AUTUMN OF 1874.

WE HAVE RECEIVED PER

Steamer Nova Scotian 100 Packages; Thames 15 Do.; Assyria 67 do.; Caspian 28 Do; Sidonian 46 Do.; Hibernian 28 Do.; From New York and Boston 130 Do.; From Ontario and Montreal 50 Do.----465.

WE are now daily opening from the above goods to which we respectfully invite attention. We shall offer to the trade in Town and Country this season the best selected stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Smallwares,

MILLINERY, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Ever Shown in St. John.

☞ To Reliable Men and Close Buyers very Liberal Terms.☜

New Goods by every Steamer to this and Halifax ports.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,

55 and57 King street.

sept12

OAK AND PITCH PINE

TIMBER

For Ship Building purposes, constantly on hand. Also

WHITE PINE BIRCH, &c., &c.

R. A. GREGORY,

Office—FOOT OF SIMONDS STREET - - - - - Portland, St. John, N. B.

References—GUY, STEWART & CO., E. D. JEWETT & CO. feb 13 1y

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, Dentist.

Office, corner Germain and Duke Streets,

(OPPOSITE VICTORIA HOTEL),

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

☞ Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide (Laughing) Gas.

may 7

MARITIME

WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances

on all descriptions of Merchadize. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers Application to be made to

Sept 27 T. W. LEE, Secretary.

JAMES D. O'NEILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!

Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES!

IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

FACTORY, No. 1 NORTH WHARF, - - - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

July 12 1y

MISPECK MILLS, - - - St. John, N. B.

HOMESPUNS,

IN GREAT VARIETY

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

Also, First Class

COTTON WARPS.

THE above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.

WAREHOUSE.....Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3 1y d&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent

SECOND AUTUMN SHIPMENT!

EX "SIDONIAN."

T. R. JONES & CO.

Have received 80 packages

English, Irish and Scotch Goods!

CONTAINING:

BLUE and Black Doeskins; ¾ Fancy Tweeds; 6-4 Blue and Black Worsted Coatings; 9-8 Fancy Prints; Cotton Patches; Cotton Fenks; Tweed Skirts; Balmoral Skirtings; White Dress Shirts; Fancy Regatta Shirts; Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen do, do.; Holland, dressed and undressed; Fancy Dress Goods; Fancy Flannels; Book, Tarletan, Check and Jaconette Muslins Curtain Damasks; Moreens, in Scarlet, Drab and Black; Victoria Damask Table Covers; Braids Bin lin s, Book Web; Clark & Co's Cotton Spools, all Nos., in White and Black; Rubber Buttons Com s, etc; Coat Canvass, Towels, Grain Bags.

T. R. JONES & CO.,

aug 25 Canterbury Street.

TOBACCOS!!

WHOLESALE.

IN STOCK---3000 PACKAGES---INCLUDING:

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLUG, TWIST AND FINE CUT TOBACCOS!

Of Domestic and Virginia Manufacture.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ An inspection respectfully Solicited. ☜

JOHN D. ROBERTSON & CO.,

aug26 t 91 Water Street.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

A 42 COLUMN PAPER.

The Best in the Maritime Provinces!

Only One Dollar a Year!

Sample Copies Mailed Free

OCEAN TO OCEAN!

By Rev. G. M. Grant.

Fresh supplies of this popular book.

aug27 BARNES & CO.

Peacemaker and Ayrshire Rose.

Landing ex schr S. K. F. James:

100 BBLS FLOUR, Peacemaker; 100 bbls Flour, Ayrshire Rose; The latter a super or extra or pastry flour.

GEO. MORRISON, Jr.,

sep12 12 and 13 South Wharf.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,..... EDITOR.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

The Stumpage Struggle.

The timber-berth sale, at Fredericton yesterday, resulted in the purchase, by North Shore lumber operators, of twenty-five per cent more land than they wanted, at the upset price of $8 a square mile, subject to the Government's stumpage regulations. Mr. Gibson had applied for the land, and gave the lumbermen the option of taking it all off his hands or leaving it to him, and one of their number took it and a division of berths was subsequently effected. So the war has ended by the lumber manufacturers accepting terms which their organs have been declaring it impossible for them to accept! If they had not surrendered when they did they would have had to pay Mr. Gibson a handsome bonus for timber berths. The history of the case is briefly this: The lumber combination refused to buy an acre unless the Government reduced the stumpage; the Government refused to comply with the demand; Mr. Gibson said he wanted the lands, if those who had mills on the North Shore did not intend to occupy them, and applied for the whole; then the lumber men said they did want the lands, and would buy them in, and Mr. Gibson quietly relinquished his claim.

The Louisiana Rebellion.

At the close of the last State election in Louisiana two Governors, two sets of State officers, and two Legislatures claimed to have been elected. Both Legislatures met, both Governors issued proclamations, and armed men were arrayed in support of each faction. The Judge of the United States Court at New Orleans decided, in a clandestine manner, that the Kellogg government had been legally elected, and the President ordered the United States forces at the scene to enforce the decision. Kellogg took possession of the reins, his friends were appointed to office, and his tax-gatherers went abroad in the land. He was a friend of the President, his faction was in harmony with Brother-in-law Casey, Collector of New Orleans, and his position seemed secure. But facts have been revealed which show the weakness of his claim to having been legally elected, the Judge on whose decision the President acted has been indicted for corrupt practices, and the majority of the white people of the State, disgusted with Kellogg generally, angry at his efforts to interfere with the popular amusement of executing suspected negroes, and smarting under the sense of his having been forced on them by Federal bayonets, rebelled against his authority and turned him forcibly out of office. The revolutionists declare that they are loyal to the United States, intend interfering in no respect with the officers of the United States, and assert their right to decide a question of State Government for themselves. This would be an end of the matter, unless Kellogg should raise a force and fight for his lost authority, if the President should not interfere, and the President's right to interfere is in question. Under the constitution the Executive of a State may demand aid to overpower a rebellion against his authority, as Kellogg does now, but it is contended that the midnight order of a corrupt Federal Judge, given without due inquiry or proper form, could not have constituted Kellogg the legal Executive of the State. The President is urged to interfere for the reinstatement of the unpopular Kellogg because the administration is allied to that faction in Louisiana, and because the New Orleans *emeute* may be made a precedent by dissatisfied military factions in other States. The interests of his party, the fortunes of his friends, and grave reasons of public policy, urge interference, and the Federal land and naval forces are said to be under orders to hold themselves in readiness for transport to Louisiana. The President is said to have expressed the intention of taking the field in person, if necessary.

Should Federal coercion be attempted the action of the rebellious party of Louisiana is uncertain. The results of the late war taught them that resistance is useless, and they may act on the lesson and submit. Or they may do as they did before—assert what they deem their rights and maintain them by force of arms until they are forced to submit. The flame of rebellion might, in this case, spread to other States, and the conquest of the South be again necessary. If the third-term faction could get the country involved in a difficulty of this kind, or seriously threatened with it, the re-nomination of Grant would be certain.

The economical instincts of the present Government are shown in various ways. The latest proof is the appointment of Mr. James Thompson, collector on the Ferry, as clerk of the Collector of Inland Revenue in this city, the office having been created for him as a reward for his desertion of the party with which he had always voted and his support of the Minister of Customs. Mr. Thompson enters on the duties of the office—if there are any duties—next Monday. There was absolutely no necessity for the creation of the office, as the Collector has easily done all the work while living out of town.

Our New York contemporaries have been making merry over the alleged muddle of the French press on the Beecher case. Their ludicrous quotations may be correct, but *The Continental Herald and Swiss Times*, a Geneva paper received by last mail from Dr. A. M. Ring, contains one of the best articles yet published on Mr. Beecher's statement, showing a thorough mastery of all the facts, a perfect acquaintance with all the conflicting allegations, a clear insight into the temper of the people, and a surprisingly correct estimate of the weight that people would attach to the particular statements. The Geneva paper is better informed and more intelligent than its continental contemporaries, or else the great American joker is responsible for the comic matter published as quotations from them.

A letter received last evening by Messrs. Charles McLauchlan & Sons, from Chatham, speaks of the brutal assault made on Capt. Pitman of the ship Speculator. It seems that the captain and his wife were at dinner, when the steward came up and struck him two or three blows over the head with a rolling pin, rendering him insensible. He lay in that condition for some hours, and all hopes of recovery were abandoned. The letter, however, states that he is much better, and will likely recover, though it will be some time before he is all right again. The report of the death of Paine, who was stabbed, was incorrect.

Chignecto Canal—Annexation.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: The money set apart for Chignecto Canal by the late Government, and at that time defeated in its object by members of the present Government, then in their place in the House of Commons, remains yet a dead letter. Although nominally set down in the estimates by the present rulers, nothing is being done. Why does the Government still find excuses for delaying the work?

If they are not satisfied with the surveys already completed and think that a better site would likely be found by a survey of the Dorchester and Shediac route (and we are led to believe from good authority that such is the fact), why then do they not order such survey at once? Or do they think their time better employed in negotiating a ship canal from River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain for the accommodation of foreigners?

There appears a hanging to the Bay Verte and Au Lac route, and it may be the right one, but it is a shabby compliment the Government are paying New Brunswick engineers and others (who have been on all the routes, and all declare for Dorchester and Shediac) to ignore their opinions, and build on the report of strange surveyors (however competent), who have only been on the one route, and that one selected by unprofessional men.

But we need not be surprised at any remarkable developments ere long. Wild experiments and unheard of projects seem to engross the minds of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. Their seeking a reciprocity treaty with the United States at all is selfishly appealing to foreigners for what has once been contemptuously refused us. Such a treaty, too, the terms of which are disapproved by our people, denounced by our Boards of Trade, and which is one-sided in almost every feature of its provisions, shows a disregard of public interest and opinions, and disappoints in the highest degree our people's loyal aspirations and hopes. They compromise our national dignity, and weakly or designedly yield to the grasping pretensions of the United States our just rights.

The Treaty they would fix upon us gives foreigners a highway through our country by our ship canals (a thing unknown of in history), and binds us to expend some ten millions of dollars to put them in better repair. And what do the United States offer in return? Nothing but a promise that they will try to get the consent of New York State (for the General Government has no power) to let us pass through their little boat canals, which by the way we will not want at all after we have built the ship canal to Lake Champlain, for that will monopolize all the carrying from the great lakes through United States territory to the ocean. But the State of New York alone has the power to shut this way to the ocean from the Dominion and may at any time for all the United States have to say about it. In that case, State rights may demand a bonus from us, or cause our ships to be heavily toiled, and more than likely will do so.

But what right has the Government at Ottawa to pledge the responsibility of the Dominion for our entire canal system, to get in return State pledges only that are subject to the caprices of localities, bound by no national honor, and responsible to no higher power? Why is the disposing of the canals of the different Provinces not made subject to a vote of the different Legislatures, and so deal on equal terms? The Treaty carries a confession of inferiority upon the face of it, derogatory to our Dominion and humiliating to its subjects, say nothing of our squandered rights, and a sense of insecurity arising from a suspicion of inability and incompetency, if not of more dangerous influences at work in the councils of the nation.

The very remarkable views of, and the course being pursued by the Cabinet at Ottawa, in the matter of this treaty—the Pacific Railroad, the Tariff, the Chignecto canal, &c., and the apparent disregard of public opinion, would call in question even the loyalty of our men in power, were it possible that a British statesman could so far forget what he owes to his country as to banter it to a foreign power.

Annexation is, however, the political creed of many of the old Antis. They prophesied that desolation and ruin must follow the Union of the Colonies, and a policy that would foster a Union with the States would, perhaps, be acceptable to most of the few persons who denounced Confederation in such loud and noisy oratory, and are now galling under disappointment to find it a success beyond the hopes of its most sanguine advocates. Some of those false prophets are now at the head of affairs, and although they may not be exactly planning disruption are but little disposed to build up a nation in a way they have repeatedly proclaimed is an impossibility. No ruin that could befall us could equal that of a Union with the United States, overburdened as they are with their motley, unmanageable millions and enormous national debt. The Dominion cannot view the situation without alarm, and although but few could look on Annexation with the least degree of allowance, yet a period of misrule and playing into the hands of United States, whether by design or incompetency, might do a mischief that would take much time and skill to undo.

The Maritime Provinces in a particular manner have need of vigilance, to see that their rights are not frittered away through the influence of local cabals and foreign interference. The Boards of Trade of Quebec, New Brunswick, and even Ontario have declared the Chignecto Canal a necessary addition to our canal system, and half a million of dollars were set apart by the late Government to commence the work, yet nothing is being done, not even to locate it, while wild schemes for other and new canals (which are proscribed alike, by the press, the Boards of Trade and the people) are gravely discussed by our Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa.

It is worthy of notice that Nova Scotia rulers have exhibited strong annexation proclivities in the past, and strange to say, now an opposition to the Chignecto canal. These facts are significant and may have a meaning not yet on the surface. If no progress, in the interest of annexation, is the watchword, the sooner the people see the situation the better.

The Pacific Railroad, although incorporated in the terms of the Union, and the Dominion pledged for its construction, we are told cannot go on as agreed, if at all. The result of these remarkable doings is yet in embryo. Will some prophet foretell what is to come?

I am Sir, &c.,

Sept. 14, 1874. WESTMORELAND.

LOCALS.

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, 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.

Amusements—

Opera House— Pete Lee.

Mesmerism— Annie DeMontford

Apples, Onions, Peas, &c— E D Burns

Bird Cages— Bowes & Evans

Flour, Cheese, &c— Geo Morrison, Jr

Sugar— Geo S DeForest

Dress Making Establishment—

Manchester, Robertson & Allison

AUCTIONS.

Bankrupt Stock— E H Lester

Personal.

Hon. John McAdam arrived at the Victoria last evening.

James Manchester, Esq., of Manchester, Robertson & Allison, arrived home last evening from England.

A telegram to Messrs. Logan, Lindsay & Co., from St. John's, Nfld., says: Puddington and wife; Magee, wife and sons: Della Torre and wife; Jago and wife and children; Daniel and son; Everett, McKenzie, McCarthy, Vassie, Fairall, Mollison, McCullough, Robertson, Wills, Taylor, on board.

Rev. D. McLellan, who came over in the Columbia, is the new pastor of the Portland Baptist Church. He will at once assume the pastorate, and the Rev. Mr. McLeod, who has been ministering for some weeks at the Church, will return to his home in Minneapolis.

Brevities.

Thermometer—at noon to-day—65°

A mailbag was received here the other day from New York via St. John's, Nfld.

A bunch of keys found on the street awaits an owner at the Police Court.

An ox was killed yesterday afternoon while being hoisted from a Bear River schooner at the South Wharf. The rope was put round the animal's horns, and, when it was lifted, it swung against the wharf, breaking its neck.

John McLeod and George Britt were matched at the Bee Hive last evening to row a single scull race in the harbor for a purse of $50, on Monday next.

The Shamrock base ball club leave this evening to play the Atlantas of Halifax to-morrow, and on their return to meet the Unions of Moncton.

St. John has the single-scull fever, says the *Halifax Express*.

Morris had a spin over the Kennebecasis course yesterday, and thinks he'd just as lief beat Brown there as anywhere else.

The La Verde Children open at Lee's Opera House this evening. They bring several new and choice pieces with them. Don't fail to give the little favorites a warm reception.

There was a grand rush yesterday at the Academy of Music for seats. The plan adopted by Mr. Jones, in apportioning seats, was universally admitted to be an excellent one, though of course there was disappointment expressed by the late arrivals.

There was a crush at the Apron Fair in the Exmouth street Church last evening, and a large number of bows, aprons, flowers and beaux were sold. The success was so great that the managers decided to reopen the Fair this evening, when it will conclude with an auction sale.

George Brittany was seriously injured by falling from the staging of his own house at the corner of Erin and Hanover streets. He struck on his head and his injuries will, it is thought, prove fatal. The injured man was about 60 years of age.

Mr. Neil Warner lectures in the Academy, Tuesday evening, on the Love Plays of Shakespeare, with illustrative readings.

Miss De Montford at the Institute.

"Nothing succeeds like success" is illustrated in Miss De Montford's entertainments. The more people she has the more enthusiastic do they become. Last night the Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity. Ten excellent subjects were secured, and the programme was much changed from any previous night. Her experiment on the audience, by which she endeavors to mesmerize the susceptible in their seats, was quite successful, and would be much more so if the people would only keep quiet. As it was, she was able to close the eyes of several and keep them closed until she saw fit to order them open. To-night Miss De Montford will introduce several new experiments, which will be as interesting as any yet performed by her. The wonderful power of animal magnetism was never before so humorously and forcibly illustrated in this city.

If you want a fine-flavored, prime Havana Cigar, give Lawton Bros. a call, King Square. tf

Two Fires and a False Alarm.

A false alarm of fire was sounded from box 34, last evening, about 8 o'clock.

About 10 o'clock another alarm was sounded from box 6, caused by a fire discovered by Mr. C. L. Richards, in a shed off Union street, and near the Congregational Church. A stream of water quickly extinguished the fire, which was without doubt the work of an incendiary.

The third alarm was sounded about 11.30. The fire was in a barn in Wilson's alley, off Waterloo street. The hay and combustible materials in the barn were, a moment after the fire being discovered, in flames, and lighted up the whole city. The firemen directed their attention to saving the adjoining houses, which were in imminent danger for some time. A quantity of lumber piled near the barn was partially destroyed, and Mr. George Russell's house was considerably injured. The barn and lumber were owned by Mr. W. H. Paterson, who had an insurance of $800 on the house and outbuildings. This fire was, probably, the work of incendiaries, as Mr. Chris. Murray saw three men coming from the alley but a few minutes before the alarm was sounded.

Manufacturers' Association.

The Association met last evening in the Academy of Music building, and completed its organization by electing the following officers: James Harris, President; Wm. Peters, J. H. Parks, S. R. Foster, Vice-Presidents; J. D. Robertson, Treasurer; A. Christie, Samuel Crothers, Jonas D. Howe, M. Francis, Thos. Rankine, C. E. Burnham, Directors.

Shipping Notes.

Point Lepreaux, Sept. 17, 9 *a.m.*—Wind N. E., strong, cloudy; one bark and seven schooners outward.

Hurricane at Sea.—Brigt. Dalta, belonging to J. T. & A. W. West, of Halifax, which sailed from that port, 4th inst., for the West Indies, returned yesterday, having encountered a severe hurricane on the 7th, snapping off the foremast and mainmast head and carrying away the water casks and deck load.

Fast Sailing.—The barque Annapolis, of Annapolis, sailed from Miramichi on the 29th August last, and arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 9th September, thus making the passage in 11 days—the quickest ever made from a Gulf port to Ireland, if not the quickest passage ever made by a sailing ship across the Atlantic.

Anchor Line.—Steamship Columbia arrived at Halifax this morning, and will leave for here to-morrow.

Card and Cabinet Photos, in cameo and enamels, at Notman's.

City Police Court.

The Chief of Police is absent on a visit to Grand Lake, yet still affairs at the Court move on as smoothly and satisfactorily as usual.

George Stack, age 20, was arrested drunk in an alley off Prince William st., and it became necessary to cart him to the Station. He hoped it would be the last time, and the Magistrate fervently reciprocated his hope. Fined $4 and the cartage.

William Ferguson, arrested drunk in Prince William street, was fined the same amount.

James O'Connell confessed to being drunk on the New Pier, and said it was his first visit to St. John. After being solemnly warned that it might have been his last, for eternity was before him had he fallen into the water, he was fined $4.

Then came up a case arising out of a dispute about a broom, in which four women seemed to be engaged—Mrs. Stubbs, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Leary and Mrs. Mitchell—all of whom live in Drury Lane. Mrs. Stubbs was charged with assaulting Mrs. Mitchell, and the other two were witnesses. The case commenced yesterday, when Mrs. Mitchell told her story, and witnesses were called this morning. After hearing Mrs. Lane's story, during the telling of which she was so affected that the tears rolled down her cheeks, while the others, with groans, attested to the truth or falsity of it, the Magistrate sent them all home. This did not suit any of the party. Those who had spoken wanted to say more, and those who had no chance were not contented to play a silent part. As, before the curtain falls, each actor will recite his parting lines, so did one after the other of these females sail up to the Magistrate and relieve her mind, until the policemen quietly assisted them from the room and quietness was restored

THE DAILY TRIBUNE and all the most popular Canadian, English and American newspapers and magazines can always be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. W. K. Crawford, King street. aug 8

Portland Police Court.

First came Robert Smith, charged with being drunk on the wharf at Indiantown. He confessed, and a fine of $4 was imposed.

Abraham McCann was charged with abusive language to J. E. Estabrooks. They retired from the Court Room and talked the matter over, and the complainant agreed to withdraw the charge and pay half the costs.

John Benson was charged with selling liquor at illegal hours, but the case was adjourned in the absence of witnesses.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—*New Orleans Delta.*

New Market House Plans.

The plans for the proposed new Market House are now on exhibition at the Mayor's office. A prize of $200, it will be remembered, is offered for the best, and $100 for the second best. Six architects have sent in plans, nine in all. They present quite a variety. The first plans opened were those of Messrs. McKean & Fairweather, two having been received from this firm. No. 1 proposes a building extending from Charlotte to Germain street, 65 feet wide, with a roadway on the Southern side 35 feet in width. No. 2 proposes a building, 50 feet wide, with a roadway 25 feet on each side. This latter plan seems to be favored by the architects, as it gives so much more light. The only objection is that the building is some 15 feet narrower than No. 1. This will materially reduce the room on the ground floor, which they propose to obviate by having a gallery extending round the building to be used for the display of light produce, berries, &c. On either of these plans they propose a three-story building on Charlotte street, in which would be stores and warehouses, to be surmounted by a tower, to be used for the fire alarm, and as a look out for fires at night. The buildings are plain, but if built of pressed brick, granite and freestone, as proposed, they would look very handsome. They give no estimate of the cost.

Mr. D. E. Dunham submits plan No. 3, and proposes a building with a broad roadway through the centre. The elevations on Charlotte and Germain streets are to be handsome brick and stone structures. A broad carriage way extends through the building from Charlotte to Germain streets, graded so that teams can go through without any difficulty. He provides for a hall and stores, or the Charlotte street building could be used for hotel purposes. The roof is to be partially constructed of wrought iron. He estimates the cost from $60,000 to $100,000.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, a young man in the City Engineer's office, furnishes a design for an iron building. The plan is ingenious and practicable. The building is to cover the whole ground in three longitudinal sections, with a wide roadway in the centre, and narrow ones in the side sections. He has furnished a very careful estimate of the cost, and makes it $60,000.

Mr. E. Holley proposes a building, iron and glass, open at the ends, or only covered in with a lattice work, which, with the roof, will light the building. He proposes no building either on Charlotte or Germain streets. The cost is estimated at $43,330.

W. Morgan Smith, son of the Steamboat Inspector, furnishes two plans. The buildings on both streets are plain. One plan shows a drive-way through the centre of the buildings, and the other at the sides. The entire ground is covered with the buildings in both plans.

Mr. W. P. Clarke also furnishes two plans. Both cover the entire ground, and are arranged with two and three roadways. The elevations on Charlotte street are imposing, and are worked out in the Elizabethian style. One estimate is $50,000, and the other $60,000.

The plans propose only one-story buildings.

A Party of Roughs Attack Two Young Girls.

Yesterday afternoon Lily Lake, which of late has become quite notorious as a place where roughs congregate, was the scene of a cowardly assault on two girls—Eliza Leader and her cousin, English girls, who have been in this country but a few weeks. They have been at service, one at a gentleman's house in the suburbs, and the other with a city physician's family. A few days ago they both left their places and were endeavoring to get a place where they could be together. Yesterday afternoon they walked out Mount Pleasant avenue to the lake. They saw a crowd of young men there, and in a short time the crowd separated and several of them came towards the girls and accosted them. No reply being given the roughs seized the girls, one of whom was thrown to the ground by three of them. The other was caught round the neck by one young man, who tried to throw her down, but she succeeded, after a struggle, in getting away from her assailant, and rushed towards the road, yelling "murder." This caused the three who were ill-treating her cousin to stop their infamous work, and the frightened girl jumped up, joined her cousin, and the two ran to get out of the way of the rascals. They were again intercepted by others of the party, who wanted to take them through the woods in another direction. The girls managed to get clear of them and out on the road, where, fortunately, they met a gentleman, whose name they do not know, who came to the city with them. One or two of the assailants followed them, and the girls say that they pointed them out to a policeman, who refused to arrest them without a warrant. The girls, being entire strangers to the locality, could not describe the exact place where the assault was committed, but went with Capt. Jones of the Portland Police force to point out the place. They applied to Justice Tapley, by direction of the gentleman who protected them. Both of the girls appear to be modest and retiring. They say they want to go back to England, and not live in such a country as this. It is to be hoped that the girls will be able to discover and identify the blackguards, and have them punished as they deserve.

Merchants' Exchange.

New York, Sept. 17.

Freights—Movement in berth slow; rates for grain easier. Tonnage for charter not much wanted save at rates under views of ship-owners.

Gold opened 110; now 109⅞.

Exchange 487 a 484½.

Cotton 16¾ cts.

Wind S. E., fresh, raining.

Boston, Sept. 17.

Wind N. E., light, cloudy. Ther. 64°.

Portland, Sept. 17.

Wind N. E., light, misty. Ther. 64°.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Corn 35s 6d; others unchanged.