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 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 comple assortment in all departments.
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.

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, 30 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 Ruler of Egypt.

A recent firman issued by the Turkish Sultan confirms Ismail Pasha in his title of Khedive of Egypt and makes the dignity hereditary in the family, legitimating the altered line of succession according to primogeniture. This provision for the succession is in direct conflict with the teachings of the Mahometan religion, as the Koran says that the eldest surviving male of the family shall succeed to the place of a deceased dignitary, and it may hereafter lead to serious trouble from the Mahometan subjects of the Khedive. As the Sultan has hitherto manifested extreme jealousy on account of the pretensions to sovereignty put forth by the Khevive, this concession to the latter must have been brought about by peculiar influences. It is probable that a bribe of money was used to procure the firman, as such inducements have previously been effectually employed by the Egyptian ruler in his dealings with the Sublime Porte. Ismail Pasha is the third in lineal descent, and the fifth in succession, from the renowned Mehemet Ali, who in 1839, and again in 1869, would have wrested the throne of Constantinople from its possessor if it had not been for the intervention of Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, who dictated a peace by which the Pashalic of Egypt was secured to him and his descendants on condition of paying one-quarter of his clear revenues to the Sultan as tribute, restoring to the latter his fleet and certain provinces which Mehemet had conquered; and limiting the army of Egypt to 18,000 men. Ismail Pasha succeeded to the government of Egypt in 1863, and at once adopted a policy of administration modelled after that of European States. He had been educated in Paris, had travelled extensively, and was fully alive to the importance of developing the internal resources of his country as a means of raising it to importance among nations. He took an active part in the construction of the Suez Canal; and of the capital stock of that important work, amounting to $82,500,000, the Khedive holds $40,000,000. A ruler of large views and unbounded ambition, it is not likely that he will be satisfied until he frees himself from all semblance of vasalage to Turkey, and becomes and entirely independent sovereign.

The Daily Tribune.
J. L. STEWART.....EDITOR.
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 11, 1872.

"Bribery and Corruption."

Most partisan journalists seem to deem it a portion of their duty to their party to prove not only that their friends are immaculate, but that their opponents are steeped to the lips in corruption. In one column they insert an indignant article defending one of their own friends from a grave charge that still remains to be investigated, and the next one they fill with a savage onslaught on an opponent for having committed a crime that remains to be proved. They grow fierce when the breath of suspicion is blown upon their party, and adopt as true every rumor that arises to the prejudice of the other. In Canada, in the United States, and in Great Britain and everywhere, this spirit is manifested with more or less vehemence, according to the temper of the people and the partisanship or judgment of the editor; and everywhere charges are made in the black and white of public journals that would not be uttered in society or on 'Change.

This practice not only degrades the profession of journalism, and deprives the press of that power which can be wielded only by those who are credited with sincerity, but it defeats the very ends it is intended to serve. Journalists should remember that the semblance of impartiality must be borne by their estimates of men and measures if they are to convince anyone not already persuaded that their estimates are correct. When journalists approach the discussion of a matter of fact by dismissing all the evidence on one side as the production of liars, and accepting all the testimony on the other side without analyzing it, they must not expect to make any converts. Yet this is just what the great *Globe* and *Mail* of Toronto, and the rest of the partisan press of Canada, have been doing continually, and just the spirit in which the great and small journals of the neighboring Republic are discussing the men and the issues presented to the people by the opposing party organizations. How completely the efforts to blacken private character and stain public records has failed is shown by the recent elections. The smallness of the results of so much lying, or, rather, their negative results, can only be accounted for by attributing to the mass of the people disbelief in the sincerity of journalism. Every journalist who loves his profession, every friend of humanity who seeks to use journalism for the elevation of mankind, must regard such a state of things with infinite sorrow. We hope, however, that the lessons of the hour will be accepted by journalists as a strong condemnation of that style of writing which makes one side white and the other black, and that the coming men of journalism will set examples that will shame their elders into the adoption of wiser and fairer methods of discussing public men and party measures. Our readers will remember that only last week we commented upon an effort making by the Toronto *Mail* to convict the Ontario Government of gross corruption, the only fact given being that a long contract for prison labor had been completed with the Canada Car Company whose members were alleged to be the political friends of the Government. Our strictures have been fully justified by the light that has been thrown upon the matter since. It has transpired that the Company is composed of about an equal number of both parties, and that some of its managers are leading men in the ranks of the *Mail's* party. The *Mail* has destroyed confidence in itself, done good service for the Reformers, and alienated many of its best friends by its eagerness to discover corruption in a Government contract.

The *St. Croix Courier* devotes an able leading article to the discussion of the question—"Shall Grand Manan be preserved to the Dominion?" It calls attention to the shameful manner in which the islands in the Bay have been neglected, and asserts that agents of the United States are sowing the seeds of disloyalty among the islanders preparatory to the revival of an old boundary dispute the origin of which was the claiming of Campobello and the greater portion of Grand Manan by the United States. The islands want steam communication with the main land. Wharves are required. A breakwater is needed. Fog horns are necessary on the Southern Head of Bradford's Cove on the western side, at Eel Brook on the extreme north-eastern portion of the island, and on the Southern Wolves. These wants might be easily supplied, and the importance of the islands would justify any Government in dealing with the matter in a liberal manner.

The rapidity of St. Stephen's growth is shown by the annual reports of her progress that appear in the *Courier*. The last one occupies six columns, the descriptions being brief and pointed. This simple list of new buildings speaks more forcibly than could any editorial rhetoric. It is much more work to collect statistics than to write of the general aspects of the position, but the statistics pay. Land in St. Stephen now rents for as much as it sold for a few years ago.

The law of Congress allowing shipbuilders to import articles used in their business free of duty has been followed by a revival of shipbuilding in Maine. The prospect is that next year more ships will be launched in Maine than in any year since 1860.

(From the N. Y. *Sun*.)

Wife Beating.

Wife beating is peculiarly an English practice. The men of other nations are not wont to whip their wives; but wherever Englishmen are found, some among them, more brutal and degraded than the rest, are sure to disgrace themselves and to cast dishonor on the English name by beating the defenceless women who are so unfortunate as to be in their power. The existence of this brutish propensity, and the frequency of its shocking manifestations, are not exaggerated in the subjoined extract from the *Journal of Commerce*:

"The English newspapers abound with reports of wife-beating cases in the courts. We find in a single number of the London *News* mention of six which came before the magistrates of that city the previous day. One husband was sent to jail for two months with hard labor, and was ordered to find a surety to keep the peace for four months after his release; in two other cases fines of 40s. were inflicted. At Marylebone a sentence of two months' hard labor was passed. The Thames magistrate imposed a penalty of six months' imprisonment, with sureties for good behavior three months afterward.

"If the crime should threaten to become common in New York, we should confidently look for the announcement of longer terms than even the longest pronounced by the London courts, and feel safe in assuring our city magistrates that public opinion would support them in using the utmost rigor."

What is remarkable is that this horrible class of Englishmen not only whip their wives in England, but in emigrating they carry the practice with them, and in whatever country they live, we hear of English wife beaters. While as a general thing the habit is confined to ignorant and depraved men, there are some persons of education and social pretensions in whom an innate brutality and the coarseness of habitual debauchery overcome the refinements of culture, so that they strike their wives and whip them just as grossly and shamefully as more excusable roughs and blackguards.

We trust that the attention now attracted to this subject throughout the world may lead to a reform not only in England but among Englishmen elsewhere. The editor of the New York *Times* is an Englishman. He ought especially to take up the subject and endeavor to teach his countrymen how to avoid such beastly and revolting inhumanity.

The most Popular Preacher in New York.

A correspondent gives the following description of Dr. John Hall, the pastor of the most aristocratic Presbyterian Church in New York, and the most popular preacher in the city: When he rises in the pulpit one instantly realizes that here is royal manhood but feels an irresistable desire to tear away the toggery in which he is enveloped. It is well enough for many ministers to wear a gown, but Dr. Hall does not need to be pieced out in any such manner. He has not what is called the gift of prayer. He indulges in no melodious sentences nor fervent out-pourings. He prays in a very practical manner, on each occasion remembering everybody and everything that he thinks specially needs it—such as speculators on Wall street, the Government, the heathen and the press and his own sinful congregation. I do not wish to be considered in the least flippant or sacrilegious when I say that when Dr. Hall prays he means business, and this he does in a good long Presbyterian prayer. Strangers are generally disappointed in Dr. Hall's preaching for the reason that they are neither dazzled nor stunned. They come expecting glowing rhetoric, impassioned oratory, something salient; they hear only a simple, earnest man, and they marvel if this can be a great preacher. But the secret of Dr. Hall's success is in his simplicity in language and manner, in the utter absence of all strivings after effect, and more than all in his earnestness. He feels all he says, and says it because there is the imperative necessity for saying it. So impressed are his hearers with his earnestness, that when he occasionally says a funny thing no one dreams of smiling, and I rather suspect Dr. Hall himself is not aware that it is a laughing matter.

—Thad. Myers, a Detroiter, lately came home intoxicated, beat his wife, kicked his children, and was finally taken to jail to cool off. While he was sobering and paying up his jail bill, his wife sold the furniture, and drew out the $2,000 they had in bank, left the children at a neighbor's and left the country behind her. Thad. went home, found his house in the hands of the sheriff for a beer debt, and at last accounts sat crying on the curbstone.

Death Under Difficulties.

It is hard for a man to be refused the poor privilege of dying when he wishes to. Yet condemned men are carefully guarded against suicide. The case of James Flynn is occasioning considerable comment in England. Flynn was condemned to be hanged for the murder of Johanna Naim, his mistress, but he died in prison. For several days he utterly refused to eat anything, and at last it was deemed advisable to force food down his throat with a stomach-pump. The prisoner strenuously objected to this, but was at last overpowered, and the prison surgeon set to work at him. The pump was fixed in a proper position, but Flynn wriggled about until his throat was so lacerated that it was evident that he would be gravely injured by any further attempts to provide him with nourishment. So he was permitted to rest in peace, and died a day or two afterwards of starvation. Society is rid of him, the expense of his maintenance until the time fixed for execution is saved, and nothing is lost but the "grand moral spectacle" of an execution.

London Playgoers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an article on London Theatres, says that in those frequented by the shopkeepers and workingmen, what the spectators applaud is not the acting, nor the play, but the sentiments uttered: every flat utterance of feeble morality, especially when verging upon the domestic or the dutiful, touches the audience to the heart. It adds: "It is really impossible to regret this survival of the archaic simplicity of pre-æsthetic ages in our English shop keeping and wages-earning classes At the same time, it shows most undeniably the nature of the gulf—both intellectual and moral—which divides the world of wealth and culture from the world of toil, even now when the same social and religious notions are supposed to be pervading all ranks of society alike. While the fashionable and the educated flock to see 'Nos Intimes' and the 'Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein,' it is certain that the literal English rendering of any such play would be hooted from the stage before it was half finished by the large majority of the rough and uncultured London people."

The New Gold Fields.

It never rains but it pours, and the discovery of Arizona diamonds as big as pumpkins and much more plentiful, is followed by reports of gold fields from the land of the Orinoco, whose shining ore takes the shine all off the now prosaic Pacific slope. The gleam of hidden treasure now revealed in gems and precious metals scintillates through the brains of eager fortune-hunters, and only the stability of young men, so far-famed, keeps them from deserting the busy spindles of the East and leaving the rich loam of the gardens of the West unturned, to debouch from the defile of slow accumulation into the broad plain of sudden wealth. The gold fields of the Guayana lie, in the richest portion, sixty miles south of the upper end of the Delta of the Orinoco, though the territory claimed to be rich in the precious ore extends over four degrees of longitude and three of latitude. The Congress of Venezuela has enacted laws and regulations removing all obstructions to the full development of the region, and already American and Creole companies have availed themselves of the new advantages and amassed vast fortunes. It is more accessible to New York than Arizona is, and no reason exists why the riches of that quarter of the globe should not fall into the same energetic hands that have uncovered the wealth of California. As a New Yorker claims a discovery whereby he made 1,500 pounds of diamonds in a single night which were worth to him $24,000,000, there seems to be no reason why everybody shouldn't be banded in gold and glitter in solitaires.

Cape Town.

Cape Town is getting to be about what California was in the palmiest days of revolver and bowie knife, before society was at all settled and when the refuse of Mexican brigands and the most turbulent spirits of the whole earth met in the rich territory, each acting on the principle that to the strongest belong the spoils. Thieves are not the first to make their appearance in treasure land. They wish its reputation to be well-established first, as they don't go to dig unless it is to "dig out" after they have filled their pockets; therefore, much less was heard about robberies and violence when the honest miners first began to stake off their diamond claims at the Cape than has lately appeared. Trouble has arisen, also, about annexing the Orange Free State to the colony which the British Governor went out with orders to effect. Now the diamond robberies have become frequent and alarmingly extensive. Not long ago news came of a huge abstraction from the mails, and recently a larger haul has excited those whose anxious delving secured the treasure. The mail bags are but little more than old coffee sacks, and one of them was recently found void of contents which left the diggings with five pounds of diamonds, valued at over $150,000, and consigned to England. It was skilfully done, and not the keenest detective penetration which the colony afforded could bring to light the guilty party. The diggers sometimes resort to very violent measures when suspecting any one of theft, and a Kaffir laid a complaint before a New Rush magistrate that his master had pulled all his teeth out to extort a confession of stealing from him. His lacerated gums testified to the truth of his statement.

Mirabeau.

The first part of the life of Mirabeau was filled with Sophie; the second by the revolution. Along with his genius, he attacked with all the force of his ardent nature the despotism from which he had so cruelly suffered, the government, the laws, the tribunals which he hated. Paternity had been to him what loyalty was to the nation. He became an orator; not according to Cicero, but after his own soul, after his own life, because he had suffered—because he had failed. When he first arrived as the Aix deputy to the States General, his appearance neither created remark nor envy; but his eminent talents, his delicate tact,—and perhaps more than all, his audacity—soon won for him the position which he only lost with his life. Dumont, the friend of Sheridan, Fox and Lord Holland, describes his eloquence as irresistible. His voice was full, manly, sonorous, and not the least inflection of it was lost. His manner is described by the same pen as being ordinarily a little slow. He would begin with some hesitation, but only sufficient to excite interest; he appeared to be seeking for the most desirable expression to reject, to choose, to weigh every term until he became animated, and that the bellows of the forge were in full play. In his most impetuous moments, the sentiment which made him weigh every word to give it its full force prevented him from being ever rapid. He had the greatest contempt for French volubility, and for that claptrap fervor which he called the thunders and tempests of the opera. He never lost the gravity of the statesman; and his one defect was, perhaps, a little too much study and pretension. He raised his head with too much pride, and marked his disdain sometimes almost to insolence. He used to count amongst his advantages, his strong, square figure, his heavy brows, his enormous head of hair. "None knows," he would say, "all the power of my ugliness; when I shake my terrible mane, none dare interrupt me!" The one drawback to a power which would otherwise have been irresistible, and which might have altered the destinies of his country, was the stigma attached to his youth. He knew—none better—that if he had enjoyed a high personal consideration, all France would have been at his feet. As it was, he shines out from the darkness of the time with all the sombre splendour which surrounds the names of revolutionary men.

Championship Dog Fight—Brutality of the Crowd and the Contest—Sickening Details of the Struggle.

A dog fight took place at Weekawken, near New York, on Tuesday night, for a purse of $2,000 and the Championship of America. The scene was one of the most bratal ever witnessed. A perusal of the following account from the New York *Herald* should make every one addicted to the too common practice of encouraging dogs to fight ashamed of his taking pleasure in such disgusting exhibitions of canine courage:

THE CHARACTERS PRESENT.

Scores of men, with great ugly jaws, crushed and battered noses and scowling, sinister eyes, are swaggering about vomiting oaths and scurrility. Many of them are flashily dressed and wear an aggressive, insolent air. Mingling with these are a hundred or more young men, old men and boys, of a class that may be met with any morning in the various Police Courts of the city. They are dressed in such ill-fitting garments as happened to come in their way and exhibit abundant evidence of poverty. Many of them are thieves, junkies of the river and night prowlers, who are attending the dog fight for the purpose of increasing their brutal disregard of life and suffering and to familiarize their eyes and nerves to scenes of blood and slaughter. At a little distance from the principal gathering several well-known saloon keepers and an Alderman of the city of New York are chatting and laughing.

IN THE DOG PIT.

Two hacks drive up from down the river, and a moment after their occupants descending bring from each carriage a white dog, muzzled and blanketed. At a little distance the dogs, which are of the same height and almost the same weight, look precisely alike. They are "Brandy," a dog belonging to a man named Marshall, and "Tyler," a dog imported from England expressly for this fight. The crowd at once surges towards the dogs, to inspect their appearance and condition, but they are instantly taken into the building above described and placed upon the scales, when Brandy is found to weigh thirty-five pounds and Tyler thirty-two pounds. Half an hour passes by and a man named MacLauchlan is announced as referee and leads the way to the low whitewashed shed and the pit formed there. This last consists of rough boards some two and one half feet in height and arranged in the form a circle of a dozen feet in diameter, with corners formed of short partitions across each of its four quarters.

THE FIRST BETTING.

At precisely eleven o'clock time is called by McLoughlin, and the dogs, having been divested of their blankets and washed, are unmuzzled in the ring. The crowd, six deep, about the pit—the first row crouching, with their faces close to its edge, and the others crowding pell-mell upon them—give a great sigh of expectation, and offers are freely made to bet $100 to $10 on Tyler. The "takers" are few and their replies feeble. Then offers are repeated rapidly of $30 to $5, $10 to $2, &c., Tyler being the great favorite. Those who have never witnessed a dog fight are all, strangely enough, prejudiced in favor of Brandy, from his fierce, nervous air. He has more flesh than his antagonist, on weighing him, by three pounds, but he has also more apparent vigor and dash.

THE FIRST "SCRATCH."

"Brandy" darts out towards "Tyler's" corner and the dogs meet and parry a moment, and, the former quick and active, the latter stubborn, slow and plucky, they battle with varying success. The majority of the crowd, eagerly watching the chewing of ears and the fierce sinking of fangs in throats and shoulders, cry out as the fortune of the struggle wavers, saluting each other in vulgar phrases and with obscene epithets and offering in language laden with oaths to bet on the death of "Brandy." A frightful stench comes up from the pit, mingled with the whiskey-heated and curse-burdened breath of the lookers-on. After an hour and twenty minutes the first scratch is over, and two or three heavy betters have shrewdly staked hundreds of dollars at the great odds offered on "Brandy," and have driven back to New York, not caring to witness more of the disgusting spectacle.

THE SECOND AND THIRD "SCRATCHES."

The dogs came to the scratch when time was called, and as the fighting went on the betting became even. Towards the last of the second scratch "Tyler" showed how much he had suffered from the fangs of his opponent; who was likewise weak and almost blind. But in the third scratch "Tyler" lay extended upon the floor half the time. "Brandy" staggered, bracing himself up on his hind legs near him, and when fanned by his trainer's hat and urged on would finally drop forward, catching his antagonist's throat in his fangs, munching and choking him. Bets were even now offered of $40 to $20 on "Brandy." Tyler's owner was offered $25 for the dog; but he said "No; he will either have to win the fight or die!" "He's too good a dog to be killed in that way!" "Give up the fight and save your dog!" "Damm him, let him die!" were the exclamations that ran round the room among the crowd of two hundred roughs.

The call of "time" for the fourth "scratch" was made, and "Brandy" started out, while "Tyler" turned and retreated staggering to his corner. So "Tyler" lost the fight, which lasted two hours and sixteen minutes.

Another Attempt to Murder Amadeus.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, particularly the Spanish crown. A few months ago young King Amadeus was set upon by a gang of desperadoes and barely escaped from death at their hands. And now it is seen that he has been subjected to a second attack, still more audacious than the preceding one. In this case the assault took place in broad daylight and in the open Plaza, the assailants numbering only two, and boldly charging with stones upon the astonished monarch, with cries of "Viva la Republica." The King was fortunately not hurt, nor were the assassins; for they escaped with impunity, being pursued at a safe distance by policemen. If this sort of thing is to continue at stated intervals Amadeus will doubtless be implored by his alarmed spouse to resign a royalty which is attended by such peculiar excitements and retire to his Italian villa. His recent tour through Spain showed conclusively that the King is very popular with the mass of his subjects; and, indeed, his reign so far has been pacificatory and equitable, if not brilliant. But Spain is still rife with mediæval violence and unreason; and between the Carlists, and the bandits, the radicals and the adherents of the old dynasty the progressists are having a hard time of it.

The Governor General's Drawing-Room.

A full dress drawing room and reception was held Tuesday evening at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, by their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin. The drawing-room was held in the chamber of the Legislative Assembly, which was carefully arranged for the occasion. The Speaker's chair was replaced by two large easy chairs for Lord and Lady Dufferin, and the whole of the members' benches were removed, with the result that the chamber appeared about double its ordinary width. The whole space between the first rise of the floor on each side was left clear, and above three rows of chairs and couches occupied the space to the walls.

At nine o'clock precisely the Viceregal party entered the room. Their Excellencies were accompanied by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Howland, Col. Fletcher, Lieutenant Coulson, A.D.C., and Capt. Curtis, A.D.C. to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Earl of Dufferin wore the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant, with the star and ribband of the Bath. The Countess of Dufferin wore a pink satin dress, with a light blue silk overskirt, and a magnificent coronet of diamonds. Mrs. Howland was attired in pink and silk, with white lace trimmings. Mr. Howland wore his uniform of Lieut-Governor.

Their Excellencies stood in front of the dais, the doors were immediately thown open, and the presentations commenced. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Dennison regulated the speed of entrance, and the presentations were made alternately by Lieut-Col. Cumberland, A. D. G., and Lieutenant Coulson, A. D. C. The members of the Ontario Government, and several officers were in attendance on His Excellency.

After presentation, those presented filled the spaces behind the two lines of officers and the galleries, and so many were there that many could not find room inside the doors. The bands were stationed outside the building, and performed selections of music during the presentations. These lasted from nine till half-past ten o'clock. Their Excellencies then entered into conversation for a few minutes with several members of the immense and brilliant assemblage, and left the Chamber at precisely twenty minutes to eleven.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Annual Match of the Charlotte County Rifle Association took place yesterday at St. Andrews.

Some of the sidewalks in St. Stephen were floated by the late rains.

The New York *Herald* regards the election in Pennsylvania as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

Fifty-two columns of advertisements appeared in Tuesday's New York *Herald*.

Cincinnati, Ohio, has been indulging in street fights between armed colored men and whites.

The *Courier* reports the finding of the body of Richard Scott, a sailor hailing from Lowell, Mass., at Calais. The body bore no marks of violence.

In the R. C. Church, Milltown, Saint Stephen, last Sunday, 150 children were confirmed by the Bishop.

Incendiaries have been making attempts to burn a wheelright shop and marine railway in Calais, Me.

Capt. Clark of Saint Andrews, is reported by the *Courier* to have been run over by a lumber car in Calais, and had his knee joints badly crushed.

In New York, Mr. Townsend, counsel for Miss Rose McCabe, who it is alleged is, while sane, confined in the lunatic asylum, has obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Sedgwick, requiring cause to be shown for Miss McCabe's detention. Return was made Tuesday before Judge Sedgwick that Miss McCabe was regularly committed as a lunatic, and had been remanded as such by Judge Leonard. The case was set down for Monday week.

The population of the Russian Empire has increased at a remarkable rate during the past century and a half, but the increase is in part owing to extension of territory. In 1722 the population stood at fourteen millions, in 1863 at thirty six millions, in 1829 at about fifty millions, and in 1863 at sixty-five millions. At present the population stands at about seventy-seven millions. The extent of the empire has increased from eighteen million square miles in the latter part of the fifteenth century to nearly three hundred and seventy million square miles, and the Bear is still absorbing.

The Sackville Exhibition.

Governor Wilmot yesterday morning delivered a short oration to the male students in the reception room of the Female Academy. The Exhibition closed at five o'clock and the articles commenced to be removed shortly after. The races were entertaining. The first was a running race. There were three entries—Mountain Boy, entered by Joseph Spears, William Spears's Sussex Lass, and Lamy's horse, of Amherst. The first named won the race. For the sweepstake trot there were four entries—Gypsey Queen, owned by Bliss McLeod of Sussex; Eastern Boy, owned by Hiram McLeod; and two others. The first named won easily. The bonnet hop in the evening was attended by a large number.

LOCALS.

Personal.

Hon. Dr. Tupper went to Parrsboro by the "City of St. John" last night.

Spring Hill Railway.

Messrs. Burpee and Schreiber have secured the contract for building the road from the Intercolonial to Spring Hill Mine.

Preparing for Attack.

The batteries on Partridge Island are to be put in fighting trim immediately. The works have been carefully inspected and men are engaged in putting everything in order for resisting attack.

The Customs Trouble.

The question in regard to the sugar seized in Brown's warehouse, has at last been settled by an arrangement being entered into through which Mr. Kennedy is allowed to take the sugar on payment of the duties. This was Mr Kennedy's original proposal, but was at first declined by the Collecter. This, however, settles this part of the Custom House trouble.

Sewing Machines.

Mr. Harney, agent for J. D. Lawlor, head of King street (South side), can furnish sewing machines of the best makers; teach how to run them; repair them when out of order, and give all needful information. If you are short of funds and want a sewing machine, he will sell it to you payable by instalments. See new advertisements.

The Maritime Bank.

This Bank is now in active operation at the rooms in Ritchie's Building, having been opened for regular business yesterday. Mr. Rowley, of Yarmouth, is manager, and the other officers are R. A. Armstrong, teller, and Mr. Moir, formerly of the Bank of B. N. America, accountant. The clerks are Messrs. Sturdee and Crookshanks. The influence of the Bank for good cannot but be felt ere long.

The Odd Fellows' Excursion.

Yesterday afternoon the Bangor Cornet Band kindly gave an open air concert on the Queen Square at which very many were present. The music was much admired. Last evening the excursionists left in the night train at nine o'clock and were accompanied to the station by a number of the St. John Odd Fellows, to whom it is needless to say the party highly commended themselves by their gentlemanly bearing during their brief visit. It is to be hoped that excursions of this nature will be more numerous n the future than they have been in the past.

Steamers.

The "Scud" takes the place of the "Empress" on the route between this port, Digby and Annapolis on Monday next, the "Empress" making her last trip to-morrow. The "Scud" is in every way fitted for winter travel on the bay, having been built to contend against the heavy gales of the English Channel. Since her arrival here she has been considerably improved both in passenger and freight accommodation.

The "Albert" still remains in port, not having received her full complement of freight.

A steamer to ply between Indiantown and Washademoak is being built at the Straight Shore for Messrs. Lewis Rivers, Garret Vanwart and Matthias Hamm, by Mr. S. Tippedore.

Auction Sales.

Mr. Maher sold at auction this morning three water lots, situated at the east end of Union Street. Two of the lots were purchased by Messrs. Lordly, Howe & Co., and one by Mr. Noble, at the yearly rental of $12.50 per lot.

Mr. Lockhart sold the schooner "Mariner," 55 tons, to Mr. A. W. Masters, the highest price realized being $320. The vessel now lies at Rodney Slip.

Canadian Board of Public Works.

The Board in this city consists of the Collector of Customs, Chairman by Warrant, the Inspector of Post Offices, the Chief Officer of the Inland Revenue Department, the Assistant Receiver General, the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department and the Emigration Agent. The Board has had a meeting and appointed Mr. Shives Secretary.

Death from Lockjaw.

The Newcastle *Advocate* says that some days ago, Matilda, daughter of Mr. Thos. Wheeler, aged about 14 years, trod on a rusty rake lying in the garden attached to her father's house, and wounded the sole of her foot. She complained during the week of not feeling well, lost her appetite, and on Saturday evening last symptoms of *Tetanus* (commonly known as lockjaw) set in, and she died on Monday morning last.

Merchants' Exchange.

The following despatches were received at the Exchange yesterday:—

Montreal, Oct. 10th.—Liverpool bread stuffs market quiet. Flour 32s.; Red Wheat 11s. 8d. a 12s. 5d.; Corn 30s.; Cotton 9⅜ 9¾.

Consols, London, 92½.

New York—Markets inactive, without material change.

Wheat, $1.52 a $1.58.

Corn 63½ a 64 cts.

Pork market quiet, $14.60 a $15.50.

Grain freights 12d.

Receipts of flour 11,000 bbls; sales 10,000.

Receipts of wheat 90,000 bushels; sales 69,000.

Receipts of Corn 336,000 bushels; sales 185,000

Montreal—Flour market rather more active.

Ordinary Canada and Welland Canal Superfine, $6 25 a $6.30; Fancy $6.75 a $6.80, Extra $7.75 a $7 50.

Receipts of flour 3,000 bbls; sales 2,200.

Oats 30 a 32 cts.; Barley 55 a 65 cts.

Chicago.—Market firmer. Spring Wheat $1.14.

Receipts of wheat 155,000 bush.; shipments 90,000 bush.

New York, Oct. 11th.—Gold opened at 112⅞.