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:

FIRSTCLASS 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 RESPECSFULLY 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 departmens.

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, 60 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;
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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 receipts of the recent exhibition at Hamilton, Ont., were $12,562.96.

The Montreal *Herald* mentions what may be termed a novelty in legal etiquette, and which occurred at the present term of the Criminal Court in that city. The Attorney General prosecuted in person; but of the cases three were defended by his junior partner, which is a mode of keeping business within the firm that must be admitted to be original and thrifty. Whether it be altogether conducive to a severe administration of justice, is another matter.

A tombstone has been lying on Bates street, Detroit, for some months, and no one knows how it came there. The inscription reads, "In memory of Henry L. Hall, who died 18th December, 1829." A hand bill has been pasted over it so that the words read: "In memory of the steamer Riverside, who Sugar Island James L. Hall every day this week 18th December half fare. A fine brass band to Heaven has soared, and no pleasanter route can be found to sleep for ever 'neath the sod." The tomb's tone is somewhat mixed with the world's tone in this instance.

Some idea of the extent and power of the Odd Fellows in the United States may be formed by a glance at recently published statistics. It is shown by these that the membership is now 350,000, and that at the present rate of increase some 30,000 members are being annually added. The subordinate lodges are 4,800 in number, and of their yearly $3,500,000, no less than $1,500,000 is distributed for the noble purpose of relieving the sick and distressed, and burying the dead. These figures do not apply to the Dominion, where the order has as yet become scarcely so well developed, though at its present rate of prosperity the time cannot be far distant when it must become a mighty power.

The Daily Tribune.

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

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 9, 1872.

Trade Marks and Masonry—An Important Decision.

Some people are noted for making their religious, family, and social relations subservient to trade. They do not go to church, or pay a visit, without duly considering how much trade may be influenced. They will put "D. V.," duly enclosed in brackets as if for protection against contact with the surroundings, in a bill or dunning letter if they think it will secure prompter attention. They join charitable societies, and, possibly, churches, for the purposes of trade. They embellish their business cards and offices with the symbols of the societies of which they are members for the purpose of cheating the brethren to whom they have vowed lifelong fidelity. It is safe to say that these black sheep are pretty well known among their brethren. The requirements of active membership in one of the charitable societies that have attained so much power in the land are not consistent with the blind devotion to self that forms the chief element in the character of these hypocrites, and they soon fall into disrepute among their brethren, losing on closer relations the little respect that was entertained for them at a distance. Selfish characters always make a mistake by crawling into the bosom of charitable fraternities, as the only hope of their meanness not being discovered lies in their keeping themselves as much apart as possible from their fellows. The eye of a brother, whether in the family or the Lodge Room, sees defects that escape unobserved on 'Change and in the drawing room.

One of these cormorants, a St. Louis miller, has been seeking registration for a brand in which the Masonic square and compass form the principal features. The Examiner of Trade Marks decided against him, and he carried the case before the United States Commissioner. We are happy to say that the decision was affirmed. In giving judgment against the applicant the Commissioner, with reference to the Masonic emblem used, suggests that "the antiquity and widespread existence of the fraternity and its flourishing condition might be considered to withdraw its universally recognized symbols from the category of devices whose use could be appropriated as exclusive property of individuals and endowed with the sanctions and privileges of a registered trade mark. In the craft these figures are understood to have certain mystic signification. To connect the commodities of manufacture therewith might be held by some to give them a certain qualification or endorsement, while by others it might be held to establish an undesirable suggestion of matters repulsively occult and forbidding. To use such recognized symbols as trade marks would constantly work deception and dissatisfaction; and were they sanctioned they would defeat the object of the merchant, which is to enlarge and advance his trade."

The symbols of Masonry are the property of the Order, and every attempt to degrade them into sign-boards should be promptly suppressed by law. The great Orders of Masonry and Oddfellowship should be protected against the humiliation of seeing their emblems emblazoned on patent medicine labels and flour barrels. The moral sense of society should be aroused against the men who thus attempt to coin their charitable professions into ready money.

Will Science Reanimate the Dead?

The human frame has been dissected and its mechanism discovered. The various functions of its several parts are understood, and their working easily imitated. The action of the lungs, the circulation of the blood, and other phenomena of life appear to be simple processes. The scientist, seeing that these phenomena accompany life and are essential to its existence, inquires whether life may not be produced by these visible causes of its continuance. What is cause and what effect? is the question that haunts him.

The scientific mind was once almost wholly bent upon the discovery of the art of transmuting the baser into the precious metals. With the hope of discovering the secret they spent their lives in bending over the crucible and vainly trying to discover and imitate the processes by which nature works. They grew so haggard and withered in the search that the popular opinion of their communings with the powers of darkness was justified so far as may be by appearances.

The scientific dream of the present day is the reanimation of the dead before corruption has done its destroying work. If life is extinguished by stopping the action of the lungs—preventing breathing—why may it not be rekindled by artificially setting the lungs again in motion? Science believes it may, or, at least, it is very loth to believe that it may not, and experiments with all the zeal of the ancient alchemists.

We have seen this feeling—this hope to achieve a victory over death—this belief that the discovery is just on the verge of being made—in the imaginative accounts published from time to time of life being restored by uniting severed heads to their native trunks, of the hanged being restored to consciousness by the skilful application of electricity, etc.

The latest experiments were made at Columbus, Ohio, the other day, by some medical students, on the body of John Barclay, an executed murderer, and the attempt to restore him to consciousness was attended by results that have led some journals to cry out against permitting the attempt to be made in future for fear of its being successful in robbing the grave of a murderer. The proceedings and results are given at great length in Western journals. They are briefly these: The body was taken from the coffin and placed upon the operating table. The pupils of the eyes were found to be dilated and the face discolored. The body was stripped of its clothing, and at thirteen minutes to one o'clock, thirty-seven minutes after death, the students began operations. The electrical instrument used was one of the most powerful ever known, consisting of one of Bunsen's battery attached to Rich's induction coil of the largest size. It was operated by Professor Mendenhall, an eminent electrician, while Professor Wormly and Professor Holderman and Denig conducted the experiment. Two currents of electricity were used—one placed at the lower extremity of the body and the other drawn along the arm, neck, face and breast. The effect was wonderful; the eyes opened, the face drew up as if in pain, the mouth jerked to one side, the arm raised as if to strike and the fist clenched. The limbs also raised, and the toes and fingers worked, and once the body almost turned to one side. The arms were next laid bare and a current of electricity introduced. The whole system seemed to respond and the movements of the body were at times violent. At four minutes to two o'clock, the electricity was removed and faint actions of the muscles could even then be observed. The body was afterwards left until ten minutes after three, and the electricity was again applied, and the muscles of the body still responded as before, but with less force. The breast was then opened and a current passed into the heart, but it gave no response. It was carried into the hands and feet and all responded as before. The heart was than taken out and found as hard as muscle and full of blood, the lungs not congested, the brain very healthy and free from any congestion whatever. At eleven minutes after four o'clock electricity was again applied and a good response was had; at eighteen minutes after five a faint response was given, and at fifteen minutes to six, five hours and thirty-five minutes after death, the strongest current that could be applied failed to move a muscle. The experiment exhibition was then brought to a close, the crowd dispersed and the mutilated body of John Barclay was replaced in its coffin, delivered to the Coroner and given its final burial.

The Albert Railway.

The Lieut.-Governor seems to have entered upon the work of turning the first sod of the Albert Railway with his usual earnestness. He took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and went at it with a will, displaying none of the distaste for the work with which he is credited by one of the papers whose sneers and misrepresentations follow him into all the walks of public and private life. Judge Lewis followed at the wheelbarrow, transporting a sod about the size of a Legislative Council package of stationery, and Mr. Calhoun, who wasn't sent to Ottawa, Mr. Wallace who was, Mr. Turner, Sheriff Reed, and Dr. Palmer, M. P. P., took their turns. The dinner was given at the house of Mr. J. Lewis Taylor. President Lewis occupied the chair, and the Governor and Mr. Wallace were right and left hand supporters. The Moncton Band and the reading of letters enlivened the opening scene. Speeches were made by Mr. Wallace, M. P., who believed the road would be completed in three years; Lt.-Governor Wilmot, who declared strongly for Better Terms for New Brunswick; Dr. Palmer, M. P. P.; Hon. Mr. Lewis, M. L. C.; Mr. D. G. Smith of the Chalmers-Spence Company; Mr. Stevens of the Moncton *Times*; Messrs. Cooke and McDonald, the contractors; Messrs. Thomas McHenry, Wm. Pugsley, S. G. Morse, Howill, Clark and Cushing.

The "News" to the Front.

The *News* has Custom House, School Board, and Legislative branches, and is very angry when anything is published about either branch of the triangle that it does not approve of. In its second issue after our account of the indignation meeting held by the teachers last Saturday, and in its first issue after we had fully explained the precise nature and bearing of the license matter, the *News* "is informed" by the officers of the Board that the meeting of teachers in the basement of Mr. Stavely's Church was not for the purpose of expressing disapprobation of the supposed intention of the Board of Education to cancel the license of a teacher. We are aware of the fact We are informed by a teacher, who knows her own affairs better than they are known to the School Board Officials, that there was ameeting of teachers on Saturday at which much indignation was expressed against the action of the Board of Education in endorsing the examination papers of an applicant for promotion—'The candidate is entitled to a third-class license.'

The advocates of Sunday Reading Rooms have gained a victory in New York, the doors of the Cooper Institute Library having been opened last Sunday. The attendance was large, and the experiment is pronounced a success.

The administration party made a clean sweep of the great States yesterday. The Presidential babe is christened, and his name is Ulysses. All further fuss and fury is futile. The partisan arithmeticians can cease figuring on percentages and majorities, and give their slates to their children to draw caricatures of the Farmer of Chippaqua on.

Poor Carlotta.

Advices have been received from Europe confirming the contradiction of the Empress Carlotta's failing health, but bearing testimony to a worse mental malady than usual. Her insanity has become a kind of childishness unaccompanied by any violence. She still remains at the Chateau of Tervueren. Her mind is overcast, disdainful and sometimes imperious, but quiet and gentle, and as nearly all her caprices are satisfied she has no reason to feel tormented. She lives very retired and almost alone in two rooms of the chateau, where she takes upon herself the care of her little housekeeping. The only person with whom she will converse—and to whom she is much attached—is a learned doctor of her court. She receives him every morning for half an hour, and is very calm after each interview, while to the twenty-nine other members of her family she shows no favor whatever. She dines always alone and standing, and fetches her own plates from the adjoining room; she arranges her own dishes and clears the table. The Empress is always chilly and insists on having a blazing fire. She lights and attends to it herself, and is also fond of having a number of candles burning. In order to prevent an accident, a guard with lock and key was placed before the fire; this precaution annoyed her greatly, and she complained to all the servants and wanted the key. The doctor took the part of the Empress, and pretended to scold the servents, ordered the key to be given to her. Since then she has kept it, and always talks of the great victory she won over him. She is constantly occupied in court matters, sending telegraphic messages to kings and queens, and going through the form of court reception. The fear of being poisoned has gone from her, and she eats with a relish what is set before her. All hope of mental cure has been given up, but the doctors say that her health is such as to promise a long life.

Are Steerage Passengers ill treated?

The question of the treatment of emigrants and other steerage passengers in the Atlantic steamers has recently been agitated by the New York press, on account of some alleged disclosures made by a correspondent of the London *News* and published in one of the metropolitan journals. It will be remembered that the story as told by him revealed a truly shocking state of affairs both in respect to the miserable accommodations provided and the ill treatment, extortion and privation of food by the officers of the steamers connected with the "White Star Line." This story which very justly excited indignation has been productive of considerable enquiry, and it also appears has caused the proprietors of the line to take action to justify themselves. A late New York paper says:—

The company ordered an investigation, when it was found that the steward had exacted one shilling from each passenger, and as it was not paid the rations were withheld. During the investigation the passengers were kept at a hotel at the company's expense, and upon the steward's conviction the passage money was refunded. The complaint also included inferior accommodations, and it was made against the "Republic," the best ship of the line. The oldest ship, and the poorest one on their route, is the "Atlantic" An inspection of her appointments refutes the general charges, which, the company assert, were made at the instigation of envious companies. The "Atlantic" is 437 feet long. The steerage, which is lighted and ventilated precisely like the saloon, is on the main deck. The dining arrangements are similar to those of the cabin, the tables being attended by a steward and his assistants. There are three compartments for passengers; one for males, another for families, and the third for unprotected females. Appearances sustain the agent's denial that they have bad accommodations, and the action taken in the dishonest steward's case is an evidence of their intention to act justly

NOTES AND NEWS.

Colonies of beavers build dams in the lakes around Ottawa city.

Rosa D'Erina and Hogan & Mudge are in Ottawa this week.

Froude, the historian, begins his first of a series of five lectures in New York on the 16th.

The cold weather has driven the hand-organs from St. John to Fredericton, and the Celestials are pleased.

It is reported that fine specimens of copper ore have been discovered in places in Pictou County, N. S., where the existence of the metal was unsuspected.

The mud is so bad in Ottawa that they call the streets "long ebbing streams of liquid abomination." Pretty bad, that.

Ottawa has had its "first bear of the season." It weighed 300 pounds and its skin is to be made into an overcoat for a cabman, who by its assistance hopes to bear his exposures to the storms of winter.

The present indications are that a much larger quantity of coal will be shipped from the Nova Scotia mines than was exported last year. Cargoes are now being sent, among other places, to Montevideo, Cuba and Montreal, and for the latter port high rates of freight are being offered, as it is feared by some there will be a scarcity in that market.

LOCALS.

Personal.

Hon. Dr. Tupper and Hon. S. L. Tilley are expected to arrive by this evening's train from Bangor.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Senator Macfarlane, President of the Spring Hill Mining Company, and Senator Dickey, arrived from Amherst by the one o'clock train today.

Alpine Grant, Esq., of the Halifax *Colonist*, is in town.

Nathan Smart, Esq., of Lepreaux, is in town. It is pretty well understood that his tender for building the branch railway from the Intercolonial to the Spring Hill Coal Mine has been accepted, and only awaits the signatures of the contracting parties. Mr. Smart will prosecute the work with vigor, and, under favorable circumstances, have the road in running order by the first of December.

The many friends of the Rev. Fred. Hastings, formerly pastor of the Union Street Congregational Church, will be pleased to hear of his arrivel in St. John from England. It is his intention to spend a few weeks in the city.

Going in at the wrong Door.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning one of the excursionists from Bangor, mistaking a pane of glass on the right of the entrance to Mr. Beek's bookstore, on King street, for an open doorway, attempted to enter, the consequence being the destruction of a large sheet of glass and a reduction of the unfucky gentleman's finances.

Emigrants per "Moravian."

The S. S. "Moravian," which arrived at Halifax on Sunday last brought out 43 emigrants. Twenty of them remained in Halifax. The balance came on to this city, arriving last evening by the "Empress." Twenty-two of them,—Mr. Claypole, wife and daughter; Mr. Peake, wife, and eleven children, female nurse and brother-in-law; and three farm laborers and one girl,—go to York County. The other man, a stranger, remains in the city.

Death of John Gillis, Esq.

John Gillis, an old and respected citizen, was found dead in his bed at his farm at Red Head, this morning. He had been in failing health for some time past, but his demise was not anticipated by his family or friends. It is supposed that apoplexy was the cause of his death. Mr. Gillis was a man who by energy and industry raised himself from a humble position to one of affluence. He was a man of kind and generous disposition, and a good friend to the poor and suffering whose wants claimed his assistance.

The Crown Prncie.

This New Brunswick beast trots at Goshen to-day, and will, no doubt, acquit himself with as great, if not greater credit than in the past. The result of the race will probably not be known until late to-night or to-morrow morning.

Opera House.

The attendance on the second production of the pantomime at the Opera House last night was of an excellent character, when the weather is considered. This evening, Pete Lee takes his farewell benefit and merits a bumper house.

Excursion to Spring Hill Mines.

A number of gentlemen leave here to-morrow morning for a trip to the Spring Hill Coal mines, spending a half day at the Sackville Exhibition and returning by the noon train on Saturday.

Steamers.

The steamer "George Cairn," from Montreal for Limerick, was capsized off Sydney, C. B., on the 7th inst. Eight of the crew were drowned, and the remainder were landed at Sydney in a very destitute condition.

The S. S. "Colombo" from London for Halifax, with goods for this port, which sailed on the 21st ult., put back on the 24th with machinery disabled.

The R. M. S. "Moravian," which arrived at Halifax on Sunday last, had a very heavy passage. On the 2nd inst. a sea broke over her sweeping her deck. One of the crew had his leg broken in two place, two others were very severely bruised and a fourth only escaped drowning by his foot catching in the netting of the railing. The house over the companion-way was destroyed, one of the ventilators blown away and another twisted comparatively out of shape.

Valuable Property by Auction.

To-morrow (morning), Mr. Hubbard will sell that valuable property on Prince William street, at present occupied by Messrs. Jardine & Co., and others. Investors will doubtless be on hand early as the property must be a rare investment.

Shipbuilding on the Border.

At Calais, Me., Messrs. Robinson Bros. have a fine schooner so nearly completed that they calculate to launch her about the middle of the present month. She is 195 tons burthen. They have a contract for another of 150 tons, which will be put on the stocks as soon as this one is launched. And they have a contract for still another, for which they intend to get out the frame during the winter, and commence building early in the spring. Mr. Owen Hinds has a fine schooner of 220 tons burthen. She is a handsomely modelled craft, and is to be commanded by his son, Capt. George Hinds. Mr. Robert C. Buntin is laying the keel of a fine schooner of some 217 tons burthen, which he calculates to launch this fall. The Messrs. Short Brothers have a handsome looking bark of some 600 tons ready to launch next high tide. Messrs. Nickersen & Rideout have a good sized schooner nearly ready to launch. Mr. William Hinds is now topping an old schooner, which was burned down to the water by the fire of the 27th of August, 1870. Messrs. Short Brothers have also a large ship nearly ready to launch from the Chipman & Bolton yard, on the St. Stephen side of the water.

$15,000 Life Insurance Received.

Mrs. Geo. F. Keans has received $15,000, the amount for which the life of her late husband was insured: $10,000 from the Conn. Mutual (Coffin & Fairbanks, agents); $4,000 from the Charter Oak; and $1,000 from the Union Mutual (Thos. A. Temple, agent).

Brevities.

Sergeant Wm. Carson, formerly of the Police Force and latterly the Messenger at the Mayor's Office, died yesterday at the age of 61 years, He was on the Police for the long period of 25 years and was much liked on account of his quiet and obliging disposition, as well as his efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

Foot races are exciting young New Brunswick, two others for $20 a side each having been arranged to take place shortly at Gilbert's Lane.

A handsome miniature steam fire engine, of gold, the workmanship of Mr. Geo. H. Martin, jeweller, has been presented by that gentleman to Mr. John Marshall, of the fire department, as a mark of appreciation of the latter's valuable services as a fireman for many years past.

The band of the 62nd intend giving a promenade concert in the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening next.

Musical and Dramatic.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club give a series of concerts at Newport, R. I., opening on the 14th inst.

A Hamburg paper, "Der Freyschutz," says that Baron De Rabden has obtained a divorce in a Berlin court against his wife, Mme. Pauline Lucca, the popular prima donna, at present playing "L'Africaine" at the Academy of Music, New York.

Dominic Murray has been running his new sensation drama of "Escaped from Sing Sing," at Wood's Museum, New York.

Rubinstein, the greatest living pianist, is creating an immense sensation in New-York and Brooklyn.

Frank Roche and Walter Lennox are at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn theatre.

Carlotta LeClercq is at the Arch street Theatre, Philadelphia.

C. W. Couldock was at the Pittsburgh Opera House last week. In the "Willow Copse," Miss Susie Cluer, an old favorite in this city, played "Rose Fielding." Mr. Norris, "Sir Richard," and Miss Batchelder, "Meg."

McEvoy's Hibernicon is at Jackson, Mich.

City Police Court.

James Sweeney, 25, N. B., got drunk and amused himself by insulting passers by on the King Square, for which on trial this morning he was fined $4 for the drunkenness and $4 for insulting.

Michael Cunningham, 30, N. B., got drunk on Smyth street and was fined $4.

John Matthews, 45, Ireland, became drunk, and acted in a disorderly manner, insulting Michael May in his house on Prince William street. He was on conviction fined $4 for the drunkenness and $4 for the assault.

Wm. Craig, 30, N. B., again came to the Station for protection and was again let go.

James Burke, a little boy 12 years of age whose father is dead and whose mother is in the Penitentiary was literally by these circumstances driven from home and sought protection of the Station. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

James Smith, 45, England, was found lying drunk on Prince Wm. street, but had sufficient animation to violently resist the police when they attempted to convey him to the Station. He was fined $4 for each offence.

Merchants' Exchange.

The following despatches were received at the Exchange yesterday:—

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

Consols, London, 92⅜.

Receipts of wheat—26,000 qrs., of which 10,000 were American.

New York—Markets inactive, without material change.

Wheat, $1.57 a $1.58.

Corn 63 a 64 cts.

Pork market firm, $14.50 a $14.55.

Grain freights 12 a 12½d.

Receipts of flour 16,000 bbls; sales 9,000.

Receipts of wheat 30,000 bushels; sales 70,000.

Receipts of Corn 114,000 bushels; sales 185,000

Montreal—Flour market dull, 10 a 15 cts. lower.

Ordinary Canada and Welland Canal Superfine, a $6 30 $6.35; Fancy $6.85 a $6.90, Extra $7.65 a $7 70.

Receipts of flour 4,000 bbls; sales 2,000.

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

Chicago.—Market quiet. Spring Wheat $1.12.

Receipts of wheat 147,000 bush.; shipments 130,000 bush.

New York, Oct. 9th.—Gold opened at 11⅝.

ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION.

It rained, rained, rained! hard, harder, hardest, from early morn till dewy eve yesterday, and the vigor with which at times Boreas blew his blast was a subject of general remark and it may be said general regret. Many and anxious were the glances at the skies and the weather vanes during the day, and many the hope raised only to be dashed as a temporary brightness in the heavens would disappear and be succeeded by clouds as black as comfort-killing night. The members of Kathadin Encampment, I. O. O. F., had announced their intention of leaving Bangor at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of paying a fraternal visit to the members of Pioneer Lodge of this city, and Pioneer Lodge looked forward with pleasure to their coming. It had been hoped the day would be sufficiently fine to allow the visitors an opportunity to enjoy the scenery along the line, and also to give the Odd Fellows of St. John a chance to receive their brethren in due form upon their arrival. Alas, for the vanity of human expectations! At 4.15 the rain was coming down in torrents and was evidently determined to fight it out on that line if it took all night. In the up train leaving at the hour mentioned a delegation from Pioneer Lodge, consisting of Dr. James Christie, and Messrs. J. F. Matthews, J. G. Forbes, Alexander Rankine and W. K. Reynolds, Jr., proceeded as far as Fredericton Junction where at eight o'clock they met the special train with the excursionists on board, and returned with them to the city. The number of encampment men was found to be about seventy of whom about fifty four were in regalia, and these were accompanied by about twenty-five ladies. The visitors notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable weather they had encountered since the commencement of their journey were in excellent humor and facetiously alluded to their little discomforts, hoping only for a reasonable share of fine weather to-day when it was their intention to see the lions, such as they are, of our commercial metropolis. The train reached Saint John about half-past ten and the visitors were received at the Station by about fifty of the members of Pioneer Lodge under the command of N. G. Edward Willis, Esq., M. P. P., and marshalled by Mr. R. McKean. These had met in the Hall on Germain street and proceeded through a pelting rain to the Station preceded by the Band of the 62nd and accompanied by the members of the City Fire Department with torches. The route taken was along Germain, down King, along Prince William and down Princess streets to the Ferry floats, then crossing the floats to the railway station. Kathadin Encampment was accompanied by eighteen pieces of the Bangor Cornet Band, which had greatly tended by their music to enliven the passage in the cars.

The rain was still pouring when the visitors alighted, and after three hearty cheers and a tiger little time was lost in forming the procession with the 62nd Band leading, followed by Pioneer Lodge, and the Encampment followed by the Cornet Band bringing up the rear. The Ferry being crossed the line of march was taken up Princess along Prince William up King and along Germain streets to the Victoria Hotel where the ranks were opened and the visitors allowed to pass into the building followed by the members of Pioneer Lodge.

It had been intended that a parlor reception should take place in the hotel, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the wet condition in which all parties were, nothing more formal than an interchange of friendly greetings took place. The rain had indeed interfered with all the arrangements, both of the visitors and their friends. It had been intended to parade with the splendid encampment regalia, but this of course was impossible, so that, with the exception of the ribbon badge of the lodge members, no regalia was shown.

At a later hour the firemen were entertained with refreshments in No. 2 Engine House, and they well deserved such recognition for their energy in encountering one of the most disagreeable nights of the season.

This morning has been chilly but fine, and the visitors have been engaged in viewing the Suspension Bridge and other places of interest about the city.

This evening Kathadin Encampment will be entertained at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Kathadin Encampment is one of six under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Maine. It numbers about 115 members and has the following officers:

Geo A. Davenport, Chief Patriarch;
W. T. C. Westcott, High Priest;
A. K. Bangs, Senior Warden;
O. P. Frost, Junior Warden;
S. H. Humphrey, Treas.;
N. H. Colton, Scribe (Acting Marshall.)

The Marshall as in other bodies has charge of the present party. The Bangor Cornet Band has attracted much attention by the sweetness of its music, due both to the superior instruments and the skill of the performers. This morning it played a number of airs in front of the hotel and was much admired by the large number who gathered in the vicinity. The regalia of this Encampment is of very handsome pattern and consists of silk chapeau with purple and black feathers, purple velvet sash and gauntlets of the same material, trimmed with handsome gold lace and bearing the badge of the crossed crooks in gold. The sword belt, of leather, is of the same colors and bears the same badge. The wearing of swords is left discretionary with the Grand Encampment of each State, and has not been adopted by that of Maine.

This afternoon at three o'clock Kathadin Encampment parades through the city, accompanied by their band and preceded by a barouche containing the members of the committe by whom they were received yesterday.

At the meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall this evening ladies will be permitted, and it is expected brief addresses will be made by prominent speakers.

There are now about 2700 Odd Fellows in the State of Maine of which about 1300 are in the city of Portland. The encampments, thirteen in number, are located at the following places: Two in Portland