

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 21.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

PRESTON MINERAL BATHS!

AND SULPHUR SPRINGS,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

These popular Baths are open for the second season of the public. The Spring which supplies these Baths possesses medicinal qualities not surpassed by any other in America.

HAIRDRESSERS' AGREEMENT

WE, the undersigned Hairdressers of Guelph, hereby agree to the following tariff, to come into effect on MONDAY morning the 10th of August, 1868.

For Shaving, 10c
Hair Cutting, 12c
Shampooing, 20c

For Dressing, 10c
For Curling, 12c
For Perming, 15c

How to Cool Off.

Gentlemen, come to the

DOMINION SALOON

If you like a FANCY DRINK of any kind, got up in first-class style.

Plum's celebrated Plain Soda and Ginger Ale received daily from Hamilton.

DENIS BUNYAN,
Guelph July 18, 1868.

LUMBER & WOOD YARD.

CHARLES HEATH
HAS opened a Lumber and Wood Yard on

Quebec St. West of English Church,
Where Lumber of all kinds can be had in lots to suit purchasers.

CORDWOOD

For sale by the cord, half-cord and quarter-cord, and delivered in any part of the Town.

FLOUR & FEED

Also for sale, Flour and Feed, delivered in any part of the Town according to order.

CHARLES HEATH,
Guelph, May 14, 1868.

Cunard Ocean Steamers.

LEAVING New York every Thursday for Queens Town or Liverpool.

FARE FROM HAMILTON
First Cabin, \$57, gold value
Storage, \$2, 25c

Berths not secured until paid for. For further particulars apply to

CHARLES T. JONES & CO.,
Exchange Brokers, Hamilton

Agents for the Erie and New York Railway.
Fare from Hamilton to New York \$7, gold value
Hamilton, 1st June, 1868.

CHEAP FIREWOOD!

THE Subscriber is prepared to enter into contracts to supply Firewood, consisting of Cedar, Tanbark, Hemlock, Pine and Balsam in quantities of not less than five cords.

The summer has been so hot in New Hampshire that eggs have hatched in the nests the people could not find.

CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE

Also for sale about 3,000 good cedar posts, cheap. Apply to H. HATCH, at his office, on the corner of St. James and St. George Streets, Guelph, June 15, 1868.

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON

MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH, ONT.

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

THE BAR

will be supplied with the best
Wines, Liquors & Cigars

And the table with all the delicacies of the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

LUNCHEON!

Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock.

OYSTERS AND GAME,

Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided at short notice, at reasonable charges.

JOHN MILLER,
Proprietor.

Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby
GUELPH, Jan. 29, 1868.

DOMINION HOTEL

GUELPH.

JOHN BUNYAN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, in the BRICK HOUSE, MACDONELL-ST., a few doors above High Street's Drug Store, and immediately opposite Messrs. Sharp's Seedstore.

There is a good stable attached to the house, with good and commodious stabling. Every attention will be paid to customers in order to secure their comfort and convenience. The best of cigars and cigars always kept at the bar. Good accommodation for Boarders by the week at reasonable rates. Guelph, July 13th, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Dr. Orton and Clarke is this day dissolved by function of time. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts at the office of Dr. Clarke, Quebec-st.

WM. CLARKE,
HENRY ORTON,
Guelph, 17th July, 1868.

ALBION HOTEL!

St. Paul-st., MONTREAL.

MR. DECKER would say that having resumed the management of the Albion, he accepts by personal attention to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last 12 years.

L. W. DECKER,
Montreal 30th March, 1868.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE Highest Market Price paid for
Wool, Hides, Sheepskins, Calfskins, and
Skins of all kinds.
Guelph, July 28, 1868.

For Summer Complaint,

Diarrhea, Dysentery & Cholera,
Or any other form of bowel disease in
Children or Adults.

THE PAIN-KILLER

IS A SURE REMEDY.
It has been favorably known for nearly 30 years,
and has been tested in every variety of
climate. It is used both

Internally and Externally,
And for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague,
Headache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains in any
part of the system. It is the most popular medicine
extant. Sold by all Druggists and Country
Dealers.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
August 12, d.w.m. Montreal P. O.

HARVEST.

A large variety of Scythes, Scythe handles,
Grades, Forks, Stones, Rakes, Grindstones,
and other articles suitable to the season. Also
Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles.

JOHN HORSMAN, Guelph.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world,
The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless,
Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment.
No greasy tints. Remedies the effects of bad
dye, invigorates and leaves the hair soft and
beautiful brown or black. Sold by all Druggists
and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's
Wig Factory, No. 16, Bond-st., N. Y.

RENEW THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR
WHEN GRAY.

RENEW THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN
Bald.

RENEW THE BRUSH, WIG HAIR TO SILKY SOFTNESS—
Beautiful hair dressing.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. Jul. 14, d.w.m.

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE:.....MACDONELL STREET.

THURSDAY EV'G, AUG 13, 1868.

Local and General Items.

The English hop crop reports are not favourable.

The cattle plague has broken out in Egypt and Russia.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to be made Duke of Ulster.

The Golden Lion is now undergoing extensive external improvements.

Bow BELLS for August is to hand at Mr. Day's bookstore, opposite the Market.

The report of the discovery of rich gold fields at the Cape of Good Hope is confirmed.

QUOTING MATCH.—Hamilton quoted Galt on last Monday afternoon, and won by 92 shots.

The summer has been so hot in New Hampshire that eggs have hatched in the nests the people could not find.

The members of the Guelph Maple Leaf Base Ball Club will meet at Nichols' hotel this (Thursday) evening.

The Globe understands that Dr. Burns, now on a visit to Scotland, will not return before next May.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Association in place of Lord Brougham.

An elegant new front has been put in the store of Messrs. E. Carroll & Co., Guelph. The firm are driving a flourishing trade.

A colored man won the championship of Toronto Bay at the regatta on Monday but was chiselled out of it on a protest.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt throughout Westchester County, N. Y., extending into Connecticut, last week.

The trouble in the Quebec Cabinet still continues, and their overthrow is almost certain at the next meeting of the Local Legislature.

Mr. James O'Neil, of the Anglo-American, left this morning on a visit to Kansas and Nebraska, with a view to settling in the far West.

Notwithstanding the fact that a great many houses have been erected in Guelph lately, the supply is by no means equal to the demand.

The thermometer having fallen a few degrees, indicating the approach of cold and boisterous weather, summer tourists are wending their way homewards.

The masonry on the new Alma Block is almost finished. The structure is an imposing one, and when completed will be one of the most substantial buildings in Guelph.

The militia department is preparing to furnish tents for the Volunteers next year so that each battalion will go under canvas to perform its annual drill.

Mr. Walter Shanly is spoken of for Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. McDougall is to take the Internal Revenue portfolio, or retire with an office.

A scheme is now on foot for brigading all the volunteer cavalry and artillery in the three military divisions adjoining Toronto, during the month of September.

Mr. William Wilkie, after an absence of three months in Britain, arrived home this morning, looking remarkably hale and hearty. Accompanying him was a gentleman, a brother-in-law of Mr. Wilkie, a Mr. Chisholm, with his wife and family. They were passengers by the steamer David.

Three negroes have been arrested in Galt, for the robbery of the G. W. R. Station. After they were taken one confessed, and told the particulars of the whole affair, whereupon they were committed for trial at the assizes.

The residence of Mr. James Stoy, Sayer street, Toronto, was entered by thieves on Saturday night, and a cash box containing \$450 in bills and gold was stolen.

The tanning factory of Messrs. Perry & Emble, in West Flamboro, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The establishment was valued at \$2,000; insured for \$1,400.

A little boy fell into the river at New Hamburg on Sunday, his brother jumped in to save him, and both would have been drowned had not the screams of some little girls brought timely assistance.

Mr. Thos. Ormandy of Glenmorris, was thrown from a load of wood a few days ago, in consequence of the horses running away, and sustained contusion of the brain, dislocation of one thumb, and some severe contusions.

A little boy residing near Cairo cut his hand while skinning a cow that had died of the cattle plague. His hand instantly became inflamed, the poison having penetrated the wound, and the boy's life was only saved by immediate medical attendance.

Mr. A. B. Petrie is moving his drug establishment to the building lately occupied by the Gore Bank, and formerly the old Post Office, in which place on Saturday morning he will resume business.

The new place, we are informed, will be geographically fitted up.

An unfortunate case of shooting, resulting from a drunken brawl and jealousy, occurred in Toronto on Wednesday last. The intended victim was shot at by her husband, named George Evans, a street maker by trade, living on Elizabeth street.

The ball, which was fired from a rifle, passed through her body, also two walls and lodged in a bedstead. The poor creature, although in great agony, was alive at a late hour last evening.

A MYTH.—A purse of \$200 has been raised for a second match between the Guelph and Woodstock B. B. Clubs, which is to be played in Hamilton.

Where was the money raised? Who subscribed it? When is the match to take place? We opine that the people of Guelph will not raise \$200 to be played for by the two clubs unless Woodstock planks an equal amount. No matter how confident they may be in the abilities of the "Maple Leaf" they are not so verdant as to make up a purse which the "Young Canadians" would take if the "won, without having staked anything against it. That would be too much of a one-sided game.

INCENDIARISM.—Two attempts were made on Wednesday to set fire to a house on Woolwich-st., at present occupied by Mrs. Galt. About one o'clock in the afternoon the boards which had been used to close up an unnecessary window were discovered to be on fire. The flame was soon subdued; but about ten o'clock at night a fence which runs up to the rear of the house and part of which forms one wall of a cooking shed, was found to be on fire. The second outbreak caused alarm, and the Chief Constable was sent for. He discovered some traces of coal oil, and it was evident from appearances that cotton, or some such material had been saturated with coal oil, and having been ignited had been placed against the fence with the intention, no doubt, of consuming the place. Suspicion points pretty clearly to the guilty party, but no arrest has been made.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—As we announced yesterday, the Hamilton and Guelph Clubs did not play on Tuesday, that is, they did not finish a game although they commenced one. Guelph sent Hamilton to the bat, and after one wicket had gone down the rain came on so heavily that play had to be stopped, and was not resumed again. Next morning the Guelph men appeared on the sod at Dundas, and after waiting about two hours beyond the appointed time the Club of that place made their appearance, conspicuous among them being two of the players who had presented themselves among the Hamilton Club the day previous. Dundas was sent to the bat and in the first innings scored 107. Then there was lunch. After the good things, Guelph went in and made 87. The turn of the Dundas Club came next, and at 6 o'clock (the time agreed upon to pull up stakes) they had made forty-seven, with one wicket to go down. The Guelph players intended to beat them afterwards, but unfortunately they had to run for the train, and the game was left unfinished. The Mayor of Dundas invited the Guelph Club to stay and dine with him and finish the game next day, but they respectfully declined, thinking they had been long enough from home, and so the locomotive snorted and plunged forward with the Guelph cricketers "all aboard." Probably a return match with Dundas will soon be played at this town.

The number of interments at Montreal last week were 128, of which 106 were children.

The Matrimonial Difficulty.

Our dear friend, the ex-brigadier-general of Sherman's mule department, still continues to write in the agonies of despair, because he was soft enough to quietly advise the public of the fact that he was about to commit matrimony.

In yesterday's issue of that respectable of all that is nasty and filthy, the *Advertiser*, the "boy in blue" gives vent to his lacerated feelings in the following strain:

"An assault (?) was made upon a young lady here, sufficiently foul and abusive to drive her out of the town by the first conveyance to Mount Forest, we presume, and to prevent her reappearance here for some days at least. This Mercury will no doubt wonder at her 'extreme sensitiveness,' (we certainly do), but the fact is, she and women have such different feelings on matters of this kind! The reason that she was thus attacked was that she had the monstrous impudence to be found in the company of a man against whom the senior proprietor of the *Mercury* holds an editorial spite!"

Well, well! It is quite evident that our wretched contemporary has "got his back up," and it is very doubtful whether he will be able to get it down again, even with the assistance of the lion-hearted bearer of the terrible surveyor's pike. If to designate his betrothed "young and amiable" is an insult, what then would he wish us to call her? A more delicate allusion to the lady could not possibly be made. The truth is, that the item took so well, and a vast amount of fun being poked at the "hero of unfought battles," for his narrow and contracted ideas of courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor, he felt it necessary to work himself into a towering passion previous to his buckling on matrimonial harness. Had he been a MAN instead of a brainless BRAGGART the objectionable item would never have been taken by him as an insult. However, in this case, as in many others, he has by his own acts shown that he is a creature almost unworthy of notice. His ideas of feminine sensitiveness and gentlemanly demeanor must have undergone considerable change since laying down the whip and currying out at Nashville, when he was wont to boast of his daring exploit in having, with superhuman courage and presence of mind, discharged the contents of a loaded six-shooter into a room occupied by a number of defenceless females! for which manly act he yet expects to receive a pension and leather medal with several clasps. In common with him, we are fearfully agitated over the prospect of the young lady leaving town by the first conveyance (probably the Traction Train for the north), but it must be borne in mind that it was not on account of said item, and when she does return we shall duly chronicle the event.

When we mention the name of the "fair sex" (God bless them) in the same breath with that of hogs, as he has done, then the hero of Wyndham street may begin to doubt our loyalty to them. We have yet to learn that the lady in question was ever rotted by us in his company, and the mere fact of association with a son of Mars who has traversed the wide world from Mount Forest to Chattanooga and back again as far as Guelph, would not lower her in our estimation. No, we love all mankind, including our friend C., for whom our bosom glows with particular fervor, seeing that he really requires the sympathy of the public in his present distress. It is fortunate the weather is getting cool, else he might become a "cold corpus" from brain fever. In parting with him, as we now do, we would advise the "love-stricken swain" to be more careful hereafter in his avocation, for "there is a point on either side of which rectitude cannot exist," and we really regret that the fiery youth should indulge in personalities to such an extent as he has done, for there are degrading to himself and the position he so unworthily occupies. Regarding the authorship of articles No. 1 & 2, he is still in the dark, and likely to remain there. Suffice it to say that they were "inserted with the senior proprietor's consent." We now leave you, and again admonish you that as you have tasted the bitter dregs of mentioning "local gossip," at which you are an adept, let your future motto be the golden rule: "That the celebration of the 'marital tie' may restore your serenity of mind, and that your dreams of bliss may never be disturbed by the caterwaulings of your neighbor's cat, is our most fervent wish!"

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

We have often spoken of this great medicine in terms of very high praise, and we have as often felt that all we could say in its favor would not do it full justice. It is one of those medicines of which we can speak and speak decisively—from experience; for we have repeatedly taken it, and invariably with the best results and the greatest satisfaction. We always keep it on hand, ready for an emergency, and we regard it not only as one of the very best and most reliable of medicines in use for various ills, but as one of the cheapest also. As a remedy for stomach complaints, such as dysentery, diarrhoea, &c., the Pain Killer is without doubt unequalled, and everywhere most deservedly in demand. One, two, or three doses of a tea spoonful each, in a wine glass of milk and water, with a little sugar, have repeatedly, within our knowledge, effectually cured serious troubles of this kind. Judgment should undoubtedly be used in not checking certain stages of diarrhoea too suddenly; but taken at the proper time, the Pain Killer will act like a charm, and frequently cure when nothing else will.—PROVIDENCE ADVERTISER.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

It is announced in the English papers that Mr. Disraeli is about to raise to the peerage a number of gentlemen, now occupying seats in the House of Commons, who have rendered signal services to the Government, and who possess ample means to support, in appropriate style, the new dignities to be conferred upon them. It is also confirmed that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Abercorn, is to be created Duke of Ulster, as announced some time since.

Notes of a Trip to the Maritime Provinces.

THE COAL MINES AND GOLD REGION.

Pictou is the best, and most convenient point from which the stranger starts to examine the coal mines and gold fields of Nova Scotia. Within three miles of it is New Glasgow, a smart bustling town in the very heart of the coal mines. As our readers are aware some of these mines have been worked for many years. The lapse of the Reciprocity Treaty had a very injurious effect on the mining interests, which have since that period been in a languishing condition. But we were glad to learn from the public prints and from conversation with parties competent to judge, that there are good prospects of a revival of the coal trade, if not to its accustomed activity at any rate to a considerably improved condition from its present prostrate state. Arrangements have been made to ship a considerable quantity of coal to Montreal, and it is the general opinion that a large amount will be required for the U. S. market. Whatever enterprise is displayed in developing the coal trade and working the mines, is due for the most part to capitalists from the western Provinces or from the States.

It is not because the Nova Scotians do not possess the capital. On the contrary there are many wealthy men among them. But speculation—by which we mean the investment of money for the development of a country's resources—does not find favor with them. Those who have money—we refer of course to the bulk of capitalists, for there are exceptions to this rule—would rather lend it at 4 per cent. to the very men who own and work these mines. Three or four of these mining companies are worked by capital from the western Provinces. One is nominally an American company, but one of the principal proprietors is Hugh Allan, of Montreal, of the Allan line of ocean steamers. A large quantity of coal from this mine is to be supplied for these steamers this season.

A Halifax paper speaking of the prospects of the coal trade, says:—"New coal beds and the extension of coal beds are being discovered at each coal field every season. The summer of 1866 '77 witnessed the discovery of valuable deposits in addition to these previously known at Springhill, Cumberland, and what strides have been made at Pictou and in Cape Breton,—the Acadia, under the management of Mr. Hoyt; the Intercolonial, under the equally able management of Mr. Moore; the Nova Scotia, the Montreal and Pictou, and other companies have accomplished wonders. In Cape Breton, the economic value of the Cheticamp and Port Hood deposits has been proven; the 'Gardiner Seam,' at Bridgeport has been opened up, and minor discoveries too numerous to mention have been made. In 1866 the total yield from the coal mines of the Province exceeded 600,000 tons, and this year the yield will be largely in excess of that quantity."

The gold mining regions lie east and south of Pictou, and though a large number of strangers and gold hunters are continually visiting them, yet the means of communication remind one more of the primitive mode of locomotion than our more modern system of travelling. Indeed, all through the Lower Provinces there are good reasons to make the same complaint. Even on the regular routes of travel the connections are very inconvenient, tourists often being obliged to lie over at some places much longer than they wish. The quickest way to reach the gold mines from Halifax is to take the Nova Scotia Railway to New Glasgow, and from thence a stage runs to Springhill. It is not about seven years since gold was first discovered in this Province, and while mining operations were of the rudest kind, and on the most superficial scale—while the whole amount realized from mining appears very small as compared with other auriferous regions—yet from reliable statistics we are in a position to state that the percentage of yield of gold from the gold bearing districts to which we have referred.

Professor Dawson in his valuable work just issued, entitled "Acadian Geology" gives the following interesting information respecting the Nova Scotia gold fields:—"The annual yield of gold from the Nova Scotia mines is stated in the report for 1865 to be 24,897 ounces, that for '66, 24,162; and for 1867, 27,858. These amounts cannot, however, be considered as approaching to the possible productive-ness of these mines in the future. The total area of the gold region may be estimated at about 7,000 square miles, and the proclaimed districts do not yet reach a twentieth part of this district. Discoveries are being continually made, but, in a country covered with wood and with boulder-clay, these must be slow and gradual in their progress. The quartz veins which run in the strike of the beds seem everywhere to contain gold, and the rocks by which they are intersected have been exposed, and, of these, few have yet been tested. It may therefore be anticipated, that the productive gold districts will, for some time, confine to small areas, and increase in value, and that occasionally a strong stimulus will be given to enterprise by great and unexpected discoveries. It is also to be observed that the veins at present opened are not yet worked up to their highest points of profit. Even in the larger mines, like those at Waverley, no vertical shafts are sunk on the vein, nor have the excavations been extended beyond a very moderate depth. The desire to make the work remunerative as it proceeds has induced all the companies to sink on the slopes of the veins, and to conduct the works on the cheapest possible plan. I am convinced, however, from a consideration of the regularity and extent of the veins, that were vertical shafts sunk to a great depth, and the preliminary outlay would be more than repaid by the increased production."

"The conditions under which gold occurs in Nova Scotia are quite similar to those of other auriferous regions. The principal point of difference is the amount of gold found in rock veins, as compared with alluvial washings derived from their waste—a mere accident of the deposit or of the mode of exploration. It is probable that the Nova Scotia deposits are strictly a continuation of those which run along the Appalachian slope as far as Alabama, and which may throughout, as in Canada and the Ural Mountains, occur in altered members of the Silurian series. It is to be anticipated that the connection with the auriferous deposits of the U. S. may soon be effected by the discovery of gold in the metamorphic districts of New Brunswick. The quartz veins of Nova Scotia are remarkably rich in gold; and, as already stated, there is no reason to believe that they will be found to diminish in productiveness in following them downward. There is little room to doubt that gold will be found throughout the coast metamorphic district of Nova Scotia, more especially the rocky rocks of southern Grey, through Halifax, and Lunenburg; and the northern parts of Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth may be expected to be auriferous."

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE.)

London, Aug. 12.—A recent speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Troyes, forms the theme of much comment, and is variously regarded by the press of England. Some journals characterize the speech as a certain pledge of peace; others assert it is only cover for war preparations.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—The Kaiser Gazette today says the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has been authorized to enter into negotiations with the United States and other foreign powers for the purpose of establishing a new international law providing for the protection and proper treatment of emigrants on the high seas.

The same journal also states that the city of Bremen has been requested to modify its law on emigration, that they may conform to those of Hamburg. The Federal Government proposes to appoint an agent, whose duty shall be to watch over the embarkment of emigrants from German ports, and report all abuses.

Pesth, Aug. 12.—The indications are that the Serbian Prince, Alex. Kara Georgevitch, now in prison here, will be condemned by the legal tribunal, before which he is to be brought on complaint of the Serbian regency.

Lisbon, Aug. 12.—The Duke de Montpensier has addressed a communication to the Queen, Isabella of Spain, protesting against the Royal order condemning himself and the Duchess of Montpensier to exile.

Warsbaden, Aug. 12.—Emperor Alexander, of Russia, is stopping at Logosnaubach, about eight miles from Berlin. The King of Prussia arrived there yesterday and had an interview with the Czar. It is understood that the conversation of their Majesties was of the most pacific character.

American Despatches.

New York, Aug. 13th.—Full details by telegraph from all parts of the country of the condition of the crops is published. On the whole, these reports are cheerful. The wheat crop is larger than last year in the Northern States, and the quality is regarded as excellent. The yield in corn this year will be fully one-third more than last year. In barley the crop will be an average. The reports about cotton are very encouraging. Sugar promises well, but very little was planted. Fruits are almost a total failure, especially in the Middle States. The peach crop will not be half what it was last year. In the extreme south it looks better. In New York apples look better than almost any where else. The potato crop is generally large and good. A heavy mallow and lice have killed hops in Pennsylvania.

The ship *Emerald Isle*, with 871 passengers (Mormons), arrived at Quarantine yesterday. 37 deaths and 3 births occurred on the voyage from Liverpool. The reports of the cattle disease do not use as much excitement now as at first, and the beef market is still considerably affected.

Lizard's Jamaica special says troops have been sent to Nassau. The laying of a cable to Nassau is to be undertaken immediately.

THE PIGEON MATCHES.—The Leader gives the following score of the pigeon match between the Toronto and Guelph sportsmen:

TORONTO MEN.	
John Brown, Capt.	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 4
James Ward,	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 6
Charles Birch,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7
Thomas Rushworth,	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 6
Robert Hodgson,	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 5
J. W. Elliott,	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 4
Joseph Taylor,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7
George Smith,	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 6
Richard Vaneos,	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 6
William Soanes,	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 6
Total,	57

GUELPH MEN.	
John Hower, Capt.	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 4
Thomas Holliday,	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 5
Tindale Holliday,	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 6
Joseph O'Connor,	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 5
George Black,	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 5
Hugh Henry,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7
John West,	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 6
Charles Heath,	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 4
James Hobbs,	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 6