

The Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 265.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Savings Bank.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
OPEN A Savings Bank Department at their Branch in Guelph this day.
The rate of interest allowed on all deposits will be four per cent per annum, to commence from day of deposit, and five per cent on all sums remaining in the Bank six months from 3rd of June or 31st of December.
The terms in other respects have been made as favorable as possible to depositors.
Further information will be given upon application at the office of the Bank in Guelph.
For all deposits made in this Savings Bank, the Canadian Bank of Commerce is fully responsible.
R. J. DALLAS, Cashier.
Guelph, 1st April, 1868.

Funerals, Funerals!

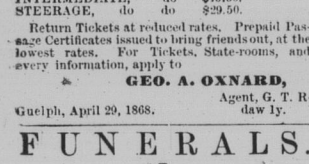


NATHAN TOVELL has to intimate that he is prepared to attend funerals as usual, Coffins as usual, at his residence, 105 King Street, Guelph. His Store & Planing Mill is in constant operation. All kinds of lumber, shingles, doors, blinds, mouldings, &c. He solicits a share of public patronage.
NATHAN TOVELL,
Nelson Green
Guelph, 27th Aug, 1867.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

GUELPH AGENCY.
CANADIAN LINE—Quebec to Liverpool
GLASGOW LINE—Quebec to Glasgow every Thursday.
CABIN—Guelph to Liverpool, \$70.50 and \$89.50
STEERAGE, do do \$30.00
CABIN—Guelph to Glasgow, \$60.50 and \$49.50
INTERMEDIATE, do do \$45.50
STEERAGE, do do \$29.50
Return Tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Passage Certificates issued to bring friends out, at the lowest rates. For Tickets, State-rooms, and every information, apply to
GEO. A. OXNARD,
Agent, G. T. R. Bldg.
Guelph, April 29, 1868.

FUNERALS.



WILLIAM BROWNLOW, UNDERTAKER,
SHOP, in rear of the WELLINGTON HOTEL, Douglas Street. Hours in rear of Mr. F. W. Stone's Store, and fronting the Fair Ground.
The subscriber intimates that he is prepared to attend
FUNERALS
As usual in Town and Country. Coffins always on hand and made to order on the shortest notice. Terms very moderate.
WM. BROWNLOW,
Guelph, March 29, 1868.

THE BARCLAY SEWING MACHINE.

WITHOUT any exception, the Barclay Sewing Machine, manufactured by the British American Sewing Machine Company,
AT PARIS, ONTARIO,
is the best in the Dominion of Canada for general purposes. An examination is merely required, which will be to the advantage of those intending to purchase. All machines warranted.
Also, agent for the D. L. FOX, KENT, & CO. 'S CHINA, one of the best machines in the market.
Apply to
MOSES BECHTEL,
General Agent for the Dominion of Wellington, Blair Post Office.
'Agent for Guelph: MRS. HUNTER, Fancy Store, Wyndham Street, Guelph, Jan. 22, 1868.

PAINTING, GLAZING, & C.

THOMAS BREADON
DOUGLAS ST., GUELPH,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country that he is prepared to execute all manner of work in connection with his business at rates as low as possible.

GOOD WORKMANSHIP

And MATERIAL will allow.
Shop, - - Douglas Street,
Next door north of Wm. Hoover's Livery Stable, and directly opposite Wm. Brownlow's Undertaking Establishment.
When sent to the shop, orders to be left at Mr. Brownlow's.
THOS. BREADON,
Guelph 1st April, 1868.

1868.

Liverpool & London & Globe INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in existence thirty-two years, and during that period has paid losses exceeding **Five and a half million Pounds Sterling.**
The disbursement of this enormous sum over a wide area, has without doubt contributed to the establishment of this Institution in the confidence of Public Corporations, Merchants, Householders and Business men generally, wherever it is represented.
In its last year, 1856, the Fire Premiums alone amounted to \$9,750
In its 10th year, 1866, do do do 4,776
" 20th year, 1866, do do do 22,279
" 30th year, 1866, do do do 319,352
One year later, 1867, do do do 815,955
The Fire Reserve Fund is now \$4,727,464
The Life Reserve Fund is now \$9,282,468
The Company is represented throughout Ontario and Quebec by influential Agents, to whom application for insurance may be made.
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary,
Montreal.

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT.

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.
Guelph, July 21, 1868.
D. MOLTON

Fire Crackers.

THE best Fire Crackers that can be got for sale wholesale and retail at the

Dominion Store!

Upper Wyndham Street, next to the Wellington Hotel, Guelph.

FISHING GEAR

of all kinds for sale.
MRS. ROBINSON
Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph.
Guelph, 8th May 1868.

SPAFFORD'S NEW UNDEFEATED "BARCLAY" SHUTTLE Sewing Machine.

PRICE.
No. 1 Machine.....\$25.00
No. 2 Machine, with splendid iron stand, \$35.00
Containing the very Latest Improvements and Inventions—Strong, Durable, Beautiful, Well Made and Highly Finished.

Makes the Genuine Lock Stitch

Which is alike on both sides of the material sewed, and will not rip or unravel; using two threads and adapted to light and heavy goods, coarse and fine threads; very large Shuttle and Bobbin, and so simple that a child can be taught to work it efficiently in a very short time.
Suits to all kinds of Family and General Sewing.
Tailoring, Mantle Making, and the use of Dress-makers, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Shirts, Coats, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Laces Goods, &c. They work equally well upon silk, Linen, Woolen and Cotton Goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread.
They will seam, quilt, gather, fell, cord, braid, bind, hem, tuck, and perform in any species of fine or coarse sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
Office and Sale-room: 56 King-St. West, Toronto.
Toronto, May 6, 1868.

GALLERY OF ART.

R. W. LAIRD,
MANUFACTURER,
Looking Glass and Picture Frame
79 King-st. West,
TORONTO.

STANDARD Life Assurance Company

(Established 1825.)
Accumulated Fund £3,700,005 1s. 4d. Stg
DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,
Agents at Guelph.

POTATOES!

THE STANDARD strongly advocates the Bill now before the House under which Insurance Companies are required to make certain deposits with the Government. The STANDARD is ready and willing to make any deposit required, thus guaranteeing to the fullest extent the Policy Holders. Every information to those desirous of insuring will be given at the office of
DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,
Town Hall Buildings,
Guelph, 18th April, 1868.

Potatoes of all Kinds

Wholesale and Retail.

AT WEBSTER'S

Grain and Flour Store,
West Market Square, Guelph.
Guelph, March 29, 1868.

TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S
PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES,
Fire & Burglar Proof
COMBINED.
The only real security against
FIRE AND BURGLARS!
READER, if you want a reliable safe, purchase none but
TAYLOR'S

Remember the best is the cheapest. We also manufacture every description of Fire and Burglar-Proof Securities, such as Vault Doors, Locks, &c. &c.
Please send for a Price List.
J. & J. TAYLOR,
Manufacturers, 198 & 200 Palace St., Toronto.
Toronto, April 11, 1868.

ALBION HOTEL!

St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.

MR. DECKER would say that having resumed the management of the Albion, he hopes by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.
L. W. DECKER,
Montreal, 30th March, 1868.

R. J. JEANNERET,

From England,
(Established in London, Ont., 1842, and in Guelph 1863.)
WORKING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
Opposite the Market, Guelph.

EVERY description of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired in a superior manner at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Guelph, 20th May, 1868.
D. MOLTON

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers having contracts with this office are notified that unless their changes for the EVENING MERCURY are handed in before 12 o'clock, their advertisements cannot be altered until the following day. Advertisements for the WEEKLY MERCURY should be handed in as early as possible on Wednesday morning in order to secure insertion.

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE.....MACDONNELL STREET.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1868.

SALE OF LOTS.—Don't forget the sale of Building Lots in the Tycathlen Survey to-morrow at 2 p.m., on the ground.

A Mr. Kaiser, of Baden, was badly injured a few days ago in consequence of his horse having taken fright and thrown him out of the buggy.

The Post Office Savings Bank returns for April show the amount of deposits during the month to be \$81,951; withdrawal, \$1,214; balance due depositors to April 30, \$80,737. Of this sum, \$53,937 bears interest at 4 per cent; and \$24,800 bears interest at 5 per cent.

A NICE PROPOSITION.—At the late meeting of the St. Catharines Town Council a proposition was made to dignify the whole police force by converting the members thereof into scavengers. The degrading proposal met with no favor.

New Wool.—The first clip of the season was brought to town on Thursday last, by a German who resides in some of the townships at a distance from Guelph. He had 74 lbs. of very good wool, which was bought by Mr. D. Molton, for 24c. per lb.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—A few days ago Mr. James Anderson, of Puslinch, presented the Mechanics' Institute of this town with a copy of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," complete in 26 volumes. Mr. Anderson had previously been offered a handsome sum for the work, but preferred making a donation of it to the Institute.

MORE BIG EGGS.—A correspondent sends us the following, which will surely prove to the Glenallan people that they have not the finest fowls in Canada: Mr. James Tarzwell of the township of St. Vincent presented the publisher of the *Bible Indicator* with two duck's eggs, which together weighed 8½ oz. The largest measured 8½ inches one way, and 7 inches the other.

FATALLY FOOLISH.—Says the Chatham Banner: On Saturday, as the express train east was passing through the little station of Belle River, at a rate of 35 or 40 miles an hour, two reckless boys, one 13 and the other 16 years of age, were observed watching the approach of the train. One of the boys dashed his companion to cross the track in front of the engine, and unfortunately the latter, a son of Capt. Roberts, of Belle River, was mad enough to make the attempt. In doing so, the engine caught him, knocked him down, and passing over the body, such injuries were inflicted as to cause his death within four hours afterward.

RIFLE MATCH.

The return match between the Guelph Rifle Association and the Artillery Company came off on Thursday last, and after some of the best shooting that has yet been made at the new ranges, resulted in a tie. The following is the score:

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.		ARTILLERY.	
200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.	
Judge Macdonald.....	4344	20233	28
Geo. Elliott.....	23324	20434	28
Gen. Maddock.....	43224	39322	29
Peter Gow.....	24332	42343	26
A. A. Macdonald.....	23234	02333	26
John Stewart.....	43233	02333	26
E. Newton.....	23234	22300	21
A. Strowger.....	43433	44324	34
Wm. Stunley.....	30332	00000	11
D. McCrae.....	20002	03200	9
J. Watson.....	30022	02000	9
A. McKenzie.....	33233	43324	31
			280

Sergt. G. Bruce..... 20424 | 22000 | 16 || Corp. Barry..... | 34244 | 20333 | 28 |
Corp. Maddock.....	00020	22232	13
Priv. Holiday.....	32434	22344	31
Priv. Emalle.....	00024	20423	17
Priv. Read.....	22433	02223	23
Priv. Heath.....	43243	22323	28
Priv. Stirton.....	24433	20432	27
Priv. Horning.....	32323	03202	19
Priv. Masters.....	40243	04333	26
Priv. Lennie.....	33333	40043	26
Lieut. Inglis.....	44343	22022	26
			280

The excitement towards the last of the match became intense. Mr. A. Mackenzie of the Rifle Association was to fire the last shot, and when he took up his rifle the highest number of points which it was possible for him to make with one shot was exactly the number which was required to bring the Association even with the Artillery. Mr. McKenzie proved equal to the emergency; out of nine previous shots he had not made a bullseye, but the tenth he did, and thus saved himself and his comrades from defeat.

Panshon lectured in Chicago under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Two thousand tickets at ten dollars each were sold, realizing the handsome sum of \$20,000. Pretty good for one lecture!

INTERESTING FROM RED RIVER.

The following letter from Mr. John McLean, formerly a farmer in Puslinch, will be read with interest. We copy it from the *Halton Champion*:

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Dear John—I received your letter about the middle of September. I was glad to hear that you had good crops and good prices, and are doing well. You will like to hear how we are getting on in this great plain, almost boundless, the richest soil on the globe. To cultivate the soil as you do it would give 60 bushels an acre. I have raised over fifty bushels of wheat on an acre, weighing 67 pounds to the bushel, and got \$1.75 per bushel. This year I may sell about 600 bushels. Flour is from \$5 to \$10 per 100 lbs., to Indian traders, paid in cash or furs. The price of wheat now \$1.10 to \$1.20. It is better to make it into flour, as hunters, traders and miners will buy at the Portage rather than Fort Garry, as it saves carriage. We have very poor grist mills—wind mills make coarse flour. It would make a fortune to a man to bring a small steam mill here and buy wheat and sell flour. They can buy at 75c. to \$1.50 and sell flour at 6d. sterling per lb., as the traders sell it. The private merchants are nearly all Americans, bound to skin us and then leave if they cannot move the boundary line four degrees further north, which they say must be done, because Britain can't keep it. Canada has enough to mind, but I tell them they have Sioux, Saltues Creek, Blackfeet and Stoneys. They beat and plunder the Americans themselves. They will not harm the great Queen mother's children. They still carry the medals and flags they got from the British in the last war, which they would like renewed. No American is safe near them; they know them all. They hunt between the Assiniboine and the boundary, and trade with our hunters on the plains and here. They have plenty of fine horses, which they sell to us for supplies; they take them from the American troops when they go out after them. I like none of the Indians; thieves all of them. This spring we had to keep our guns loaded, and turned out several times to shoot them. They fear myself and family; we have rifles and revolvers and use them. We must take care of ourselves here. I often wish that there were ten or twelve industrious, hardy, Canadian families to come here; they would thrive well; rich land, level as the lake, as a settlement, timber plenty, but not in the way, mostly on the south side of the river, for a depth of 10 or 15 miles. Opposite the Portage, and on the north side above, for 100 miles along the river, as far west as I have been, north to the Lake, about fifteen miles east to Toplar point, 20 miles, the soil is from 8 to 10 feet deep, of black colour, resting on sand with fine water in it, at that depth being the level of Lake Manitoba. The prairie is easily ploughed, the first time with one ox or oxen or span of horses. We have a level in spring, after seeding, then leave it till next spring to rot; then plough again and sow wheat on it, and get from 40 to 50 bushels an acre. I have broke up only about 25 acres. It was as much as I could manage; about 20 acres in wheat, and the rest in potatoes and turnips that would astonish you. We can farm as much as we please, only you can't get any help, but at too high a price, and pay beforehand, and then perhaps not work. I don't need them there is a sight of us with cranny able to work. This year I bought a Manney self-raking reaper and mower. This year I cut about 80 baggon loads of good hay. Our cattle feed well summer and winter, we need no straw. I have four large horses I keep in winter, and six native mares I never use, only run on the plain summer and winter—we never feed them. The snow never lays deep on the plain, not covering the long grass. The horses, like the Highland sheep, paw it off, keep fat, and need no water. We have fine saddle horses very swift and hardy. I have got two lumber waggons, and one light wagggon, oxen and cows, plenty of fine large cattle; we milk 10 cows—good ones. This is a country for milk and butter; we churn three times a week, fifteen pounds at a time, and can sell it at a quarter of a dollar per lb., eggs the same per dozen. We keep plenty of chickens. The half-breeds make no butter, raise poor crops, and have little to sell. We have no competition worth anything to check us. We have beautiful clear weather a little frost at night, the grass flying north, a sign of bad weather in Minnesota. We lie far lower, and are not exposed to storms; scarcely a day without sunshine in spring. The snow leaves in March; we can sow in the beginning of April if the ground is ploughed in the Fall. Mine is all ploughed now and ready for seed in spring. I took wheat and potatoes from Canada; my crops surprise everyone; the best grain in the country, the Golden Drop and Glasgow. Wheat. The potatoes are very large and plenty. Our spring is all a farmer could wish—moist and warm, our summer hot, our fall early all Indian summer till the snow comes on, then winter steady, clear night and day for a month at a time. The snow sometimes disappears without thaw; the earth, lakes and rivers being deeply frozen till March, when the ice gets like a honeycomb under, and is not safe to travel on. We cut and haul our fencing and firewood in winter; popular poles as thick as a field of wheat, tall and straight, three rails from one pole in the country, three place or more a day; if you peel a strip of bark off they will last twelve or fifteen years. Timber grows very fast here, although burnt sometimes. We have plenty of fine oak, elm, black and white ash, poplar, birch, basswood, a kind of maple, plums, cherries, hazel nuts, grapes and bushes of all kinds, bearing berries, overgrown with hops, which ripen well, all kinds of climbing, twisting and creeping vines, which make a solid mass nearly impossible to penetrate in summer, all along where there is water. This place seems to have been full of large shallow ponds or lakes, covered with water in spring, full of reeds, rushes and long grass, till gradually up to the level of the prairie, and forming a fine soil with rich grass long enough to the over a horse's back, and it growing only as the ground dries, the grass gets finer, thicker and shorter; beautiful hay for mowing machines. The fire makes all perfectly smooth and level as far as the eye can reach towards Manitoba lake, which has now its outlet at the Portage

in old times; in time of high water it does so still; the channel could easily be opened for boats. There is a valley of about 100 yards wide, and from eight to ten feet deep, running from the lake to the Portage in a winding course; when the lake is high or the wind from the north, the water runs within three or four miles of the Assiniboine, which is lower in dry seasons than the lake, and navigable to Fort Garry. Very little cost would take boats from Fort Garry to the mossy portage above the Grand Rapids, on the Saskatchewan by Portage La Prairie and Lake Manitoba and Winnipegosis Lake, through a fine country for settlement, in which are innumerable salt springs, the finest white-fish in America, and plenty of timber for lumber. I have seen coal and burnt it, from a little above us on the river. The half breeds bring in many specimens of minerals, and report springs of bad smelling, greasy water, like oil; no doubt the country is rich in minerals, if examined by interested persons. If we have iron and coal mines once opened up, and foundries started, and enterprising settlers, we would have the finest country under the crown. Steam could be applied to all farm work, as there is no larger than a badger-hill or a mole-hill that I have seen—all fit for the plough, not one waste spot. The longer we crop it, if well ploughed, it seems to get better. I have manured some, but it makes little odds, as the other was as good. I am getting on very well here. I have a splendid crop of wheat this year, worth \$1.50 a bushel. I want to grind it, and sell the flour at 20s sterling or more per 100 lbs. I can put in sixty bushels of wheat in spring if I wish, as the half-breeds don't like farming. I may sow as much as I please for very little shares, as they would rather go to the buffalo hunt. They are beginning to go altogether, summer and winter, only coming in for supplies and ammunition, flour and clothes. They will leave the country to the whites, men, and such a country—you cannot find a stone within ten or twelve miles of the Portage to throw at anything, which I missed sadly for a while. The plough touches nothing but buffalo bones—not the smallest brush grows on the plain; as the fire clears everything. You can trot a mower without fear of stump or stone. Our milk cows, oxen and horses have as fine a range of pasture as ever fell to the lot of animals. All between the river and Lake Manitoba is covered with all kinds of grass and flowers in damp places, reeds, rushes and hay in vast quantities. I cut enough in three days to feed twenty head of cattle and four horses all winter. They thrash out doors, lay the straw anywhere in heaps. It troubles them in spring if too wet to burn. We have good cattle to travel. We keep a horse handy to go after the cows to milk; they sometimes go eight or nine miles away to arms of the lake, where the wild pea grows like fields of clover on the banks. A fine place for wood and water, bounds rich pasture plains, where the soil seems to rise and go down in the long grass, where you can see nothing but the sky above and the plains below—not the last hill bigger than a mole-hill, only the woods along the Assiniboine on the one side, and the same along on the lake on the other, with from 15 to 25 miles between of the richest soil on this continent. On the south side of the river it is more marsh, and ridges of timber as far west as the Pembina mountains, where the country gets broken into deep gulches and small hills, and ponds of salt water. The north side of the river is the best for settlement, in a line from Fort Garry to Peace river. The soil is very good, but the really rich ancient lake bottom does not go over 30 or 40 miles farther west than the Portage. I think this is the richest part of this rich land, rich in soil, in good water, in timber, in salt springs, in coal and mostly all kinds of minerals. The river and lakes swarm with fish of all kinds, white fish, sturgeon, pike, cat fish, and more than I can name, and easily caught. You want to know the cost of getting here, and the best and shortest road. You can either take the railway to Detroit or to Collingwood. From the latter place take the boat to Milwaukee or the Great Western to Detroit; then by Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad to Grand Haven; then by steamer to Milwaukee or to La Crosse; then up the Mississippi by boat; then straight by rail to St. Paul, where about the 1st of June hundreds of Red River ox carts and waggons arrive and depart back. You can come along with them, get horses or oxen, and waggon, and cover; take your bedding and some provisions for yourself, plenty of grass for animals on the way. A single man can come through very cheap. The best way for a family is to come in their own team to St. Cloud, the end of the railway. Oxen come through from St. Cloud to Fort Garry in twenty days.
Your true friend,
JOHN MCLEAN.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate
FRIDAY, May 22—The Magistrate gave judgment this morning in the case of Mr. Day, for obstructing the sidewalk with merchandise. It was adverse to the defendant, and he was fined \$1 and costs. The case of a similar nature against Mr. Lewis, which was adjourned yesterday, came up again, and he being unable to establish a valid defence, was fined same as the others. His proxy gave notice of appeal. We were in error yesterday in stating that the Magistrate said that before any of the cases could be appealed it was necessary that the By-law should be upset. His remark had reference to only one case, in which the defendant admitted the obstruction, but protested against the by-law. Appeals on the ground of insufficient evidence, or of a wrong decision of the Magistrate, can be made within four days, and without first wagging war against the by-law.

THE GOLD FEVER.—The Halifax *News Scotian* says the gold fever just now is raging very fiercely, and we hear of wonderful leads being discovered and profitable sales made of mining areas, which grow richer and richer the oftener they change ownership. A short time ago a valuable specimen was obtained from the vicinity of Chain Lakes, and several licenses for prospecting have been taken out, which promise favorably. One of the richest districts, though but little known as yet, is in the township of Wilmet, Guysboro County. A gentleman writing for claims says: "I can now of a truth tell of the lot which I secured the first day I was in town. The boat that I told you of that went with quartz to Wine Harbor to be crushed had a sample from that claim, and it proved very rich, indeed every parcel they took from five different places around was rich in gold, one of which was as good as any yet discovered in the Province—from two blasts at the surface it yielded at the rate of 7 oz. per ton." The district mentioned is inhabited by fishermen, who from year to year have been experiencing the bad results of a poor fishery, and being unfit for agricultural purposes, seem especially designated for a gold district of unrivalled facilities.

FENIAN TREATERY.—The Kingston *News* is responsible for the astonishing report that Father McMahon, the Fenian convict in the Provincial Penitentiary, was detected on Saturday night carrying on a secret correspondence with a party in the United States. A letter, it is said, was found in his possession, in answer to one received from the United States, giving a detailed description of the locks and fastenings of the prison; and the prisoner refusing to give the means by which he was enabled to carry on this correspondence, has been degraded from his comparatively easy life to one of hard labor—breaking stones.

WHAT THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS THINK.—The Montreal Volunteer officers evidently have not much confidence in the Militia Bill. A telegram from Ottawa states that an energetic protest from a committee of Montreal militia officers against the main clauses of the Militia Bill was received by Senator Ferrier. They say that in its present form it will, if passed, annihilate the volunteer force. An English paper has discovered the line which divides a distinction from a difference. It says that "a little difference frequently makes many men, while a little distinction attracts many friends to the person on whom it is conferred."

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lisbon, May 21—The U. S. squadron is still at anchor in Tagus. It is not known when the fleet will sail.
London, May 21st—Advices from Rio Janeiro represent that the American minister to Brazil, Mr. ... urges Brazil and the other belligerent powers to accept the mediation of the U. S. in their quarrel with Paraguay, and it is said that he has told the Emperor of Brazil that unless war is soon ended, the Government of the U. S. will interfere to prevent further bloodshed. Mr. Webb had sent important despatches by the U. S. steamer Wasp, to Mr. Washburne, U.S. Minister to Paraguay. Mr. Eyre, late Gov. of Jamaica, has been offered a trial on the charges preferred against him.
Vienna, May 21—The Reichsrath has imposed heavy taxes on coupons of general debt and lottery prizes.
Madrid, May 21—The session of the National Cortes has been prorogued.
London, May 22—The Queen has gone to Scotland. Her absence from the seat of Government during the present Parliamentary crisis is widely censured by the Press. In the House of Commons to-night, the Scotch Reform Bill was again under discussion. Mr. Baxter, member for Moray, offered a new clause to the bill, excluding the poor from payment of rates on condition of not exercising the franchise. This amendment was adopted by Mr. Disraeli, and further consideration of the bill postponed.

American Despatches.

New York, May 22—The *Herald's* Havana special says Salnave has declared himself Dictator of Hayti, but was being hemmed in at Port au Prince by the revolutionists. He threatened to burn the city. English war vessels were there to protect foreign interests.

Upper Canada Bible Society.

The anniversary meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society was held in the Richmond Street Wesleyan Church, Toronto, on Wednesday evening last. It appears from the report that there are two auxiliaries connected with the society—one at London and the other at Kingston. The general receipts of the former during the past year were \$4,815, and its expenditure \$4,228. During the year that auxiliary issued 1,448 Bibles, 2,557 Testaments, and 85 portions thereof—a total of 4,090 issues. The net receipts of the Kingston auxiliary during the year have been \$1,548 (including \$300 from the Upper Canada Bible Society in aid of colportage), and its expenditure \$1,850. The issues of this auxiliary during the year were \$3,461. During the year agents of the society organized 17 new branches, and the four colporters issued 5,095 copies of the Scriptures, gave away free of charge \$11, received \$1,058.37, visited 9,408 families, and travelled 7,571 miles.

From the operations of the Toronto depository it was seen that the receipts amounted to \$25,620.85, and the expenditure to \$23,550.97. The distribution during the year was 16,340 copies of the Bible, 25,651 Testaments, 739 parts of Scripture, 5 portions for the blind—making a total of 42,751 issues—being a decrease of 4,168 from last year. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the society has 243,000 Protestants and 568,000 Roman Catholics in its fields of labor.

SHEEP SHEARS.

A large variety of SHEEP SHEARS, various qualities, and approved patterns, now selling at
JOHN HORSMANS.

THE GOLD FEVER.—The Halifax *News Scotian* says the gold fever just now is raging very fiercely, and we hear of wonderful leads being discovered and profitable sales made of mining areas, which grow richer and richer the oftener they change ownership. A short time ago a valuable specimen was obtained from the vicinity of Chain Lakes, and several licenses for prospecting have been taken out, which promise favorably. One of the richest districts, though but little known as yet, is in the township of Wilmet, Guysboro County. A gentleman writing for claims says: "I can now of a truth tell of the lot which I secured the first day I was in town. The boat that I told you of that went with quartz to Wine Harbor to be crushed had a sample from that claim, and it proved very rich, indeed every parcel they took from five different places around was rich in gold, one of which was as good as any yet discovered in the Province—from two blasts at the surface it yielded at the rate of 7 oz. per ton." The district mentioned is inhabited by fishermen, who from year to year have been experiencing the bad results of a poor fishery, and being unfit for agricultural purposes, seem especially designated for a gold district of unrivalled facilities.

FENIAN TREATERY.—The Kingston *News* is responsible for the astonishing report that Father McMahon, the Fenian convict in the Provincial Penitentiary, was detected on Saturday night carrying on a secret correspondence with a party in the United States. A letter, it is said, was found in his possession, in answer to one received from the United States, giving a detailed description of the locks and fastenings of the prison; and the prisoner refusing to give the means by which he was enabled to carry on this correspondence, has been degraded from his comparatively easy life to one of hard labor—breaking stones.

WHAT THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEERS THINK.—The Montreal Volunteer officers evidently have not much confidence in the Militia