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 departmenss.
CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS: BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, HORSE RUGS, FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COTTONS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESS GOODS,
WINCIES, TARTAN 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 MANUFACTURERS, 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

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. 12, 1872.

Shall We Have Pure Water?

The rapidity with which cholera spreads in India is attributed to the fact that the people drink from the open water courses, which bear contagion from hill to vale and plain and seaside when disease is prevalent among the dwellers at any point along their banks. We can congratulate ourselves, therefore, on having covered water courses from the source of our supply to the city, but the source itself is in danger of contamination. Population is steadily increasing, the vicinity of the city is becoming more and more desirable for small farmers and gardeners, and the rich are building villas within the radius of a dozen miles. The region that enjoyed primitive purity when the water works were constructed is fast becoming contaminated by contact with civilization. Either the land around the borders of the lakes should become public property, or a law should be enacted forbidding the building of residences or factories within a certain distance of the lakes and their tributary streams. The contamination of population may be slight now, but if some measure of prevention be not adopted the future consequences will be serious.

It has been suggested that the $40,000 Savings Bank surplus to which the city is entitled should be expended in the purchase of a strip of land around the lakes so that the people living near might be prevented from extending sewers to the water. It seems altogether unnecessary to employ the money for such a purpose. If there is no way to ward off the evil that is seen to be awaiting us at no great distance except by the purchase of the land, the Corporation should take the money from the public treasury—the pockets of the taxpayers—and from no other source. But there is a remedy to be obtained in legislation, and it should not be neglected until the enforcement of any act rigid enough to remedy the evil will cost a large sum. If nothing is done until factories are erected and sewers dug and villages built on the borders of the lakes, it will require a large amount of money to pay the damage done by the enforcement of regulations for ensuring the purity of the water. This money would have to be raised by a system of taxation that calls a man's wages income and levies upon it accordingly, and it would be far more agreeable to everybody to see something done now when it would involve little or no expense.

Corn instead of Game.

The ploughing of the Scottish moors by steam, so successfully inaugurated by the Duke of Sutherland, has awakened so much approval that his example will be forced on other landed proprietors. Deer parks and grouse moors are excellent resorts for wealthy pleasure seekers, but the moral sense of the nation condemns the giving up of so much valuable land to them. Now that the right of suffrage is held by the laboring classes the aristocracy can only expect to retain their political power by yielding to the popular demands. Their love of the pomp and circumstance of official life is far greater than their fondness for deer stalking or grouse shooting, and, if the people really demand that a great portion of the forests and moors be converted into fields and pastures, the demand will be promptly complied with. His Grace of Sutherland has shown that the work is practicable, and his brother proprietors have no excuse for refusing to follow his example. In the future there will be poorer shooting for the Prince of Wales, the aristocracy, and the merely rich, but there will be a vast increase in the food supplies of the kingdom.

The Quebec *Gazette* is a seriously respectable journal, as becomes a paper published in the Ancient Capital, never known to joke or allow a correspondent to joke, and therefore there is nothing to soften the harshness of the following piece of bitter irony which it editorially indulges in:

"How much can be accomplished by steady perseverance and unflagging industry. When M. Thiers came into office he had about twenty thousand Communists in prison, and it might have been expected that they would last him for a long time. But no. With so much pertinacity has he kept on shooting them in batches of twos and threes, and transporting them in lots of from five hundred to a thousand at a time, that he has almost used up the entire number. A few more shooting exhibitions in the early morning, a few more shiploads of miserable men and women, and M. Thiers will find his occupation gone."

The Montreal *Gazette* has followed the example of the *Globe*, *Mail*, and other papers, by increasing its price from two to three cents a copy. The St. John TRIBUNE is still sold at two cents.

A Shower of Legacies.

Halifax enjoys the monopoly of legacy stories. Each of its papers vies with the others in originating them. The rivalry among the rural press for the largest egg, call, or ox story, is weak in comparison with the search for men who have reason to believe they have had fortunes left to them. The matter has been carried so far that the rival editors may well be suspected of having letters mailed in foreign countries to Halifax people describing imaginary fortunes that have been left to them. The advertisement in a Boston paper inviting Miss Robbins to step into a mythical law office in Halifax and accept wealth probably originated in a Halifax newspaper office. The *Reporter* has discovered the last man who has been made rich in imagination. It tells its tale with becoming gravity, and without any appearance of elation at the discovery, as follows:

"Tobias Edwards, a colored man employed in the store of Mr. Donald Ross, Lower Water street, has received from London, G. B., communications which lead to the belief that a fortune has been left him in Japan. The last English mail brought him a letter from Messrs. Melton, Salter & Co., solicitors, of London, G. B., stating that if said Tobias would communicate with them, he would hear of something to his advantage. Enclosed in this communication was another letter bearing the post mark of Yokohama, Japan, written in Japanese characters, and no doubt setting forth the extent of the legacy. Edwards has placed the document in the hands of a city solicitor, and is in high feather over the prospect."

We wish the solicitor joy in his efforts to translate the Japanese characters. Seriously, we protest against this joke as being too bad altogether. It may induce the solicitor to leave his business for the study of Japanese, and cause the legatee a useless visit to England. There is a limit to all things. If the *Reporter* has originated this hoax, as might be inferred from the preternatural gravity with which it chronicles the matter, it should be ashamed of itself. Half the bod carriers, scavengers, and fruit-stand keepers in Halifax will shortly be begging money to pay their passage across the Atlantic if this thing is not put a stop to.

Gold Mining Frauds in Nova Scotia.

One of the miners awaiting trial in Nova Scotia on the charge of stealing gold from their employers, confesses that a regular system of pilfering was arranged years ago at the mines, and has been continued ever since. His statement is that Charles Black, now in jail awaiting trial, visited the mines in the capacity of a peddler two years ago, and persuaded a portion of the workmen to steal gold and sell it to him. Since that time he has made weekly visits, paying the men as much as $80 each at some visits. In support of this charge it can be proven that Black has had large quantities of bar gold in his possession at different times, and that he has been selling it for years. The stealings grew so large that the gold mills became unproductive, and many of them were closed, another instance of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. Black, not fully satisfied with his gains, instigated the stealing of the amalgam plates from the mills not in operation. The plates, impregnated with gold, are very valuable, and Black purchased them of the thieves for $20 to $60 each, making $500 or $600 by the operation. At Black's trial, at the next term of the Court, a thorough probing of the case will be made, and it is expected that parties who have bought crude gold of Black will be proceeded against.

Gov. Scott of South Carolina has commenced an action in the United States Circuit against Dr. Horace Greeley and the other members of the N. Y. *Tribune* Association, to recover $100,000 damages for an alleged libel which appeared in the *Tribune*.

The Mormon Conference is in session at Salt Lake City. The attendance is large. Brigham Young, Jr., spoke against the Saints following the fashions of the day, and deprecated the growing bad habits of young men, which, he said, would eventually result in their leaving the Church. Apostle Smith made an address endorsing celestial marriage. Brigham Young was elected Prophet, Seer, &c., unanimously. The other officers of the Church were generally re-elected. Thirteen missionaries were appointed for Europe. Brigham Young urged the necessity of the payment of tithing, declaring that the Lord would chasten the people if they failed in that duty.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Over 3,500 squares of glass were broken in the greenhouses of the Montreal Floral nurseries by the hailstorm on Sunday.

North Sydney, Cape Breton, is to have a paper in November next, to be called the *North Sydney Herald*.

Telegraphic tolls on despatches forwarded and received at the expense of the British Government, on the subject of indirect claims, amount to $400,000.

Charles Murphy, 12 years old, slipped behind the counter of Chas. Graham & Co's store, in Halifax, Tuesday, and abstracted $240.

Geo. W. Williams, a young man employed in the Portland, Me., *Advertiser* office, has been arrested for printing and forging railroad tickets, which he has carried on at his house quite largely.

John Hanley, of River Phillip, N. S., is laboring under the delusion that he has found, in a ditch on his farm, an oval shaped diamond three inches long and two inches wide.

The local legislature of Quebec will, it is thought probable, be called together about the 9th of November. The *Minerve* states that the departmental reports are being prepared for submission to the Chambers.

A good example has been set by the Governors of the Bank of England, who, in consideration of the present high price of provisions, have added a gratuity of 5 per cent. to the salary of every officer, clerk and porter in the establishment.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America are holding an immense Convention at Father Mathew Hall, Cleveland, Ohio. Delegations are present from twenty States, in addition to a large number of Catholic clergy.

In some parts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, fields of oats and wheat are still green, and will in all probability not ripen this year. Serious loss will thus fall upon many poor men. Potatoes are decaying rapidly, but not so badly as in the old country.

The U. S. Secretary of State has received by special messenger an official copy of the decision and award of the Geneva Arbitration. It is handsomely engrossed on parchment elegantly bound, and bears the signatures of the Arbitrators. The Secretary presented it to President Grant and it was afterwards taken to the Department to be deposited in the archives.

Not long since some students were serenading a certain boarding-school in New Haven, Conn., when, after one of the songs, seeing some heads out at one of the windows, they paused to hear the comments of the fair ones. In low tones they heard: "Arrah! don't they sing swately, Maggie?"

In Halifax a young servant girl who claims to have been led astray by a gay and festive clerk met her false lover on Pleasant street walking with another girl, and "went for her thar and then." Hair, feathers, and ribbons flew in every direction, and passers by had to stop and interfere to stop the fight. The gallant cause of the "misunderstanding" retreated on the first outbreak of hostilities.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred by the Queen upon Lieut. Col Donald MacIntyre for his courageous conduct in the Looshi expedition. The gallant officer, in leading the assault upon the stockaded village of Lalgnoora, on the 4th of January, is said to have climbed over the stockade, which stood some ten feet high, and, under heavy fire of the Looshais, pushed his way through the flames and smoke of the burning ruins, and captured the place.

The recent storm on the lakes proved very disastrous to the shipping and occasioned a terrible loss of life. Many stories are told by the survivors of different wrecks of the hardships and perils passed through before being rescued, some of which are almost incredible. The fact that thirty dead bodies have been washed ashore on a short strip of beach on Lake Huron shows that the aggregate loss of life must have been very large.

A terrific hailstorm passed over the village of Meadowvale, Ont., lately, accompanied by thunder and lightning, during which hailstones fell that measured four and a half inches in circumference. All the windows in the village exposed to the west were more or less broken. The unpicked fruit throughout the country which the storm passed over was very much injured.

Mr. Thomson Hankey, the London banker, estimates the total amount of gold added to the world's stock since the years 1852 53, from all parts of the globe, as at least £360,000,000. He adds that he believes he is correct in saying that M. de Humboldt considered the quantity of gold which was poured into the European markets in 318 years, from the discovery of Hispaniola to the Revolution in Mexico, at somewhat under $300,000,000.

We cheerfully give the Halifax *Recorder* credit for the following: "The 'Kiss Cotillion,' in which the gentlemen kiss the ladies as they swing the corners, is a novelty which is likely to become very popular in terpsichorean circles this winter. It is an importation from the Model Republic, where its success last winter was wholly unparalelled. It has been introduced at a few select parties in this city already, and is practiced to a considerable extent in parlors, single couples only participating, and they generally sit down to it."

A writer in the *Jewish Chronicle* argues that the celebrated Irish lawyer and reformer, Ollam Tolla, was the Prophet Jeremiah himself, who had migrated thither with the remnant of the tribe of Judah. The prophet took with him to Ireland the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, which, after being transferred to Scotland by an Irish prince, was brought by Edward III. to Westminister Abbey, and since then has been the coronation stone for every Sovereign of England to the present Queen. This stone, it was said, was kept in the sanctuary of the first temple at Jerusalem, and was then called "Jacob's Stone," being "the stone which the builders rejected," apostrophised by King David.

Tyndall and Froude.

The arrival of the two English savants, James Anthony Froude and Prof. John Tyndall, in America, promises to greatly advantage the causes of scientific and historical knowledge, by awakening increased interest in those subjects. Prof. Tyndall did not come on the invitation of any bureau or lyceum. His friend, Professor Henry, after he had declined all such invitations, wrote to him that he thought it would profit American science if he should come and lecture in some of the principal cities. Prof. Tyndall brought a large collection of apparatus and two assistants, who will aid him in performing the experiments. Mr Froude will discourse upon "The Relations between England and Ireland," rather a delicate subject for an Englishman to handle, but in his lectures he will endeavor to keep a strictly middle course. He will not denounce Ireland nor flatter England, but endeavor to tell a straightforward story and distribute praise and blame where he thinks it properly belongs. The following are the titles of his lectures: "The Normon Conquest of Ireland," "Ireland under the Tudors and Stuarts," "The Penal Laws and Their Consequences," "Grattan and the Volunteers," "The Rebellion of 1798, the Union and the Ireland of To-day."

Chicago a Year after the Fire.

One year ago Chicago was a smouldering, unsightly ruin. The pulse quickens as the mind reverts to the wild and unprecedented excitement which swept over the world, when the telegraph told the fearful tale. The paralysis which succeeded was brief. In a single day, before the bricks and stones of the ruined city had cooled, the indomitable citizens went to work, with a zeal which was pathetic in its very manliness, to rebuild their homes. Day by day, and hour by hour, temporary dwellings arose as if by magic. The newspapers reappeared, no one knew how. The railways brought boundless supplies of food, clothing and money from abroad. New plans and projects were devised—new enterprises were established, and new energies were aroused by men who saw without a tremor the destruction of their houses, their business and their fortunes. Since then a year has passed, and how it has been employed by the inhabitants of Chicago is well known to a wondering world. To-day Chicago is handsomer, richer, more populous, larger and happier than before the fire. The frown of the misfortune has been effaced, and has given place to a smiling prosperity. Well may the citizens of Chicago rejoice to-day with a dignified and self respecting complacency, for never was there such an astonishing exhibition of the gigantic strength of human will and endurance.

An Awful Doom.

The Rev. Olaf Olalson, a Norwegian minister, lately beheaded at Tomsoe, Norway, had been convicted of having poisoned his aged father, and having assassinated his three illegitimate children. He was arrested at the instigation of his former mistress, Bertha Hilgren, and, in consequence of his strenuous denials of guilt, subjected to the torture of being deprived of water for three days and once, for twenty-four hours he was chained to the wall of his dungeon in an erect position. The sentence finally pronounced against him was that, for twenty-four hours, he should be exposed to the pillory, with his right hand nailed to the board of infamy, and that he should then have his right hand chopped off, and his head cut off with an axe. Upon hearing his doom the wretched man fell upon his knees, and implored the audience to shoot him, in order to put an end to his misery. Nearly twenty thousand people witnessed the exposure and execution of the criminal.

(From Harper's Monthly.)

Stolen Secrets.

There is still standing, close by Temple Bar, in London, an old chemist's shop. The proprietor of it in days gone by enjoyed the monopoly of making citric acid. More favorably circumstanced than other secret manufacturers, his was a process that required no assistance. He employed no workmen. Experts came to sample, and assort, and bottle his product. They never entered the laboratory. The mystic operations by which he grew rich were confined to himself. One day having locked the doors and blinded the windows, sure as usual of the safety of his secrets, our chemist went home to dinner. A chimney-sweep, or a boy disguised as such, wide awake in chemistry, was on the watch. Following the secret-keeper so far on his way towards Charing Cross as to be sure he would not return that day, the sooty philosopher hied rapidly back to Temple Bar, ascended the low building, dropped down the flue, saw all he wanted, and returned, carrying with him the mystery of making citric acid. The monopoly of the inventor was gone. A few months after, and the price of the article was reduced four-fifths. The poor man was heart-broken, and died shortly afterwards, ignorant of the trick by which he had been victimized. Like Miss Tabitha Bramble, when informed that the thunder had spoiled two barrels of beer in her cellar, he might have said, "How the thunder should get there, when the cellar was double-locked, I cannot comprehend." The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret. Few readers need to be informed that tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin, by being dipped into the metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron; dip it into a bath of the boiling tin, and remove it enveloped with the silvery metal, to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the Channel, insinuated himself surreptitiously into a tin-plate manufactory, made himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The history of cast-steel presents a curious instance of a manufacturing secret stealthily obtained under the cloak of an appeal to philanthropy. The main distinction between iron and steel, as everybody knows, is that the latter contains carbon. The one is converted into the other by being heated for a considerable time in contact with powdered charcoal in an iron box. Now steel thus made is unequal. The middle of the bar is more carbonized than the ends, and the surface more than the centre. It is, therefore, unreliable. Uniform work can not be made out of it. For many purposes it will answer, but where accuracy is required it fails. Nevertheless, before the invention of cast steel there was nothing better. In 1770, there lived at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, a watchmaker named Huntsman. He became dissatisfied with the watch springs in use, and set himself to the task of making them homogenous. "If," thought he, "I can melt a pieces of steel and cast it into an ingot, its composition should be the same throughout." He succeeded. His steel became famous. Huntsman's ingots for fine work were in universal demand. He did not call them cast-steel. That was his secret. About 1770 a large manufactory of this peculiar steel was established at Attercliffe. The process was wrapped in secrecy by every means within reach, true and faithful men hired, the work divided and subdivided, large wages paid and stringent oaths administered. It did not answer. One mid-winter night, as the tall chimneys of the Attercliffe steel-works belched forth their smoke, a traveller knocked at the gate. It was bitterly cold, and the wind howled across the moor. The stranger, apparently a plowman or agricultural laborer seeking shelter from the storm, awakened no suspicion. Scanning the wayfarer closely, and moved by motives of humanity, the foreman granted his request and let him in. Feigning to be worn out with cold and fatigue, the poor fellow sank upon the floor, and soon appeared to be asleep. That, however, was far from his intention. He closed his eyes apparently only. He saw workmen cut bars of steel into bits, place them in crucibles, and thrust the crucibles into a furnace. The fire was urged to its extreme power until the steel was melted. Clothed in wet rags to protect themselves from the heat, the workmen drew out the glowing crucibles and poured their liquid contents into a mould. Mr. Huntsman's factory had nothing more to disclose. The secret of making cast-steel had been stolen.

Mexican Depredations—Trouble Brewing on the Border.

Col. Robb, of Georgia, and Mr. Savage, of California, two of the committee appointed by the President to take testimony relative to the depredations on the Rio Grande, have returned to Washington, and called on the President and had a long interview. They will prepare a formal report for transmission to Congress. The incursions by armed Mexican bands into Texas are numerous and have continued ever since 1859. They have since that time driven cattle, estimated to be worth several millions of dollars, from Texas across the river into Mexico, where their plunder is sold to soldiers and citizens. Gen. Cortina who is not at present in active military service, but on waiting orders, is represented to be one of the most active instigators by which he largely profits. Texans, while endeavoring to drive away thieves, are sometimes killed by superior numbers of Mexican bands, while occasionally the latter suffer in a like manner owing to these frequent incursions. The border continues in a state of excitement. There is only one company of cavalry on the frontier, which is of little use considering the distance which requires to be guarded, it being 800 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the extreme American settlements. The infantry is located at long intervals, the distance is nearly 300 miles from Fort Brown to Riggold Barracks, with only a camp intervening. Some of the sufferers by Mexican raids who had travelled 200 mile to give their testimony expressed their gratification that preliminary measures had been taken not only to protect, but to indemnify, them for their losses. Gen. McCord, commanding the Rio Granade, corroborates the statements of the witnesses as to the boldness with which the raids are made and testifies as to his inability, with his insufficient force, to give the required protection.

LOCALS.

Sunday Services.

Rev. Mr. Bennet will preach on "Science and the Resurrection" to-morrow evening. The seats are all free.

Rev. Fred. Hastings will occupy the pulpit of the Union Street Congregational Church to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

The Rev. D. S. Gordon, of Bridgetown, N. S., will preach in Calvin Church to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock. There will be no afternoon service.

Brevities.

Mr. Isaac Noble of Carleton, has shipped to Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson of New York, 2096 barrels of Alewives, per schooner "Cuba."

Encumbrances.

Messrs. Barbour Bros. are reported by the police for encumbering Ward street with a quantity of barrels of fish on the night of the 11th inst.

Board of Trade.

A meeting of the members of the Saint John Board of Trade is to be held at the Eastern Express office Monday afternoon.

A Nuisance.

At the upper end of the Market Slip on the South side, the wreck of a scow loaded with lime which was formerly in barrels but is now all broken up and scattered about, has been lying for some days, and is a great inconvenience to traffic. It is now commencing to emit a strong odor not at all pleasant to the nasal organs. When is it to be removed?

More Rowdyism.

Mr. Gilbert McArthur was violently assaulted by some rowdies in front of the Royal Hotel last night. A gentleman who espoused his cause, was also attacked, but the timely arrival of some of the members of the 62nd Battalion who were drilling in the Custom House, prevented further outrages.

Presbyterian Missionary Meeting.

The Rev. Joseph Annand, who has been appointed to the new Hebrides Mission by the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and who is to sail for the South Seas in a few weeks, will preach in the City Churches to-morrow. He will be in the St. John Presbyterian Church in the morning, in Carleton in the afternoon, and St. David's Church in the evening. On Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, a farewell Missionary meeting will be held in Calvin Church, when Mr. Annand and others will give addresses, and the Missionary designate will be commended in prayer to the Divine care, and the Divine blessing invoked on him and his labors.

Shipping Notes.

About 100 vessels, loaded with valuable cargoes, are now on their way to Boston from all parts of the world. Vessels are in great demand there and freights are very high.

Able-bodied seamen have become so scarce at Baltimore that the U. S. Shipping Commissioner finds great difficulty in supplying outward bound vessels with crews.

The wreck of the steamer "Edith Emily" is to be sold at Quebec on the 24th of this month.

One of the crew of the brigantine "Wanderer," now in this port, named Hans Seversen, a Norwegian, while the vessel was proceeding down the St. Lawrence, on the 3rd inst., was struck on the head by the eye of the fish pennant, which had given way aloft, and was knocked overboard and drowned before assistance could be rendered, the sea running heavy at the time.

A number of the masters of sailing vessels at Pictou have protested against the custom which prevails there of giving steamers the preference to sailing vessels in loading coal. While these vessels have been waiting for cargoes some of the steamers have been loaded twice.

The anchor and chain which was lost from the ship "Reynard," in our harbor, in April last, having been recovered is being shipped to the owners of the vessel at Boston, per the schooner "Impudence," by Messrs. Scammell Bros.

The Opera House.

The entertainments at the Opera House continue nightly to draw good houses. The Fordham Brothers, jig and hornpipe dancers, have been engaged for a short season. Other stars have been engaged and will shortly appear.

This afternoon a Matinee will be held at which in addition to the other attractions the pantomime of "Jack and Jill" will be again produced. The young folks should attend.

Insane.

The man Boyle referred to in our Police report as having conducted himself improperly in the Bishop's Palace, was, after being released on that charge, taken to Portland in custody of Capt. Gibson. The charge against him is of having while in the Alms House recently, assaulted Keefer Cunningham and other patients connected with the institution. Boyle is reported to be insane.

Marsh Bridge Mission School.

The children attending this Sunday School gave a very successful concert in the basement of Rev. Mr. Carey's Church, last evening. The attendance was good, and the exercises pleasing. Mr. J. Chalone, presided at the organ. Addresses were delivered by Mr. C. G. Berryman, Mr. MacBeath and Rev. Mr. Carey.

A Silver Reception.

When Rev. Mr. Caie returned from his wedding tour, on Wednesday morning, he found two sets of china and a large assortment of table silver, the gift of the ladies of his congregation, awaiting him. The gift is peculiarly gratifying to the popular pastor as it assures him that his having ceased to be a bachelor has not deprived him of the admiration of his fair parishioners.

First Prize Sewing Machines.

Mr. D. Millar, agent for the Lockman Sewing Machines, 79 King street, makes the gratifying announcement in our advertising columns to-day that the Machines manufactured by the Company he represents received First Prize at the Ontario Exhibition. The Lockmans have become quite popular since introduced by Mr. Millar and are highly appreciated by all who use them. A large assortment of various styles are now exhibited at the agency.

Wouldn't Go.

The ineffectual attempts of a small boy and numerous coachees to make a baulky horse travel on King street, at noon, today, created considerable amusement. The boy was cool, the horse stubborn, coachees officious, and the crowd forgetful of hot dinners in waiting.

Auction Sales.

Mr. Lockhart sold at auction on the Market Square, at 11 o'clock to-day, over 100 barrels of apples at from 90 cents to $1.40 per barrel.

Mr. Hubbard sold at the same time and place several horses, waggons, and a quantity of harness, one new set bringing $20. Mr. Smith, of Woodstock, was the purchaser of one horse for $45. A three year old colt brought $51. Mr. R. E. Puddington was the purchaser of another for $86, for which, a few months ago, $160 was paid. An iron gray brough $55. On one whole turnout—horse, waggon and harness—only $39 was bid.

A Dangerous Attack and Heavy Fine.

About eleven o'clock last evening as Capt. Silas McMann was coming along the street in the vicinity of the Victoria Hotel he was attacked by several parties said to belong to Lower Cove and being members of the Tub Club. He resisted the attack, but finding his assailants too strong retreated into the office of the hotel followed by the roughs. A scene of confusion ensued and after some difficulty the attacking party were put out and the door closed. They then made use of stones against the door and might have proceeded to even further extremes had not the arrival of a detachment of police been the signal for flight. One of the party named Patrick Donovan was however secured and take to the station, despite his violent resistance. This morning he was convicted and fined $40 for the assault and $40 for resisting the police. An old information made in the early part of 1871 was also prosecuted and a further fine of $40 imposed. In default of payment Donovan will go to the penitentiary for three months. It is highly necessary for the safety of the public that these rowdy combinations be at once broken up and the severest penalties imposed upon any offenders arrested for such acts of violence. Prompt and fearless action can alone conduce to such a state of things that a peaceful citizen can walk the streets without fear of being subjected to an aggravated assault.