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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.
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HATS, CAPS, PANTS & VESTS,
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Where you can get them Repaired!
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PARTIES desirous of purchasing can be thoroughly INSTRUCTED at their houses FREE OF CHARGE.
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The Singer Family, Singer Manufacturing, J. P. Howe and Lawlor
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!
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All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved.
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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, 50 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 40 cts. For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, first insertion, 60 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 20 cts. Advertisements of

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☞ 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., NOV. 20, 1872.

The Queen and the United Empire.

This is the sentiment that was flashed from Australia to Rideau Hall last Friday, and this the sentiment that was sent back through ocean and land lines by the Governor General. Whatever the *Times* may say, or sensation creating journals propose, or those who covet portions of the empire predict, this is the sentiment that animates the vast empire of which Canada and Australia are the most important outlying portions. The London *Times*, from its own mercenary point of view, expected a rebellion in Canada, in consequence of the loss of San Juan and the selling of the fisheries. The former was lost in a way that all who profess to have any regard for civilization must approve of—by arbitration, and to the latter the Parliament of Canada assented. The sacrifice was made at the call of patriotism. Selfish class organs do not seem capable of appreciating our motives, but we are satisfied that the great masses of the empire in all quarters of the globe will understand the feelings of loyalty that animated us. The San Juan question never could have been settled except by arbitration or by war. It was not possible to allow it forever to remain in possession of the troops and officials of two nations, as complications were likely to arrise at any time from a position of affairs so out of the ordinary course of things. Arbitration was resorted to as being far cheaper and fully as safe as war, and we lost. Like other losers, we must accept the position. If we had won the United States would have been forced to submit. The transaction was perfectly fair and business like. It is extremely silly to blame the method of settlement, as many London journals do, because we lost; and sillier still to denounce the acceptance of the decision of the Emperor as the surrendering of our rights.

Whatever blundering journals in London, or dissatisfied journals in the colonies, may say, the one sentiment that awakes the loudest echo in the hearts of British subjects from one end of the earth to the other is the sentiment that formed the burden of the despatches that passed between the antipodal Governors last Friday—the Queen and the United Empire. The colonists are loyal to the Queen, proud of their connection with the empire, and ready to make any sacrifices of blood or trade privileges for the general safety. If the sages who talk through the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the weakness of the empire by virtue of the indefensibility of the colonies will study the history of their country a little they will have occasion to change their minds on that point. They will find that England's foreign wars have been often waged, and frequently won, by colonists. There is no lesson of history so easily learned as that the colonies have ever given military strength, as well as commercial prosperity, to Great Britain. We hope to see the union closer, theoretically if not practically closer, so that there may be no ground for doubt as to its permanency.

Mrs. Parsons, at Scarboro, Ontario, left her children and went to a neighbor's to borrow soft soap. The cabin caught fire and the frantic mother and neighbors who rushed to the rescue could not effect an entrance. So soon as the building fell and the fire could be subdued, the remains of the three children were found completely charred, lying in the position the mother had placed them in the bed. The cabin was a single room, the floor open and dry as tinder. It is supposed that the fire was caused by cinder dropping through the cracks in the cooking stove, which was very old and much broken, down the the crevices of the floor.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A monument to Lord Nelson is to be unveiled in Montreal to-day.

An earthquake shock lasting ten seconds was felt in New Hampshire on Monday.

George Murphy kicked a son of B. C. Sherwood of Danbury, Conn., 12 years of age, so severely on the 6th inst., that he died three days afterwards.

Isabel Barrett, a native of Nova Scotia, and about 40 years old, committed suicide by drowning at Brighton, Mass., last Tuesday morning. She was poor and homeless.

An American fishing schooner while lying at anchor in Shelburne, N. S. harbor, was burnt to the water edge on the evening of the 12th inst. She had about 300 qtls. of codfish on board.

Many "fire and burglar proof safes" opened in Boston contain charred paper and melted plate. Elevated vaults, like the one recently built for the Bank of New Brunswick in this city, are the only sure dependance against fire.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York has appointed a committee to take measures for the establishment of a board of engineers with legal powers to take possession and blow up buildings during a general conflagration.

The New York preachers treated of the fire last Sunday, and their sermons were so sensational that the reporters are jealous. The managers of the leading dailies have resolved to offer Beecher and his brethren fabulous sums to do the next great fire for them.

Sergt. Bates, the American who started on Tuesday of last week to walk from Glasgow to London, bearing unfurled the flag of his country, has arrived at Bolton. Everywhere between the two cities he was greeted with the cheers of the people, and he has in no way been molested.

In New York City, last week, the police made 1 637 arrests. The police lodged 2,949 persons. There were 444 deaths, 441 births, 230 marriages and 54 still-births. Four deaths from small-pox were reported by the City Sanitary Inspector. The fire Marshall reports 27 fires. The estimated loss is $34,975, and the insurance $154,406.

Justice Kane of Brooklyn has given his decision in the case of the seduction of Miss Maggie Bayard against Joseph W. Gibson, telegraph operator at the firemen's head quarters. The examination lasted for a number of days and the most extraordinary revelations were made regarding the immorality existing in certain pesudo temperance lodges, where all are brothers and sisters and are not held in conventional restraint.

The Portland, Me., deputy Sheriff reported as swindled out of $55 at three card monte, is a man of unbounded assurance. He was searching for liquor when he came across the gambler and thought he would try his skill. Of course he lost, but instead of keeping quiet about it he went to making strenuous efforts to recover his treasure. He called on the police, but they told him to arrest the swindler himself, which he has so far failed to do.

The Government of Germany has issued a ministerial decree signed by Styemplitz Minister of Commerce, commanding German railway companies to discontinue the practice of transporting emigrants unless full rates are paid for persons and baggage. Hitherto railway companies have carried emigrants from the interior to the seaboard at very low rates and their baggage free, encouraging emigration. The decree is arbitrary and obstructs emigration by increasing the difficulties in reaching the seaboard.

The following written charges have now been filed against the Montreal Fire Brigade:—General inefficiency of the Fire Brigade as a body, resulting from habits of intemperance on the part of the men; want of drill and discipline; absence from city of members of the brigade; absence from fire stations of members of the brigade; having incompetent men as members of the brigade; inferior, and indeed worthless, character of apparatus of brigade; inefficient handling of brigade at St. Patrick's Hall fire, especially with regard to the use of hydrants and steam fire engines.

The Quebec *Chronicle* publishes the following extract from a letter from Captain Trefoy of the ship "Home," (of Yarmouth) which cleared at that port on the 4th inst., for Greenock: "Off Bic, Nov. 9th, 7.30 a. m. We have been laying too and dodging around here since 12 o'clock last night, trying to land pilot; no signs of any pilot boat yet, and there are 18 other ships in the same fix. It is really too bad. There should be something done to stir up these pilots. Signed. George K. Trefry, master."

The European journals mention the fact that the Rationalistic institutions of the Continent are almost entirely abandoned by students, and Evangelical universities crowded by large numbers. The Rationalistic Prof. Loening, at Strasburg, has but two pupils; the famous Schenkel, at Heidelberg, has commenced his new term with four, and the liberal University of Leissen, in Hesse Darmstadt, commences the year without a single new pupil, while the Evangelical professors at Erlangen and Leipsic have attracted more than four hundred students, who attend the lectures of the orthodox professors.

The New York *Herald* has the following: Ornicephalgymosis. Hens, Chickens and Turkeys perishing with a mysterious disease. Desolation and despair among the barnyard pets. Mansard roofs appearing on the egg providers. Swelled heads on the Thanksgiving goblers and henfluenza devastating the chicken crop. No sooner has the fatal epizootic began to deline than we have another disease which is even more dangerous and speedy in its destructive attacks. All over the United States the chickens and hens and roosters are dying in thousands from a sickness which strikes them in the head, and in from ten to eighteen hours the fowl is dead. It is a sort of chicken chills and fever, and the unfortunate fowl first catches a cold or influenza, which gradually grows into diptheria; a slime begins to be emitted from the beak, and this is followed by staggering fits on the part of the chicken, hen or rooster, until it dies.

We doubt if any poet before Mr. Tennyson ever ventured upon the daring attempt to make a pug nose poetical. It was a bold attempt and most delicately did the Laureate make it. He says of a damsel whose nose was slightly *retroussee*:

"Lightly was her slender nose
Tiptilted like the petal of a flower."

It is so sweetly put that any reasonable maiden, however sensitive regarding her little pug shaped nasal organ, could not object to the epithet. "Tiptilted like the petal of a flower" is very nice.

The North Sydney *Herald* gives the following shipping disasters by the late gale During the night of the storm the brig "Bessie" of St. John, N. B, Kirk master which was lying at the stream fully loaded, dragged her anchor, and came into collision with the brig "Æolus" of Halifax, Weaver master, and started her from her anchorage. The "Æolus" was driven upon the steamship "Southern," of Liverpool, England, then lying at the wharf of the General Mining Association, and damaged her so severely that she filled with water and grounded in three hours time. The "Bessie" met with but little injury, and floated into the dock of Messrs. Archibald & Co., where she grounded.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann, widow and daughter of Rev. Dr. Smith who was poisoned at Raleigh, N. C., lately, have been discharged from custody on the charge of having committed the crime. Tremendous applause from the audience followed the decision, while numerous friends crowded around the prisoners congratulating them The self-possession so long maintained gave way at the last moment, and, dropping their heads with a quick start they both burst forth in audible sobs. The spectators were deeply moved, and tears filled the eyes of nearly all the spectators in court. The judge's decision was universally approved.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Iowa has passed resolutions declaring that the action of the last legislature in abolishing the death penalty was hasty and unwise, and recommending to all Christian people that petitions be circulated looking to the restoration of the law as it formerly stood. The Waterloo *Journal*, a leading newspaper of Iowa, states that since the repeal of the death penalty only six months ago, the increase in the ratio of crime has been enormous; and this fact, coupled with the interpretation of the law by the courts in the cases of capital felons, has already created in some places a determination to resort to lynch law, and administer unauthorized vengeance.

Mr. Ayer, from Buffalo, N. Y., Principal of the Academy at Cherryfield, Me., suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from that town one night last week. The last seen of him was at a social party in the village. The next morning a note was found in his room, directing that his books be given to a friend, but giving no clue to his whereabouts. At last accounts his male pupils were searching the river for his remains while the girls were in tears of apprehension. The missing man was a popular teacher, and no reason is known for his absence beyond a slight dissatisfaction on the part of one gentleman whose children attend the academy.

A strange story is told in a foreign newspaper of a Chinese boy at Shanghai, who told his schoolmaster that he had dreamed that his stepmother had murdered him and hidden him in a jar under the floor of her house. Soon after the boy no longer came to school and the master called at his house to inquire for him. An unsatisfactory reply was given, which excited the suspicions of the dominie, who took the liberty of tearing up the floor, and behold there was the corpse of the unfortunate lad, nicely dissected and towed away in a jar. The murderer has been duly executed and the faith of the Shanghais in dreams has been prodigiously refreshened and strengthened.

Here is what the *Saturday Review* thinks of Mr. Froude's sayings and doings in America: Mr. Froude is going to make an appeal to a popular tribunal, and the things that are likely to tell with such a tribunal against England in a survey of Irish history are painfully strong. When a fair-minded Englishman has once explained to a fair minded American that we keep Ireland under the same government with England for precisely the same reasons which made the Northern States coerce the Southern States into reunion, and that there is no grievance which the Irish now have of a kind that will bear serious discussion, as much has been done, probably, to put American opinion straight as can be.

The cholera in India abated almost as rapidly as it broke out. There were about five hundred fatal cases among the British troops, and had the year been a little less advanced, the mortality would have been materially greater. The statements of the medical officers who endeavored to combat the disease are not very encouraging, and nothing satisfactory has been arrived at as to the cause or cure of cholera. The English army physicians declare that all kinds of treatment were useless after the disease had passed beyond a certain stage. Strange to say, the largest number of victims were among those who had been long resident in the country. Of the recruits of five months' Indian service few were attacked, and all recovered.

One of the most important questions likely to come before the British Parliament at its next session is that of Irish education. The overthrow of the Established Irish Church was simply the beginning of the work of levelling; and now it is proposed to throw open Dublin University secularize the college funds, and develop the system of non-resident membership so as to bring a considerable Roman Catholic element into the governing body. It is probable that all exclusive privileges still enjoyed by members of the State Church will within a brief period be abolished. Then the fight will be to prevent the building up of another established church on the ruins of the old. After a while Irishmen and Englishmen will doubtless come to consider that plan the best which makes every religious communion support its own ministers, and which excludes entirely the question of creed from national institutions for education.

Double Murder in Ontario.

At Dummer, near Lakefield, Ont., last week, Jeremiah Payne returned home from a day's threshing and found the body of his wife two or three feet from the door of the dwelling with her head smashed to a pulp, her throat cut completely across, and a large pick axe lying near her covered with human blood and hair. Going in search of the hired boy, after some time he found him in the root-house with his throat cut from ear to ear, and dead. The baby was shut up in a little room with a little dog, playing contentedly. The hired man, Brenton, was missing, and officers were put on his track. He is under arrest seems perfectly cool, and says he is innocent. No one appears to know where Brenton came from, only that he talked a great deal about Belleville and vicinity. He has a great horror of the Bible, is somewhat dissipated, but in his conversation has always avoided any reference to himself or his relations. He says he is 51 years of age. He is very reticent. His invariable answer to the questions put to him is "don't know," and he tries to lead people to believe that he is insane; but all who have known him consider him more knave than fool. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "That the deceased Jane Payne came to her death by blows upon the head with a pick-axe and by having her throat across, and that the jury are unanimously of the opinion that William Brenton committed the murder."

The Stars and Stripes in England.

The New York *Sun* has the faculty of laughing at men whom it cannot condemn, because they happen to be its candidates for office—Horace Greeley, for instance—or because their absurdity consists only in a slight exaggeration of national characteristics. Of a representative American abroad—Sergt. Bates—it laughingly says: At this very hour a scene is going forward beyond the ocean which cannot but thrill the average American breast with rapture. Between Glasgow and London, a distance of four hundred and four miles, there marches a procession bearing in its bosom the welfare and greatness of the American name and in its hand the American flag. It is not numerous. Nor indeed is it loud. We do not learn that it is accompanied by so much as a brass band. And yet it is impressive. It consists of Bates Bates the pedestrian; Bates the patriot; Bates the Sergeant; than whom no purer patriot or more persistent pedestrian ever bore the flag and kept step to the music of the Union. Through the United Kingdom—that barbarous and inhospitable clime—with his life in one hand and the oriflamme of the Great Republic in the other, and the merest half ration of Bass's pale ale in his coat-tail pocket, he flits like a beautiful dream that has to go slow to be appreciated. A bloated aristocracy and titled land gentry behold the beautiful vision and shudder at its prophecy, while an oppressed and down-trodden people rise up as the word passes, "There goes Bates!" and salute his coming as the dawn of happier days.

Bates is doing this thing on a bet. Not that the bet is of any special moment to him as a patriot and pedestrian; but, as they say to young men just entering upon the delusive game of draw poker, it serves to make it interesting. The amount of the bet has not yet transpired. Possibly it is two dollars and a half, or something of that sort to cover expenses. But the terms, as we understand them, and as every intelligent American will be proud and happy to understand them, are that he shall march from Glasgow to London bearing the American flag unfurled without molestation or interference. Notice the supreme confidence Bates has in the ability of his country to back him up. He knows that the first disrespectful word uttered towards the flag or the bearer will arouse the whole American people to avenge the insult and tear down over the heads of the royal family the walls of the effete monarchy. In that confidence he marches, and there being a very great sufficiency of ale houses on the route, he subsists upon the country as he goes.

The New York *Times* says of the enterprise: Sergeant Bates has begun his feat of walking from Edinburgh to London, bearing the American flag displayed on the end of a convenient bean pole. If he succeeds in carrying it to his journey's end without exciting a single remonstrance in the shape of an egg of an advanced age, or a cat whose nine lives have been exhausted, he is to receive a sum of money. Of course, no one will meddle with him, and he will, therefore, accomplish his purpose without undergoing any risk. Now, the really courageous thing for Bates to do would be to carry the English flag through the sixth ward of New York; or to parade Donnybrook Fair with a nice, attractive chip neatly balanced on his shoulder. In either of these undertakings there would be an amount of danger that would excite at least a certain respect for his courage. If he accomplished these safely, he would, of course, be satisfied; while, if he was 'kilt entirely' by a mob of indignant Celts, his countrymen would have no complaint to make. In his present enterprise he displays no courage, and affords the public no reason to expect his welcome suppression.

Father Burke on Henry VIII.

The eloquent priest, Thomas Burke, is giving a series of critical lectures in reply to those of Prof. Froude on Ireland. In New York, Friday evening, before a very large audience, he treated the subject of his native land under the "Tudors." He said that Mr Froude had begun his lecture saying that Henry the Eighth was a hater of disorder. Every man consciously or unconsciously had a hero in his story whom he admired, almost worshipped, and using this privilege Mr. Froude had made the singular selection of that crafty sovereign, Henry the Eighth, who had ordered the people of England to change their religion and renounce the grand dogmatic system of the Catholic Church. Yet Henry was not a Protestant, and would have made toast of one on the last day of his life if he could have laid hands on him. He wished to know if it was fair for Mr. Froude to come forward before an intelligent American audience and ask them to believe that Henry was a lover of order. Surrey had been a breeder of strife in Ireland, and when he retired, the King, as Mr. Froude said, tried home rule. Home rule meant that Irishmen should manage their own affairs and make their own laws. But did Henry VIII.'s home rule mean this? All he did was to place an Anglo-Norman, the Earl of Kildare, at the head of Ireland for a few years. He did not call an Irish Parliament or ask for the counsel of the great Irish chieftians. No. He merely selected a clique of Anglo-Norman lords, the most restless pack in history, and handed over the country to them. The first thing Kildare did was to go out and make war upon the Irish. Then the Normans fell out among each other, and Kildare himself entered into a treasonable correspondence with France and Germany. At last Henry called him to London, and he was thrown into prison. Then Kildare's son revolted, and the result was the utter devastation of nearly half of Ireland. He did not believe, he said, in bad blood or ill-will, but neither did he believe that Mr. Froude had the right to come here and ask the Americans to sanction by their verdict the robbery and injustice of which England had been guilty to Ireland.

A Slave Trade Horror.

In the Southern Seas expeditions for the capture of slaves are called "labor cruises." What this euphemism "labor cruise" means we may learn from the account of the trial of the captain and crew of the brig "Carl" in Sydney. The brig was seized at Levuka, Fiji, by Her Majesty's war ship "Cossack," on the information of her owner, a certain Mr. Murray. This man had fitted out the expedition, but in a fight with the natives was happily wounded. The avarice of the captain and the crew were excited, and they neglected the owner in the hope that he would die, so that they might take all the profits of the cruise. Having reached Luveka the owner, in a fit of resentment, turned Queen's evidence against the captain and crew.

The story, as he tells it, is one of the most shocking in the annals of crime. Sailing in the Solomon group the "labor cruisers" anchored off Santa Anna. Numbers of peaceful natives came around in their canoes to trade; suddenly the ruffians on board cast heavy pieces of iron into the frail canoes and sunk them, picking up as many of the natives as they could, and drowning quite a large number. This scene was repeated at every anchorage. At Bougainville they captured seventy men in this manner, but these were not willing to submit, and, attempting to escape from the hold, the crew began an indiscriminate slaughter, firing down into the hold until they had murdered seventy of the captives and mortally wounded twenty more. In the morning the bodies of the victims were cast into the sea, and horrible to relate, these British sailors tied the feet of the wounded men and cast them also into the sea with their dead comrades. This is only a tame recital of some of the facts sworn to in a court of justice and supported by the damning testimony furnished by the bullet marks and blood stains in the ship's hold.

Robbery by a Band of Masked Thieves.

At Titusville, Pa., 16th inst., while Mr. Watson and his family were at supper at their residence five men whose faces were masked entered their apartments, and after threatening them with their revolvers presented, handcuffed the whole family, after which they were all gagged and tightly bound together. While this was going on inside the house, four other men remained on guard outside. The thieves then proceeded to ransack the house and succeeded in opening the safe, from which they obtained between one and two thousand dollars. In their haste a kerosene lamp was upset, the flames communicating to the furniture, and it was with great difficulty that the robbers extinguished the fire. Mr. Watson was severely burned where he lay upon the floor. The perpetrators of the daring outrage then left the house, leaving the inmates securely gagged and bound. It was not until midnight that their condition was discovered. Mrs. Watson was found in a critical condition, the handcuffs and irons placed on her ankles having cut into her flesh. No clue has yet been found as to the perpetrators.

LOCALS.

For a list of Agents for the sale of the DAILY TRIBUNE see first page.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, or TO LET, see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Tubular Lanterns— W. H. Thorne
Tobacco, Sugar, &c— Berton Bros
Miscellanious Works— J. & A. McMillan

Brevities.

The beautiful snow in large wintry flakes has paid us a visit to-day.

Judge Wetmore, and not as was stated, Judge Allen, presided at the opening of the Circuit Court yesterday morning.

The Railway Consolidation.

The terms of the proposed E. & N. A. Railway consolidation, to be discussed tomorrow by the New Brunswick shareholders, have been ratified at a meeting of the Maine Company in Bangor.

Subscription price of the DAILY TRIBUNE, FIVE DOLLARS *a year. New subscribers will receive it from date until December 31st, 1873, on payment of the yearly subscription.*

Circuit Court.

The case of Allison *vs.* Robinson, an action of assumpsit on a promissory note for $1281, was taken up this morning, and the plaintiff's case concluded on the adjournment of the court at one o'clock. The grand jury found true bills in all the criminal cases, and the arraignment of the prisoners was fixed for this afternoon.

The Missing O'Donald.

No further light has been thrown upon the disappearance of John O'Donald, and so far as is known no further effort, public or private has been made for the purpose of unveiling the mystery. His Worship the Mayor and the Chief of Police alike appear profoundly ignorant of anything bearing on the subject.

Billiards.

A match game of 1000 points for $50 a side took place at the billiard rooms of Mr. John Ross, Charlotte street, last evening. The contestants were Messrs. H. Miles Smith and John Stafford, the former giving 250 points. Smith took the game with 16 points in his favor. At the conclusion of this another game of 500 points was made up, Smith giving 125. Stafford won in this instance, and while his opponent was making 182 made 375 points. Another match at an early day is talked of among the sports.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

IS CALLAGHAN M'CARTY DEAD OR ALIVE?—IF DEAD BY WHAT MEANS—IF ALIVE WHERE IS HE SHELTERED.

Callaghan McCarty, a sober, industrious man has been missing from his family since Monday night, and the fact of his disappearance was briefly mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It appears that McCarty left his house after taking supper about six o'clock and stated that he intended to act as watchman for some flour, belonging to Turnbull & Co., lying on the North Wharf. Beyond this we have only the statement of the Captain of the schr. 'Kathleen" who says that between seven and eight o'clock on the night in question his crew were alarmed by the sound of something falling and a noise as if some person were in distress. The boat at the stern of the schooner was at once lowered, but as the tide at this place was out at the time the boat stuck in the mud and nothing could be discovered. McCarty was a quiet man of very steady habits and his singular disappearance has caused much anxiety to his friends and relatives.

Shipping Notes.

Referring to the sinking of the steamer "Southern" at North Sydney during the late gale, the *Herald* says: "The 'Southern' is a vessel 1,700 tons burthen, built of steel, almost new, and magnificently fitted up to carry passengers; she is intended for the New York and Havana trade, and owned by Messrs. W. H. Ross & Co., of Liverpool. The extent of the damage to the steamship is not yet fully known, but she is, as well as can be ascertained at present, injured near the water line forward of the paddle box. Steam pumps and modern appliances to pump and raise the ship have been despatched and are now on the way on board her sister ship, 'Northern,' from Quebec."

On Friday last a fine brig named the "E. Church" was launched from the yard of Mr. Herbert Young, Halifax. She is tons register, coppered and copper fastened and is intended for the West India trade.

In the yard of Mr. Wm. Ross, Maitland, N. S., a fine ship named the "Margaret Elliott," has been launched; and in the yard of Mr. A. McDougall a ship named the "Discoe" is nearly ready for launching.

Quick passages seem to be the order of the day with Halifax vessels at the present time. The bark "Lothair" has made the passage from New York to Cow Bay in something less than seventy hours; and the brigantine "Nebo," from Arichat to Boston, a distance of about 500 miles in sixty hours. They have yet to beat the passage of the "Wm. Croscup," from Queenstown to Sydney, 16 days.

Mr. M. Pomares' fine three masted schooner "Monsita," has made the run from this port to Cardenas in 13 days. She sailed from here on the 22nd ult. This is her first trip.

The "David Taylor," Rutherford, arrived in the Elbe, reports: about 4 p. m. on the 6th ult., in lat. 40.36 N, long 29.17 W., saw a vessel with a flag of distress flying. On running down to her she proved to be the "Chieftain," of Halifax, N. S., from Malaga, with a cargo of fruit and wine, bound for Halifax, 18 days out. She reported that about 2 o'clock that afternoon a fire broke out in the cabin, consuming nearly everything that was in it. Bread and small stores were all destroyed. He supplied them with bread, flour and small stores sufficient for the voyage.

The Dominion Government, through the Secretary of State at Washington, has presented Captain C. F. Deering, of the steamer "City of Houston," a handsome binocular spy-glass, for meritorious service in rescuing the captain and crew of the brig "Thames" of Halifax, on the 27th of January last.

The DAILY TRIBUNE *is not excelled as city advertising medium.*

A complimentary benefit to Mrs. Stone, under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor and many other gentlemen of this city will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, Friday evening, Nov. 22nd., upon which occasion Prof. Stone will perform an unusual variety of amusing experiments, and conclude the entertainment with a grand distribution of magnificent presents, including two gold watches of $85 value; five gold rings, a barrel of flour, a $10 gold piece, a pair of woollen blankets and 200 other costly presents.

☞ Tickets now ready at W. C. Gibson's, King street.

Merchants' Exchange.

The following despatches were received at the Exchange yesterday:—

Montreal, Nov. 20th.—Liverpool breadstuffs market quiet, unchanged.

Flour 29s. 6d.; Red Wheat 11s. a 11s. 9d.; Corn 28s. 6d.

Cotton 9¼d.

Consols, London, 92⅞. a 92½

New York—Flour market fair demand, prices firm.

No. 2 Spring Wheat $1.52 a $1.33.

Western Mixed Corn 63½c. a 64c.

Mess Pork $15.75 a $15.90. Market dull.

Grain freights 9¼ cts.

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

Receipts of wheat 46,000 bushels; sales 78,000.

Receipts of Corn 56,000 bushels; sales 195,000

Montreal—Flour market more active, prices unchanged.

Ordinary Canada and Welland Canal Superfine, $6.00 a $6 10; Fancy $6.55 a $6.65; Extra $7 a $7.25.

Receipts of flour 9,000 bbls; sales 7,900.

Oats 31 a 34 cts.; Barley 52 a 57 cts.

Chicago.—No. 2 Spring Wheat $1.07. Market dull, heavy.

Receipts of wheat 37,000 bushels; shipments 65,100.

The circulation of the DAILY TRIBUNE *is rapidly increasing.*

Advertise in the DAILY TRIBUNE