially defending his personal dissent from the joint ruling of his colaborers in the international judiciary. Chancellor Lowe declared that the course of Chief Justice Cockburn was calculated to re open the subject matter of the questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and, as if in anticipatory neutralization of such an unpleasant consequence, the Minister proclaimed that it is "the duty of England to accept the award of the Geneva Court loyally, and that the money will be paid without murmur or delay."

This special despatch to the *Herald* reveals the anxiety with which the British Cabinet regards the approach of the moment when the Queen's Ministers will be called on to explain and defend the Geneva Arbitration to and before the Parliament. It goes to prove also our first position in argument, that the masses of the British people have come to prize the good and profits of peace with America at so high a value that they will not permit the one to be imperilled or the other interrupted either by the caprice of Cabinets or the crotchets or conceit of individuals. Premier Gladstone has found it officially necessary to assure the nation that he is in unison with the popular view, and he knew when he was about to undertake the demonstration that no one other of his fellow Ministers could accomplish the work in a more effective manner than Chancellor Lowe, who holds the purse strings of the nation, and that at no one other point in the Kingdom could the Chancellor's effort be at all so successful in the proposed direction as in Glasgow, a new and vast centre of commerce and of ship-building, the framework of the industries of which has been welded into one solid mass of mercantile and revenue profit since the days of the operations of the Alabama. Hence, perhaps the choice of location of a place for the utterance of the Ministerial effort. Chief Justice Cockburn has received a Cabinet warning before the eyes of the populace. It would not be at all surprising if he should retire from the bench just previous to the opening of Parliament, and if Sir Roundell Palmer were elevated to the vacant ermine and a peerage. Of the Alabama claims award, in its cash amount, the American people care very little. With the Cabinet differences to which the Geneva ruling may have given rise in Downing street they have no concern. The grand points which the national position of the United States has elaborated for humanity for the case are, that the great neutral nations must in the future keep very near to the moral code of courtesy and discipline towards each other in time of war among neighboring peoples, and that European statesmen cannot longer afford to despise the sentiment of the fraternity of the democracies before the subjects of their respective sovereigns and in the presence of their own legislative constituencies. That the day of red tape is rapidly passing away, and the era of diplomacy by the electric telegraph and through the columns of the independent press has opened upon us, has been made certain as a fact and patent to the world.

Edmund Yates.

This able writer has won a most cordial recognition from the New York public. It was feared that the flavor of the wit that has made him so popular in London would not be relished in the American metropolis, but the fear was groundless. The very points of difference between his manner of hitting folly as it flies and the manner of the most popular of American satirical humorists, render his success the greater. He now stands alone in the United States as the representative of the modern English school of society novelists, and he is accepted as more refined and natural than Dickens, more kindly and charitable than Thackeray, and as humorous as either. One journal says of him: "The greatest novelist that ever came out of England on a lecturing tour in this country has made his debut in the Metropolis, and his bow was a satisfactory one. The public have been waiting in highly-wrought expectancy for this occasion and a chance to be pleased or disappointed with this favorite of readers of the English language. "Modern Society" is the topic, involving a study to which the life and talents of Mr. Edmund Yates have been liberally devoted, and he seems to have prospered in mind and person by this attention. He does not belong to the ethereal, consumptive and unpractical type of literati, but to the bluff and brawny band of brilliant Britons whom Thackeray so thoroughly represented. He is a gentleman six feet tall, possessing a proper respect for dress before his audience, parting his hair in the middle and affecting the conventional white tie. He goes to work in the forcible straight-forward way that we would expect from a person of his physique. He struck into the sympathies of his auditors with his opening sentences and held their admiring attention to the close. He dealt gently with his subject giving bits of his magazine and newspaper articles, which were nowise offensive, so aptly did they fit in to his discourse. His humor is of the easy English variety, and no matter how much Americans may admire the grotesque style of Mark Twain, Artemas Ward and others of that school, the more polished wit that has been handed down from the time of Addison and Johnson can never cease to be acceptable."

Lord Dufferin.

His Excellency the Governor General has deeply impressed upon the people of the ancient capital a feeling of the warmest respect and esteem. On the occasion of his leaving Quebec for the West, he was given a most cordial public assurance of the regret with which the people viewed his departure, with an invitation to a municipal ball in his honor.

Lord Dufferin made the following reply:—

I can assure you I find it difficult adequately to express either on Lady Dufferin's behalf, or on my own, our deep sense of the kindness of yourself and our other friends in thus coming to bid us good bye. The delicacy of feeling which has suggested so graceful a compliment doubles its value in our estimation. When we first arrived here we were unknown to you all, and strangers in the land. When we next come to Quebec we feel that we shall be returning to a circle of warm friends, to a most charming and agreeable society, and to the sight of kind, familiar faces. Our only regret is that circumstances have not permitted us during our brief stay amongst you to make greater exertions on your behalf, for I am well aware that the social duties of my station are as imperative as my political functions. Encamped, however, as we have been upon the rock above us, and confined within the casemates of the citadel, it was impossible for us to open our doors as widely as we could have wished; but though in one sense the space at our disposal for your accommodation has been restricted, in another way, at all events, we can make ample provision for you all. In the chambers of our hearts there is room and verge enough for many friends. Their avenues are guarded by no state, nor ceremonial;—no introduction is needed to gain admission there, and those who once enter need never take their leave. In conclusion, Mr. Mayor, I would desire especially to express to you and through you to the citizens of Quebec at large, my sense of the courtesy and consideration which I have met on every side in the streets of your town. Whether alone or attended by my staff, whether in the public thoroughfares, or in the lanes and alleys of St. Roch's or Champlain street, all classes I have encountered have never failed to show me the greatest courtesy and politeness, evincing by the respect they paid to my person their deep seated loyalty to the Throne and Sovereign I represent. Both on my own behalf and on Lady Dufferin's, Mr. Mayor, I accept with gratitude your kind invitation to a ball later in the year. No one could be afforded a greater gratification than such an opportunity of paying his devoirs to those fair ladies whom I see around me, and whose grace and beauty so appropriately adorn the homes of the most beautiful city on the American continent.

Of the reception of His Excellency at Toronto the *Mail* says:—Right loyal was the welcome given yesterday to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, by the "Queen City of the West." It was hearty in the extreme. In the splendour of the decorations and the beauty of the illuminations there has been nothing to surpass the appearance of the streets yesterday and last night, since His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Toronto. Every one who listened to Earl Dufferin's well-chosen words in the City Hall, in reply to the addresses of the Corporation and the Board of Trade, felt that His Excellency was speaking from a full heart; that he was sensibly affected by the loyalty and attachment of the people to the Queen, and with its hearty respect and consideration for himself. The noble Earl and his amiable spouse, Countess Dufferin, have won golden opinions wherever they have been in Canada; and we are quite sure when they leave Toronto they will feel that in the capital of Ontario there are as true Britishers, and as warm friends of themselves, as are to be found in any part of the British Dominions

The Gehring Tragedy.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT HOBOKEN—TESTIMONY OF THE SONS OF THE DECEASED—THE DEADLY WEAPONS EXHIBITED.

(From the New York Herald.)

The inquest on the bodies of Michael Gehring and his wife was commenced yesterday before Coroner Parslew, at Hoboken. The evidence adduced was merely corroborative of the account of the affair published in yesterday's Herald. The sons of the deceased—Frank and John—were sworn and testified that on returning from New York on Thursday evening they found that a quarrel had taken place about six o'clock between their father and mother; such disputes had been of frequent occurrence; Mrs. Gehring expressed fears that her husband would murder her; meantime the father repaired to the liquor store of Henry Suffel, in New York avenue, near Franklin street, where he demanded a quart of beer and told the proprietor to "charge it to the old woman's account." Young John retired to rest, his mother remaining in the room with him, and

BARRING THE PARLOR DOOR;

about nine o'clock the father entered the house in an intoxicated state and demanded that the parlor should speedily be opened; the affrighted wife repaired to the back room; Gehring soon forced his way thither, and, on encountering his wife, he buried the carving knife in her right side, then in the left breast, and then slashed her head; she cried out to her son, "Oh, Johnny, hurry up!" (meaning that he should go for a policeman). The son had arisen, and begged his father to go to bed; the latter replied, "If you don't keep still, I'll kill you too." The son ran into the street and procured the assistance of Officer McDowell; when they re-entered the house, Mrs. Gehring was lying on the floor quite dead, and the husband, prostrate also, was breathing heavily,

HIS THROAT TORN OPEN

by the knife. He made several attempts to speak, but without success. Drs. Brieglieb and Freeman were sworn. They certified that the deceased woman had received three stab wounds, one in the right side, which broke the rib and penetrated the lung; another in the left breast, which also tore the lung and severed an artery, and a third wound in the skull; the husband had severed his right jugular vein. Henry Suffel testified that the deceased man had complained to him of being lonesome in the afternoon and invited him to a game of cards; he seemed very despondent as evening came on; he had been in the country for a long time until Tuesday; he worked none, but lived on his wife's earnings; she, too, had been addicted to drink.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That Mary Gehring came to her death from stab wounds received at the hands of her husband, Michael Gehring, in a state of passion, and he, seeing what he had done, committed suicide by severing his right jugular vein with a carving knife." During the investigation the knives which had done the bloody work were exhibited, to the horror of the spectators. The dismal-looking boarding house which has been the scene of the horror presented a sad appearance yesterday. The day was spent in removing the bloody traces of the murder and suicide from the floor and furniture. Many persons, through a morbid curiosity, visited the desolated home yesterday, eager to obtain a glance at the ill-fated victims. They leave three sons and a daughter, who will have the sad remains of their parents suitably interred.

Sheep and Shepherds at War.

A report from New York says that the Harlem First Baptist Church has for some six months presented the spectacle of a house divided against itself. Sundry aggrieved members have been separated from the pastor, Rev. Elijah Lucas, and these uniting with those expelled from time to time through the influence of the pastor, called upon the Baptist churches of New York and Brooklyn to meet in Council to pass upon the differences. The Harlem church asked for a hearing in the Council, but as the expelled members wished to take action offensive as well as defensive, no understanding was come to, and recently the *ex parte* representation came together with the delegates of 24 churches to pass judgment not only on the question as to whether the excommunicated were unjustly expelled or not, but also whether Rev. Elijah Lucas was the proper man to administer to the spiritual wants of the flock to which they belonged. In the course of their deliberations Mr. Lucas came in and attempted to overawe the assembly, calling the movement *ex parte* and unfair, and using some strong language in the heat of the moment. The delegates responded warmly and hurled epithets and derisive laughter at the good shepherd in a very unecclesiastical manner. The Council adjourned for lunch and Mr. Lucas departed. After he had gone his deficiencies and sins of commission were enumerated. They were mostly personalities in the pulpit outrageous remarks at funeral sermons, hatred and spite against members of his flock and arbitrary rulings as Moderator. One brother said he had "not a remnant of manhood left," but it was finally decided to give him one chance more by the merciful Council.

LOCALS.

The Bell
commenced to-day ringing out the changes in the hours of labor, the nine hour system commencing.

The Mud
on the streets is, outside of financial matters, the most noticeable thing about town to day. The rain and it have evidently formed a ring.

Accident.
Yesterday afternoon a carpenter named Charles Mastin had his foot badly cut by an axe with which he was hewing some timber at the head of Sheriff street, Portland. He was taken to his home and received medical assistance.

Government Granite.
The schooner "Speculator" arrived yesterday with a cargo of American granite, and is now being discharged at Merritt's wharf.

The Portland Assessment.
In the Supreme Court at Fredericton yesterday, Mr. Charles Duff on behalf of the dissatisfied rate-payers of Portland, obtained a rule *nisi* to show cause at the Michaelmas term why the assessment on the town should not be quashed.

Out of danger.
The injuries of Edward Duke who was hurt on board the "Royal Harrie" yesterday are much less serious than was at first supposed, the patient now being considered out of danger.

The Foot Race
did not come off at Moosepath to-day, on account of the wet weather. It will take place to-morrow.

Teachers
should read the notice in another column, by which it will be seen it is necessary for them to make application for reappointment before the 12th inst.

The New Sewer
for Prince Wm. street bids fair to be a quick job. Excavations are now being made at the Market Square and Slip where the old sewer now runs, but it is not at present the intention to run a pipe down the slip to below the line of low water mark, as desired by the residents in the vicinity. The work now in progress will be completed by the middle of November.

The Steamer "New York"
arrived at Eastport at 11 A. M., and is expected to reach here about 5 P. M.

Fire at the Straight Shore.
The Salmon Hale Mill, at the Straight Shore, owned by Mr. James Anderson, was discovered to be on fire in the roof, last night about 10 o'clock. The flames were promptly extinguished without the assistance of the engines, no serious damage being done.

A Novel Arrest.
A day or two ago, an inoffensive goat was arrested by one of the Portland police force, and, for being found wandering about the streets and not able to give a satisfactory account of himself, locked up. He was not brought before Justice Tapley next morning.

The Steamer "Albert"
arrived in the harbor last evening from her first round trip, having left Hopewell Cape yesterday morning. The Captain states that she works exceedingly well for a new boat and sails about 10 knots. She sailed from this port on Wednesday last, having made the run to Quaco, Salmon River, Harvey, Hopewell Cape, Dorchester, Hillsboro and Moncton, and return, in six days.

The "Scud"
has been brought over to the "Empress" wharf where her furniture, fittings and other necessaries for the comfort and convenience of travellers will be put on board. She now presents a very fine appearance and is without doubt the handsomest and most seaworthy boat running from this port. Her owners expect to have her on the route in the course of a week or more.

New Dry Goods, Millinery, &c.
James Manson is again to the front with a grand display of fancy goods of the richest and most attractive description. Remember the Commercial Palace. See advertisement.

Admirers
of a good cigar should call at Messrs. Taylor & Dockrill's and inspect the large stock of prime Havanas now held by them at reasonable prices.

The Norwegian Bark "Alfhild"
while being towed out of the harbor this morning had the end of her gaff carried away, bringing down the flag by the run.

Merchants' Exchange.
The following despatches were received at the Exchange yesterday:—

Montreal, Sept. 30th.—Liverpool breadstuffs market quiet. Flour 32s.6d; Red Wheat 12s. a 12s. 8d.; Corn 30s. 6d.; Cotton 9¼.

Consols, London, 92¼ a 92⅜.

New York—Market inactive, steady, quotations unchanged.

Wheat, $1.50 a $1.57.

Corn 65 a 66¼ cts.

Pork market quiet, $14 05. a $14.15.

Grain freights 12d.

Receipts of flour 15,000 bbls; sales 10,000.

Receipts of wheat 180,000 bushels; sales 250,000.

Receipts of Corn 260,000 bushels; sales 480,000

Sugar—Cuba Cienfuegos 9 cts.; Porto Rico 9½; and English Islands 9⅜.

Montreal.—Flour market shade easier. Ordinary Canada and Welland Canal Superfine, a $6.70 $6.75; Fancy $7.20 a $7.30, Extra $7.75 a $7 85.

Receipts of flour 2,000 bbls; sales 2,500.

Oats 30 a 32 cts.; Barley 55 a 60 cts.

Chicago.—Market dull, easier. Spring Wheat $1.19.

Receipts of Wheat 41,000 bushels; shipments 44,000.

New York, Oct. 1st.—Gold opened at 114.

The Bazaar
at St. Malachi's Hall continues as great an attraction as before, although the depletion in the stock of fancy wares is surprising. The interest has been kept up remarkably, on account it is probable of both the variety of articles and the pleasing manner of the vendors. A large number of prizes have already been drawn but at the drawing to-night many more valuable articles will be distributed. The following is a list of the lotteries already drawn:—

CATHEDRAL TABLE.

Liquor Stand,	159	1st, Dolly Varden,	37
1st, Banner Screen,	94	2nd, Doll,	2
2nd, Cushion,	16	3rd, Doll,	58
Watch,	46	1st, Sofa Cushion,	124
Papier Machie Table,	74	2nd, Gent's Slippers,	75
Opera Glass,	85	3rd, Child's Dress,	38
Pic Nic Basket,	17		

SISTERS OF CHARITY'S TABLE.

Work Box,	278	2d, Quilt,	137
Set of China,	380	1st, Set of Jewelry,	300
Doll,	127	2d. Frock Coat,	95
Singing Birds,	101	3d, Prayer Book,	214
Slippers,	40	Doll,	8
Lamp,	157	1st, Picture Virgin,	300
1st, Baby's Carriage,	150	2d, Prayer Book,	65
2nd, Afghan,	211	1st, Picture St. Vincent,	148
Silk Hat,	59	2d, Ottoman,	257
Sewing Machine,	432	3d, Basket Fruit,	24
1st, Arm Chair,	116	4th, Slippers,	182
2d, Sofa Cushion,	275	1st, Piece Embroidery,	179
3rd, Dressing Gown,	207	2nd, Cushion,	161
Doll,	44	3d, Morning Gown,	73
Silver Dessert Set,	92	4th, Slippers,	77
Ship,	76		
Reception Chair,	63		
1st, Blankets,	57		

CHILDREN OF MARY'S TABLE.

1st, Banner Screen,	166	ries,	35
2d, Wax Flowers,	49	2nd,	283
3d, Child's Dress,	494	3d, Card Basket,	18
China Set,	39	Chair,	368
1st, Pair Slippers,	64	Cradle Quilt,	69
2d, Watch Pockets,	138	Case Birds,	169
3d, Pair Mats,	52	Baby's Skirt,	11
1st, Pair Canaries,		Quilt,	17
2d, Child's Suit,	74	1st, Lady's Wrapper,	79

TABLE OF THE SACRED HEART.

1st, Sofa Cushion,	28	3d. Sofa Pillow,	28
2d, Pair Vases,	69	Parlor Chair,	17
Papier Machie Desk,	372	Doll,	110
Work Box,	151	1st, Wax Flowers,	192
Antimacassar,	39	2d, do do,	286
Fire Screen,	416	1st, Globe Clock,	8
Tea Set,	149	2d, Sofa Cushion,	4
Faber's Hymns,	47	1st, Silver Watch,	75
1st, Ice Pitcher,	86	2d, Work Box,	2
2d, Album,	242		

ST. ANN'S TABLE.

1st, Writing Desk,	4	Water Fount,	89
2nd, Portfolio,	119	1st, Skirt,	175
2st, Two Table Lamps,	7	2d, Basket,	128
2nd, Sofa Cushion,	1	China Tea Set,	2
1st, China Tea Set,	323	1st, Globe Clock,	3
2d, Child's Dress,	102	2d, Sofa Cushion,	27
1st, Quilt,	397	Sewing Machine,	359
2d, Slippers,	19	1st, Fender Stool and Screen,	203
3d, Basket,	20	2d, Cushion,	66
Doll,	294	3d, Pair Table Matts,	253
Antimacassar,	12		

CONSOLERS' TABLE.

Infant's Suit,	217	Doll,	111
Silver Breakfast Set,	676	Concertina,	78
1st, China Set,	47	Album,	110
2d, Tea Infusor,	101	Lady's Dressing Gown,	628
Arm Chair,	664	1st, Quilt,	130
Steamer,	110	2d, Slippers,	190
Cradle Quilt,	206		

Hogan and Mudge
have been "Riding in the Street Cars" in Montreal and other cities lately to good audiences.

Shipwreck and serious loss of life.
The bark "Newcastle," Capt. Wilkins, which cleared from Liverpool for Savannah on the 1st ult., was wrecked on the Inskar Rock on the 14th. Thirty lives were lost.

Steamer burned on Lake Ontario.
The propeller "Dalhousie," from Montreal for Chicago, with pig iron, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, the 26th inst., 45 miles below the Niagara River, on Lake Ontario. The crew were rescued by the steamer "City of Concord."

Bishop's Opera House.
There was a full attendance at the Opera House last evening notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather. The attractions at this popular place of amusement are kept up to the usual standard and everything done to please the most fastidious taste. The farce of "Toodles," the pantomime "Nicodemus," the songs and sketches of the Freeman Sisters, and the rest of the star combination in popular songs and dances are on the bill for this evening. The comic pantomime of "Jack and Gill" is in preparation.

The New Tug "Dirego."
Messrs. Jewett & Sancton's new tug boat "Dirego" is almost completed. Her engine and boilers will probably be tested on Thursday next. This handsome little boat, the plans for which were executed by Captain David L. Allen, who will command her, is a credit to her builders and our harbor, being superior in equipments to any now running here. She is furnished with all the modern improvements; her rudder is on the same principle as that of the "Scud"; it is hung from the deck, and works on conical rollers, two feet of it being forward of the swivel; and by this means only one half the power is required to work it, yet the same effect is gained. It is expected she will be ready to commence work early next week.

A Great Improvement
is being made in the interior of that popular institution, the Fish Market. The brine-soaked and ungainly zinc-covered tables have been removed from their places, and in their stead new frames, covered with handsome slabs of Italian marble, are being put up in the centre of the floor and along the walls. The change is marked and gives the place a clean and sightly appearance.

During our interview, the American Consul at Bankok presented the King with an elegant assortment of his medicines from Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., for the use of the Court. He explained to his majesty their origin from the great chemist and their uses. The Cherry Pectoral for coughs—the Sarsaparilla for eruptive diseases and the Ague Cure for the fevers that are so fatal in this hot country. The dangerous condition of a favorite wife in the palace with one of the disorders these medicines cure, gave him special interest in these products of medical skill; indeed, these medical marvels interested him more in our country than all the other attentions we had shown him.—[Letters from a Lady in Siam.