

NO. 10

FRESH BISCUITS, of all kinds, AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.
MARMALADE, PEACHES and PRUNES, AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.
PURE MOCHO and JAVA COFFEES, Roasted on the premises, AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.
TEAS, from 50c. and upwards, AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.
TOBACCO, Natural Leaf, Chewing and cut, AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.
BRIAR Pipes and Pocket Knives, AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.
N. B.—The Stock of the Canada Clothing Store is selling off in the same premises. Guelph, Aug. 27. do tf

Another Lot of those Delicious

Pine Apples
At H. BERRY'S.

SPLENDID DATES
At H. BERRY'S.

FINE

ORANGES & LEMONS
At H. BERRY'S.

REAL

Maple Sugar
At H. BERRY'S.

FRIEND,

WHERE CAN I get good, sound first-class

Bacon, Hams and Shoulders?

AT WILKINSON'S

He has the best in town. The sweetest, cheapest and best assortment of

BRIAR ROOT AND FANCY PIPES

IS AT

GEO. WILKINSON.

Guelph, August 2. daw tf

Special Notice

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

E. CARROLL & CO.

BEG to notify that they are now receiving a large lot of NEW CHOP

TEAS

which they intend to sell cheaper than any house in Guelph. Examine OUR PRICES and judge for yourselves.

Young Hyson per lb. 75c. worth \$1 00

Old Hyson " 50 " 0 75

Gunpowder " 87 1 00

Japan " 62 0 75

Tongou " 50 " 0 62

Souchong " 62 " 0 75

and all other Goods equally low at

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

Guelph, August 12. daw tf

New Catechism FOR THE PEOPLE.

WHO do the Largest Boot and Shoe Business in Guelph?

PREST & HEPBURN.

Who have the largest and best assorted stock of Boots and Shoes in Guelph?

PREST & HEPBURN.

Who have the Newest and Best Styles of Boots and Shoes in Guelph?

PREST & HEPBURN.

Who have always been ahead in Style, Material, Workmanship, Neatness and Durability?

PREST & HEPBURN.

The subscribers being the only Manufacturers in Guelph, are in a position to offer inducements to the public which no other House in the Trade can do. CALL AND SEE, and you will be convinced that large and varied as has always been our stock the one now on hand far exceeds anything ever shown by us in the past.

Support Home Manufacture

And keep your money in the County.

Remember our Goods are all Warranted.

TERMS Cash, and no Second Price.

PREST & HEPBURN.

Guelph June 15 dwtf

Notice to the Public.

I HEREBY give notice that, from and after this date, I will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by my wife, without my consent or written order.

ROBERT OAKES.

Guelph, Sept. 5. do

H. METCALF,

(Late Smith and Metcalf),

WISHES to inform his customers and the public that he has opened a

SHOP NEXT DOOR TO MR. HAZELTON'S,

Nearly opposite the Wellington Hotel, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of customers and the public. He has on hand a lot of will

TRUNKS and SADDLES

Slightly soiled by removal at the late fire, he sold cheap

Guelph, July 3, 1868. do wtf

FIRST CLASS MILL PRIVILEGE

TO BE SOLD AT

A BARCAIN.

An Excellent MILL PRIVILEGE, with dam erected, situated on the Grand River, between the Villages of Fergus and Elora, in the County of Wellington and Province of Ontario, known as the KINNETT'S MILL PROPERTY, containing about 44 acres.

The property is in close proximity to where the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway crosses the Grand River.

There is a fall of 16 1/2 feet, embracing both sides of the river, which gives a number of water-powers capable of being used for various kinds of manufactures.

The property is situated in the centre of one of the finest agricultural counties in the Dominion of Canada, with easy access to either the American or European markets, and is one of the most eligible properties now offered to the public.

Price moderate, terms liberal, the proprietor wishing to dispose of the property on account of falling health.

Further particulars can be learned on application, either personally, or by letter (prepaid) to

DAVIDSON AND CHADWICK, Land and General Agents, Town Hall Buildings, Guelph.

Guelph, Aug. 10. daw tf

SALT, SALT

Wholesale and Retail at

A. H. R. KENNEDY'S

FLOUR AND FEED STORE,

UPPER WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH

Guelph, July 24. daw-tf

Evening Mercury

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET

FRIDAY EV'G, SEPT. 11, 1868.

Local News.

The sum of \$384 has been already collected in London for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the Red River country.

A boy nine years of age hanged himself in the township of North Algoma a few days ago because his step mother ill treated him.

A few nights ago an incendiary kindled a fire in the barnyard of Mr. Watts, of Thameville, and eight splendid stacks of wheat were burnt.

ROCKWOOD SHOW.—The Rockwood Union Agricultural Show will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, and not, as stated upon the 1st October.

Some boys in Mount Forest have had to pay dear during the past week for making unauthorized excursions to their neighbors' plum trees.

The militia roll for the County of Grey has been made out. There are of first-class service men, 2,472; second class, 5,185; 3rd class, 1,921; total, 9,578.

On the morning of Wednesday last a tannery and dwelling house belonging to the Messrs. Seegmiller, of Goderich, were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

The subscription for the Bishop Strachan Memorial Church, in Cornwall, is so far advanced that tenders for the erection of the building are asked for. Three thousand dollars more are yet needed, however, before the church can be completed.

Two boys belonging to Bridgeport went into the woods to shoot pigeons on Saturday, and seeing a flock, one who was behind fired past his comrade, into whose head and nose some of the shot entered. The wounded youth's name is Roos. He is recovering.

THE DUNDAS BANNER.—This journal comes to hand this week dressed in a new suit, which has been brought all the way from Edinburgh. It looks handsome and ought to secure a number of new admirers. The Banner is a good, sensible, well-written paper, and is fully entitled to the prominent position it holds, and the prosperity which attends it.

THE TANKS at Nelson Crescent were filled last night. They had been previously puddled, and closed up so as to leave only a small opening at the top in the confident expectation that this time they would not leak. They seem to be all right, or nearly so, now, as but a small amount of leakage took place during the night.

CHAMPION BASE BALL MATCH.—Woodstock, Sept. 10.—The Ingersoll Club, which defeated the Young Canadians, of Woodstock on the 1st inst, had to meet their antagonists again to-day on the Ingersoll grounds. By superior play the Young Canadians defeated the ten-days' champions, and won back the silver ball. The match was a splendid one, and the game well contested. The score stood—Young Canadians, 43; Victoria, 30.

Quarter Sessions.

SEPTEMBER 10th.

THE QUEEN vs. DANIEL HEFFERNAN.

Defendant was indicted for an indecent assault on Ellen Lawlor, on the night of the 17th of August. The prosecutress had come from the States to visit her mother who resides at Fergus, and having arrived at Guelph took passage by the stage for that village. The conveyance having to go round by Elora, when it arrived at the Junction the driver enquired if there was any person in the stage who wished to go direct to Fergus. Mrs. Lawlor said she did, and the driver assisted her out of the stage, and into an empty buggy which was standing before the door of the hotel. She heard the driver call the owner of the buggy Mr. Heffernan. The latter soon came out, got into the buggy and drove off. After driving a considerable portion of the distance that intervened between the Junction and Fergus the man took some slight liberties with Mrs. Lawlor which she rather gently repelled. Still further on he renewed his disagreeable attentions, and conducted himself indecently. It was then Mrs. Lawlor told him that he had mistaken her character, and that she was a virtuous married woman. This was all that was about the matter for a week, when Mrs. Lawlor having seen her mother and some other female relations without saying a word to them concerning it, finally told her brother-in-law, who advised her to take action. The case came before the Police Magistrate, who sent it to the Quarter Sessions, Mr. Heffernan having objected to its being disposed of summarily. The prosecutress was not sure that the defendant was the person who was in the buggy with her; it was dark at the time, and all she knew was that the defendant was like the man, and that she had heard him called Heffernan. For the defence on the other side it was shown that the defendant was in Guelph on the night in question. Verdict, not guilty. Mr. Peterson for the Crown; Mr. McCurry for the defence.

THE QUEEN vs. JAS. A. STULL.—The name of this prisoner will be familiar to most of our readers. It may be remembered that nearly two years ago he was committed for stealing an undercut from the Great Western Hotel, and an overcoat from the Victoria Hotel. He was arrested in Erin by Constable Nichols, and the articles found in his trunk. Before his trial came on, however, he managed to scale the gaol wall by means of the water-pipe. This was on the 10th of Jan. 1867, and it is only a few weeks since he was re-arrested at St. Catharines by our Chief Constable. If ever there was an example of perverted talent it is certainly in the case of this young man. He is respectably connected, looks highly intelligent and capable of performing nobler work than that allotted to the felon. The owner of the overcoat not being in the country, the prisoner was indicted only on the charge of stealing the undercut.—Verdict guilty.

September 11th.

THE QUEEN vs. JAS. FITZGERALD.—The prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of arson. He had been confined in the lock-up until an advanced hour in the morning, when he swore he was not going to stay there and starve. He accordingly whittled the seat and made a fire against the door but did not succeed in burning his way out.

THE QUEEN vs. JOHN and JAMES McCORMACK.—These parties, two boys, had been committed for shooting a pig or pigs belonging to Mr. Price of Garafra, and afterwards bailed out. They failed to appear when called, and the bailsmen, Manasseh Leeson, and H. McCormack were ordered to produce their bodies.

THE QUEEN vs. JOHN DUFFY.—The prisoner was indicted for an assault with intent to rob Thos. Dean on the 6th Feb. last. With the details of this case we have already made our readers familiar, as they were all given at the time Dean was prosecuted for the assault. He told the same absurd story over again about his starting out with Duffy to go to Hamilton, about the latter stopping at Murphy's, only a mile and a half out of town, when it was his intention to stop first at Sodom. He told how the prisoner and the landlord had consulted, how he was urged to stay all night, and how he pressed his objections, how the prisoner struck him with a chair and stretched him senseless on the floor, and then attempted to rifle his pocket, into which he had hidden some silver. But according to his tale he had changed the money into another pocket, and it remained undiscovered. He did not exactly remember how many times he had drunk before he was struck, but would not swear that he had not indulged to the extent of half a dozen small glasses. The defence took something of the hard face of his evidence, and showed that he was not exactly ill used as he had represented, that, in fact, he had provoked the quarrel in which he came off second best, and that no attempt was made to rob him.—The jury are in on the case. Mr. Peterson for the Crown, Mr. McCurry for the defence.

LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION.—During the debate on the Mineral Lands' Bill in the Local Parliament last winter, it was announced that the Hon. Messrs Richards and Carling would visit the mining regions on Lake Superior in the course of the summer, for the purpose of inspecting the country, and obtaining knowledge of the best means of developing its resources. The new steamer *Ontario* having been announced as ready to make her first trip from Collingwood to Fort William, the Government engaged her to carry exclusively the members of the Cabinet and Legislature. She was to start yesterday (Thursday), and it was expected that she would have all the members of the Ontario Cabinet aboard, except Mr. Cameron, and a large number of members of the Legislature. Messrs Gow and McKim, M.P.P.'s, left Guelph by the afternoon train on Wednesday, to join the excursion, and Mr. Springer, M.P.P. for North Waterloo, was also on his way east, presumably for the same purpose. The Toronto papers notice a number of others who had arrived in that city with the intention of visiting the mining region. It is not too much to hope that, if the province have to pay for this trip, it will derive some other benefit from it than an accession of health and muscle to its legislators.

THE MURDER OF MR. MCGEE

TRIAL OF WHELAN

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

OTTAWA, September 10.

The Court opened soon after 10 o'clock, when a number of witnesses were called for the defence, the main object being to try if possible and impeach Lacroix's evidence. One French witness after another appeared in the stand to impeach the credibility of the man Lacroix, and in the boldest and most unequivocal terms pronounced that from their knowledge of his character and the estimation in which he was held in his own neighbourhood they would not believe him on oath; but when Mr. O'Reilly came to cross-examine them, the result was really ludicrous. The reasons they gave for expressing their opinion of Lacroix's veracity were so puerile and so much at variance with their statements that there was no restraining the laughter and feeling of astonishment in Court. One Frenchman said he would not believe Lacroix because he did not pay him his board bill. Another confessed that Mr. O'Farrell, one of Whelan's Counsel, had given him \$5 the previous night to tell the truth! The attempt to destroy his credibility was beyond question as decided a collapse as was ever seen in a Court of Justice—such a one, indeed, as fairly threw a shade over the efforts of the defence, and really strengthened the prosecution far more than it damaged it. Later in the day, more effective effort was made by the defence to throw discredit on some of the other witnesses for the Crown; but in the main our readers will perceive that up to this stage, at all events, with all the ingenuity and talent of the defence, they have been able to make out but a sorry case for the prisoner. What counsel for Whelan could do in the affair they have done for their client; but the general impression here is that he has been placed in a tighter place than ever.

Wm. Goldiere, clerk at Egleson's, was sworn, but his evidence was not of any importance, nor did it help the prisoner in any way.

John Lyons, an acquaintance of Whelan's, sworn, never heard him talk about McGee; have never heard him talk about the Montreal election; he was a man who did not attract my attention much, but I remember his going away; have never talked with Whelan about Mike Murphy; never remember mentioning it to Whelan; Murphy did come here for the purpose of establishing a branch society at Ottawa; never talked to Whelan about it; am a sort of agent of the *Irish Canadian* here; did not think much of McGee.

Patrick Kelly, a fellow workman, also examined. Heard McGee's name mentioned by the prisoner; he said he was a smart man, a good orator, and a fine man; Whelan always said that; he was fond of reading; never heard him read McGee's speeches; when I heard him say that was during the sitting in the house; don't know whether he said it in November, December, January or February, but he did say it once; if he did speak of McGee at all he spoke favourably.

Michael Duggan, of Montreal, sworn. Never saw the prisoner Whelan until I saw him in Guelph; had no acquaintance with him in Montreal; it is not true that Whelan was in my house from the 21st December and following days, and three other days in 1867; he was not in my house nor the bar of my house from the 21st to the end of December, either with others or alone; I see the prisoner Whelan and hardly know him now; took no interest at all in the election between Devlin and McGee; never heard that an Orange Hall was burned down in Montreal; recollect a fire in Nordheimer's buildings; know a person named Doyne in the prison; never saw him at Montreal, nor Kinsella, nor Slattery; was at Montreal working or gauging liquor during my absence from home; know none of the men you named until I met them here; not to my knowledge has Duddy ever been in my house; know nothing about a Fenian committee being started in Montreal.

Mrs. Duggan, wife of former witness, swore she never saw Whelan before. She contradicted herself several times during her examination.

Susan Wheatley and James Kinsella were sworn, but their evidence did not tend to weaken the testimony for the prosecution. Kinsella said Whelan had always denied to him any connection with the murder of McGee.

Patrick Egleson sworn.—Saw Whelan on Monday night; was in my brother's store; I know Whelan quite well; had heard that he carried a pistol. Did not say "is he gone at last" with regard to McGee or Carlier. I belonged to the society of which Whelan was a member, but did not speak to him with regard to McGee's murder; I said nothing the following day with reference to Mr. McGee's murder.

The Court then adjourned till Friday morning.

The *Times* says, the lunatic Wood, whose eccentricities seem to have given rise to the report of an attempt on the life of the Queen, has been sent to England by the Bernese Legation at his own request. His insanity has nothing to do with Fenianism.

A Tipperary paper notices that this year, for the first time in that quarter, the farming classes have become reconciled to the use of the reaping machines, owing, no doubt, in some degree, to the increased scarcity of labourers and the high wages demanded.

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—We are pleased to learn from the Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Association, that the number of entries for the exhibition, already exceeded those of last year, and that they—the whole number are expected to be unusually large. Mr. Cochran, the famous Lower Canadian breeder, will have some of his finest stock here, including the 1,000 guinea heifer.

We hear on good authority that the settlers in the District in rear of Little Current on Manitoulin Island, are suffering very much. An area of two miles square have been flooded over, the crops, etc. destroyed, and the people are threatened with starvation.

Over fifty new pupils have entered the Upper Canada College this session, making in all two hundred and fifty pupils. A sale of photographs of noted conspirators is about to take place at Paris.

Atrocities of the Ku-Klux Klan.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The murderous rebels of the Ku-Klux are more active, defiant, and aggressive in Kentucky than ever. In many cases they have ceased to threaten and entered upon the work of murder outright, boldly entering the houses of citizens who were Union men during the war, and who are suspected of entertaining Republican feelings now, and murdering them in cold blood. On Saturday night they surrounded Glasgow Williams's house, and as he would not obey their summons they forced an entrance and killed him in presence of his wife, while she was on her knees, begging them to spare his life. Mr. Williams was a Union soldier during the war, and had proclaimed his intention to vote for his old commander. After the disguised outlaws had murdered him, still thirsting for Union blood, they went to the cabin of an inoffensive negro who had also served in the Union army, and taking him out, hanged him under a tree near his dead wife. Friday night the same miscreants made an attack upon a settlement of Shakers, and wreaked their vengeance by burning to the ground their large mill and woolen factory. These Shakers, it need not be added, are an inoffensive community, who have always been loyal to the Government. The rebel Democracy have resolved, if possible, to suppress the Kentucky soil. Their loss by this diabolical incendiarism is over \$250,000. The Ku-Klux Klan have warned citizens in all parts of Kentucky who were in the Union army that they must quit the State, the penalty of remaining until the day of election being death.

The outrages which have been perpetrated in many counties of Middle and West Tennessee during the past summer have been so numerous, and of such an aggravated character, as almost to baffle investigation. In these counties a reign of terror exists, which is so absolute that the best of citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions. The terror inspired by the secret organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan is so great that the officers of the law are powerless to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators of these outrages to the punishment they deserve. Their stealthy movements are generally made under cover of the night, and under masks of disguise, which render their identification difficult, if not impossible. Added to the secrecy which envelopes their operations, is the fact that no information of their murderous acts can be obtained without the greatest difficulty and danger in the localities where they are committed. No one dares inform upon them or take any measures to bring them to punishment, because no one can tell but he may be the next victim of their animosity. The members of this organization, with their numerous friends, aiders, and abettors, take special pains to conceal their operations. The moving principle by which they are actuated appears to be hostility to the State and National authorities.

During the past six months the murders in Tennessee, to say nothing of other outrages, would average one per day, or one for every 24 hours; that in the great majority of cases they have been perpetrated by the Klan referred to, and few, if any, have been brought to punishment. A number of counties in the State are entirely at the mercy of this organization, and roving bands of marauders nightly bid defiance to the civil authorities, and threaten to drive out every man, white or black, who does not submit to their arbitrary dictation. To add to the general lawlessness of these communities, bad men of every description take advantage of the circumstances surrounding them, and perpetrate acts of violence from personal or pecuniary motives, under the plea of political necessity. Coloured labourers have been driven from their homes by the most cruel and oppressive means, in order to deprive them of their share of the crops they cultivated and the wages they have justly earned by their labor. Other outrages of similar character are daily committed, and the officers of the law are unable or unwilling to prevent or redress them.

The Effect of Strikes.

In Philadelphia, during the last eight months, the whole number of new buildings erected was 3,534; the altered buildings numbered 1,004—making altogether 4,538. During each new building at the exceedingly moderate cost of \$6,000 as an average, we have an aggregate of \$22,607,200 spent on buildings in that city during the space of eight months. That the cost of the new buildings is placed at a very low figure will be readily inferred from the fact that a large number of them are factories, churches, public halls, and the largest class of stores and dwellings. In Philadelphia there have been no strikes of any consequence, during the period referred to, amongst the workmen. In New York, however, a city which is a third more populous than Philadelphia, strikes have prevailed among one class of workmen or another, during the whole of the last eight months, and the consequence is, that building has been nearly at a stand-still, not one-fourth as many buildings having been erected as in Philadelphia. No fact could be adduced which would so clearly and tangibly establish the vast injury which strikes inflict upon the community, as that which is presented the above contrast between the condition of things in the two cities of Philadelphia and New York, one of which has been free from strikes while the other has suffered so severely from their malignant influence.

A Newfoundland paper says: "From the Westward most cheering accounts have been received—some of the old planters having stated that such an abundant supply of fine fish had not been seen for thirty years! It is much to be regretted, however, that all the fishermen cannot engage in the fishery, not having the necessary outfit; and it is said that one-third of the fishermen are absolutely starving at the present time, because they have neither boats, hooks, lines, nor food to prosecute the voyage."

Mr. Horace Tucker, of Franklin township, Indiana, has a cow six or seven years old, the mother of a calf a year old, March last, which will weigh at the present time one thousand pounds. In February last she had three calves, which will weigh at this time thirteen hundred pounds each. The three calves are all males, and precisely of the same colour, and they will not vary in weight ten pounds.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

Paris, Sept. 10.—Queen Victoria has arrived here from Switzerland. She leaves for England this evening via Cherbourg. London, Sept. 10.—The differences between the cabinet and the railways have been accommodated, and the strike is at an end.

Florence, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Italy has requested France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—Despatches have been received here stating that the Bulgarian insurgents have formed a provisional government in the Balkan Mountains.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The Emperor reviewed the troops at the Camp of Châlons to-day. An immense multitude of spectators covered the neighboring hills. The Queen of England is now in this city, and is the guest of the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons. No state ceremonies are observed by Her Majesty or her attendants.

Florence, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi had left Capraia and gone to Naples, to attend a Congress of Democrats which is to be held in that city.

Constantinople, Sept. 10.—The extraordinary concession made to Admiral Faragut by the Sultan, in permitting his flagship, the Franklin, to pass through the Dardanelles and enter the Bosphorus, has given rise to a vast amount of comment in the diplomatic circles here. The report that the permission had been denied, which was extensively circulated a few days ago, was utterly without foundation. The consent of the Sultan was accorded in the most gracious manner, as a compliment to the Admiral and to the country he represents.

London, Sept. 11th.—Saturday will be observed as a holiday, and there will be no stock exchange.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Reports are in circulation that the Emperor has consented to an interview with Queen Isabella of Spain.

FROM OTTAWA.

This Day's Proceedings.

From our own Correspondent.

Twenty witnesses were examined for the defence yesterday. The attempts to invalidate the testimony of Lacroix failed completely. The efforts of the prisoner's counsel were successful in the case of some of the Crown witnesses, but a searching cross-examination of O'Reilly in a great measure destroyed the effect of the evidence.

Court met at 10 o'clock this morning. A number of witnesses still to be examined for defence. Up to this hour nothing of material importance has been elicited. As it is probable the prosecution will bring forward some rebutting evidence, it is not likely that the trial can terminate before to-morrow evening.

LACROSSE TOURNAMENT AT PARIS.

(From the Globe.)

Paris Sept. 10.

The Simcoe and Guelph Clubs opened the day's sport, and the game was well contested. A great interest was shown by the crowd cheering frequently.

The first game was won by Simcoe in thirty-two minutes; second game also won by Simcoe in twenty-six minutes.

The playing of Dundas and Foley, of Simcoe, and A. McDonald, of Guelph, was worthy of praise. The Toronto First Twelve and Beaver's six nation Indians (the winners of the match the day before, against Wm. Bell's twelve) next played.

The first game was won by the Indians in seven minutes; the second game was won by Toronto in three minutes; and the third by the Indians in five minutes. The ball struck our goal-keeper on the head and went through.

The playing of Toronto was the finest and most scientific on the grounds, but on account of some of our men going away we were considerably weakened.

We could have come out better on the first day had we got sufficient rest the night before. We arrived at Paris at 12:30 p. m., and could not get lodgings, our hotel being taken by the Prescott Club, so we had to lie on the floor all night. You can imagine how we would feel; however, we fared better last night, and were in good trim to-day.

The hardest contested match in the tournament was between the St. Regis Indians and Prescott. After a hard contest, the St. Regis won in three minutes—time 58 and 53 minutes respectively.

THE CHAMPION MATCH.

The St. Regis beat the Six Nation Indians in two straight games, and are champions of the Dominion—time 14 and 21 minutes.

A large number of counterfeit half-dollars are at present in circulation throughout the country. The imitation is good, but the milling on the edge is defective, and they are short in weight.

The *Irish Canadian* of this week heads its columns in the following sublime strain: "Gallant Tipperary—One Policeman and one bailiff killed—one