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 couple assortment in all departments.
CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING, HORSE RUGS, FLANNELS, WOOLLENS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COTTONS, PRINTS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, DRESS GOODS.
WINCIES, TARLTAN PLAIDS, CLOUDS, KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.
Also a large quantity of HOMESPUN, HOMESPUN PANTS and JUMPERS, New Brunswick SOCKS, MITTS, LARRIGANS and MOCCASSINS.
All of which we offer at our usual low prices, and on liberal terms.
oct 8 EVERITT & BUTLER.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE
Is issued every afternoon from the office,
No. 51 Prince William Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 per annum in advance. SINGLE COPIES two cents.
REGULAR CARRIERS will deliver the paper to subscribers in the City, at their places of business or residences, immediately after it is issued.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS can secure the DAILY TRIBUNE (postage pre-paid) at $6.20, or $5, postage paid at office of delivery.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
Is issued every TUESDAY MORNING, and mailed in time for the early morning trains, East and West.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONE DOLLAR, invariably IN ADVANCE. POSTAGE must be paid at the office of delivery.

ADVERTISING RATES.
The following are the rates charged for Transient Advertisements in THE TRIBUNE:
For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railway and Steamboat Co.'s and other public bodies,—for Theatres, Concerts, Lectures and other public entertainments, first insertion, 50 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 40 cts. For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, first insertion, 60 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 30 cts. Advertisements of
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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 work of slating the tower of the Parliament building at Ottawa is in progress, and the foundation of the wall for the iron railings to encompass the building is completed.

—A most violent newspaper war has been going on lately between *Le Nouveau Monde* and *La Minerve*. On Friday morning the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, by whom *Le Nouveau Monde* is virtually directed, sent back his *Minerve* to the publishers.

—Some difficulty is experienced in securing lodgings for the delegates to the Sunday School Convention, which meets in Montreal this month, owing to the scarcity of domestic servants.

—The Winnipeg *Liberal* says that the survey of Manitoba is progressing rapidly. There have been upwards of eighty townships surveyed this season; and, including last year's survey, there must be at least nearly 100 townships subdivided into lots of 160 acres each and ready for actual settlement.

—Rumors are in circulation that upon the reassembling of the French Assembly the question of a successor to Thiers will be agitated by friends of Gambetta, and the latter put forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Gambetta is preparing an address to the people, setting forth his views on the present political situation in France.

—Madame Thiers's concert to supply disabled soldiers with wooden legs was a great success. None had seats reserved for them. M. Thiers entered like any bourgeois, and an aid de-camp found him a place near the orchestra. He was greeted with cries of "Vive Thiers!" as he advanced through the crowded casino. M. Dufaure was unable to obtain a seat. After standing at the door with Gen. de Cissey, he remembered that he had to get up early next morning, and went home to bed. An Austrian captain staying at Trouville bought one hundred tickets, in return for which Madame Thiers sent an autograph letter of thanks. The gross profits of the concert are set down at upwards of 11,000 francs. Nothing could have been more animated than the ball which followed. A superb supper was served shortly after.

The Daily Tribune.
J. L. STEWART.....EDITOR.
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 7, 1872.

Excessive Penalties.

The folly of excessive penalties is ex emplified in the Courts by the escape o many criminals. Juries, rather tha subject a man to excessive punishment will free him from punishment of an kind. Hundreds of persons tried fo murder, when the penalty is death, an declared not guilty, would be convicte of manslaughter if juries were at liber to say anything but yes or no to indict ments. Some criminal codes give the the right to define the degree of guil attaching to the acts of evil doers, and far greater percentage of convictions i the result. Nothing but the cleare testimony as to the act, and the absenc of any possible excuse as its justification will secure conviction when the penalt is death. The United States have fur nished more examples of the tenderness of juries than have been witnesse in Canada,—more than we care to wit ness.

Occasionally, however, we have case in court the result of which teache the folly of seeking to secure punish ment by very severe penalties. A cas of this kind has just been concluded i Woodstock. Chas. Tapley was charge with having violated the person o Margaret Tomer, an Indian womar seventy-seven years old. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution. The evidence was very strong. The woman's direct testimony was, according to the *Sentinel*, "pretty clear and conclusive, and stood unshaken by the cross-examination," and her evidence "was corroborated as far as it was possible to have corroborative testimony." And yet the jury, after an absence of a few minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. Why? Because the penalty of rape is death, and the jury deemed the punishment too great for the crime.

This is not the only case of the kind that has shown the necessity for amending the law providing for the punishment of such dastardly criminals. When the boy Hector was tried here on the charge of abusing a little girl on the Pokiok road, it was felt that conviction could not be expected,—that no jury would condemn the accused to death or the testimony of the child,—and that i imprisonment were the punishment, o one of the punishments, conviction would be far easier. Will our legislators open their eyes to the teachings of the jury box, and frame penalties with the view of securing punishment for crime instea of for the purpose of expressing thei idea of its enormity? It is idle to discus capital punishment only in its relation to the Scriptures, to society, or to th eternal principles of right. It must b prescribed with due consideration fo the scruples of juries. It may be convenient to keep it on the statute book fo application in cases of exceptional de pravity,—just as the belief in eterna scorching in fire and brimstone is convenient when we see rascality protecte by law and called virtue by society,—but there should be milder punishment from which judge and jury might se lect.

Injunctions.

Some of the New Brunswick Judges seem to be ambitious to shine in the in junction line. They have discovere that their brethren in other lands tem porarily override law, custom and legislatures, and they don't want to b deemed slow even though they are Blue noses. So they grant injunctions o every and any occasion. There seem to be a rivalry among them as to wh shall grant the greatest number. Ou big wigs should beware. Ambition i a dangerous thing to have, especiall when the issue of injunctions is the ob ject. By that sin fell Barnard. Hov can our Judges hope to profit by 't Most of the injunctions granted by ou benchers have a quality in common with the views exhibited by the aid of the magic lantern—they are dissolving in their nature. One of the latest is that granted by Judge Weldon staying the collection of taxes in Woodstock because it is alleged by P. McCaffery and John McDonough that there is an informality in the column ruling of the lists and in the amount of assessment. The actuating principle is, of course, hostility to the Free Schools Act. Anything to embarrass School Trustees and prevent a fair trial of the new system. The extremely accommodating spirit with which the ermine-clad magnates have met the advances of the obstructives has been the subject of much speculation.

Have injunctions become so cheap as to have lost all their terrors, or what is the reason that the one issued by the Chief Justice forbidding the keeping of the Academy of Music chairs out of the building has not been obeyed? Have the keepers of those chairs no bowels of fear when a £1,000 fine, and unlimited imprisonment are hanging over their heads? Do they depend upon Judge Weldon for an injunction restraining the Chief Justice from inflicting the threatened punishment?

The Bay Verte Canal Route.

The Moncton *Times* urges agitation in favor of the Westmoreland route for the great Canal. It fears the overpowering influence of Dr. Tupper in favor of the route under survey. It says: "It seems to us that we need not expect success unless we are prepared to make a monster effort; to go in for a big fight. If we have unity, enthusiasm and earnestness enough we may succeed, but if from any considerations, or owing to any influences, a large number are apathetic, discouraged, or timid, we may as well defer action until the completed labors of Mr. Keefer at Baie Verte arm us with fresh arguments in the shape of his official estimates." We do not know whether the meeting of Thursday, held at Shediac, resulted in a determination to wait for further developments or to take decisive action. We presume there was much talk and no money voted. If the Bay Verte route should not prove so favorable as anticipated the agitation of the Westmoreland route might result in its selection. We anticipate, however, that the route now under survey will prove satisfactory, and that the Canal will be begun promptly.

The Albert Railway.

The first sod of this long projected Railway will be turned to-day. The beautiful ridge of ground on the banks of Little Coverdale River, near Sinton Hopper's, has been selected for the purpose, and the Lieutenant Governor will use the shovel and wheelbarrow in a style illustrative of the eloquence of motion. Invitations have been extended to the members of the Government, the Press, and others, who are expected to arrive at Salisbury by morning trains from St. John and Moncton. The President and Directors of the Company will receive their guests at Salisbury Station, and convey them in carriages to the place appointed, and thence, after the ceremony, to Hillsboro, where an active committee has been at work preparing dinner, and making other arrangements.

A *Times* correspondent reports that the surveys have been made and the line located nearly to Turtle Creek, and predicts that the work will be prosecuted with vigor. It will be more difficult than was expected, but a good direct line has been found and it is, doubtless, the only practicable one through the county. The surveys have been sufficient to condemn other proposed lines.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Detective O'Neill has been appointed Superintendent of the Dominion police.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., rejoices in a magnificent new post office.

Chicago furnishes her weekly murder with a promptness that in any good work would be commendable.

Authority is given for the contradiction of the current report that ex-Emperor Napoleon intends to visit Ireland.

One Cademenceau, a resident of Paris, has been sentenced to prison for fifteen days for fighting a duel.

A Paris private despatch says that Gambetta's illness is very severe and is the result of over-work.

The Revenue of the Dominion for September was $1,749,567,52, the expenditure amounting to $1,320,772,06.

New Yorkers have to go on foot because there is a strike among the coach-drivers for more pay.

The Governor General's Foot Guards have sent to England for uniforms almost similar to the Queen's Household regiments.

The Controller of Customs in Prince Edward Island is looking after smugglers in person, and there is much quaking among the importers on his line of march.

The Toronto police are engaged in a pistol tournament. Some of them have developed into such good marksmen that evil doers will surrender at sight.

Persecuted Grant! Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Isabella Beecher and several other prominent women are going to hold a mass meeting in his interest in New York, this evening.

The building of a Skating Rink is urged upon the young men of Moncton by the *Times* as an enterprise well worthy of their attention. St. Stephen won't be able to get along without one after its new daily is started.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., the other night, Mrs. Annie Murray was thrown from a second story window by Patrick McClos key, living in the same house. Her body was impaled on a fence, and her injuries are probably fatal.

The White Bear Island Labrador murder hoax had such a semblance of truth that even the police authorities were deceived and started for the spot to arrive and rnd find themselves duped.

Quebec is agitated by the rumor that orders have been issued for the enlargement of the officers' quarters on the citadel, and to place them on a footing adequate to the requirements of a gubernatorial residence.

Catherine Tower, mother of six small children, was found dead in her bed Thursday morning at Hamilton, Ont. Her husband was not aware of her death until he awoke. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that deceased "Died from the effect of ardent spirits."

Messrs. John A. Converse & Son, of Montreal, have purchased the immense deposit of gypsum at the mouth of the Mabou river, Inverness County, N. S. They have arranged for the construction of a road for quarrying and shipping purposes, and if the opening of the harbor proves a success they will drive a large business.

A New York journalist has sued Gen. Sigel for $6,040 for writing puffs of him for the press, defending his military record, distributing a cartoon during his canvass for an office, and writing an address to which the General's name was appended. He has, in short, been one of those "who fight mit Sigel," and wants to be paid for his services.

Last week, at Lyons, Wayne County, a farmer's horses ran away, throwing the man out of the wagon and killing him. In the afternoon a relative, one Fox, drove the runaway horses to the village for the purpose of procuring a coffin for the dead man, and in crossing the Central Railroad track a locomotive struck the wagon, and Fox and the horses were killed.

The Woodstock *Sentinel* has a correspondent at Yokohama, Japan. He has known rain to fall in that country for forty successive days, "long before the end of which the roads (bad enough at the best) were turned into quagmires, rivulets into rivers, and men into umbrellas and rain carts." We can't boast of so many rainy days in succession, but in the matter of fog Yokohama can't compare with St. John.

At St. Louis, Missouri, John F. Cooke, British Vice-Consul, has been engaged for some time past in taking the statements and depositions of British subjects who lay claims against the United States for damages of various kinds during the war. The principal case is that of J. M. P. Nolan, an Irishman, who was imprisoned in two or three military prisons, in all about 600 days, and who claims some $900,000. The total claims will amount to considerable over a million.

King Amadeus, in opening the Cortes, expressed a hope that the Pope would soon become convinced of the veneration and respect entertained for his spiritual power. In the programme of the session he specified measures for the punishment of the Carlist insurgents, the reorganization of the Cuban Government, the resumption of payment to bondholders, the substitution of universal military service for conscription, and a re-equipment of the army.

English papers report a milder edition of the Chelsea tragedy within fifty yards of the scene of the Hoxton murder. The parties are a young man named Augustus Elliot, belonging to Gravesend, and a girl, Ellen Moore, whom he had been visiting for a period of four years. On hearing a pistol shot in the house where they were, the neighbours rushed in and found the girl lying on the floor bleeding from the face and the man on the bed also wounded. Elliot had, according to the girl's statement, shot her and then himself. Both, may possibly recover.

The increase of wages, and the comparative scarcity of laborers caused by manufacturing activity and wholesale emigration, have produced a gratifying result in London's pauper record. The latest weekly return shows that the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 101,498, of whom 32,184 were in workhouses, and 69,314 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 16,995, 28,668, and 26,886 respectively. When the effects of the high prices of labor, iron and coal are seen in a slackness of manufacturing we may look for increase instead of diminution in the pauperism of the great city.

The Price of Coal.

The high price of coal in England is continually producing new effects on important branches of trade. Steam coals have so greatly increased in price that it is becoming a measure of economy to return to the use of sailing vessels for freight; and this, of course, causes a check in the manufacture of steam engines. Gas coals in Newcastle have gone up from 6s. 8d. to 26s. per ton, and as a natural consequence gas companies must get permission from Parliament to increase their rates or go into Bankruptcy. It would appear that the utmost limit of production has been reached in England, for, notwithstanding the stimulus of unprecedently high prices, in coal brought to bank within the last twelve months than there was in the previous year, while in Northumberland the yield was no greater than before. In the meantime Russian coal is superseding English coal in Southern Russia and the Black Sea ports; Pictou has begun to supply South American ports; English steamers in the Baltic trade get their supplies of fuel in Belgium; and a recent London journal mentions a contract completed with the proprietors of a French colliery for shipping 250,000 tons of coal to England, the first importation of the kind that has ever been made from France.

—The Renfrew *Mercury* says that while two men were rowing a skiff over a great bank of sawdust in McKay's Bay, Ottawa River, an explosion occurred in the fermenting refuse at the bottom of the river. The water was raised in great volume forced upward by the concussion below. The men say the boat was tossed on the great wave like a feather, and was nearly capsized. As it was, it was partly filled with water. A powerful stench accompanied the explosion for quite a distance around the place. There were no dead fish thrown to the surface,—a proof that the sawdust is driving these from the river.

[From the N. Y. Sun.]

The Man without a Heart.

THE END OF A LONG CAREER OF VILLAINY—ALFRED EUGENE LAGRAVE, THE SWINDLER, CAPTURED.

A despatch from Paris announces that Alfred Eugene Lagrave, who swindled prominent merchants in this city last spring out of $300,000 worth of goods, has been arrested in Bageres de Luchon, in the Department of Garonne. Lagrave first appeared in this city as a pawnbroker in 1858. He finally became a dealer in laces, opening an establishment at 524 Broadway, with one J. D. Otis. The partners had been intimate friends in youth. Lagrave does not seem to care much for Otis, and toward the close of 1870, the same year in which the firm had been organized, he proposed a dissolution of partnership. This arrangement did not meet the views of Otis or his friends, but Lagrave managed to reconcile them to it, gaining much credit for his apparent disinterested behavior. He retained Otis as a confidential clerk. In the new characters of employer and employed the confederates carried on the business, Otis purchasing the goods and obtaining almost unlimited credit.

On the 1st of May Lagrave removed his stock to 448 Broome street. He proceeded to fit up and embellish his store in so expensive a manner that the contractor, Mr. Daniel Gyrlo, of Centre street, became alarmed, and refused to complete the work. The carpenters and workmen next abandoned Lagrave, and he was left with the unfinished premises on his hands. The suspicions of the merchants who had trusted him were now thoroughly aroused. Bills, with demands for speedy settlement, came pouring in rapidly, and Mr. Lagrave saw that the game he had played so long and successfully was at an end. He made no further attempt to stem the tide, and on the morning of May 27 the news that he had fled to parts unknown fell like a thunderbolt upon his creditors. A search of his premises showed that, of all his stock, but $2,000 worth of artificial flowers remained. His victims were for the most part wealthy men, and many of them were more anxious to hush the matter up than to secure the culprit. Among the heaviest losers were Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Calfin & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Linneman, Wherry & Co., E. S. Jaffrey & Co., C. F. Dambmann & Co., Richard Isclen & Co., Duden Freres, and Greef & Co., but his minor victims might be numbered by the score. It is supposed that, all told, his fraudulent transactions netted for him not less than $600,000.

Mr. Lagrave's matrimonial ventures were on a par with his mercantile speculations. To gain wealth, no matter by what means, was the sole object of his existence. He became acquainted with Miss Evelyn Beals, a beautiful and highly educated young lady. He managed to ingratiate himself with her family, and was a frequent visitor at their mansion in Seventy-third street. Ascertaining she was possessed of considerable wealth he resolved to make her his wife. She soon learned to love him, and despite all opposition they were married. They went to Europe for their bridal tour, and before their return Lagrave's true character was revealed to his heart-broken wife. Mrs. Lagrave's sole consolation was in the care of her only child, a beautiful boy, born shortly after their return from Europe. She applied for a divorce. Then it was discovered that he had been married years before to a Miss Bird, daughter of a Broadway hatter, from whom he had been divorced on the ground of adultery. So great was his influence over his first wife that he had persuaded her to sue for this divorce to enable him to marry Miss Beals. As the laws of New York provide that where a divorce is granted on grounds of adultery the guilty party shall not marry again during his partner's life, a separation was sued for by Miss Beals's counsel, and judgment was entered in December, 1870.

An attempt made by Lagrave to capture his child resulted in his being arrested. Lagrave's last matrimonial enterprise came to light in the following notice, which appeared in a New York newspaper a few days after his disappearance:

Lagrave—Schmetterer.—On Sunday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. Rice, at the rectory of Grace Church, Jersey City, N. Y., Alfred Lagrave to Sohia Schmetterer, both of this city. No cards.

But little is known of Mlle. Schmetterer except that she had been an opera singer, and was supposed to have been married to a New York lawyer.

A New Smuggling Dodge.

The French authorities recently detected an ingenious artifice for the evasion of duties. For some time back two young ladies, with a considerable degree of *embonpoint*, had been in the habit of passing and repassing one of the gates of Paris, being frequently attended by a male companion also of portly presence. Suspicion having from some slight cause fastened upon these comfortable-looking people, the ladies were taken possession of by those inquisitive bores of the *Octroi* authorities, and with a view to a careful observance of the proprieties one of their own sex was called in to assist them in disrobing. Amid a volley of language such as would have done justice to Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Skeggs, the fair ones were speedily reduced in size by being relieved of an immense india-rubber receptacle contrived to fasten round the body and containing a liberal allowance of alcohol. Their male coadjutor, when caught, was found to be similarly provided, and from the frequency of their journeys they have no doubt made a very good thing of the business, which, however, in the end is likely to prove rather disagreeable, as the French authorities are by no means disposed to be lenient in such cases, more especially in these dear days.

Meteors as Large as Balloons.

This year has been unusually prolific of meteoric phenomena, but the most extraordinary celestial visitor that has come within the limits of our atmosphere is reported from Rome, in the shape of an aerolite, which the eminent astronomer Father Secchi says was as big as a balloon of the largest size used by modern aeronauts. This meteor was observed from Rome on the 31st of August, about five o'clock in the morning. Small and reddish at first, it moved slowly forward, increasing in light and volume, leaving a track like vapor of a dark color. When it arrived at a certain point it flamed brilliantly, and appeared as large as the moon, disappearing almost immediately afterward, leaving a long cloud, which soon assumed a twisted form like an immense serpent. A few minutes later a violent detonation was heard, followed by two others nearer and weaker. This globe of fire moved with the velocity of lightning from the southeast, passing in a direction oblique to the vertical. It was also seen from other places, some of them fifty miles from Rome. A fragment of the aerolite was subsequently found near the road leading from Tivoli to Ceciliano. It is conjectured that the successive explosions were caused by renewed attrition on the nucleus of the aerolite as it penetrated the lower strata of the air, and that it was principally attracted by the volcanic group of the Albano hills, of which Monte Cavo forms the summit.

Conflict of Races at the Polls.

A Macon, Georgia, dispatch of the 2nd says:—

A serious riot occurred at the polls in this city, this morning, between the negroes and whites. It commenced with fisticuff fights and developed into a fierce encounter with brickbats and pistols. In a few seconds about fifty shots were fired, by which one man was killed and five or six wounded, two of whom have since died. The affray lasted but a few minutes, when the negroes left the polls. The whites claim that the whole affair was premeditated on the part of the negroes; that it was part of their intention to take forcible possession of the polls, and they originated the disturbance with this object. The negroes claim that they were driven from the polls by violence and could get no chance to vote. They were addressed by the Mayor later in the day, who guaranteed their protection, but with few exceptions they refused to vote and went to their homes.

—Another English church is to be built in Paris.

—Now the Austrian Emperor is going to make the Czar a call.

—A collection of 1,200 minatures of historical persons has been presented to the Louvre.

—Oolong and Souchong are autumn colors and the girls have begun to "tease" for them already.

—An English untrained yearling colt lately sold in London for $10,000.

—A French court of law is trying to decide whether false teeth are personal property or not.

—Women are working as bank cashiers in Kansas, and hope to be equal to a detal-cation soon.

—New York, as the representative city of America, is to have a Protestant Episcopal Cathedral.

—Capt. Bates and wife, a wealthy English couple, were recently registered at a Chicago hotel. The gentleman was eight feet tall and weighed 485 pounds. His wife was just two inches taller. Both were well-proportioned, handsome and well educated.

—At a theatrical performance in Nishni-Novgorod, Russia, recently, a cry of "fire" arose and a panic ensued. The officials cried out that there was no fire, but no heed was paid to their word. Finally the orchestra struck up, and, as at the Coliseum last summer, the audience was soothed and reassured in an instant.

San Juan Island, the disputed territory, is said to be the best sheep-raising country on the Pacific coast. A correspondent of the Puget Sound *Dispatch* says that many residents of that island have made fortunes by wool and sheep-raising alone. There are at present about 100 families on the island, and as a class they are happy and prosperous. They pay no taxes, nor any duty on goods for their own use, and sell what they have for the highest market price.

—In speaking of the suicide of Alice Blanche Oswald in London, M. D. Conway says that she leaped into the river at the very point where Hood saw "one more unfortunate" lifted from the waves. A friend of Mr. Conway, on the night of the sad occurrence, saw a young girl walking toward the bridge weeping, and started to inquire the cause of her grief, but thinking it a trivial matter passed along. When he returned some men were taking her body out of the water—the body of Miss Oswald.

LOCALS.

English Mail.

The mails for this city, per "Moravian," were despatched via Amherst this morning, and will reach here to-morrow afternoon.

Theatrical.

The Flora Myers Theatrical Company open in the Dramatic Lyceum for the winter season on the 4th November.

The Yacht "Vesta."

This yacht went to sea yesterday closely reefed, sailing out the harbor almost in the wind's eyes, but found it so very rough outside that she was bound to return to her anchorage.

Steamers.

The R. M. S. "Moravian" arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

The Dominion steamer "Lady Head" sailed from Halifax for Sable Island on Saturday last.

The "Glendon" will probably sail to morrow.

The steamer "Albert," when off Quaco on Saturday on her way to Moncton, was disabled by the loosening of the bolts connecting cylinder and the condenser. The consignees were telegraphed to, and the captain drove to this city and procured the necessary materials for repairing the damage. After a few hours detention the "Albert" proceeded on her trip, reaching Hopewell this morning.

Teachers Indignation Meeting.

A number of the teachers of the city held an indignation meeting at Mr. Keeling's rooms in the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday last, on account of the dismissal of Miss Barton, one of the teachers of the Primary schools, who, in lieu of her second class license, which has been taken from her, has received a third class one. The young lady is said to be an efficient teacher, and thoroughly capable of taking charge of a Primary school.

Two men lost at sea.

It is reported that Joseph C. Halliday, of Hopewell, Pictou County, N. S., a seaman of the American fishing schooner "Henry West," left the vessel on the 22d of May last in a dory in company with another man, off the Grand Banks, and was never heard of afterwards

A painful sight.

On Saturday night a woman in a state of deep intoxication was being led along Portland Bridge by her husband and little son, she offering every resistance and talking in the most incoherent manner. A large crowd collected around, some jesting and some pitying, and after this state of affairs had continued some time the poor woman consented to be taken home.

The Weekly Tribune.

Our country edition, to be issued this afternoon, has much more reading matter—editorials, news, etc.—than any other weekly published in St. John. It may be purchased in mailing wrappers at THE TRIBUNE counting room, Prince William street.

Rev. Stowell Brown.

The people of Saint John were reminded of the fact that there is no hall of adequate size in the city, by the crush at the Institute yesterday. Long before the beginning of the morning and evening services the hall was packed and the entrances filled so thoroughly that not even a glance at the interior could be obtained. Mr. Brown is a stout man, with a florid English face, and his style of preaching is plain, earnest and evangelical. His power is that of the preachers of the second reformation. His discourses were addressed more particularly to his ministerial brethren. He urged on them the great importance of preaching the doctrine of the Cross. This was the most consoling for Christians, the most effective for sinners, and the greatest lever in promoting morality. One of Messrs. Landry & McCarthy's excellent organs, kindly loaned by them for the purpose, was used, and the singing of the congregation was grand. He lectures this evening on "The People's Proverbs." It is to be hoped that the audience will be near as great as those of yesterday. The receipts are to be appropriated to the Acadia College Endowment Fund.

A New Volume.

Number 1478 of *Littell's Living Age*, for Oct. 5, begins volume *one hundred and fifteen* of that weekly eclectic magazine, and is therefore a good one with which to begin a subscription. It contains The Stuarts at St. Germains; A Voyage to the Ringed Planet; Domestic Life and Economy in France; The Press-Gag in Russia; Italy; etc., besides an instalment of a story of unusual interest—"The Burgomaster's Family"—translated from the Dutch by Sir John Shaw Lefevre, which is highly praised by the principal Dutch literary periodicals and by leading English papers. New subscribers beginning with this number will receive two previous numbers, containing the first chapters of this story, *gratis*. Published by Littell & Gay, Boston.

The Maritime Bank.

The first regular meeting of the stockholders of the Maritime Bank was held on Saturday afternoon in the Victoria Hotel. About thirty gentlemen were present, and Hon. John Robertson was called to the chair. Lewis J. Almon, Esq., was appointed Secretary, and the meeting proceeded at once to the election of Directors, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Hon. John Robertson, Hon. A. J. Smith, James Domville, Esq., John W. Cudlip, Esq., J. V. Troop, Esq., F. T. C. Burpee, Esq., Geo. McKean, Esq.

The proxies of two gentlemen of Halifax were used in the election of Directors, but a large number, representing heavy stockholders in the Upper Provinces, held by Mr. Domville, were not voted.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Hon. Albert J. Smith was elected President, and James Domville, Esq., Vice President. Lewis J. Almon, Esq., was chosen Solicitor and Notary. The Directors hope to be in a position to commence business on Tuesday next, having secured quarters in Ritchie's Building.

Alarms of Fire.

An alarm of fire was caused yesterday morning by some sparks from an adjacent chimney, setting fire to the roof of an unoccupied house owned by Mr. John Nugent and situate on Horsfield street. The engines were on hand but their assistance was not required. Another alarm was caused in the afternoon by some smoke seen issuing from Peters Tannery, St. James street, but in this case the alarm was groundless.

Shipping Notes.

William Ross, a Liverpool pilot, landed at Waterford on the 14th ult., reports having fallen in with the hull of a wrecked vessel of about 500 tons, with masts gone and hull about two feet above water, four miles south of Tuscar.

The brig "Acadia," Norton, from Demerara for Lisbon, 30 days out, put into Bermuda on the 25th ult., with loss of foremast and all attached, having encountered a gale on the 19th ult.

The schooner "Helen Hastings," owned by Messrs. M. D. & H. A. Austin, of Indiantown, is being refitted and receiving a thorough overhauling at Lloyd's blocks.

The brigantine "Julia Lingley" is having new stancheons put in, her cabin refitted, and deck altered, at York Point slip. Half of this vessel has been recently purchased by Luke Stewart, Esq.

The bark "Maria Scammell" having been out in the South American trade for quite a lengthy period, is now undergoing a thorough overhauling. She has had a new rudder shipped, her topsides caulked, rigging and spars inspected, and has been opened and reclassed. When completed, she will be as substantial a vessel as sails out of this port.

The brigantine "Summer" which sailed from this port for Sydney, C. B., on Saturday last, put back yesterdy. The captain reports heavy weather in the bay.

A New Covenant.

A paper was presented to the worshippers at the Cathedral yesterday for all to sign who objected to the payment of school taxes. A great many signatures were appended. This is one of the methods used for influencing the injunction cases about to be tried in the Supreme Court.

City Police Court.

Patrick McGuiggan, 45, lying drunk on South Wharf; fined $8.

John Leonard, 35, drunk and swearing on Mill street; fined $8.

Hector McQuarry, 23, drunk on Charlotte street; fined $8.

Edward Muldoon, 30, drunk and fighting on Britain street; fined $10.

Thos. Murphy, 21, drunk in King Square; fined $8.

Mary Coleman, drunk; let go.

James McHugh, 20, drunk on Brussels street; fined $8 or 10 days Gaol.

Isaac Wells, 45, lurking in an old building in Carleton; let go.

Wm. Howard, 28, drunk on Brussels street; fined $8.

Geo. Keith, 32, drunk and disorderly on Sidney street; fined $8.