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the residence opposite the Montreal Bank, Quebec Street. [j]an22-dw

MONEY TO LEND.

Several thousand dollars to lend on good farm security at moderate rate of interest. Appy to A. DUNBAR, Barrister, &c., Office over Petrie's Drug Store, Wyndham-st Guelph 1st April. wif

E. W. McGUIRE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., Licentiate of Upper Canada, and Graduate in Medicine of University of Victoria College. Office and residence [illegible] Building, opposite Knox's Church, Norfolk st., Guelph. Special attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Consultation days Tuesday and Friday [illegible].

DR. KEATING,

CORONER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Eng. Has removed to the residence formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hewitt [illegible] Guelph, May 16, 187[illegible]. wif

FARMERS' ARMS HOTEL.

M[illegible]

GEORGE GIBBS,

[illegible] Apply to [illegible] GIBBS, Ballinafad P. O. mar23w4t

What the People Say!

IS that they have never found anything to equal D. KRIBS' HONEY SYRUP for the [illegible] LUNGS and THROAT, such as Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. Prepared only by DANIEL KRIBS, Guelph, Ont., and sold by A. B. PETRIE Druggist, old Post Office, Guelph; and by the [illegible].

UNION HOTEL, ELMIRA.

T[illegible] Good Stabling and an attentive Hostler. Charges moderate. In connection with the house is A LARGE AND ELEGANT HALL, particularly fitted for the purpose of Concerts, Lectures, &c. wly GEORGE VOGT, Proprietor.

JOSEPH MEWHORT,

PRODUCE DEALER

And Commission Merchant, 131 Wellington and [illegible] Streets, MONTREAL. Box 591 P. O. Consignments [illegible] attended to with prompt[ness] [illegible] References permitted to [illegible] James Turner & Co., Hamilton; Peter Gow, Esq., M. L. A.; Messrs. McLagan & Innes, Guelph; Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Montreal.

SALYERD'S HOTEL,

PRESTON.

ELIAS SALYERD, Proprietor.

THIS Hotel having been entirely refitted, is now equal to any in the Town for comfort and convenience. Good sample rooms for commercial travellers. The best of wines, liquors and cigars only kept. Every attention paid to the wants of the travelling public. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. A call is respectfully solicited. Livery in connection with the hotel.

Preston, April 13th, 1870. w[illegible]

WELLINGTON HOTEL. Removal.

[illegible] In consequence of the steady increase in his business for the last 13 years, the subscriber is under the necessity of extending his accommodations. Therefore he has removed to the Wellington Hotel, where he intends to carry on the hotel business on a large and improved scale, and hopes he will deserve not only the confidence of his old customers and friends, but [illegible] COFFEE, Proprietor. Guelph, Aug. [illegible]

New FANCY STORE

Near the English Ch[urch] [illegible] BUDD [illegible] Berlin, Fancy, Fingering [illegible] other Wools,

made for his younger grandson.'

'It was so. But he had made a will leaving me forty thousand pounds, and leaving all his fee simple estate to my cousin, now Sir Reginald; and it appears that the rule of equity is to consider money applicable to the purchase of land contracted to be purchased as if it were land; and so my cousin obtained everything by my grandfather's sudden death.'

'I am very sorry, indeed, to hear this. Is there anything I can do in the matter? I am personally aware that the estate was intended for Lieutenant Barton's son—that is, for you; and it is very hard that you should be deprived of estate and money both.'

'I trust you will pardon my boldness, sir but my purpose in coming to you was to ask whether you have a vacant stool in your counting house, or if not whether you would kindly use your influence for me in some other office. I have not been at Blytheholme for many years, even for a single holiday. I have not seen my aunt, Lady Anna, or my cousin Sir Reginald. I have been during the whole time residing with Dr Dunstable at the Merchant Leather-dressers' School, and I confidently refer to him as to my character and conduct. The only prospect held out to me by my aunt I could not with self respect accept; and it is time to make a start in life. I have consulted no one as to this step; but I felt from what I had heard of you, sir, that if you knew the circumstances you would not hastily refuse my request.'

'And I shall not; but I shall not hastily comply with it. Any relative of Sir Miles Barton would have some claim on me, for he was very kind to me at a time of affliction You have a peculiar claim, and I shall not fail to recognize it in the best way I can devise. I must think the matter over, and I must see Dr Dunstable. To-morrow I shall do myself the pleasure of calling upon him. Meanwhile, make your mind quite easy; I shall think it a duty to put you in the right track.'

So Frank bade him good morning, and hastened back to Westminster. Why was it that he had not asked for little Lucy? Certainly it was not because he had forgotten her, for more than once Mr Ashdell's face reminded him of the gentle girl. But he was afraid of betraying to her father, even by the mention of her name, a secret which he dared scarcely confide to his own heart.

Next morning at a very early hour, Mr Ashdell's carriage rolled into the quadrangle of the Merchant Leather-dressers' School, and Mr Ashdell himself asked to see Dr Dunstable.

'I am a man of business, you know, Doctor, and, as time just now is very precious, I thought I would call on you before going to my office. Have I disturbed you from breakfast? I'm very sorry, indeed.'

'Not at all,' said the doctor, wondering much what brought the great West India merchant to the school.

'You have a boy in the school, I think, named Frank Barton. Tell me candidly what you know of him.'

If the good old Doctor had not just been informed that the time of his visitor was very precious, he would hardly have known how to stop once he got fairly started on this theme. As it was, he described briefly, but warmly, Frank's high spirit, his courteous disposition, his love of truth, his diligence, and his talents.

'I do not want you to fancy,' he said, 'that he is a prodigy, or a great genius, or anything of that kind; but he is clever, steady, and industrious, and what we all love in him is his gentleness and courage.'

'I understand that he has been many years without seeing any of his relatives.'

'Yes; it is a sad story, and I confess I do not quite understand it; but he is quite determined to seek his own fortune irrespective of family connections; and, for my part, I am equally resolved to help him.'

Mr Ashdell somewhat astonished Dr Dunstable by describing Frank's interview with him on the previous day: and presently Frank was himself sent for, and chided by his old master for not being taken into his confidence.

'I did not wish to say anything about it,' he explained, 'until I made sure that it would come to something. But I referred Mr Ashdell to you; for I knew you would not give a very bad account of me.'

Presently Mr Ashdell, again apologising for disturbing Dr Dunstable at so early an hour, rose to go.

'You may expect a letter from me,' he said, 'to-morrow. In the meantime, I can only say that I think Frank made a good choice in coming to me. I know I shall not be disappointed in him; and I think I can promise that he will not be disappointed in me.'

In due time the letter arrived; and caused no small excitement at the Merchant Leather-dressers' School.

'Sir Miles,' said the writer, 'was my [illegible] and I think I may say my friend. [illegible] thought that in selling him my [illegible] I was depriving his grandson of a fortune. I have long wished that I had a relative whom I could train up to [illegible] worthy of my con[fidence, and] able in time to occupy my [place]. I am happy to be able to ask Frank [illegible] to enter the house on those terms. [illegible] present, I would wish him to live [illegible] with his talents, education, [illegible] he will soon master enough of our house to be able to take [illegible] himself. That is only a year or so. I say nothing [illegible] salary at present; but I [illegible] of each quarter to [illegible]

[illegible] is at least a match for me, and he fancies he is my superior. You think I am lucky. Not at all. I am only patient and vigilant. Let me make a little proposition to you, solely for your advantage.'

'It will want to be something strange if I do not chime in with it.'

'Play less, and devote yourself to laying an occasionl fiver on the play of other men. My proposition of course must be a profound secret; for though there is nothing dishonourable in it, you know that this is a damned censorious world, and our lot are about the most censorious lot in the kingdom.'

'I pledge my word to keep the matter perfectly close, Hallet. Rely upon me.'

'Let us enter into a partnership, Coppendale. When you play with Cobo or anybody else, you play on your own hook; and so do I, unless you happen to bet on my game. Betting is your forte; and my idea is that whether you back me or back my opponent we may do pretty well as partners, gains and losses by stakes or wagers to be common between us. Try it. You must make your bets as skilful as you can. If you think I am going to win, back me. If you think I am going to lose back the other man. Of course there must be no collusion, and I shall play for the stake whether you are with me or against me. Sometimes you will lose, sometimes you will win; but if you are cool, and balance your bets pretty well, the chances are we shall come out more than square.'

Coppendale was silent for a moment, but he thought of his necessities, and yielded. He could not hide from himself that the partnership was not one of an honourable character. If he laid a heavy bet against Hallet, would not his partner have an interest in losing the game. He could not doubt that this was what was in Hallet's mind; but he writhed and assented. His boyhood had been a piece of enforced hypocrisy. His youth had been utterly blighted, and now his early manhood was to be turned into a consummate lie. He was not vicious at heart; but he had merely yielded to circumstances which made him in moments of solitary reflection curse this own existence.

It was a few months before they first met Sir Reginald Barton that Hallet and Coppendale entered into their partnership. On the whole, they always came out winners, though of smaller sums than were sufficient for Coppendale's necessities. Hallet was cautious, and no one in the set with which they mingled suspected that when Coppendale laid five or ten pounds on the 'Captain,' as he was termed, or took the odds against him, that they had a common purse. Just when Coppendale thought he was going to come out a good winner, Hallet would unaccountably win the game which he should have lost, or would still more unnacountably lose the game which he should have won.

'Never mind, Coppendale,' he would say gaily next morning, when they made up their accounts, 'if I had not turned up that unlucky king last night you would have won twenty-five instead of losing it; but can I help a king turning up? If the cards come I must play them.'

So it happened that when Sir Reginald came to London with Lady Anna, Harry Coppendale was still in his chronic condition of depression and debt.

Sir Reginald had been frequently at Captain Hallet's chambers during the two months that lady Anna remained in London; but Hallet, so far as he could, endeavoured to keep him from playing. Now and again Coppendale would engage him in a game of ecarte, or Hallet would suggest a quiet rubber; but there was nothing of the fast and furious order; and Sir Reginald found that thouga he had, as he said, dropped a couple of ten pound notes to Coppendale, he had at the end of the two months a balance at his banker's. However he managed it. Moreover, Hallet contrived to retire not only his own bill, but Coppendale's also, much to the surprise of old Samuels, to whom the young millionaire had not yet been introduced. Hallet had in fact been out half a dozen times at Cobb's and other places on occasiors when Coppendale was not present, and he simply told him that the play had been pretty high, and run in his favour. Insensibly he was acquiring a mastery over the mind of Sir Reginald. He knew so much; he was so accommodating in small things, and had the key to so many places of amusement, that the inferior organization of the baronet yielded, and he submitted himself very much to the guidance of the accomplished 'roue.' Coppendale more than once hinted that he could not understand the line of conduct adopted by his friend; at which his friend only stared and said that it was a matter of complete indifference to him. Certain it was that during those two months nothing could be better than the conduct of Sir Reginald Barton; that is considering the disposition of the young man and the hands into which he had fallen. He had several times gone out with Lady Anna of an evening, twice he and Hallet and Coppendale honoured Lady Anna with their company when her rooms were crowded with people. He had not once been known to haunt any of the low places of which he had been so fond, and one day when walking with Hallet he had deliberately cut a coarse brute of a pugilist who had only four months before taken up his quarters at Nether Hitcham on Sir Reginald's express invitation. It was not astonishing that Lady Anna ere she left London fitted up chambers for Sir Reginald within a door or two of Captain Hallet ordered for him a handsome phaeton and pair, commissioned Captain Hallet to engage a valet for her son, and voluntarily increased his allowance to one hundred guineas [illegible]

not want to make any bet with him direct, but I have no objection to be 'your halvers' if you make a volume with him and others, and act strictly on my advice. I know a thing or two, and you may as well share.'

'Done with you. When did he say he would see you? Not to-night I know.'

'He is to breakfast with me at half-past ten to-morrow. Come to me half an hour earlier, and I will show you my plans of operations. He is certain to lose his money, and why the deuce should he not lose it to us as well as to others!'

The game that Hallet was now playing was a deep one. He had not indeed mastered all its moves, but he looked with some confidence to the day when he would win it, Lady Anna had her jointure or her dowry as a little matter of course, so he assumed; and probably owing to the comparatively private life she had led a considerable accumulation. This was his first notion, and upon this his whole scheme depended. To be sure he did not know anything concerning her pecuniar circumstances, and he was too capable a man to spoil his game by making inquiries. It was enough for him that the lady was the widow of Major Barton and the mother of Sir Reginald, and he took it for granted that she had either her dower or one-third of the fee simple estate, or a jointure equivalent to it. Then she was a very agreeable and well informed lady, and had manifestly been very beautiful in her earlier days. He had already made a favourable impression upon her, and he saw nothing to prevent him from winning her hand, if he only followed up his opportunities For the present all that he proposed was to strengthen his claims to the lady's regard; and he thought that was best to be done by permitting Sir Reginald to get into some small scrapes and helping him out adroitly at the proper moment. Above all, he was quite resolved never directly to win a pound of his young protege. His system required money, but he would make it indirectly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW YORK.—On the 12th inst, a large number of Protestant Irishmen and members of the Orange Associations of New York city, with their wives and children, held a pic-nic in one of the city parks. About three thousand persons were assembled, of all ages and sexes, when an attack was made upon them by a large body of Irish laborers, presumed to be Fenians, with stones, pistols, and other deadly weapons The attack was resisted, and a terribly bloody riot ensued. The police interfered, using their pistols and batons, and after a time, and with a good deal of exertion and exposure of their own lives to danger, succeeded in quelling the disturbance. The attack appears to have been entirely unprovoked. Three persons were killed on the spot, nine were fatally wounded, and it is reported that about one hundred and fifty others were injured more or less seriously. The attacking party appear to have suffered the most.

THE ST. LAWRENCE FISHERIES.—Half a dozen American skiffs, containing twenty men, were seized last week in the St. Lawrence, where it flows wholly through Canadian territory, for violation of the fishery laws of Canada. The American schooner, *Wompatrick*, of Plymouth, was seized on the coast of Nova Scotia on the 27th of June, by Capt. Tory of the *Ida E.*, one mile and a half from the shore, for violating the Dominion fishing laws. The vessel was seen fishing off Aspy Bay, from early morning until late in the evening, when she was boarded by Capt. Tory, and placed in possesion of the Custom House officer. These are the cases, we presume, about which Ben Butler tried to get up an excitement in Congress a few days since. The seizures were perfectly legal, and may serve to convince American fishermen that our Government is determined to enforce the fishery laws at all hazards.—*Hamilton Times.*

CALL TO THE REV. MR. TRAVER.—The Rev. A. J. Traver, M.A., the deservedly esteemed minister of St. Andrew's Church of this town, has received a call from the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, Brockville. Until the meeting of the Guelph Presbytery, which takes place shortly, we are unable to say whether Mr Traver will be removed from his present charge or not. We hope not. It is scarcely possible to conceive that Mr Traver, who has only been three years in Berlin, and who has been a mighty successful preacher will leave, or that he will be removed from his people here who are so strongly attached to him.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

☞ The census-taker of Evansville has discovered a centenarian in the person of a "culled genman" who claims to be 103 years old. His wife, who is only 29, weighs over 200 pounds, and they have a child only two years old. She has also a stalwart young "cousin" of the male persuasion.

The Queen has gone to Osborne for the summer.

[illegible] rectors have decided to do so, an office has been engaged, and the services of an experienced Manager secured for that point.

In addition to the above simple statement of facts the Directors would mention that from the commencement of the Bank, they have kept two objects steadily in view—the first of which has been to make the Stock a perfectly safe and reasonably profitable investment for the shareholders; the second, to do all that was possible, consistently with that consideration, to aid in moving the crops and facilitating the legitimate business of the country.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, an Act was passed respecting "Banks and Banking," whereby the Shareholders may, at a general meeting called for the purpose, authorize an application to the Minister of Finance for an extension of their Charter embodying the provisions of said Act. They have therefore been specially summoned to attend the present annual meeting. A resolution providing for such extension will be submitted, and as the Directors believe that a safe and profitable business can be conducted under the new Banking Law, they recommend its acceptance.

The Directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Cashier, Managers, and other officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WM. McMASTER, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up		$2,036,765 00
Circulation	$1,974,211 00	
Deposits	3,442,423 69	
		5,416,667 69
Reserve for rebate of interest on current discounts	35,482 51	
Reserve for interest and exchange	8,064 29	
Dividends unpaid	3,706 88	
Sixth dividend payable 2nd July	80,759 31	
		128,013 02
Rest	250,000 00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	13,235 92	
		263,235 92
		$7,844,681 63

ASSETS.

Specie and Provincial notes	$1,262,148 64	
Notes and cheques of other Banks	141,462 26	
Balances due by other Banks after deducting balances due to other Banks	918,522 58	
		2,334,131 48
Government Securities		242,8[illegible] 30
Notes and Bills Discounted		5,132,386 48
Bank premises and furniture		88,271 42
Other Assets not included under foregoing heads		57,011 00
		$7,844,681 63

(Signed) H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, 30th June, 1870.

After a vote of thanks to the President, Vice-President, Directors and officers of the Bank, the following Directors were elected for the year: Hon. Wm. McMaster, H. S. Howland, Esq, T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq, Wm. Elliott, Esq., John Taylor, Esq., Wm. Alexander; Esq, Thomas C. Street, Esq, M. P.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently, the Hon. Wm. McMaster was re-elected President, and Henry S. Howland Vice-President, by a unanimous vote.

Wesleyan Sabbath School Pic-Nic.

This annual celebration took place on Thursday on the grounds of H. W. Peterson, Esq., and afforded considerable delight to all who attended it. The children of the school (numbering about 300) assembled at the church, and, escorted by their teachers, proceeded in procession to the beautiful grounds where they were to feast and enjoy themselves. There they entered heartily into the amusements provided, making the air ring with their merry laughter and delighting the on-lookers with their joyful rompings. About five o'clock refreshments were commenced to be served, to which the little folks did ample justice. After they had been satisfied the visitors were regaled, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the quality of the good things provided and the excellence of the arrangements made for their distribution. A very large supply had been contributed, and towards the close of the evening the services of Mr. Knowles, the auctioneer, were called into requisition to dispose of the overplus. The shades of night brought remembrance of home, and about 8 o'clock the young folks began to leave, expressing as they did so, the great delight they had experienced and their gratitude towards the kind friends who had enabled them to realize so much enjoyment.

if the usual up-country traffic continues to Guelph direct by team, as heretofore; but must urge the contractor on with the road and get the cars up to Harriston, so that they can command the the trade from the County of Bruce.

The Great European Circus.

ROYAL HOTEL, GUELPH, July 14th, 1870.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR,—Having seen in a paper published in this vicinity an article reporting the failure of "a so-called Australian Circus," a short time ago, in the vicinity of New York city, and as all such articles may tend to the bringing of the circus as an institution into disrepute, ridicule and contempt, I beg to say that the Great European Circus, which will give their exhibitions in this town on Saturday, the 23rd inst., certainly can never be confounded with any such "fly-by-night" concerns or nomadic charlatans as the circus alluded to as a failure.

The Great European Circus is not only the richest professionally and financially, but the largest in the world. Its owners and managers are gentlemen of an experience of over forty years, and its reputation for excellence and integrity has been firmly established both in England, the United States, and more recently during their tour of the Dominion of Canada.

The kind notices of the press of the various places visited will certainly be a sufficient guarantee to the public that the European Circus is a first-class establishment and worthy of the patronage of all communities. It certainly can never be injured in the slightest degree by the malicious attacks of servile or open enemies, here or elsewhere.

I am, yours respectfully,
D. W. HUGHES,
Agent, Great European Circus.

Military Strength of France and Prussia.

In the present critical state of affairs between France and Prussia, the comparative military and naval strength of the two Kingdoms becomes a matter of great interest. So far as soldiers are concerned, there is not much difference as to the number which either army can bring into action on an emergency. But the naval force of Prussia is quite insignificant—not a quarter part as large as that of France. Men, however, and not Ships, are to decide the fate of a continental struggle.

The French army consists of about 400,000 men of all arms in active service; with a reserve of about the same number, and a Garde Nationale Mobile of 500,000 to co-operate with the regular army in defence of the country. Of the army in active service [illegible] are infantry and 62,978 cavalry, while the artillery numbers nearly [illegible],000. If these figures are multiplied by three, we shall probably approximate the number of each of these principal arms which can be brought into service in a war with Prussia; which, with the engineers, gendarmes, staff officers, &c., will make up a total of at least 1,200,000 soldiers. The French navy numbers 439 vessels, and 4,680 guns, including 55 iron clad steamers and 233 wooden steamers.

Prussian military authorities claim that a single telegram from Berlin at any moment, could place 1,000,000 of Prussian soldiers under arms. The standing army of Prussia is set down at 462,000 men of all arms, with a reserve of 143,000 men, and a militia to occupy garrisons, &c., always ready, amounting to 200,000 men. And back of this army stands the whole male population of the kingdom, all of whom have been trained as soldiers; for every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of that term enters the Landwehr or militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr he is finally enrolled in the Landsturm until he is fifty years of age.

The Prussian navy now consists of 4 iron clads, [illegible] frigates, [illegible] gunboats and sailing vessels, enough to make up 100 vessels with [illegible]37 guns. But this force is now being increased with all possible rapidity.

Thus stands the account of these two great military powers, which, like two great bullies, think they must have a fight to see which is the better of the two.

☞ The Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Caledonian Club, in Detroit on Monday.

ready for cutting, and all that escaped winter killing appears to be in an excellent condition, free from the midge and rust, bidding fair for a large yield. Spring wheat is further forward than usual, and all whom we have spoken to agree in saying that the prospect so far is highly encouraging. The late rains have been of great advantage to the crops generally, with the exception of the mown hay lying in the fields. Corn and potatoes also look well and appear to be thriving favorably.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.—The most Worshipful the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada opened its Annual Communication in the Masonic Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday, the Grand Master A. A. Stevenson, presiding. Among the distinguished Brethern present were M. W. P. G. M. Col. Wilson, P. G. M. Harrington, P.G. M. Bernard, Col. McLeod Moore, G. C. Rev. Vincent Clementi, the G. M. of the State of New York, and a number of visiting Brethern from various portions of the U. S. The Lodge was opened in ample form at 2:30 o'clock, and after routine business, the Grand Master delivered the annual address.

THE HAMILTON "SPECTATOR."—The firm of Alex. Lawson & Co., proprietors of the Hamilton *Evening Journal* conjointly with Mr. David McCulloch, one of the editors of the *Spectator*, have purchased the *Spectator* newspaper, with the plant and building, and Monday morning's paper was issued by the new management. The Messrs. White will now remove to Montreal, having purchased the *Gazette*, which we doubt not will in their hands be vigorously and successfully conducted. The *Evening Journal*, having been well received by the public, and having already made for itself a favorable position in Hamilton, will still be continued.

THE FLAGS OF THE DOMINION.—The flag of the new Dominion is the blue ensign, with the arms of the Dominion on the fly. The arms on the fly are the arms of each of the four provinces combined in one shield, the shield surrounded by a garland or wreath of Maple leaves surmounted by a Crown resting on the wreath. The ensign is pretty, although some people are inclined to think it too foreign looking. The Governor-General's flag is the Union Jack, with the above arms or badge of the Dominion emblazoned on a shield in the centre. The flag for the Lieut.-Governors of the Provinces is the Union Jack with the arms of the respective Province on a shield in the centre, surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves.

TORONTO HONORS TO GUELPH YOUNG LADIES.—We are pleased to note that at the recent annual examination of pupils at Loretto Abbey, Toronto, two daughters of Mr. Coffee, of the Wellington Hotel, highly distinguished themselves—the eldest, Miss Kate Coffee, being awarded the Gold Medal for general proficiency in English, French, vocal and instrumental music, painting and good conduct. Miss Fannie Coffee, received a crown and prize for excellence in 4th French Class, 2nd prize in 7th Class English, also in mathematics, improvement in 2nd Class instrumental music, general satisfaction in St. Cecelia Choir, improvement in German and recitation.—Miss Coffee is the youngest young lady, we believe, that has ever taken the highest prize at the establishment and merits the warmest praise for her successful achievement.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.—On Thursday, at Canadaigua, Judge Woodruff sentenced the Fenian "General" Starr to two years' imprisonment in the State prison at Auburn; and similar punishment was was awarded to "Colonel" Thompson. Mannix withdrew his plea of not guilty, and admitted his guilt on one count, the evidence being indisputable that he had furnished arms and in other ways aided the raid. He was condemned to one year's imprisonment, as he had occupied a subordinate position. In passing the sentences, His Honour adverted to the necessity of strictly enforcing the laws which had been broken by the prisoners. He pointed out that Starr admitted that he expected to command a large army to wage war upon the the Canadians, in direct violation of the United States laws—His Honour admitted some extenuating circumstances, and coupled with the recommendation of the jury, he thought two years would be sufficient. Remarks of a similar nature were made to Thompson. A nominal fine of ten dollars was also imposed in each case, in orer to comply with the statute. The trial of O'Neill will come off in a couple of weeks, before Judge Woodruff.

☞ A farm laborer named Wm. May, was struck down by the sun, at Milton on Saturday, and died inside of an hour.

fire went out, and had to be re-kindled in the manner described. The timber of the former wrecks—calling up sad thoughts—served for fuel, for on the island there was naturally none. The men suffered severely from the rays of the fierce tropical sun—they were in latitude 3, south of the equator, for they had little or no clothes on when they reached the reef, only [illegible] of them being on the deck, the rest in their berths, when the ship struck. The reef was swarmed with ants, very much [illegible] the English in size and appearance, but of a most venomous nature, and the men suffered greatly from continual bites. A fortunate addition to their stock of fresh water was a cask of that precious liquid, washed ashore some time after they had been on the reef, most probably from the wreck of the *Mercurius*; but there were no marks by which it could be recognized as belonging to that vessel. To protect their heads from the sun, the men knitted hats of cocoa-nut fibre, from the only tree they could find on the reef, and sewed them togther with the same material, threaded with a needle ingeniously made out of a piece of brass found on the island. The hats they have brought to Europe as precious mementoes of their castaway life.

Shocking Murder in Toronto.

A shooting affray occurred on the Don and Danforth Road, about five miles from Toronto on Thursday night, which resulted in the death of a woman named Mrs. Shepperd. The particulars of the case are these. An English laborer named William Shepperd resided in a small house about five miles east of the Don, with his wife. They were both about forty-seven years of age. Shepperd bore a good character for honesty and industry, though at times he drank to excess, and on such occasions he was filled with a mania that his wife was unfaithful to him. This jealousy caused many a quarrel between them, though while he was sober they lived happily enough together. Thursday evening he returned from his day's work perfectly sober, and after taking his tea he went to a neighboring tavern and procured some liquor. He returned home and drank it till he was quite drunk. His wife had, in the meantime, retired to bed. The demon of jealousy possessed him and taking a gun loaded with shot in his hand, he staggered to her room. The noise awakened her, and seeing his condition, she arose hastily and attempted to shut the door. She was too late, however, his fiend was on the latch and he had it partly opened before she reached it. She put her shoulder against the door and held it with all her might against him, but being a powerfully built man, his superior strength soon forced it open. Finding it impossible to keep him out, she drew back towards the bed and asked him what he wanted. He made no reply, but fired the gun at her. The charge struck her breast, tearing it in a frightful manner, and the grains passed nearly through her body. She fell at once, uttering a piercing shriek. The noise attracted the attention of some persons in the neighborhood, who, on seeing what had occurred, sent at once to the city for a doctor. A crowd soon collected round the house, but no attempt was made to arrest Shepperd. In fact, the people were afraid for some time to enter the house. On the arrival of Drs. Ross and Riddel from the city, they arrested him, and having attended the wounded woman, brought him into the city and lodged him in the Police Station. At the instance of Mr. A. McNabb, P. M., the prisoner was on Friday morning handed over to County Constable [illegible] Cummings, to be dealt with by the County Magistrate. Mrs. Shepperd [illegible] terrible agony [illegible] o'clock on Friday evening, when death terminated her sufferings. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Shepperd, who was committed for trial.

☞ Mr. J. E. Smith, the Collector of Customs at Toronto, just prior to his appointment, carried on a wholesale grocery business, and when he stepped into the Government service about a year ago he handed over the affair to his brother, who in a short time became bankrupt, their liabilities footing up to $117,003 61, while their assets are found to be $16,171. This looks like very like something "big." Who has made the profits? Verily Mr. J. E. Smith is a fit and proper person to become a candidate for Government favours.

☞ Constantinople has been visited by another fire, by which 1,500 houses were destroyed. Fortunately there was no such sacrifice of life as occurred at the conflagration in the Pera district.

[illegible] the honor. But, with all this singular unsoundness of intellect, he was not to be cheated in making a bargain. He would allow no innkeeper to overcharge him, and he bought and managed two small estates with perplexing shrewdness in one otherwise so manifestly deranged. His fortune at his father's death was £10,000, and this he contrived to more than double by his penurious saving and management. The verdict of the jury was given unanimously for the pursuers in the action and the will was set aside.

Artillery Rifle Practice.

The following is the score of a detachment of the Guelph Garrison Artillery, composed principally of recruits who did their first day's ball practice on the 12th July—regulation targets, Hythe position, standing; distances 100 and 200 yds:

	100	200
Sergt.-Major Knowles	40202	22220—16
Corp'l Sully	34332	40223—26
" Anderson	22232	42323—25
" Parker	43234	20200—20
Private Cross	44424	32322—30
" Lundie	32433	43222—28
" Jackson	02433	42032—23
" Cowie	33343	00232—23
" Stroud	04234	02232—22
" Aitkins	03402	30342—21
" King	33323	22020—20
" Smith	00242	— 8

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The San Domingo Treaty has been defeated in the United States Senate.

☞ Hon. Dr. Tupper was re-elected on Friday for Cumberland without opposition. He made a speech defending his position.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Willis left Toronto on Wednesday morning, *en route* for Britain he intends to take up his permanent residence.

☞ The widow of the late Sir James Simpson, the eminent physician who died a week or two since in Edinburgh, has just passed to her rest.

☞ Last Monday, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, M. P., and Mr. Donald McDonald, M. P., Glengary, were the recipients of the hospitality of the Mayor and City Council of St. John, N. B.

☞ Dr. Lindsay, of Quebec, performed an operation half an hour after death on the body of a young wife about to become a mother. The mother died suddenly. The infant lived long enough to receive the rites of baptism.

☞ The American papers speak of the rapidity with which the Chinese imported into North Adams learn to imitate the processes of shoemaking, as being something extraordinary. Other manufacturers, it is believed, will follow the example of Simpson and Co., and, indeed, if the experiment of the latter should prove successful, other master-shoemakers may be forced to use Chinese labor in self-defence. The question is a grave one, and much is to be said concerning it on both sides.

☞ The probability is that New Mexico will be admitted as a state into the Union before the end of the year. The name chosen for the new State—"Lincoln"—is a very appropriate one, and will worthily commemorate the name of the martyred President. New Mexico was acquired from Mexic, partly in 18[illegible] by the treaty of Guadaloup Hidalgo, and partly in 1845 by the so called "Gadsden purchase." It contains [illegible] square miles of territory, and at the last census it had a population of [illegible],516, of which 10,539 were Indians.

☞ The aggregate cost of all the railways in the United States is computed at $2,000,000,000; and their tonnage is put down at 92,500,000. The aggregate earnings of the roads are estimated to equal $400,000,000 per year, or $128 per head of population. The ratio of earnings from freight to earnings from passengers is nearly 2½ to 1; the gross amount of the former being about $280,000,000, and of the latter $120,000,000. This is just the reverse of what occurred in the early history of railways, when passenger earnings were greater then freight earnings.

GRAND MASONIC BANQUET IN TORONTO.—A complimentary dinner was given by the Freemasons of Toronto to the Grand Lodge, now in session there, on Thursday night. The St. Lawrence Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Between 700 and 800 brethren were present. The chair was occupied by P. G. M. Kerr. The majority of the brethren wore the insignia of their office, and the scene was an altogether magnificent display.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.—Vice-Chancellor Strong will hold a sitting of the Court of Chancery to hear causes in Guelph, on the 14th September.

[illegible]nition of the validity of our greviances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel; nor with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, whom we consider under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other greviance than that of a Hohenzollern candidate for the Spanish throne. The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive our representations, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair and could not interfere, except as head of the family. We would not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. Resistance to the project came from a quarter least expected. We demanded a promise from King William for the future. This moderate demand we declared to be without reservation. The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had notified our Ambassador that he would no longer receive him, and to render the rupture more obvious he notified the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time he announced that Von Werther might take leave, and that the armament of Prussia had commenced. On our part we have called out the reserves, and have taken the necessary measures which the honour and interest of the country demanded.

The Government asks a vote of supplies, and the call to arms of all classes owing military service.

The Corps Legislatif has voted the extreme demands of the Government, the left voting in the negative.

LONDON, July 15, evening.—It is reported the Prussian Government itself demanded of France the recall of Count Benedetti, and that the European powers yesterday united in a protest against the implacability of Prussia, but without effect. Business is at a stand still, and people are collected in groups discussing the news. The markets are generally firm.

Count Bismarck has issued a circular which has been telegraphed in all directions notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter.

The French declaration of war concludes as follows:—"The extra constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. Let us cross the Rhine and avenge the insults of Prussia. The victors of Jena survive."

The excitement in Paris is intense.

VIENNA, July 15—The Governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

BERLIN, July 15—The Prussian Diet is in session. The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic attitude A resolution was adopted according unlimited credit for national defence.

THE HAGUE, July 15—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the army.

PARIS, July 15—The persons now awaiting trial on the charge of conspiring against the State and the Emperor were to-day taken from prison here and transferred to Blois, where a High Court of Justice will open on Monday, unless orders are issued to the contrary.

New York, July 15—A London special to the *Herald* says the declaration of war by France creates intense excitement. There was great agitation at the close of 'Change, and during the session of Parliament the lobbies were filled with excited groups. The action of France is generally condemned; and the extra official expressions of ministers leads to the belief that England peremptorily forbids the occupation of Belgium by France.

New York, July 16—There is great excitement over war news. Recruiting offices have already been opened in this city. In one agency here men are being received for an Irish brigade to aid the French; on the other hand a number of Germans are about to embark for Fatherland to take part in the fray. It would not be strange should something sensational occur in our own waters, for there are in the harbor the North-German frigate *Arconia*, of 400 horse-power and 28 guns, and the French frigate *Semiramis* and the school-ship *Jean Bart*.

Washington, July 16th—Orders have been sent to all navy yards to hurry repairs of vessels in order to be prepared for any emergency.

New York, July 15—The Fenians of this city will petition the President to commute the sentences of Starr and Thompson.