

### The Guelph Mercury

DAILY AND WEEKLY.  
OFFICE: EAST MACDONNELL STREET.

### McLAGAN AND INNES,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

### The EVENING MERCURY

CONTAINING the latest News by Telegraph up to the hour of going to press, is published at 3 o'clock every afternoon (Sunday excepted), and mailed to all parts of the country by the evening mails on the following

TERMS:  
Single copy, one year, \$4. Single copy, 3 mo's \$1.6 months 2. Single do. 1 week 10c.  
Copies may also be had of the News boys on the streets, price one penny. Town Subscribers are supplied at their residences by our own carriers.  
In addition to the Telegraphic News given in the Evening Mercury will be found a vast amount of LOCAL NEWS, interesting articles on all the leading topics of the day. Special care will be taken to give CORNER MARKET REVIEWS.  
Every Business Man should read it.

### "The Weekly Mercury"

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPER in the DOMINION, containing 40 columns of reading matter. Special care is devoted to The Weekly Mercury, and care is taken that none but the best and most select reading appears in its columns. It is the Great Family Paper of Ontario and the unprecedented additions to its subscriptions list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing, is a certain guarantee that our subscription is correct. Our facilities now for getting up a First-Class Weekly are unrivalled by even the metropolitan press, and are determined not to relax our energies.

Letters containing money, properly registered, will be at our risk.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men will find THE EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY to be invaluable advertising mediums, as their respective circulations are in advance of any others in North Western Canada, and is the only means by which extensive settlements can be reached by the judicious advertiser.  
Advertising rates are very moderate, and may be learned on application at the Office.

### Book and Job Printing,

Executed on short notice, at reasonable rates, and in the best style of the Art. Having every facility at our command, in this department, we defy competition as to style, quality and price.  
McLAGAN & INNES, Publishers.  
Office—Macdonnell Street, East of the Golden Lion, Guelph, Ontario.  
October 29, 1867. daw-1f.

### Christmas Presents.

To the Inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding Country.

FOR a very large assortment of the cheapest and best

### FANCY GOODS

And Christmas Presents call

### AT SHEWAN'S Bookstore

Next door to Hugh Walker's Grocery Store.

M. S. has imported some of the most choice articles of the above direct from England, Germany and France. Call and see.

WALL PAPER selling at a sacrifice. Must make room for the Spring Stock. Call and look at the endless variety. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.  
Guelph, 4th Dec, 1867.

### FURS,

### FURS, FURS.

WE have opened our stock of FURS, of our own manufacture, which will sell at LOW PRICES.

Extra Dark Mink, Royal Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, Rivor Mink, Ladies' Hoods, and a full assortment of CHILDREN'S FURS, GENTS' MUFFLERS and GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.  
F. GARLAND,  
Market Square, GUELPH.

The Highest Price paid for Raw Furs  
Guelph, Oct. 31, 1867. 83d 7/32

### AUCTION SALE

OF LAND IN ERIN.

FOR sale that land, being composed of part of Lot number 24, in the 9th Concession of Erin, containing by measurement 20 acres, of the same more or less, being the south corner, bounded on the 8th Line; also, 12 acres of the east corner of Lot 24, in the 8th Concession of Erin, all of which will be sold by publication, on

Thursday, 2nd and 2nd January, 1868, at 9 o'clock p. m., in Hillsburg, opposite Samuel Leeson's hotel. Title indisputable. Terms cash. Hillsburg, 4th Dec, 1867. w4

### Four Corners' Hotel,

ERATOSA ROAD.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor. The best of accommodations for travellers. First-class liquors and cigars. Good stable and attentive hostler.

### MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Comp'y

TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH.

### Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Township of Guelph will be held at Blyth's Hotel, Market, on Saturday, 4th January, 1868 at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of office-bearers and other business.

### \$20. STAR \$100. SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Patented May, 1867.

THE Star Shuttle Sewing Machine makes a stitch alike on both sides of material sewed, which will not rip or ravel. Does all kinds of work equally as well as Singer's high-priced machine. Combines simplicity with durability, and is warranted for five years. It is suited alike for the dressmaker, tailor, manufacturer or family.—Mr. J. SPAFFORD having been appointed General Agent for Ontario, wishes to engage a few good local and travelling agents, to whom good inducements will be offered. For machine, sample of work, or terms, address

J. E. SPAFFORD,  
Pembury P. O.,  
Reference—Rev. E. A. Healy, Stratford P. O., or Box 459, Toronto

### H. HOGG'S

### FLOUR AND FEED STORE

Opposite the Market Shed.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, all kinds of Mill Feed, Chopped Peas, Middlings, Shorts, Bran, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Flour!

Bacon, Sugar-cured Hams, and Potatoes.  
Guelph, 28th August, 1867. dw-1f

### REMOVAL.

### Military Tailor

J. JONES,  
Late Master Tailor in the 17th Regiment,

DEGS to inform his customers and the public that he has removed from Nottingham-st. to Upper Wynham-st., next door to Hazelton's Furniture Store, where he will be happy to receive orders for making all kinds of

### Military and Civilians' Clothing,

in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having had long experience, he guarantees to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.  
Guelph, 24th Nov, 1867. dw-1f

### CORDWOOD for SALE

### IN GUELPH.

GOOD, cheap Cordwood for sale at

### BROWN'S WOOD YARD

Woolwich Street, nearly opposite the Court House.

Quantities from half a cord and upwards delivered in any part of the town by leaving the order at the wood yard.  
ALEX. BROWN.  
Guelph, 25th November, 1867. dw-1f

### Private Boarding.

EXCELLENT accommodation and comfortable boarding can be had for five or six gentlemen. The house is only three minutes' walk from the Market House. Apply to

WM. DYSON'S, sr., Waterloo-st.  
Guelph, 27th Nov, 1867. dw-1f

### Liverpool & London & Globe

### INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Surplus & Reserved Funds  
\$16,271,675.

### DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)  
HENRY STARNES, Esq., Deputy Chairman, (Manager Ontario Bank.)  
E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)  
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.  
THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., Merchant.  
G. F. C. SMITH, Esq., Resident Secretary.  
F. A. BALL, Hamilton, Ont., Inspectors.  
JAMES SPIER, Montreal.

### Fire Insurance & Life Assurance

Policies issued at moderate rates.

This Company offers to Insurers the security of Wealth, Position, Increasing Revenue and Liberal Management.  
G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Sec., Montreal.  
THOS. W. SAUNDERS,  
Agent, Guelph,  
7-15-486

### TROTTER & GRAHAM,



### DENTISTS!

### GUELPH and BRAMPTON,

Members of the Dental Association of the Province of Ontario.  
(Successor in Guelph to T. Trotter.)

OFFICE:

### Over Mr. Higinbotham's Drug Store

REFERENCE.—Rev. Archdeacon Palmer, Drs. Clarke, Parker and Herod, Guelph; A. F. Scott, Esq., County Judge; George Green, County Attorney; Dr. Faullon, M. D. C.; Rev. Mr. Arnold—Brampton. Dr. Barnhart, Warden of Peel; Dr. Hampton, resident Surgeon Toronto Hospital. The new anesthetic agents used for extracting teeth without pain.  
R. TROTTER. W. K. GRAHAM,  
Guelph, 2nd August, 1867. (dw-1f)

### HAY IN TRUSSES

Constantly on hand. Also Straw for beds  
TERMS CASH.  
JOHN WEST.  
Guelph, July 22. daw-1f

### NEW LAW OFFICE.

### FREEMAN & FREEMAN

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCERS, &c.

R. B. FREEMAN, Q. C. G. O. FREEMAN.  
Office over Berry's Confectionery Store, Wyndham Street, Guelph.  
Guelph, 4th December, 1867. dw

### Evening Mercury.

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET.  
TUESDAY EV'G, DECEMBER 10.

### Local News.

Buy your Christmas Cakes and Confections from John Harris.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—This Court opened at the Court House at noon to-day.

MAD DOG.—The Walkerton Herald says a mad dog visited several places in that vicinity a few days since. In its journey from Mr Robert Clement's to the village it bit five other dogs, and though pursued made good its escape.

BURGLARY.—A few nights since the office of Messrs Parker & Wilson, of New Hamburg, was broken into and the safe attempted to be forced, but the burglars failed in their efforts. They succeeded, however, in obtaining from a drawer in the office about \$20 in silver.

CHILD DESERTION.—A young unmarried woman, named Barbara Patterson, awaits trial at Brampton, having been committed to goal by a magistrate's court for deserting her child last week at the door of a woman named Mrs. Ford, resident on the 5th con. of Chinguacousy.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The half yearly examination of teachers commenced in the Council Chamber to-day (Tuesday). Only six applied for first class, and three for second class certificates—a smaller number than there has been for several years.

MEETING OF THE HOOK & LADDER Co.—The annual meeting of this company was held last night when the following officers were elected: James T. Nichols, Captain; Thomas Brown, first lieutenant; Henry Steel, second lieutenant; Wm. Sunley, Secretary; and A. Bruce, Treasurer.

OYSTERS.—Mr. George Wilkinson has kindly sent us a sample of his oysters, which he receives daily direct from the best houses in the trade. They are among the largest we have ever seen, and for quality cannot be beat. To the lovers of oysters those imported by Mr. Wilkinson can be safely recommended as being the best the market can afford, and also cheap. Go and buy a can and try them.

CLOTHES STOLEN.—There is some thief in Guelph who evidently has a weakness for clean linen. It is not long since we noticed that Mr. Robertson's clothes line had been stripped, and on Monday night last Mr. George Jeffrey sustained a similar loss. Better to take clothes in at night, even if they should not be so well bleached, than to have none in the morning. What say the housewives?

SUICIDE.—An officer of the 16th Regt., Captain Cooch, shot himself in Montreal on Friday morning last. He was a young and promising soldier, and had been married but three months. Pecuniary embarrassments are thought to have been the cause of the fatal deed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in Collins' Settlement, township of Huron, on the 2nd instant, which resulted in the death of Mr Richard Collins. The unfortunate man was engaged in taking out timber for a frame barn, along with several others, chiefly of his own family, when a heavy limb, falling from a tree, struck him on the back part of the head, fracturing and mutilating his skull in a fearful manner. He expired a few hours after the accident occurred.

LEARNED.—Bramford appears to be blessed with an erudite Town Council.—The *Expositor* learns that at a recent meeting the Mayor "smiled audibly," because one of the Councillors, in a motion he made, spelled "canal" in this funny fashion, "kanell." The councillor grew indignant at his worship's lack of courtesy and was very much surprised when that dignitary told him he should have spelled it "Canawl." Other members made objection to this mode, and a long discussion took place in consequence. Even if the debate recorded did not occur, the *Expositor*, by pretending that it did, strikes the deliberative assembly pretty hard for their trifling.

Hon. Mr. Holt—But on the whole accounts of the year there will be a deficiency to be met in some way.

Hon. Mr. Rose denied that. They had provided abundantly for the amount necessary to construct those railways in the Lower Provinces, but that amount might be found to be within the \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 to be assumed respectively.

### Parliament of Canada.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.  
(Continued.)

Mr. Rose said he would now state what was the actual condition of our engagements at the present moment—in other words—the amounts of the floating debt of the Dominion, and the course he proposed to take in dealing with the floating debt. This floating debt represented the accumulation of a good many years. The statement he would now submit was made up to 31st October last. There were due to the fiscal agents in England, on Canada account—that is, on account of what was now Ontario and Quebec—\$2,404,115; due to the fiscal agents of Nova Scotia, \$184,740; due to the fiscal agents of New Brunswick, \$293,980—making a total sum due to the fiscal agents in England of \$3,982,835. There were due in Canada, principally to the Bank of Montreal, \$2,575,000, and a further sum on the redemption of circulation of \$346,066, from which however were to be deducted bonds the Province would receive on paying that amount, amounting to \$196,980, leaving \$149,086 to be added to the sum he had previously mentioned making the total sum due to the Bank of Montreal, \$2,724,086. There had also to be provided on account of the sinking fund—which was properly charged to revenue, but which had found its way into the accounts of the fiscal agents—a further sum of \$206,980, making the total floating debt of the Dominion on the 31st October last \$6,911,901, exclusive of Provincial Notes and Debentures. He would now state to the House the mode which Government proposed to deal with the floating debt. In the first place, there were certain assets of the Government of Canada which ought to be realized in order to go in liquidation of that debt. There were \$220,000 stg. bonds of the Province of Nova Scotia now in the hands of the fiscal agents in England. That one item represented about a million of dollars. There were due to the Dominion of Canada certain sums by various corporations, institutions and municipalities, which, if all collected, would reduce in a very considerable degree the amount of floating debt. He did not presume it was possible to force unduly or harshly the payment of those large sums, but a very considerable portion of them he was satisfied might be made available within a not very remote period. He did include among these the liabilities of Municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund. In stating what further provisions he proposed to make for the floating debt he would say that he did not propose doing anything which would interfere with the commercial and banking institutions of the country. (Hear, Hear.) He did not think it would be wise to attempt to deplete the deposits which were in the banks by obtaining from them a loan to Government of the very considerable sum which he had mentioned as now due on the floating debt. He certainly preferred a domestic to a foreign loan. (Hear, Hear.) There were considerable sums in the country which individuals, trustees, and others would be glad to invest in Government securities, and he proposed to ask power to create a Dominion stock in which trustees and executors, corporations, Court of Chancery, and others entrusted with trust moneys, might be able to make their investments. He believed that a very considerable proportion of our indebtedness might be gradually absorbed in that way. The Government proposed also to give facilities for the purchase of terminable annuities. There was another means by which the Government might obtain a considerable amount of money which might be obtained and an additional security be afforded the public. He referred to giving the same guarantee to those who insure their lives as were now given by the Life Insurance Companies. There was still another way in which some part of the floating debt might be absorbed—by further circulation of Provincial notes. When the circulation was commenced, in September, 1866, it was about 19 per cent. of the total bank circulation, and it was gradually run up to 23 per cent. of the total circulation. There was but one more means, namely, the issue of exchequer bills with some provision in connection with silver.—Inquiries were now being made, but it was premature at present to state details. A plan is being considered but the information now being obtained led to the belief that this subject could be dealt with to the advantage of the Government and great relief of the country. (Hear, Hear.) He now came the question of ways and means for the current year. In the position in which we found ourselves at present, having to provide for the want of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it was extremely difficult to get a correct estimate of what the expenditure was likely to be, and read the extract of a letter from Auditor-General Langton in support of this statement. He also called the attention of the House to the principle on which the estimates had been brought down. Government had arrived at the best conclusion they could as to the wants during the current year to the 31st of June next. They then estimated the amount not provided for of that sum. The amount estimated in his statement was for three-quarters of the year ending 31st March not provided for by some Act of Parliament. The Government had felt that it would not be right to ask a general vote of credit for any longer period than till Parliament met next session, before which time they hoped to be able to place in possession of the House detailed estimates of all branches of the service, but it was impossible to do this till the appropriations had been made. They then went fully into detail in regard to the estimates for the year, going fully into the estimated expenditure and revenue. The result of these details was that the ordinary estimated expenditure for the current year, up to the 30th June next, was \$14,301,301; and the estimated revenue \$14,457,400—leaving a surplus of \$156,099.

Hon. Mr. Holt—But on the whole accounts of the year there will be a deficiency to be met in some way.

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tercolonial trade. It was gratifying to know that commercial intercourse had increased among ourselves. The exports in 1863 to British North American colonies from Canada proper was to the amount of \$985,000; but it has increased in 1867 to \$3,480,000—almost double the amount of exports the year previous. The imports from the Lower Provinces are increasing enormously. There were now three lines of steamers plying between the Lower Provinces and Montreal, coming up freighted with coal, &c., and carrying back flour. He concluded by referring to the difficulties to be met in coming down to the details of the expenditure for the coming year, and he thought it would not be asking too much to ask the forbearance and assistance of this House to equalize our revenue and expenditure, and place the finances of the country upon a sound basis. In this he was quite sure he would receive from all sides of the House the hearty co-operation of every man who wished to see the prosperity of his country. (Applause.)

Mr. Holt and Mr. Howe complimented the Finance Minister on his elaborate and candid statement. Mr. Howe said that with regard to the future, he rather liked the announcement made by his honorable friend. If the country would not rush too fast into reckless expenditure; if the expenditure was kept within reasonable limits, he believed its natural growth and prosperity would soon relieve us in a great measure from our floating debt. He trusted for the honor of the country it would be so, and if the hon. gentlemen, while he holds his present position, comes down, as he has done to-day, concealing nothing but dealing candidly and fairly with the House, he would always receive that consideration without which no finance minister could well perform his duties.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, 9th Dec.  
The Bill relative to the Commercial Bank was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Grand Trunk Bill was passed through Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading to-day.

On motion of the Premier, the House agreed to have two distinct sittings every day during the remainder of the week.

The Order of the Day being called for, concurrence in the resolutions respecting the Northwest Territory, Mr. McDougall said he would move that the resolutions be not concurred in, but referred again to Committee of the Whole, in order to make certain amendments. The amendments were intended to meet the obligations which had been raised during the debates on the resolutions, and they drew even from Mr. Howe the admission that the matter was now in a more satisfactory state. After again asserting the great value of the Territory and conceding the impolicy of leaving it in its present condition, that gentleman urged that Great Britain, and not Canada, should take the matter in hand. If, however, people from this country went and settled there he would agree to facilitate access to that country.

Sir John A. Macdonald, partly with reference to objections suggested by Messrs Holt, Howe and Parker, launched into a lengthy, able and statesmanlike address on the merits of the whole question. He said it was not necessary to admit the title of the Company; they had any legal rights, these would be respected. But their charter only covered a small portion of the country, and on the rest they were mere trespassers. For years Canada has felt the necessity of room for expansion, in looking forward to the future. The Western prairies of the United States had drawn away 30,000 from Lower Canada alone, because we at present had not equally attractive lands. Delay would jeopardise that Territory, as Americans would take possession. In a matter of such national importance, a few millions should be no bar. The Quebec resolutions clearly contemplated the union of all British America, and now was the most suitable time to incorporate the Northwest.

Dr. Tupper, Mr. McKenzie and others, also strongly supported the resolutions, and after a speech in opposition by Mr. Dorion, the Committee rose and reported the resolutions with the amendments.

FAMINE IN SWEDEN.—The famine in the northern part of Sweden, above lat. 62, in a province called Norrland, has now reached its climax. The sufferings of its people, with their dwellings surrounded in midwinter by snow from 10 to 30 feet deep, are so great, according to official reports, that immediate relief is needed to prevent the whole number of these sufferers, over 300,000 souls, from dying of actual starvation.

THE REFORM LEADER IN ENGLAND.—In consequence of the defection of a large number of the Reform members of the House of Commons, during the last session of the British Parliament, Mr. Gladstone ceased to be the active leader of the party for a time. He has, however, again accepted the position which no other man could so ably or so suitably fill.

NOW AND THEN.—In 1793, when William Pitt was Prime Minister of England, and when all the nations of Europe were arming, the British army amounted to only 18,000 men, and the army estimates were only £1,800,000. What are they now? £14,000,000 for the estimates, and about 130,000 men, irrespective of the native troops of India.

HEAVY DUTIES FEARED.—We learn from the *Spectator* that leading Hamilton firms are busy taking spirits, wines and tobaccos out of bond—in anticipation of additional imposts.

Within the metropolitan district of London there are twenty-one cemeteries, comprising 537 acres of ground.

The Princess of Wales' health still continues to improve, so that there is every hope Her Royal Highness will appear next year in the Court festivities, which are likely to be very brilliant.

Garibaldi has been allowed to return to Capri by the Italian Government. A correspondent who saw him in confinement at Varignano describes him as very sad and silent, and profoundly affected by the failure of his attempt on Rome.

The London *Spectator*, an unflinching advocate of American interests, writing on the proposition to pay the U. S. debt in greenbacks, tells the people that they had better repudiate the debt at once, and so rid of the burden, than to accept a proposal which, to the guilt of theft, adds

### BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

### The "European Conference" Scheme "Played Out."

### FENIAN FUNERAL OBSEQUIES IN IRELAND.

### Prominent Fenian Arrested.

### BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Dec. 9.—It is thought that the scheme of a European Conference for the settlement of the Roman question will be defeated by the speech of the Minister Rother, which indicates that the French Government has already prejudged the whole case.

At a large meeting held in Dublin on Sunday, a powerful speech was made by John Kilborne, which is generally considered to have contained sentiments of a reasonable nature.

Martin Ivas, formerly a prominent member of the Young Ireland party, was associated with John Mitchell in the publication of the *United Irishman*, and was excused for participating in the rebellion of 1848; he has since been an advocate of the Repeal of the Union, and is the chief of the Irish National League, an organization but indirectly, if at all, connected with the Fenian movement. His arrest is announced.

Limerick, Dec. 9th.—The funeral obsequies in honor of the Fenians, Allen, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, took place here yesterday. The proceedings passed off quietly. Over ten thousand persons walked in the procession, which marched through all the principal streets of the city.

Dublin, Dec. 8.—The obsequies of Larkin, Allen and Gould, were performed here to-day, and were the occasion of an immense manifestation of sympathy. The proceedings were similar to those reported at London, Manchester and Cork, but in numbers this demonstration far exceeded any previous one. It is estimated that fifty thousand men marched in the funeral procession. Good order was maintained all along the line, and the whole affair passed off quietly.

A despatch from Florence denies the story that Gen. Garibaldi has again left Capri.

London, Dec. 8th.—The North German and Inman lines of steamers, as well as those of the Cunard line, are to carry the mails between New York and Southampton.

### American Despatches.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—Weston, the pedestrian, lectured to a fair audience at the Mechanics' Library Hall, to-night, after which he showed off his various paces and walked nineteen times in 9 minutes 4 seconds.

New York, Dec. 10.—The *Herald's* Havana telegram says advice from Porto Rico to the 2nd had been received. A terrible earthquake occurred there on 1st inst. The inhabitants were at church hearing mass, and the scene which ensued was most pitiable. The people were dashed together; the consternation was terrible, and cries of women and children were heart-rending. The panic at Santiago about the cholera had subsided, and the reports from Havana no longer cause alarm.

Detroit, Dec. 9th.—Col. Little, of East Saginaw, committed suicide yesterday. He was one of the wealthiest men in the Saginaw valley.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—While a number of persons were skating on a pond in this city yesterday afternoon, the ice broke, and three boys were drowned.

New York, Dec. 10th.—The *Herald's* Lima correspondence says the revolution was spreading. Fresh risings north and south were reported every day, and in Lima distrust and discontent were daily increasing.

A New York correspondent of an English paper says, that Roberts the "President" of the Fenian brotherhood is about to offer the service of 50,000 men to the Pope. "This, says the correspondent, is a stroke of policy intended to secure the countenance of the Pope to any future Fenian movement, and to the Fenian business generally."

On Wednesday next, the two greatest billiard players in America, and perhaps in the world, will match their skill in a contest that, apart from the interest which it will excite as an exhibition of wonderful skill in the game, will draw hundreds of spectators, from the mere fact of there being large stakes depending upon its issue.

The three candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Manchester have, in reply to inquiries, expressed themselves in favor of an extension of the suffrage to such persons of the fair sex as householders and ratepayers.

AUSTRIA.—The new fundamental law of Austria which has been adopted by the Vienna Reichsrath contains some truly liberal provisions. It guarantees the right of association, freedom of the press, religious liberty, state superintendence of education, and equal rights of nationalities and languages. Though the Austrian people may yet have to wait some time before these liberties shall be firmly rooted among the institutions of the country, it is a cheering sign that a large majority of the representatives of the Austrian people entertain these sentiments. The Liberal Opposition in the last French Legislative Body could not rally more than 40 votes. Votes for the principles endorsed by the Austrian Parliament.

At a "meet" in England, recently, a large number of gentlemen followed the bounds, and several of them were injured. One of the damaged persons was a clergyman; and two were baronet. The injuries range from severe contusions to broken legs.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The rumor that the Commercial Bank is about to amalgamate with some other banking institution is acquiring consistency. The stock of Montreal, in consequence, has advanced