Guelph Evening Mercury.

VOL. II. NO. 95. GUELPH, ONT. CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY

HALIFAX HOTEL,
HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.

THIS Hotel is the largest and most commodious in the city of Halifax, and being centrally situated will be found most convenient for business men and tourists.
HENRY HESSLEIN, Proprietor
Halifax, 12th August. dw3m

DOMINION HOTEL,
GUELPH.

JOHN BUNYAN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, the BRICK HOUSE, MACDONNEL-ST., a few doors above Higinbotham's Drug Store, and immediately opposite Sharpe's Seed Store. There is a good stable attached to the house, with good and commodious yard. Every attention will be paid to customers in order to secure their comfort and convenience. The best of liquors and cigars always kept at the bar. Good accommodation for Boarders by the week at reasonable rates.
Guelph, July 13th. dwly

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.

The largest first-class Hotel in New England, offers to Tourists, Families and the travelling public, accommodations and conveniences superior to any other hotel in the city. During the past season additions have been made of numerous suits of apartments, with bathing rooms, water closets, &c., attached; one of Tutts' magnificent passenger elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys guests to the upper story of the house in one minute; the entries have been newly and richly carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly replenished and furnished, making it in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country.—Telegraph Office, Billiard Rooms and Cafe on the first floor.
Aug 18 do 6m LEWIS RICE & SON, Prop'rs

Anglo-American Hotel
FOR SALE.

THIS HOTEL is the only first-class building that lies on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and London. It is 130 feet long by 45 feet in width, 3 stories high and of cut stone; 12 and 11 feet between ceilings; cellar full size of building, 10 feet deep. Also stone kitchen 40 x 24, with a cistern that holds over 1000 barrels of water. It is situated in the best business part of the Town, and is directly opposite the proposed site of the new Union Passenger Station of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways. It is the only first-class building in town that is capable of doing a first-class business. The hall runs through the centre of the main building; the rooms are well ventilated and none in the house dark.—The furniture is nearly new, having been purchased only four years ago, and will be sold at a valuation. There is a stone stable capable of affording accommodation for 100 horses; well arranged and runs through to the back street.

A Capital Farm.

Likewise there is a farm of 90 acres of the best land in the county, and the best cultivated, and will produce more per acre this season than any farm of its size in this county. Three barns and feeding stable and log house are on the farm. Also a running spring creek, and other springs that never fail. The fences are of board and new. The farm is laid out in ten acre fields. All the farm implements are new, and will be sold if desired at valuation

First-Class LIVERY STABLE.

Also, there is in connection with the hotel a Livery Stable, one of the best in Ontario, of fifteen horses, doing the only first-class business in town and indisputably surpassing all others.

As the proprietor is retiring from business he offers to the public a property, the advantages of which are seldom enjoyed by one man in business. The whole will be sold without reserve within three months, either the business separately, or the whole property as may be agreed upon to suit the purchaser.

TERMS—For the hotel property, half cash down will be required, the remainder to be paid in six yearly instalments, or ten per cent. allowed off the second half, if paid at time of sale.
JAMES O'NEIL, Proprietor.
Guelph, Aug. 29. dawtf

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON
MARKET SQUARE
GUELPH, ONT.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a very superior and substantial manner, and hopes to share a portion of the patronage of the public.

THE BAR
will be supplied with the best
Wines, Liquors & Cigars
And the table with all the delicacies of the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

LUNCHEON!
Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock.

OYSTERS AND GAME,
Etc Dinner and Supper parties provided short notice, at reasonable charges.
JOHN MILLER,
Proprietor.
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Guelph Jan. 29, 1868. do

DOMINION
LIVERY STABLE
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

H. MARRIOTT

BEGS to inform the citizens of Guelph and the travelling public that he has started a Livery Stable next door to Mr. W. Armstrong's Blacksmith's Shop, Macdonnell Street, where he can supply
Saddle Horses,
Horses and Buggies.
Commercial Waggons
At the shortest notice. Also, a large
PLEASURE WAGGON!
FOR PIC-NICS.
Guelph, 19th June do6m

CARD.
To Friends & Strangers.

AFTER an experience of over four years in selling the New York Union Piano Company's Pianos, (made under the direction of J. P. Hale at the corner of 10th Avenue and 36th Street, New York,) with the instruments of some of the other leading manufacturers, we have decided to drop all others and confine our sales to the
Union Pianos!
Being fully satisfied, after having sold over 800 of these splendid instruments in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis, that they are the finest toned and most durable Pianos now made. They have given us and our agents less trouble than any Pianos we have ever dealt in, and we would invite both dealers and customers to try them in preference to any other now made. THEY ARE SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS.
PHILIP PHILIPS & CO.,
Music Dealers,
New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

About 5,000 of the above Pianos are now in use giving entire satisfaction. Samples constantly on hand at the subscriber's Music Store, opposite the Market, Guelph, at 22 per cent. less than other good imported instruments. Also, the best Melodeons and Cabinet Organs.
W. WARNER CLARK,
Market Square, Guelph.
Guelph, Oct. 13. daw tf

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET

SATURDAY EV'NG, NOV. 7, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous

Spurgeon once more says he will come to Canada.

A Woodstock grocer found a small Chinese idol, a few days ago, in one of his tea chests.

Indians in Omaha wear paper collars fastened with a shoe string, because they have no garment on which to button them.

Over one hundred dollars has been raised for the purpose of establishing a school library at Ligney School, 1st line, Esquesing.

An insurance company in England has been started to compensate such of its members as may be turned out of employment in consequence of voting on the opposition side.

Business was brisk at the last Elora fair. Prices were much the same as were paid in Guelph the succeeding day, but there appears to have been a greater number of sales affected in Elora.

George Grant, erstwhile a Guelph printer, but more recently of Galt, where his parents reside, was convicted at the Waterloo Assizes, of stealing a gold watch, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. — The examination of Common School Teachers, for the North Circuit of the County of Wellington, will be held at Elora, Mount Forest and Orangeville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2nd and 3rd of December next.

MILITARY.—Officers commanding different stations in Canada are required to make strict enquiry into the necessity for every sentry now posted, with a view to their being reduced to the utmost extent before winter. All troops having been withdrawn from Cobourg, the buildings lent by Government for their use will be surrendered by the military authorities on the 10th.

SURGEON'S DAUGHTER. — Mr. T. J. Day has received a large supply of the last part of the *Waverely Novels*, being the completion of the cheap edition issued by the Messrs. Black. Parties wishing to procure cheap reading for long winter evenings can do no better than give him a call, examine his immense stock, and the complete works of Sir Walter Scott at a mere trifle.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, seven years of age, named Frederick Horn, of Elma, while going to school on the morning of Thursday last, got on a loaded waggon, and while sitting on the load a buggy drove up, and the boy turning suddenly around, his foot was caught by the wheel of the waggon and he was dragged underneath it, and badly crushed across the back. He died about eight hours after.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A brakesman named Harrison, employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, while in the act of coupling a train at Shakespeare on Wednesday last, was thrown under the car wheels and his body was very much mangled. He lingered in great suffering until Thursday, when he died. The unfortunate man was a Southerner, and was one of those who took part in the St. Alban's raid, since which time he has lived in Canada. He was well connected in the Southern States, and his friends have been advised of his unfortunate death.

ROTHSAY—The *Maple Leaf* says:—Amongst the places made by individual enterprise and good roads, is the village of Rothsay, in the County of Wellington, A few years ago the site was a bush, but now it contains a steam saw and grist mill, running day and night; flour store, a steam woollen and shingle factory, capable of turning out 25,000 shingles per day, three carriage shops, two blacksmiths' shops, shoe shops, a brick-yard and a tannery in course of erection, three well conducted hotels, and a Presbyterian an Episcopal, and a Wesleyan Church.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two men, named respectively Lang and Stuhlfaut were cutting cordwood in a piece of woods near Berlin, a few days since, and a small tree they were felling having lodged against a larger one, they proceeded to cut down the latter. When it was nearly ready to fall, Lang left it, his companion continuing his efforts until he had started it on its journey to the ground, when as quick as possible he got out of harm's way. But on looking round for Lang he discovered him lying beneath the branches of the tree, which had struck him on the neck and back, and killed him almost instantly.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture held on Thursday, the Treasurer submitted his balance sheet for the past year, 1867, as audited some time since, and which had already been reported to the government, showing that, including the balance from the previous year, the sum of $82,140 85 had been received, and the sum of $75,985 18 had been expended, leaving a balance in hand of $6,155 67. The treasurer also reported that there had been received in connection with the late Provincial Exhibition $12,194, and that $16,500 had been paid out since the last audit.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Privy Council has determined the route of the Intercolonial railway in Nova Scotia by adopting portions of both rival schemes, which, while adding slightly to the length, materially reduces the cost of construction, and accommodates local traffic and the mining interests. The specifications, &c., for the Rimouski section are now ready. Those for the section from Restigouche to Bathurst will be in a few days. The portion of the line from Acton Mines to Truro has yet to be located, so that this may cause some delay in the issue of the advertisement for tenders. It is expected, however, that one section in each Province will be put up to contract before the end of next week.

Two Men over the Falls at Ottawa.

The full particulars of the frighful accident at the Big Kettle, Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa, on Wednesday, are: In order to facilitate the construction of the great dam, above the Big Kettle, it had been found necessary to build a coffer dam a little further up the stream, which, when the greater dam was completed, was of no further use, and was left to be carried away by high water. The two unfortunate men who were employed in building the dam applied for and obtained permission to remove it, and to appropriate the timbers for their own use. They were strongly advised, however, not to undertake its removal. They applied yesterday morning to Mr. Abbott for a boat to carry out their designs, but were refused, and again advised to have nothing to do with it. They then went and borrowed a bark canoe and went to commence operation. They had been at work for a few minutes only when the frail boat upset. Both men held on to the boat, but were unable to right. The unhappy men, with the boat, were carried down the stream towards the Big Kettle, about 600 yards distant. Just before they reached it they were observed by about 30 men at the mill, who were terror-stricken at the sight of two fellow-creatures approaching inevitable death, whilst they were utterly powerless to afford the slightest aid. Nearer and nearer, instant by instant, they came towards the seething, boiling, roaring, maddening mass of water. They reach the verge, the bystanders hold their breath, a groan of agony is uttered, and the victims are lost alike from human sight and human aid. A speck is visible—no more; they are gone below the bridge, where the fury of the water is spent; a man is seen with his arms above the water only for a moment, and all is over. It was a heart rending fearful sight. Poor Glande leaves a wife and nine children, to get through the world as best they may, fitting objects they are for the world's charity. Larocque was a young man and married six weeks ago.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Committee.

The Wesleyan Missionary Committee's appropriations to districts, made at its sitting on Thursday in Guelph, were as follows:—Stanstead district, Quebec, $1,392; French work, $780; total $2,172 Goderich district, $1,800; French work, $350; total, $2,150. Quebec district, $3,450 Chatham district, $1,400; Indian missions. $900; total, $2,300. Montreal district, $3,024. Toronto district, $785. Belleville district, $2,025. Barrie district, $4,809 84. Ottawa district, $2,490.

A discussion having taken place on the matter of the McGill Square property, it was resolved that a portion of the square be set apart for the erection of mission premises, which with the buildings, is to be paid for by a special fund contributed for those purposes

The next meeting of the committte is to be held in the city of Ottawa on the 3rd Tuesday of October next year.

Rev. Dr. Jeffery, Rev. James C. Slater, and Mr. W. T. Mason of Toronto, are appointed audiors tfor the ensuing year.

The Committee closed its labours very late on Thursday night.

Crown Lands--Another Extension of Time.

The settlers in Perth and Bruce who are in arrear to the Government on account of their land payments have had the time for payment further extended till March, and it is believed that those who are then unable to meet the demands made upon them will receive further indulgence. It was a serious blunder to issue the order in the first place; and it has required all the efforts of others with more influence and circumspection, to save the poor settlers from the threatened consequences of the negligence—to use no harsher word—of the local representative in allowing it to be made at all.

GRAVEL ROAD EXTENSION.—The completion of the gravel road from Glenallan to the Woolwich boundary being now a certainty, an agitation for an extension through Maryboro to connect with the Wallace road is beginning to show itself, in one corner of the county. It is argued in support of this extension, that an uninterrupted line of gravel road from Wallace to Guelph would give the people of Wallace, and the other townships further back, a choice of markets between those afforded by the towns of Perth and that offered by Guelph, and that the choice would undoubtedly be in favour of Guelph. Furthermore it is argued, that the result would tend to add still more to the prosperity of this town, and that in proportion to its advancement the value of real estate would become higher and bear so much the more of the County taxes. In view of these considerations it is believed that the people more immediately interested a have right to ask the County Council for the road extension referred to, and as personal interest generally begets promptitude, we shall probably see in December one of those petitions of fully developed proportions for which all the northern parts of the County are famous. There is even some talk of making this question an election test in Peel and Maryboro' in January next. This, we presume, is on the supposition, which is a very just one, that nothing will be done in the matter by the present Council. No doubt if petitions on the subject be presented they will be left over for consideration at the beginning of the new year, by the new Board. It is said that the proposed line is level, most of it well graded, and could be made ready for gravel without much labour.

LAGER IN ITS RELATION TO SUICIDE.—The Woodstock *Times* having rashly risked the opinion that the rise in lager was the cause of a recent suicide in Waterloo, the *Chronicle* bridles up, and informs "the above editor that had the parties connected with late suicides confined their bibulous tendencies to lager, their career might not have terminated so sadly;" to which is added the further intelligence "that all successful drinkists of lager complain that the said national beverage is at present made so thin and strengthless that it is utterly impossible to in the least effect the German constitution, however great the quantity outside of which the native of the Fatherland may place himself." All of which speaks well for the German constitution, if it does not say much for the brewers. Well done, Peter; nothing like sticking up for one's country.

POETRY.

The Dominion o' Canada our Hame.

"Ubi libertas, ibi patria."

The following poem was awarded the first prize at the late Hallowe'en Festival of the Montreal Caledonian Society.

'Tis Halloween, my kintra folk,
Cam sit ye down wi' me,
And roun' this hospitable hearth,
We'll haud a crack a we;
Anither year hath blessed the land
Frae which our bounties came:
Sae tune your pipes and sing the praise
O' Canada our hame.

What though the earth yields richer fruits
Beneath a tropic sky,
And foreign skill hae moulded forms
Mair pleasin to the eye?
O'er a' the earth there's nane can boast
A populace sae free,
As our beloved Canada—
Land o' the Maple Tree.

Frae yonder hills that gird the North,
Our matchless rivers run,
Though plains expanding to the West,
Far as the settin' sun.
The wuds in spring wi' gladness ring,
The simmer flowers proclaim
The bounteous stores that autumn pours,
On Canada our hame.

Nae mair the wild bird rears her brood
Amang Mount Royal's woods,
Nae mair the wild kye browse at morn,
Hard by Saint Lawrence floods;
The Huron and Algonquin braves
Hae left us but their name,
A cannier race hae taen their place
In Canada our hame.

Wha hauds the plough or digs a sheugh,
Or tills the virgin soil,
Aye reaps the sweetest spoils o' earth
Made sweeter by his toil;
Wha fells an ancient forest tree
Or plants a rig o' corn,
Hae din a wark for his ain race
And mony a yin unborn.

Gae drive the wild beast frae his lair
And gird yon tumbling floods,
There's mony a happy hamestead yet
In yonder gloomy woods;
There's room for a', there's gowd for a',
To feed ambition's aflame,
There's stars and garters for the great
O' Canada our hame.

Away to school, my sonsie bairns,
And drain the cup o' lear,
Mankind hae ever been the task
That men hae maist to fear;
Let knowledge hae a kindly seat,
Upon your youthfu' brow,
The warld hath sma' regard for those
Wha wag an empty pow.

The power that guides yon timid hare,
Yon wild bird tae her nest,
In man directs a weel placed luve
That warms the patriot's breast.
When winter nichts are cauld and driegh,
It cheers us wi' its flame,
It thaws the frosts, and melts the snaws
O' Canada our hame.

Ye sons o' ancient Normandy,
And Erin's children dear,
And ye the pride o' Albion's isle,
Wha mingle wi' us here,
Let a' the feuds o' ancient days
Lie buried wi' the slain,
But side by side, defend the rights
O' Canada our hame.

Noo ye wha meet in Ottawa,
In Legislative ha's,
A youthfu' nation trusts to ye
To gie her proper laws.
Gude rulers mak gude citizens—
May we deserve the name—
An' win o'er a' the warld respect
For Canada our hame.

Ayont the braid deep sea the nicht,
There's ane that greets ye here,
Auld Scotia wi' maternal pride,
Salutes here children dear.
The man wha honors not the land,
Frae whence his fathers came,
Will hae but few to honor him,
In Canada our hame.

'Tis Halloween, my kintra folk,
Cam sit ye doon wi' me,
And roun' this hospitable hearth
We'll haud a crack a we.
Anither year hath blessed the lan'
Frae which our bounties came,
Sae tune ye'r pipes and sing the praise,
O' Canada our hame.

MAGGIE.

Montreal, October, 1868.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for October and November. $1 per annum.—Montreal: John Dougall & Son. The first two numbers of the second year of this Canadian enterprise contain the usual proportion of original and selected matter of a high order of literary excellence. This combination we regard as peculiarly suitable for the only monthly Magazine of British America, affording, as it does, a field for home talent, without excluding a selection of the best articles that are appearing in the periodical press of Britain and the United States. The prospectus states that the circulation during the first year went up to nearly 8,000 an almost unprecedented success in so short a time, but we know not what proportion of the subscribers have renewed for the second year. It is to be hoped that they have all done so, and that not a few new ones have been added to the list; but as many are apt to delay remitting, and the terms are (necessarily at the low price of one dollar per annum) strictly in advance, a sufficient supply of these two numbers has, it is announced, been printed to fill all orders.

A STRAY SHOT AT ANCASTER.—The Dundar *Banner* says: On Saturday evening last, the juvenile portion of the community in the ancient town of Ancaster were enjoying "a high old time" in celebrating Halloween, when their mischief and mirth was suddenly put a stop to by the accidental shooting of a lad named Cattenach in the arm. It appears that the young rascals were carrying everything before them, when Mr. Geo. Hinton, as they approached his premises, fired off a pistol to scare them away, the ball from which unfortunately struck the boy mentioned in the arm, and traversed from near the wrist to the elbow, where it lodged. The ball was extracted by Dr. Richardson, and on Monday a bench of magistrates assembled to try Mr. Hinton for the offence, which, we are informed, was purely accidental. The trial lasted the whole day, Mr. T. W. McMurray being for the prosecution, and Mr. A. S. Wink for the defence. Wr. Hinton was fined $10 and costs.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND.—A part of Switzerland has just been the scene of a calamity which is without parallel in its entire history.—Torrents of rain descending without intermission for eight days from the northern and southern and southern slopes of the Alps, while at the same time a powerful south wind was furiously raging amid the masses of ice and snow in the inaccessible Alpine strongholds, have swelled rivulets into streams, and streams into torrents, and have carried appalling destruction into a number of cantons.—Hundreds of people have perished: thousands of families have been impoverished; more than sixty millions of francs have been lost. The most strenuous efforts have at once been made to alleviate so immense an amount of suffering. The President of the Confederation has himself hastened to the scene of suffering to see what aid can be rendered, and corps of sappers and miners have been ordered there to render all possible aid. The Federal Government has appropriated one million francs, and relief associations have sprung up in every section of the country.

Legislature of Ontario.

TORONTO Nov. 6th.

Three petitions were brought up from the Board of Victoria College, praying aid. Mr. Blake moved that they be not received, on the ground that they asked a grant of public money not recommended by the Lieut.-Governor. Laid over.

Among the bills read a first time was an Act to secure the independence of the Legislature Assembly. Its objects are the exclusion from the House of all persons who were office-holders under the Union Government or the Legislative Assembly, the aim being to render that House as independent of the Crown or the members of the Executive, as possible. A number of other bills were introduced.

Mr. Ferrier resumed the debate on the address. He said the season of the year was alluded to in the Address as a favourable one, and he regarded it as the best for their assemblage. It was, in his opinion, much better that all their Provincial business should be completed before the assembly of the Dominion Parliament. With regard to the satisfaction expressed by His Excellency at the success of the Hamilton show, he (Mr. Ferrier) was very glad to hear that favourable opinion from the head of the Province. The arbitration between the Provinces was, as had been noticed, backward, but for that state of affairs the other Government was as responsible as that of Ontario. As to the remitting of land dues of settlers, he thought too much had been made of it. Government was not desirous of injuring settlements, but, where practicable, sought to get the monies due them, and, as long as they did so diligently and carefully, and with a proper regard to the public interest, they ought to be sustained. With the other paragraphs of the address he could express his entire satisfaction, as he thought the course taken by the Government, specified, to be a step in the right direction. One point not yet alluded to, he thought worthy of mention, and that was that some provision ought to be made by the Government to alleviate the present distress of the Red River settlers; and he sincerely hoped something would be done for the sufferers in that region. (Hear.)

Mr. Beatty followed in support of the Government.

Mr. Gow said he could not understand the course pursued by the last speaker (Mr. Beatty). Such laudation on one hand and knocking down on the other he had seldom heard. He thought therefore that the government might exclaim with great force, "Save me from my friends." (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances he considered it his duty to come to the rescue of the government. He said in general terms that the government in his opinion was not so much to blame for the bad effect of the mineral policy of last session as the pretended supporter who had spoken last, because if that gentleman and other members of the House had spoken out last session as they had done on this occasion the government could not have passed such an injurious mineral measure. He was glad to know, however, that the government were prepared to rectify any mistakes which were made last session. Better late than never.

Other members followed *pro* and *con* after which Mr. Richards defended his actions and the policy of the Government.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald denied that the Government had stolen the views of the Opposition, and went back to the Coalition before Confederation as a precedent for taking Conservatives into his Government.

Mr Blake made a powerful and eloquent speech, reviewing the policy of the Government—the mineral land policy in particular—and embracing a scathing criticism on Mr. M. C. Cameron's conduct in defending criminals of all classes while still a Minister of the Crown;

Mr. M. C. Cameron defended his conduct from the attacks of Mr. Blake, and Tom Ferguson wound up the debate.

The various clauses of the Address were then put and carried, and the House adjourned till Monday,

Rifle Tournament.

The rifle tournament was continued on Friday, and the two remaiinng matches were decided. The morning was not very favourable, but the afternoon turned out better.

VOLUNTEER MATCH.—There were 42 entries in this match, the rules and prizes of which were these: Open to the officers and men of the 30th Battalion, Wellington. Ranges 300 and 400 yards. Military rules, rifles and targets; five shots at each range. Entrance fee 25c. 1st prize, Russell watch, $25 by R Cuthbert; 2d, coat, $10 by John Hogg; 3rd, pair of boots, $6 by Prest & Hepburn: 4th, pair of boots, $6 by John McNeil; 5th, cash, $5 by Col. Higinbotham: 6th, stove, $4 by W Sunley; 7th, pair of boots, $4 by J Crediford; 8th, looking glass, $3 50 by J Hazelton; 9th, case of razors, $3 by J M Bond & Co.; 10th pair of blankets, £3 by A O Bucham; 11th, shirt and drawers $2 by Heffernan Bros.; 12th, muffler and mits, $2 by G & A Hadden; 13th, cash, $2.

The following are the names of the winners of prizes, after the ties had shot off.

	300 yds.	400 yds.	Tot'l.
Priv. Hadden	22243	32443	— 29
Priv. Marsh	40422	34333	— 28
Priv. Moore	32330	34334	— 28
— Walker	04323	33342	— 27
Priv. Holliday	20432	32344	— 27
Priv. Wishart	04343	33340	— 27
Lieut. Bruce	34403	44203	— 27
Sergt. Hughes	02424	33234	— 27
— Beattie	02423	33333	— 26
Corp. Thompson	20323	33442	— 26
Corp. Young	02432	42224	— 25
Ensign Hooper	30323	42242	— 25
— Grieve	40223	33430	— 24

CONSOLATION MATCH.—In this match there were 32 entries. It was open to all parties entered in previous matches who had not taken a prize. The range was 300 yards; military targets and position; any rifle with open sights; no entrance fee. Five shots were to have been fired, but in consequence of the approach of night, the match was decided by four.—The successful competitors stood at the close in the following order:—

— Young	4324	— 13
— Birge	3343	— 12
Ensign Wilson	3323	— 11
— Nelson	3332	— 11
Serg. Day	3332	— 11
Priv. Lennie	4223	— 11
Corp. Trapp	2332	— 10
Corp. Maddock	3043	— 10
Priv. Howitt	2233	— 10
Priv. Masters	3303	— 9

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

LONDON, 6th, midnight.—A deputation from the Freedmen's Aid Union waited upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson this evening at the American Legation, and presented him with an address. Mr. Johnson in his reply, assured them that they had the sympathy of the people of the United States, and concluded with these words, "I shall conduct my duties to satisfy you. I feel on the subject you have at heart precisely as you do."

LIVERPOOL, 6th.—The Liverpool autumn race meeting commenced to-day. Seventeen horses ran.

London, Nov. 6.—The *Standard* (Conservative organ), ascribes the disparagement of Reverdy Johnson by the Radicals here, to his admiration of England.

Accounts are received to-day of a dreadful railway collision yesterday near Newham, Wales. Several passengers were killed and many injured.

London, Nov. 6.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the result of the Alabama negotiations, which it infers from the speeches of the American Minister, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It exults in the solution of the question, and praises Mr. Johnson not only for the frank and conciliatory manner in which he has conducted the controversey, but also for his manly and straightforward utterances in regard to the payment of the national debt. The *Times* declares that the tone in which Mr Johnson repudiates tampering with the national credit as a fraud shows that the higher class of American politicians recognize the same principles of morality which are current on this side of the Atlantic.

American Despatches

Herald's Havana special says: The excitement here has all been allayed since last news from Spain. Gen. Dulce, our late Captain General is ordered here with four transports and a body of troops to keep order on the island. According to revolutionary authority the entire jurisdiction of Puerto Principe has risen against the government. The slaves are armed and fighting desperately.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gets one hundred thousand dollars—the highest salary in Great Britain. He has very little to do, and plenty of assistants to do it.

Great Artillery Innovation.

The London *Times* says:—We published yesterday the account of a second series of experiments on what, to all appearance, is the most important invention of modern times. It may be briefly described as a device for rendering the heaviest guns absolutely invisible and unapproachable, except at the actual instant of firing; and even then nothing is to be seen but the gun itself, the men who work it and the whole machinery remaining completely protected. Like all great inventions, it is supremely simple in principle, though the highest mechanical skill must have been called into play in developing it. To take a homely illustration, let the reader imagine a child's rocking-horse with a toy rifleman mounted on the tail; let him suppose that the rockers are weighted in front, so that the natural position of the horse is with its head down and heels in the air. The rifleman on its tail will then be raised above the body of the horse, and may be supposed to be peering above a parapet or hillock in order to fire his rifle. Let it be supposed that the force of the recoil is communicated to the horse; it rolls back on its rockers into a level position, the rifleman is lowered, and he again becomes concealed behind the ground in front of him. In this position he is fixed by a catch until the rifle is again loaded. The catch is then set free, and he rolls up again to fire another shot, and again to recoil into safety. The rifleman in this illustration corresponds to the 7-inch or 12-inch Woolwich gun; the rockers of the rocking-horse are the 'elevators' mentioned in the descriptions we have published. In this simple conception lies the substance of the invention, and the reader we think, will have no difficulty in following us in the deductions we propose to draw.

The first effect of the discovery is that any gun may be placed, anywhere, so as to be absolutely impregnable to horizontal firing Hitherto if a gun was to be brought into action it has been necessary to provide for it a platform at least on a level with the surface of the ground. The gun and the gunner must, therefore, either be wholly unprotected, in that case the gun is said to be mounted *en barlette* or a wall of some sort must be built up in front to protect them, and a hole pierced in the wall for the gun to fire through. In practice it has been found excessively difficult to provide a wall of sufficient strength to afford complete protection. The hole in the wall or the *embrasure*, is always a weak point. At the best, it affords a convenient mark for the enemy's aim, and, being of necessity funnel-shaped, it not only admits his projectiles, but actually assists their entry But by Captain Moncrieff's inventions, the gun and gunners are placed below ground. The gun rolls up above the mouth of a pit to deliver its charge, and then sinks again. One lookout man, whose head it would always be able to conceal, is sufficient to give information to the men in the pit, and to direct the whole movement of the gun There is therefore, no need of a wall, for there remains nothing to protect, nothing for the enemy to fire at, nothing for him even to see. His projectiles will either fly safe over the head of the pit, or pitch harmlessly into the ground around it. The reader must next be reminded that we are spending incalculable sums in providing the protective walls to which we refer, and in rendering our embrasures as safe as possible. The various iron shields, which have been so ingeniously constructed and so successfully destroyed, are simple devices for this purpose; one which has beaten the Gibraltar offered by the contractor at the moderate cost of a thousand pounds for every gun protected. Now, Captain Moncrieff has, in all probability, rendered us absolutely independent of these elaborate and costly constructions so far as regards land fortifications.

Hunt's Empire Hair Gloss has only to be tried to be valued above all other preparations for the Hair.