

Guelph Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 233.

GUELPH ONT., CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1869.

PRICE ONE PENNY

BY TELEGRAPH
PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

PETRIE'S

Furniture Cream!

Producing, with half the usual labor, a most

BRILLIANT POLISH

On all kinds of Cabinet & French Polished Furniture, Varnished and japanned articles of every description.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Shake the bottle well, and apply a small quantity with a wooden cloth on the article to be polished; continue rubbing for a few minutes, then finish off with a clean soft rag, when a most beautiful polish will be produced.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. B. PETRIE,
Chemist, Corbet's Block, Guelph.

Guelph, 3rd April. dw

1869. **CARD.** 1869

MRS. HUNTER

Has pleasure in informing the ladies of Guelph and vicinity that she has made arrangements to carry on the

DRESSMAKING

in connection with her business. Having secured the services of a thoroughly competent dress-maker, highly recommended by the first families of Toronto and Boston, ladies can depend on having dresses satisfactorily made in the latest and most fashionable styles.

STRAW MILLINERY.

Hats and Bonnets cleaned, turned, dyed and re-made in the latest fashion.

JUVENILE CLOTHING.

On hand and made to order. A large assortment of Goods suitable for the season on hand and arriving daily. Stamping for building and embroidery, new patterns. Agent for the Hamilton "City Dye Works," and the Barclay Sewing Machines.

MRS. HUNTER,
Berlin Wool, Fancy Goods Store, &c.
Wendham-st, Guelph, 7th April. dw

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

(Established 1802.)

HEAD OFFICES—1 Old Broad Street,
Falls Mall, London.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA—24 St. S.
crament Street Montreal.

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserve
Fund

\$1,965,000 **STERLING**

Funds invested in Canada—\$105,000

INSURANCE against loss by fire effected on the most favorable terms, and losses paid with out reference to the Board in London. No charge made for policies or endorsements.

RENTON, Bro's, General Agents, 24 St. Sacrament Street, JOHN DOWDNEY, Inspector.

JOHN M. BOND, Agent, Guelph.
Guelph, 14th Nov. dw

ARCHIBALD McKEAND,

(Successor to John W. Murton),

Banking and Exchange OFFICE,

No. 9, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, incurred Money and

Specie bought and sold at best rates, and

20 Bonds bought and sold at a slight

advance on New York rates.

Agent for the National Steamship Company,

weekly Line of Steamers between New York and

Liverpool. Also for the London and New York

Steamship Company, fortnightly Line between

New York and London.

Tickets via the Michigan Central R. R. and the

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R.,

for points West and South, Royal Mail Line to

Montreal and intermediate ports.

Agents for the Kershaw & Edwards' celebrated

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Guelph, Dec. 1. dw

BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE HAIR CUTTING

Done at

MORGAN'S BARBER SHOP

St. George's Square, Guelph.

Guelph, 10th March. E. MORGAN dw

REMOVAL OF GARLAND'S

Hat and Cap Store.

THE er as removed to the splendid

Day's Block, late Petrie's Drug Store

And has now in stock an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.,

In all the latest and most fashionable styles and

colours, which will be sold very cheap.

Being a practical hatmaker, he thoroughly understands the wants of customers, and invites the

public to call and see his goods, as he can sell them a better article at a cheaper price than they

can get elsewhere.

The highest price paid for raw furs. P. GARLAND,

Guelph, March 15, 1869. B. MORGAN

MONEY TO LEND.
The undersigned are requested to obtain Farm Securities for several thousand dollars, to be lent at moderate interest. J. H. MONROE & PETERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Guelph Dec. 9th, 1868. dw

Evening Mercury.

SATURDAY EV'G, APRIL 17, 1869.

Local and Miscellaneous

Hon. Wm. McDougall is in Toronto, and is staying at the Rossin House.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Trafalgar, Equesing, and Erin Road Company is called for Monday, 3rd of May next, at Mr. Balmer's office, Oakville.

The Government of Ontario, on Wednesday, closed the bargain for the purchase of fifty acres of land half a mile west of the town of Belleville, for a Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The Halton Ploughing Match will be held at Milton on the same day as the Horse Show. \$53 are offered in prize money—the first-class open to the Province. Ploughing to commence at 10 a.m.

An eminent divine says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinmore, 36 Bay Street, New York, will send, free, a pamphlet of 33 pages, containing full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

We bear willing testimony to the success of Dr. Briggs' modern Curative, in all diseases of the feet. He doctored a toe nail with the Curative which was growing into the flesh, and had caused a great deal of annoyance and pain; not only as well as if nothing had ever been the matter with it. These having corns, bunions or any other ailment of the feet, should call at E. Harvey & Co.'s, or some other drug store and get a box; it is reliable.

CANADIAN INDEBTEDNESS.—The present indebtedness of Canada is between 50 and 80 millions of dollars, a nice round little sum certainly, but she does not owe this without having something to show for it; there is the Welland Canal, the Grand Trunk Road, extending over 700 miles, and last, though not least, is the Canadian Plain Destroyer, which for the cure of pleurisy, pains in the back and side, sprains, bruises, sudden colds, frost bites, &c., has no equal. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

BRIGGS' ALLEVATOR is the most reliable remedy yet discovered for the cure of Catarrh, Neuralgia, and all internal and external pains, no matter from what cause, if curable, the Allevator will cure it, whether in the head, face, eyes, ears, neck, shoulders, arms, hands, chest, stomach, lungs, heart, bowels, side, back, hips, thighs, knees, ankles, or feet.—Briggs' Allevator is a positive remedy for all curable pain. Used internally and externally with perfect safety. Is pleasant and agreeable to use or take, and warranted as represented. Price \$1. Sold by E. Harvey & Co., Guelph, and druggists generally.

DON'T KNOW HIM.—We have heard of a man who owned a horse which had been for a long time afflicted with a chronic cough, and was otherwise in a poor condition; he at length resolved to sell him, and so for a very trifling sum. Some five or six weeks after, he met the person to whom he had sold him, driving a beautiful horse, full of life, and concluded that he had either exchanged him for this or purchased another; but judge of his surprise on learning that the horse was the same that he previously owned, and considered of so little value; On enquiry as to what had effected so great a change, he was told that "Darley's Condition" was used, and a few days afterwards he had done it. This preparation has effected some remarkable cures. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

CIRCULARS IN NEWSPAPERS.—Some business men, unaware of the provisions of the law regulating the transmission of newspapers, often request the enclosing of circulars, having reference to their business, in each number of the MERCURY, sent from the office; and from our exchanges we see that some of these comply with the request, thereby violating the law, and incurring the penalty of the law, and injuring their advertising receipts. Those not acquainted with the law will do well to refer to the 15th section of section 77, in the law regulating the Postal service, where it is provided, that the "inclosing of anything in a newspaper, to pass as a newspaper at the rate of postage, applicable to newspapers, (except in the case of accounts and receipts of newspaper publishers, which are permitted to pass folded within the newspaper sent by them to their subscribers)" incurs a "penalty of not less than \$10, and not exceeding \$40 in each case." A sum we opine very few publishers are prepared to pay.

PROF. GRAVES'S EXHIBITION.—The celebrated horse-tamer, Prof. Graves, gave a practical illustration in the Drill Shed last Friday night, of what horses are capable of learning when under skilled hands. A 5-year old horse owned by Mr. Graves, exhibited a wonderful amount of intelligence, and seemed to perfectly comprehend his master's orders. He would run round the ring, and turn about or right face when told, kneel, lay down, count his age, the days of the week, &c., with his foot, bow, waltz, walk backwards, as if lame, and on his knees. Several persons mounted him, but at the word of command he would throw them off with ease. A large number of spectators were present, and enjoyed the proceedings very much. A young mare which the Professor has had for only two weeks, is also very tractable, but is, of course, not yet fully trained. After the exhibition the private school was opened, and a very vicious horse belonging to Mr. Walter West, of Eramosa, which but a few moments before was dangerous to approach, was rendered quite tractable and mild. Having witnessed Mr. Graves' method of horse-taming, we are in a position to say confidently that there is not a particle of humbug about it, and all persons owning or having anything to do with horses should join the school for private instruction now in operation at the drill shed in this town.

Wellington Spring Assizes.

The Prest vs. Hoover Case.

(Continued from yesterday.)

GUELPH, April 16.

Louisa Buckingham sworn, said—Was in Mrs. Riley's employment; remember time when the tussel occurred between Hoover and Prest; was on the 2nd February; Hoover's wife, Mrs. Hoover, and Riley; a lady wanted to see her; went up stairs; saw Alfred and Mrs. Riley first at the top of the stairs on the right hand side; saw Hoover and Prest; Hoover wanted him out; he said he did not want anything to say to him; Prest said he would be ruined; Prest had some of his clothes off; had his trousers on; Prest would not go unless Hoover would take something to settle it; Hoover told him to go several times; heard Hoover say to Prest, "Do you suppose I would sell my wife?" Prest said he knew he was in fault, and said he would give \$500 first; Hoover said he would go for Kelly; saw no blows struck; saw him jerk him round and keep telling him to go out of his house; they settled at last; Prest gave Hoover a note; heard him read it over; got the paper out of a book; it was said in the note for being caught with his wife; Prest said he had not any money with him, but if he would go to his store he would give him \$50 that night; saw Mrs. Hoover standing in the sitting room she was looking scared at the time; Mrs. Hoover was in her night gown; did not know whether her nightdress was torn; she stayed at Mrs. Riley's that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman—Saw them wrestling around; heard Prest speak of settling; Hoover said he did not want to sell his wife; nobody asked me what I am to say about it, but Mr. O'Reilly; people asked me about it, but I said nothing as it was none of their or my business; never had such a secret as this before; lived with Mrs. Hoover nearly two years; Mrs. Riley has mentioned the matter to me; she told me nothing but what I know myself; talked about it next day; did not hear anybody say Hoover had made a good bargain of it in getting money; remember the day of the month when this happened because it was no common affair; Some people asked me about it next Sunday after Hoover was arrested, not after it happened.

Mr. Freeman—Arrested Hoover; asked me what it was about; told him; said he knew nothing at all about it; that it was arranged between Prest and his wife; he said after that he knew nothing about Prest being at his house till came back from the street and put up his horse, then went out that his son said there was a gentleman at his house who wanted a horse, but did not know who he was; did not say what he saw when he got to the house.

Mr. O'Reilly: Told him what he was arrested for; Geo. A. Bruce, went to Hoover, and asked him to sell his horse, and told him to go with me; Mr. Peterson, Mr. Taylor and the Police Magistrate were present when I got the warrant; Hoover did not tell me he caught Prest in his house; did not ask Hoover anything; he went with me peacefully.

Mr. O'Reilly then addressed the jury for the defence. He remarked that this was one of those unpleasant kind of cases which did not occur very often, but the jury without being influenced by their feelings either one way or the other would deal with it on its merits. He could not help saying from all the evidence there had heard that Prest and not Hoover, was on his trial to-day. This was clear enough from his own evidence, for had it not been for the strong and urgent wishes of his friends, who not knowing the nature of the evidence which would be brought forward, or how deeply he was implicated, forced him to bring it up, so that he might come out of the trial unscathed and unsuspected. It was nothing more or less than testing Prest's moral character through his client. The prosecution, he said, depended on the unaided testimony of Prest, unsupported by a single witness. He hoped the jury would contrast it with the ample, minute and satisfactory testimony of the witnesses for the defence. Chief Constable Kelly's evidence, as to what Hoover told him, did not at all affect the evidence. The question for the jury to consider was, whether Prest had been found in Hoover's house, and had been injured. He commented strongly on the fact that a charge which had been exacted on a mere matter of assault and battery. He repeated that the whole question turned on the credibility of the witness. If Prest's evidence was to be believed, he had been previously assaulted. But he put it to the jury whether they did not think that he had failed to establish this assault, and only established the very equivocal position in which he had put himself by going into Hoover's house. Prest had signally failed in proving that Hoover had tried to entrap him when he found him in his house. He commented on the evidence, he said the fact that Prest's suspicions were aroused when asked to take off his overcoat was suspicious in itself. What was there to raise his suspicions? If he had not been there for an improper purpose, he could not well understand why his merely being asked to take off his coat should raise his suspicion unless his own conscience told him he was doing wrong, for sometimes

"Conscience makes cowards of us all." With regard to the statement of Prest, that Hoover must have been in the house all the time, that was fully met by the evidence of the other witnesses, for it was quite clear that but for the boy going down for Hoover at the time, and he would have been at the train. There were other curious circumstances in connection with the case. Though it is presented that he had nearly lost his wife in the house by the beating and fright he got, yet he was cunning enough to draw the note so that Hoover would not be able to collect it. Then was it not strange that he did not call out for help when he was getting such a thrashing as he represents? There were houses all round. There were plenty of people not far off, and if there for an honest purpose, and getting such treatment, why did he not call out. But he did not, and yet he says he once tried to jump out of the window. Was not the risk of doing that as great as breaking his neck likely to lead to greater exposure than calling for assistance. It was exposure in either case, yet he tried to do the one, but never sought to do the other. He

then referred to the several points in the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, all of which emphatically contradicted Prest's evidence. If the jury believed their evidence, and it was given with a simplicity, artlessness, and consistency which carried conviction along with it, then they would acquit the prisoner even though Mr. Prest's character should be compromised. If there witnesses were not all perjured they were bound to believe them. The circumstances were no doubt of a painful nature, and disastrous to the moral character of Mr. Prest. But he and his friends had forced this case on, and he must now abide the consequences.

Mr. Freeman then spoke for the prosecution, and commented on the remarkable difference there was in the evidence. It was fortunate that the jury were at liberty to exercise their judgment in regard to the credibility of the witnesses. It was easy to tell the truth, and it was also easy to tell a lie when was made up beforehand. The witnesses in the defence all tell their story alike. They all state what happened exactly alike, they all tell it with a flippancy which on the very face of it carries doubt, and leads to the inevitable conclusion that it has been made up before. The counsel for the defence say it for granted that Mr. Prest was at Hoover's for an improper purpose. But there was nothing to show that. It was quite natural he should take a walk at that time of the night, natural that he should go in when asked by Mrs. Hoover on a matter which concerned his business. The natural inference was that he was deceiving into the house, that a trap was set to get him into it. So far as he knew Mrs. Hoover was respectable and virtuous, and it was only when asked to take off his overcoat that he began to think there was some ulterior intention on her part. His learned friend said that Prest was conscience struck. But against this they had to set the fact that the fact of being brought in such an equivocal position, and the disgrace that would inevitably attach to it, was sufficient to excite any one. Then they had to look at the bargain which Hoover made with Prest. There was nothing said about his wife being dishonored, about the peace of his family being broken—the whole thing looked like a man trying to drive a good bargain. He refused \$20, \$50, \$100, and it was only when it came to \$150 that he would consent to a settlement. Then when Prest offered to pay the note, Hoover wanted the money, but wished to retain it as note for the sake of the statement it contained. Hoover knew he had him in his grasp, and wanted to hold him there so that he could extort money from Prest whenever he chose. He then commented on the evidence of the woman Riley, especially where she had seen Prest and Mrs. Hoover stand one day on a winged street talking about the case. Now this story was extremely improbable, that it would require half an hour for Prest to solicit a colored woman's chastity. He then exposed the absurdity of the boy Alfred's story about going down to his father to tell him that Prest wanted a buggy. It was shown that the distance from the stable to the back door was only four or five minutes' walk, and yet in the face of that they wish to show that Prest was such an arrant fool as to take off his clothes, and go to bed with this woman, when he knew the boy would soon be back. If this story could be credited, were there ever two such fools as Prest and Mrs. Hoover, to go to bed as if for the night, not even to be disturbed by the noise of carriage when it came to the door; and Prest, too, leaving his clothes at the far end of the sitting-room, not in the bed-room where it was said he and she were. There was not in all this even a semblance of ordinary caution. He also reflected severely on Hoover's actions in the bed-room. Most men if they had found their wife in such an equivocal position, with a man in the room with his clothes off, they would not in the passion of the moment have held their hands off him. But Hoover, as they say, merely dignified his conduct by ordering him out of the house. The whole story had an air of improbability about it. Then was it not strange that if so many as is stated saw Prest there in the room, he in settling with Hoover to have the matter kept secret should not have done something with the others present to get them to keep it secret, and order him out of the house. Hoover, what guarantee had he that it would be kept secret. Hoover's conduct to his wife was also suspicious. He merely slapped her face, sent her away to Hamilton, and then after a week's absence she came back, and there was no word said towards his wife when he finds her in such a position. He concluded a very able speech by telling the jury that if they believed Prest's evidence they would find the prisoner guilty, but if they believed the evidence of the other witnesses they would acquit him.

The Judge in summing up said this was a very remarkable case altogether. It was singular that at the hour of nine o'clock, in a thickly populated part of the town, a respectable man should have allowed himself to be treated in the manner stated without raising an alarm. On the other hand it was singular that if he had been caught in the way stated he should be so anxious to settle with the prisoner, and not say one word to the others present about keeping the matter secret. It is only natural to suppose that they would ask to get something too for keeping the matter quiet. If the prosecutor was quite harmless in his intentions, he would not see why he was so frightened—if he had done nothing wrong—unless this was explainable on the ground of his being exceedingly nervous, and having made the first mistake he got deeper and deeper into it, till at last the whole thing came to light. Still it was wonderful why he did not see why one step more when all this was passing through his mind in Hoover's house, and call on the neighbors for assistance. If the jury believed Prest, and that there was a trap laid for him, it was highly discreditable, and the assault in that case was of an aggravated character. It was for them to say whether they believed him or the other witnesses. If they could not in a satisfactory way reconcile all the views of the case, then they should give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

The jury then retired and after a few minutes absence brought in a verdict of "guilty."

QUEEN vs. O'DONNELL.—Prisoner was tried for assault with intent, and also for assault on Eliza Gray on the York road in December last. The prosecution failed to establish the first count and the case went to the jury on the second, of assault. Verdict—guilty of assault. Mr. McCurry defended the prisoner.

QUEEN vs. THOMAS KENNEY.—Prisoner was charged with stealing two street lamps, the property of the Corporation of Guelph, on the 9th January last, and also of selling them to young Oakes, knowing them to have been stolen. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the first count, but returned a verdict of guilty on the latter, viz., selling what he knew to have been stolen property. John Dugan, Q. C., for the crown; J. P. McMillan of Mount Forest, for the prisoner.

At the opening of the Court this morning, the Crown Attorney moved that his Lordship do pronounce the sentence of the Court upon the prisoners committed of criminal offences.

The Judge accordingly passed the following sentences, prefacing each with remarks appropriate to the condition of the prisoners, and giving them advice in regard to their future behaviour.

Mary Ann Grey—larceny—one week in the common jail.
Thos. Kenney—receiving stolen property—one week in the common jail.
Samuel Sinclair—larceny—one month in gaol at hard labour.
Richard Merlihan—cattle stealing—Six months in gaol at hard labour.
John O'Donnell—assault—two weeks in gaol.
Henry Mulligan—assault—one month in gaol at hard labour. after the term of imprisonment which he is now under, going his expiring.

Wm. Hoover—assault. When asked by the Judge what he had to say before sentence was passed upon him, prisoner replied: I deny emphatically that I am guilty of the charge on which I have been convicted. I am a man who is well known in town, where I keep a livery stable. I repeat again that when I went up to my house on the night of the 2nd February, I found Prest in the condition which I have before described. He was afraid that I would haul him up before the Police Court, and wanted to arrange with me. I repeatedly begged him to go out of my house. It looks to me as if it was a plot hatched up against me, and I could see yesterday, when the jury retired, that everybody had made up their minds before hand that I was guilty. I have already suffered very much in this affair, my lord. I have been lying in jail for some time, and have lost my carriages and stock. Once again I say that I never extorted money from Prest—it was him who offered me money to settle. (The prisoner here became very much affected, and nearly broke down.) God in heaven will one day judge Prest, and I hope He will forgive him for what he has done to me. The happiness of my home has been destroyed, and I trust your lordship will take all I have suffered into consideration.

His lordship replied that from the evidence adduced in the case, Prest was the prisoner for no improper purpose; but unfortunately Prest was of a weak nature and acted throughout in what might be called a most pusillanimous way. A promissory note had been extorted from him, and he had been kept by prisoner's continued threats in such a state of mind that he hardly knew what he was doing. Hoover had the satisfaction of knowing that on his solemn oath Prest averred that Mrs. Hoover had done no wrong with him. Prisoner must be punished for beating his neighbor in the manner in which he had done, and therefore his lordship would sentence prisoner to imprisonment in gaol for four calendar months, and also to pay a fine of \$100—to remain in prison till said fine is paid.

The following presentment was then handed in by the foreman of the Grand Jury, and read by the clerk:

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.
To the Honourable William Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Province.
The Jurors for our lady the Queen present that, in accordance with your lordship's directions, they have visited the gaol partitions in gaol for four calendar months, and also to pay a fine of \$100—to remain in prison till said fine is paid.

With respect to the building itself, we find that the Government Inspector in his recent inspection recommended that the wood partitions in the new gaol should be covered with sheet iron. He was not then probably aware—for we are informed he is a most upright and effective officer—that the partitions are full of bugs.

With humane and proper feelings towards the prisoners, we strongly recommend to the proper authorities that the old partitions, which are in a filthy state, be pulled down as soon as possible, and replaced with boiler-plate iron partitions, which would make the partitions both strong and clean.

The inconvenience of the Court House and the want of proper accommodation has been particularly brought to our notice. We would therefore recommend to your lordship and the proper authorities of the County of Wellington, that at least two additional rooms be built—one for the members of the Bar, and one for the accommodation of witnesses attending Court. At present there is no room to rightly examine witnesses, or to which the members of the Bar can retire when necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
MATTHEW S. GRAY, Foreman.
Grand Jury Room, April 17, 1869.

The return rifle match between Messrs. M. Deady, D. Bryan, and D. Hoffmann, tavern-keepers, and Messrs. W. Sunley, W. Horning, and J. Coulson, smiths, came off yesterday (Friday), the former winning by nine shots.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

LONDON, April 16, 3 a.m. — In the House of Commons to-night, in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Gladstone moved that the House go into Committee on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Newgate, conservative member for North Warwickshire, moved as an amendment that the House go into Committee on the Bill six months from the present day. A lively debate followed. The House then divided on the original motion to go into Committee on the Irish Church Bill with the following result: for, 355; against 239. The House then formally went into Committee on the Bill and adjourned.

American Despatches

Latest from Havana.
NEW YORK, April 17.—The *Herald's* Havana special says an extension campaign in the central department is impending. Troops are hurrying forward. Advices from Neuveils, report the insurgents in the eastern department as having concentrated their forces and advancing upon Holguin, which they are sanguine in capturing.

The Mission to England.
The *Tribune's* special says: "The instructions to Minister Motley are being prepared at the State Department. He is expected to take his departure in a few days. It is understood that his instructions will be in keeping with the opinions promulgated by Gen Grant, relative to the liability of England for all property destroyed by the *Alabama*. In this respect they will differ entirely from the instructions given to ex-Ministers Adams and Johnson. Mr. Motley has having frequent conversations with Mr. Everett in regard to international laws, and it is thought he will be given a wide range in negotiating future treaties."

A Sad, Sad Story.

The Montreal *Witness* of Wednesday gives the following sad story of the effect of drink:— A man of good appearance, aged 41, was a fine \$1 or eight days for being drunk. He was once one of the most popular and prosperous commercial men in Montreal, but fast living and strong drink had destroyed all his property, lost him all his friends, extinguished within him all feelings of pride and manliness, and made beggars of his wife and children. His wife, the daughter of a Colonel, and once the haughty belle of the city, was present in Court, pale and wan from long and weary years of physical and mental suffering. With tears in her eyes she told his Honor her sad story—how her husband, ill-treated her, and expended for drink everything he could obtain, persistently refusing to work and compelling her to support him; how she had not tasted food for nearly three days, and was just ready to sink from utter exhaustion. Her two little boys, she said, were working at Mr. Beckett's. "They are the life of me," said the prisoner, with a fresh burst of tears, "and come home to sleep at nights; for oh! my heart is broken, and I can't bear to part with them for more than a day at a time." His honor spoke comforting words to her and said he would see if anything could not be done. Notwithstanding the shameful treatment of her by her husband, the ever faithful and loving wife begged his honor not to send him to jail on account of the disgrace which it would bring upon him. But his honor thought it best to separate them for a little time in order to give the wife a period of relief.

Shooting Match.

The return match between the West Ward and balance of the Town came off yesterday at the Range, and resulted in a second victory for the West Ward, by a majority of 19. Taking it all over, the best shooting was made at this match than at any of the previous ones. The winners were entertained in the evening at an excellent supper at Deady's.

The following is the score:—

WEST WARD.		
200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
G. A. Bruce.....	3342-14	22343-12 36
G. Health.....	3244-15	22323-14 29
G. Strougon.....	3322-15	23222-11 25
H. L. Walker.....	2334-15	2234-14 29
H. Deady.....	4345-17	3222-12 29
G. Elliott.....	3434-18	2344-14 34
W. Day.....	2434-16	2323-14 30
J. Hazleton.....	3333-13	2224-15 28