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

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz:
HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY GREY and SCARLET FLANNEL;
MISPECK TWEED.
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 RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
☞ Warehouse—Reed's Building, Water Street.
sep 11—1yd&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

EVERITT & BUTLER,
BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION of City and Country Merchants, Ship-builders, Lumbermen, Railway Contractors, &c., to their
UNRIVALLED STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Just received by direct and R. M. Steamer, comprising a couple assortment in all departmenss.
CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, HORSE RUGS, FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COTTONS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESS GOODS,
WINCIES, TARLTAN PLAIDS, CLOUDS, KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.
Also a large quantity of HOMESPUN, HOMESPUN PANTS and JUMPERS, New Brunswick SOCKS, MITTS, LARRIGANS and MOCCASSINS.
All of which we offer at our usual low prices, and on liberal terms.
oct 8 EVERITT & BUTLER.

BUY YOUR
Sewing Machines
FROM THE MANUFACTURER, AND
Save Twenty Per Cent!
BUY YOUR
SEWING MACHINES
Where you can get them Repaired!
MACHINES SOLD
—BY—
Weekly Investments!
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
PARTIES desirous of purchasing can be thoroughly INSTRUCTED at their houses FREE OF CHARGE.
J. D. LAWLOR,
MANUFACTURER OF
The Singer Family, Singer Manufacturing, J. P. Howe and Lawlor
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
82 KING STREET.
All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved.
oct 11 d w

THE DAILY TRIBUNE
Is issued every afternoon from the office,
No. 51 Prince William Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 per annum in advance. SINGLE COPIES two cents.

REGULAR CARRIERS will deliver the paper to subscribers in the City, at their places of business or residences, immediately after it is issued.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS can secure the DAILY TRIBUNE (postage pre-paid) at $6.20, or $5, postage paid at office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Is issued every TUESDAY MORNING, and mailed in time for the early morning trains, East and West.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONE DOLLAR, invariably IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE must be paid at the office of delivery.

ADVERTISING RATES.
The following are the rates charged for Transient Advertisements in THE TRIBUNE:
For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railway and Steamboat Co.'s and other public bodies,—for Theatres, Concerts, Lectures and other public entertainments, first insertion, 80 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 40 cts. For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, first insertion, 60 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 20 cts. Advertisements of
Employment Wanted,
Help Wanted,
Agents Wanted,
Rooms Wanted,
Articles Lost,
Articles found,
Houses to Let,
Lectures,
Removals,
&c., &c.,
Inserted in condensed form, not exceeding five lines, at 25 cts. each insertion, and *five cents* for each additional line.
Marriage Notices, 50 cts.; Deaths 25 cts.; Funeral Notices 25 cts., for each insertion.
Contracts for advertising
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CARDS;
GENERAL BUSINESS; LAND SALES, ETC.,
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.
☞ 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.
M. McLEOD, BUSINESS MANAGER.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART.....EDITOR.
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 17, 1872.

Wanted—Insurance against Robbery.

The story of the Waterford Bank robbery, as told in another column, speaks eloquently of the insecure tenure by which personal property is held by its possessors. Vaults are built, safes are forged, locks are invented, guards are stationed in and around the building, and then men fancy they have laid up their treasures where thieves cannot break through nor steal. But they are constantly reminded of the weakness of the reed upon which they lean. The walls of the strongest vaults are pierced by the patient industry of a skilled operator; the First Prize Burglar Proof Safes are opened as if by magic when the burglar has a chance to apply the instruments of his art; and the watchmen are seized at their posts and made to assist in the robbery of the valuables under their care.

This last feature of recent burglarious operations is rapidly becoming popular with the bolder thieves, and suggests the question as to whether residence on the premises by the officers of a Bank is not a source of danger instead of a means of protection. The modern burglar is not one of those who are frightened from their evil purposes by the sight of a watchman. On the contrary, he seizes him, searches his pockets for keys, and tortures him for information. Either keys or secrets are dangerous things to be possessed of by those who fall into the hands of these plundering parties.

The success which burglars have met with in extracting information and compelling assistance from the guardians of property, as in the case of the Waterford Bank, will shake the public confidence in the fidelity of those to whom they entrust their property. The Cashier might have refused to comply with the demands of his captors. With all the firmness becoming in a man in his position, and all the respect to which polite burglars are entitled, he might have declined to give any assistance in the opening of the safe. What would they have done about it? They would have tortured him, as they did a clerk in Philadelphia lately under similar circumstances. Other men have undergone torture, and lived happy ever after. Perhaps they would have killed him, but that would have profited them nothing, and burglars don't like to work for nothing. If men entrusted with secrets are to yield them up when threatened with death for refusal, what dependence is to be placed on human fidelity? No man is excusable who betrays his trust at the bidding of a thief. The man who does so and pleads fear of death as justification should be held answerable for the consequences of his weakness.

In the meantime, while Messrs. Roberts & Flaherty are inventing and constructing a safe that cannot be opened even with the keys and the secret of the combination (nothing less will ensure security), there should be a company organized for insuring safes and bank vaults against burglary. Why not? Why should the risks of fire and death and accident be assumed by companies, and the risks of burglary left to individuals? We look for the establishment of such a Company in the United States immediately. It would not get much patronage in St. John just at present, but after the Bank of New Brunswick vault has been bored into, and the manager of the Bank of B. N. America forced to open his safes to plunderers, and several other jobs of like character performed, then an agent may do a lively business in effecting policies of insurance upon the contents of the Bank vaults and private safes.

An Asylum for Inebriates

Reformatories for young criminals and Inebriate Asylums for the victims of a passion for strong drink are required by our civilization as much as Insane Asylums, Provincial Penitentiaries, and General Hospitals. If anything could justify Truthful James's question, "Is our civilization a failure?" it is the slowness with which antidotes are applied to evils whese existence brings discredit upon society. The Ontario Government have perfected a plan for establishing an Inebriate Asylum on the voluntary plan, and will ask for the requisite legislative authority next session. It is not proposed that the buildings be very large at the outstart, but they will be increased in size to meet whatever demand for accommodation may arise. The Government have resolved on commencing the work in compliance with numerous petitions presented to Parliament at various times. The object is to provide a place of retirement where intemperate persons may be removed out of the way of temptation to drink, and under the influence of judicious medical treatment and regular habits be enabled to resume control over their passions, and their place in society. It is proposed that the institution shall be self-sustaining, the patients being required to pay sufficient to defray the cost of their maintenance, the building and medical attendance only being provided at the expense of the Province. We fancy that even the political opponents of the present Ontario Government may find something worthy of commendation in this scheme. With an institution of this kind in successful operation the next step will be the passage of an Act giving courts power to commit confirmed inebriates to it for forced treatment. There is no doubt but that the institution will grow into one of the most useful and important establishments in Canada, and be the means of doing more towards reforming the fallen than all the prisons now in the country.

The National Board of Trade of the United States, now in session at New York, has appointed a Committee to confer with the representatives of the Canada Board of Trade upon the subject of reciprocity. There is no doubt but the more enlightened commercial men of the country would rejoice to see the freest interchange of commodities, and it is certain that the present restrictions on trade will not be long maintained. Hon. John Young, in returning thanks for the admission of the Canadian delegation, spoke of the disadvantage to both countries of the want of reciprocity. The Canadians wished all the barriers to trade thrown down, but until the United States national debt was reduced he did not desire the zollverein.

The Odd Fellows' celebration in New York, last Monday, described in another column, had its tragic incident. Wm. Edwards, a car driver, struck Horace Brown, who interfered to prevent his driving through the procession, on the head with his car hook, "with such force," says the N. Y. *Sun*, "that the point of the hook passed through Brown's hat and penetrated his skull to the depth of two inches."

Law-Suits and Insanity.

Many people have read Dickens's novel of "Bleak House" and the pressure of chancery suits upon the minds of people who sought to right their wrongs through them, thought the pictures overdrawn, and yet "Miss Flite," who never became discouraged after repeated defeats, and never faltered until at last she had her case decided on the "Day of Judgment," and Richard, who sank into insanity and the grave were hardly more pitiable victims of the friction and crosses that are incurred by litigation, than is George W. Purdy of Marlborough, N. Y., who for ten years has been in the constant heat of legal struggle. His suit has been with one of his neighbors, Robert A. Kerr, who, in 1859, leased a farm from Elisha Purdy, George's father, for a period of five years with a covenant to convey the property if Kerr paid $10,000 and all arrearages of rent at any time during the first three years of the term. The next year Mr. Purdy died, leaving a widow and five children. Kerr purchased the interest of two of the children in 1851, and in 1862, on the last day of the three years, he offered to pay the other children and the widow all the back rents and their share of the $10,000, at the same time demanding a deed. He did not have the money and they refused to convey unless compelled to. Kerr then commenced suit, and it has run through all possible forms and varieties, being decided and the decision appealed from time and again, the last and recent conclusion being a refusal to compel a conveyance. The property has grown in value until it now involves as much as $60,000. Purdy's brain has been so affected by the long struggle, that last summer he attempted to kill his mother and sisters and was sent to the insane asylum, from which he has just been released.

THE NURSERY is a charmingly illustrated magazine for children. The October number contains sixteen sketches and poems by as many different authors, profusely illustrated. It has no rival as a periodical for the young. It is published by John L. Shorey, 36 Bromfield st., Boston, at $1.50 a year.

THE WATERFORD BANK ROBBERY.

Claude Duval Outrivalled—The Cashier's Entire Family Bound and Gagged—A Brave Girl.

Full particulars of the audacious robbery of the Saratoga County Bank, in Waterford, N. Y., on Sunday night, of $500,000, are given in the Troy *Times* of the 14th. We quote:

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ROBBERS.

At one o'clock this morning Ann Driscoll, the servant, who slept in the basement, says she was awakened by two men. They were standing over her, one holding a dark lantern in his hand and the other pointing a revolver at her head, and threatening by all that was horrible to kill her instantly if she dared utter the least outcry, or make any attempt to betray them. Without any more ado they commenced to bind her in such a manner as to render her incapable of moving. She was questioned as to the location of the sleeping apartments of the family, and the number of persons it comprised. She gave them truthful answers to the questions in every respect but one. In the hope of frightening the men, supposing there were but two, she said that Mr. Van Hovenberg's brother was one of the inmates of the building. Before the last words of this fiction had been uttered, one of the ruffians brought the revolver close to the head of the terrified woman, and told her that she lied, for the gentleman mentioned by her had not been in the house since the previous Sunday. This was the truth, and judging from other incidents, the inference is plain that the robbers were as intimately acquainted with the internal arrangements as the inmates themselves. The two men then hastily slipped a pair of handcuffs over the woman's wrists, and tearing her underclothing into strips made it into gags which they used in providing for her silence. Then she was ordered to remain quiet, and instant death was named as a penalty if she dared to move or attempt to make a noise. A minute or two afterward the men left the room satisfied that the woman was secure.

SECURING THE FAMILY.

The men and their confederates, to the number, it is believed, of seven, proceeded up stairs to the doors of the sleeping apartments of Mr. Van Hovenberg and family. The inmates were all asleep, unconscious of the presence of the midnight marauders. The door leading into the apartment occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Van Hovenberg was forced open with a chisel or bar. The door was partially broken and a portion of the casing fractured by the effort to secure entrance. Mrs. Van Hovenberg was the first to awake, and when she opened her eyes she saw that the gas burners in the room were lighted, and that a masked man was standing over her with one hand tightly clutching her throat, and holding in the other a revolver which he pointed at her head. She attempted to speak and succeeded in uttering a petition for her life. Perfect security was promised to her in the event of her following instructions. She looked about and saw another man, masked as the other, with his hand on her husband's throat. Mr. Van Hovenberg had until this moment been asleep. When he awoke he comprehended the situation at a glance, and shouted for help. Instantly he was throttled and silenced. Then his limbs were tied together with tarred rope, his wrists secured with handcuffs, and a piece of muslin crammed into his mouth. In the meantime four others broke open the doors of their daughters' rooms. One of the young ladies, Sarah, had been awakened by the struggle in her parents' apartment, and when she saw the two men enter her room she hid behind the bed. She was instantly seized and dragged from her hiding place. Then the momentary terror which had possessed her departed, and she boldly faced the desperadoes. "Do you mean to hurt me?" she asked of one of the villains. "Not if you behave yourself," was the reply. She struggled to relieve herself from their hands, but her strength was no match for theirs, and she was soon bound in the same manner as the others. While this was going on her sister Mary was rendered helpless by the other two men. The little son of Mr. Von Hovenberg heard his father's shout for help, and, rushing from an adjoining chamber to his father's bedside, commenced to cry. One of the villains seized him and told him if he did not cease crying his throat would be cut. The little fellow was silenced by this awful threat, and without resistance he suffered himself to be stowed away in a closet. When all the inmates of the building had been thus disposed of, Mr. Van Hovenberg was ordered to get up, his limbs having first been set free. Then in his night-clothes he was ordered to accompany the robbers down stairs into the banking-room. "Do not kill him; he is all I've got," pleaded his wife. "He won't be hurt, only he must obey orders," was the reply. Seven men accompanied the bound cashier down stairs.

SURPASSING AUDACITY.

Two men were left to take care of the family. These men led the young ladies into their parents' room and placed them in bed beside their mother, and then going to the closet where the little boy had been placed, they brought him out and put him alongside of them. One of them walked up and down the halls and peered out of the front window. The other, with an audacity that recalls the achievements of Claude Duval, and even outrivals the freaks of that distinguished genius, reclined upon a lounge and entered into conversation with the ladies.

IN THE BANK.

Cashier Van Hovenberg was led into the bank room, where his captors stopped in front of the vault door. With horrible oaths and imprecations upon his head if he disobeyed orders, he was commanded to unlock the vault door. With his arms secured he commenced to work. He pretended to have forgotten the combination and made scores of other excuses, but they would not harken to him. In every way that occurred to him he sought delay, but at last the patience of the robbers gave out. Some of them whispered so loud, however, that his quickened hearing drank in every word. "Kill the —— if he don't open it right away." All this time his arms were secured behind him, and three men—two armed with revolvers and one with a dagger and rolling-pin in his hands—were standing close to him. Still anxious to secure delay he turned to the men and said: "I can't unlock the door with my hands behind me." The handcuffs were slipped from his wrists and he was again commanded to proceed with his work. After consuming more time by his delays one of the burglars, losing all patience, proposed to take his life if the cashier persisted in his "dodges." Abandoning all hope of relief Mr. Van Hovenberg, to whose arms the shackles were restored, then opened the outer and inner vault doors, and with two revolvers pointed at his head was compelled to stand by and witness the thieves while they ransacked the contents thereof.

Before any of the plunder was removed from the bank, Mr. Van Hovenberg, after he had obeyed a command to unlock the front door, was ordered to proceed up stairs. He was taken into an apartment adjoining that which his wife and children occupied, and bound and gagged in the most secure manner.

BRAVE SARAH VON HOVENBERG.

The polite individual then left his companion to take care of the ladies while he proceeded to the basement. He soon returned, accompanied by the servant. Then without any ado he commenced to tear up the sheets of the bed which the ladies occupied. "Look here, what are you tearing up my mother's nice sheets for?" asked Sarah, and then, without waiting for an answer, she continued, "If you want old rags I can get you some." "We usually help ourselves to what we want," was the reply. With the strips made of the torn sheets the work of gagging Mrs. Von Hovenberg, her daughters and the servant was commenced.

AWAY WITH THEIR PLUNDER.

Quietly and noiselessly the burglars proceeded to the counting-room, gathered up their plunder and drove away from the scene of the outrage. The inmates did not hear their departure, and all remained quiet for some time—all except Sarah, who struggled until she removed the tarred ropes with which she had been bound. Then she leaped from the bed and searched the different rooms until she found her father, who was tied to a bed. She released him, and he, securing a revolver, proceeded to the street door, discharged several barrels of the weapon with his wrists still confined in the handcuffs. The noise of the shooting alarmed Dr. P. T. Heartt and George Stewart, who reside in close proximity to the bank, and they instantly proceeded thitherward. Mr. Von Hovenberg shortly communicated the fact of the robbery to them and to others who subsequently arrived.

Population of India.

A few months ago, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, a census of Bengal—that is, of the countries subject to the rule of Lieutenant Governor Campbell—was taken, and the known results constitute a surprise for everybody. Many times of late we have heard that the tables would show a startling increase; none, however, were prepared for the revelation now made. Colonel George Chesney, in his "Indian Polity," sets the population of Bengal at 38,500,000. The latest "Statistical Abstract" issued by the Indian Government fixes the number at 42,680,189; while the census just taken raises the sum to the startling height of sixty-five millions, an increase of no less than fifty per cent. In the West of India the best calculations tell us that population increases twenty per cent in twenty-one years. The ratio of progress is probably greater in the garden of India; but it would be rash to attribute the differences between the newest and the earlier estimates to any sudden access of productive capacity. The probability is that former guesses erred on the side of moderation, and that the returns which will soon be published, at least in an abstract form, are the fruit of more minute and careful arrangements on the part of Government servants. The wonder, indeed, is that any comparatively trustworthy tables can be constructed. Vambery entreated his readers not to forget that he had returned from a country "where to hear is regarded as imprudence, to ask as crime, to take notes a deadly sin." Not less striking than the total is the proportion allotted to the Mahometans. It has long been known that rapid and extensive conversions to that faith have been made of late years. We have been warned over and over again that Moslem missionaries were making great way among the lowest classes. The Wahabee movement spread like wildfire about Dacca and Chittagong, and probably the total number of true believers was always under-estimated. We are now informed that they form nearly one-third of the whole population, including the hill tribes. The estimated muster of Mahometans in Bengal is not less than twenty millions After the British conquest or acquisition of the country the Hindoos soon came to the front. The perpetual settlement, at a blow, converted the Zemindars, mostly Hindoos, into land-owners, holding rich estates at an unchangeable quit-rent. Then the Bengalee Hindoo proved an apter scholar than the Moslem, and by degrees the old supreme race slipped into the background. The knowledge that it is still numerically so strong cannot fail to affect the policy of the Government. The difficulty of dealing with the Prophet's followers is increased by their poverty; but obstacles will be overcome as soon as it is authentically manifest that the Mahometans are so numerous.

Colored Odd Fellows in Procession.

An Associated Press telegram from New York of the 15th, says: Yesterday was a day of unusual dignity and significance for the colored men of this city, who, in the Odd Fellows brotherhood, carried out a celebration rarely excelled in good order and successful execution of the programme. The procession was the weightiest that has been formed for colored men since the news of the Emancipation Proclamation first brought them forth to congratulate each other upon being led out of bondage. The sidewalks along Fifth Avenue, and the other streets down and up which the procession passed, were thronged with dusky, but delighted figures and faces, and the high steps of the brown stone fronts presented the same appearance. A pleasant feature was a large truck, drawn by six black horses and filled with little girls, who looked happy and assiduously chewed molasses candy. The truck was decorated with an immense British flag, over which was carelessly thrown the American colors, and on each side hung a white scroll with the inscription, "These are our Jewels." As the procession reached South Fifth Avenue the crowd increased, and not less than 20,000 colored persons filled the streets. Broadway stopped its interminable stream to let them pass, and all along the line the most hearty expressions of good feeling followed their demonstration. The out-door show was succeeded by exercises at Cooper Institute, with speeches, music, both vocal and instrumental, and a promenade concert.

A Useful Publication.

A new monthly has been issued by Mr. H. L. Spencer, entitled "Warne's Cookery Book for the Million." The first number contains about two hundred receipts especially adapted to the larder resources of the great majority. It is a really desirable work. Specimen copies may be obtained post-paid for ten cents by application to Mr. Spencer. It bears the imprint of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. tf

Death in the Tea Cup.

Mrs. Van Syckel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was poisoned by arsenic administered in her tea, Thursday, and died from the effects Saturday night. Twenty-two years ago, when only 18 years of age, she married John Van Syckel, a rough, worthless character, of intemperate habits, whose associates were always of the lowest. She had two beautiful daughters, one a young lady of 18 and the other a girl of 5. She had supported the family for the past fifteen years, and by her general ability and business talents amassed quite a property, in spite of a loss of several thousand dollars which her husband wasted for her. About six months ago she gave him $500 to commence business with, and he opened a butcher's shop with this capital, which soon degenerated into a low congregating place for his vile companions. A week ago Saturday she went out, and, coming home, partook of some refreshments, when she was attacked with spasms of pain, as if caused by poison. She recovered from this and on the Monday following her husband sent home a roasting-piece which was well washed, but gave all who partook of it the cramps. On Thursday she partook of a cup of tea, as was her custom, which was followed by the distressing illness which terminated her life. The cook said that she saw no person come into the house except Van Syckel himself, whom she observed passing around the pitcher of tea. When she found herself dying Mrs. Van Syckel sent for her lawyer and made her will, bequeathing all her property to her two daughters leaving her unworthy husband without a penny. The investigation into the circumstances is still in progress. John Van Syckel was arrested on Monday on a charge of having poisoned his wife. He had just returned from her funeral. One of the domestics was also arrested.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Ings, who founded the Charlottetown, P. E. I., *Islander* in 1842 and has conducted it uninterruptedly to the present, has sold it and retired to private life.

The Roman theatrical managers are filling their pockets by producing representations of the Inquisition, now that Pontifical censorship has been removed.

A Mississippi paper has recently had a correspondent who signed himself "Methuselah." Another one now goes him several better and subscribes himself "Immortality."

Mr. Reed, who was once Chief Constructor in the British Navy, has declined an offer of $100,000 per annum to take a similar position under the Prussian Government.

A California man tied one end of a lariat around his waist and lassoed a cow with the other. He thought he had the cow, but at the end of the first half mile he began to suspect that the cow had him.

Doctor Mommonierre, resident physician at the Brooklyn, N. Y, Homœopathic Hospital, has been discharged by the lady managers on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic. Six of the eight physicians attached to the institution have in consequence resigned, and Henry Ward Beecher has uttered an indignant protest against the act of the managers.

Last Friday week, Fredk. Mason, engine driver in the Furniture Factory of Mark Butcher, Charlottetown, P. E. I., got caught by the left thumb in the engine, and pulled off the half of the thumb; and last Saturday he had three fingers taken off by a circular saw in the same establishment.

LOCALS.

Brevities.

The Mount Allison College and Academies will re-open on the 14th of November.

The *Telegraph* has a squash grown by Mr. Ansley of Hampton that weighs 123 pounds.

Rev. W. B. Boggs has been appointed Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, in the place of Rev. W. S McKenzie who leaves the Province shortly.

The Prince William street sewer is proceeding at a very good speed and will be completed in another month.

The steamer "Scud" arrived last evening having made fine weather all the way across. She sails again to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

A large fleet of vessels left the harbor today, many of them having been detained several days by the adverse winds.

An enterprising vender of roasted chestnuts is running a lively business among the youths at the foot of King street.

The condition of Erin street and vicinity is disgraceful to civilization and dangerous to public health.

Fraternal Visit.

Alexandria T. of H. and T., No. 6, of Indiantown, purpose paying a fraternal visit to Victoria Temple, No. 2, at their hall on Princess street, on Tuesday evening next. A very pleasant meeting is anticipated.

School Assessments in Court.

In the case of the Fredericton School assessment the Supreme Court has granted a *certiorari* on the ground that too large a sum was assessed upon the polls. The Portland assessment is now being argued. There has been no decision, as yet, on the constitutionality of the law.

A Surgical Operation.

Mrs. Powers, residing on Brussels street, whose life was despaired of by reason of a needle in her hand which could not be found, is now in a fair way of recovery, Dr. Berryman having succeeded in extracting it.

Fine Tobacco.

Mr. N. Green has just received a splendid assortment of Virginia Tobaccos to which the attention of smokers is particularly called.

Extensive Sale.

Pursuant to the order of Judge Watters in the matter of J. L. & N. H. Babson, insolvents, the debts of their estate, amounting to $6,963 68, in sums of from $100 to $1,800, were sold at auction by Mr. Lockhart, at Chubb's Corner, to-day. The debts were sold separately and realized less than might have been supposed, bringing altogether $70 55. Of this amount $65.55 for eight lots was paid by Mr. Geo. V. Nowlin, and the remaining investment was shared between Messrs. W. R. M. Burtis and H. Allan.

AGENTS for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE in the city and vicinity:
J. & A. McMillan, Prince Wm. street.
H. Chubb & Co., do.
Barnes & Co., do.
H. S. Beek, King street.
T. H. Hall, do.
W. K. Crawford, do.
John Morey, Union street.
Wm. Hawker, Reed's Point,
Roger Hunter, Dock street.
T. M. Reed, North Wharf.
John Smith, Charlotte street.
John McArthur, do.
L. Currie, Carmarthen street.
Mrs. Perkins, Mecklenburg street.
James McKinney, Main do.
H. C. Frost, Brussels do.
J. D McAvity, Princess do.
Mrs. Bowen, do. do.
R. R. Patchell, Britain do.
Chisholm Bros., Ferry Landing.
A. Steadman, Coburg street.
W. G. Brown, Indiantown.
D. Speight, Portland.
Gilbert Lamont, City Road.
J King, Princess (cor. Sydney).
G. F. Burns, Wentworth (cor. Main).
Emery & Son, Golden Ball Corner.
— Alexander, Hay Market Square.
R. Wales, foot Main street, Portland.
Capt. Robinson, foot Garden street.

Our Civic Parliament in Session.

The Common Council met yesterday, the Mayor presiding. On the recommendation of the Street Committee it was ordered that the Street Commissioners be paid $5 more each than last year; that the west end of Sheffield street be graded and paved; that a retaining wall be built on Brussels street; that the broken stone remaining in King street be purchased from T. Cusick at 30 cents a ton, and that the Chief of Police have notice to keep the sidewalks clear of encumbrances. It was also ordered that the Fish Market tolls be let by auction for six months; that the tolls and fees on the wharf leased by Capt. Firth be collected by the Corporation as the lessee had refused to abide by his own offer; that the Finance Committee be empowered to expend $50 for the benefit of the County Rifle Association; that Mr. Ruel be applied to for information respecting the terms on which it is proposed to consolidate the companies owning the E. & N. A. Railway; and that the Legislature be asked to vest the appointment of Recorder in the Common Council. A motion to grant $300 for repairs on the City Road,—the application of the Chalmers-Spence Company for an order for boiler covering,—and the request of Mr. Joseph Bullock that a Petroleum Magazine which he has erected at the foot of Main street may be approved, were referred to various committees.

Indians in Court.

Between eight and nine o'clock last night the police found an elderly Indian named John Toomey drunk on Germain street. In his company were three squaws, the eldest of whom was of the age of 60 and the youngest no more than 12, who in order to be protected from the very heavy rain falling at the time were taken to the Station. This morning it appeared that Toomey has a paper for begging purposes and that by this means he solicits alms which are applied for the purpose of buying liquor. Under these circumstances the Magistrate deemed it advisable to send him to the Penitentiary for two months. The squaws were allowed to return to their wigwam.

Shipping Notes.

The ship "James Primrose" (of Picton) which arrived at this port with coal, a short time ago, and drove on the bar, has been put on Hilyard's Marine Railway for repairs. She is to have her shoe replaced, to be recaulked, recoppered and bolted.

Howard Division, No. 1, S. of T.

At a regular meeting of Howard Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, held in Grant's hall, on Friday evening, October 11th, 1872, in St. Stephen, the following were duly installed for the present quarter:—Robert Stevenson, W. P.; Hugh Stevenson, R. S.; J. F. Grant, Treas.; Rev. T. H. Almon, Chap.; C. W. DeWolf, A. C.; C. E. Jameson, O. S.; S. Webber, W. A.; E. Webber, A. R. S.; H. Webber, F. S.; F. McKenzie, Con.; M. Hanson, I. S.; J. Strange, P W. P.

The Opera House.

The sensational play of "The Thirst for Gold" was played at the Opera House last evening, but the very unpleasant weather prevented so large an attendance as there might have been under other circumstances. The drama, which is well known to the theatre goers of St. John, was put on with fair effect, Mr. McAvoy as the miser, Mrs. McAvoy as Victorine, and Mr. McNulty as Simon, acquitting themselves with credit. The play, as well as the usual varieties, will be repeated to-night.

Rowdyism.

At the present time there appears to be an excess of rowdyism about the city, and acts of violence to the person are becoming far too frequent events. A few nights ago a man belonging to a schooner lying in one of the slips at Lower Cove was induced to come on shore by some parties with whom he had previously had no acquaintance. Under the pretext of desiring to tell him something they induced him to go down to the end of the wharf, and on arriving there struck at and knocked him down, after which they relieved him of the small quantity of money on his person. He has no knowledge of the names of his assailants, but believes he can identify them should he again meet them.

The Academy of Music in Court.

The greater portion of the time of the City Court to-day has been occupied in the trial of the case of the Academy of Music Company against Robert McKean. The action is to recover $60, the value of three shares subscribed by the defendant in 1871, but the payment which is now contested on a great variety of grounds, such as no signature having been made to a regular stock list, insufficiency of call, and many other irregularities. Mr. Tuck appears for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sinnot for the defendant. A number of similar cases which are pending will probably be determined by the decision of the Court in this suit. This afternoon a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.