

THE WATCH FACTORY AT WALTHAM, MASS.



Every sixth minute in the working day a finished watch movement is the average production of the above factory. Yet, at this enormous rate of manufacture, the Company can still largely supply the demand. They have already produced about

HALF A MILLION OF WATCHES.

most of which are now in the pockets of the people, testifying to their superior merits as time-keepers. They are now almost exclusively used.

ALL THE LEADING RAILWAYS.

Where they are found to run with perfect accuracy, in spite of the constant jar, which so much affects ordinary watches.

SHIP CHAINS.

and other officers, who are frequently absent on long voyages, prefer the American Watch to any other, as they are not perceptibly affected by change of climate, and do not require frequent regulating. The story of the twenty-five dollar "Kerry" watch that was carried five years by a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and that varied one minute and a half in that time, whereas care on a clock, could hardly be told of any other watch of the price that even was made.

TO LUMBERMEN.

These watches are of great value, not being liable to stop or get out of repair during their months of absence in the woods. They are admirably

ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION.

as the movements are not only reliable, but the cases in gold are rich and handsome and of guaranteed fineness. Thousands of these watches are now worn in Canada—every day they are becoming more popular. Very soon they will be the only watches sold in any quantity in the Dominion. Buyers should always require the guarantee of the Company with each watch, to avoid being imposed upon by spurious Swiss imitations. These watches may be ordered through any Jeweller in the Dominion in gold or silver cases, for ladies or gentlemen; or in districts where there are no watch-makers, we supply them to general merchants by the dozen. To the wearer they are the cheapest watches that can be had.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.
General Agents, New York.
ROBERT WILKES,
Wholesale Agent for Canada, Toronto and Montreal.

Undertakers!
MITCHELL & TOVELL
Having bought out Mr. Nathan Tovell's Horse, Harness, &c., we hope by strict attention to business to gain a share of public patronage. We will have

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COFFINS
always on hand.

Funerals furnished if required. Carpenter work done as usual. Premises, a few doors north of Post Office, and next D. Guthrie's Law Office, Douglas Street, Guelph.

JOHN MITCHELL, NATHAN TOVELL, Jr.
Guelph, December 1st 1868.

Shoe Tools & Findings
A COMPLETE assortment of the latest patterns of shoe tools, also and Machine, Thread, Machine Silk, Shoe Pegs, Shoe Nails, Shoe Tacks, Heel and Toe Plates, &c., wholesale and retail.

111 Yonge Street, Toronto.
Toronto, 1st April, 1868.

TO TAILORS.
AMERICAN Shears, Trimmers, and Points of all sizes, Squares, Carved Rules, Straight-Rules, Improved Irons, English and American Sewing Machines, &c., &c., all the latest quality, and at lowest prices.

RYAN & OLIVER,
General Hardware Merchants—114 Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st April, 1868.

TO MACHINISTS.
SHELL'S Patent Steel Ruler, Centre Squares, Vernier Calipers, Steel Caliper Rules, Slipper Squares, Ames' Universal Squares, Self-acting Square and Dividers, Steel Files and Tools, &c., &c., all the latest quality, and at lowest prices.

RYAN & OLIVER,
General Hardware Merchants—114 Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st April, 1868.

Cabinetmakers & Upholsterers.
HAIR Seating, Carved Hair-Tow, Sofa Springs, &c., &c., all the latest quality, and at lowest prices.

RYAN & OLIVER,
General Hardware Merchants—114 Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st April, 1868.

Mrs. ROBINSON'S DOMINION STORE
Mrs. ROBINSON begs to inform her patrons, and the public, that she is still in the city, and is enabled to supply the wants of all who call for goods. She has lately received

Stock of Brice and other Fruits.
FANCY GOODS, all kinds. A splendid lot of Brice's, also the largest Stock of Wool, &c., &c., all the latest quality, and at lowest prices.

MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING AND SOCKS.
See Ladies' Breakfast Shawls. Stockings of all colors, of the best quality made and can be bought cheap.

Stamping and heading done to order.

Guelph, Jan. 23, 1869. **MRS. ROBINSON.**

FRESH BISCUITS.
BROWN BREAD, BERKSHIRE, GINGER BREAD, OYSTERS, CRACKERS, &c., &c., all the latest quality, and at lowest prices.

ENGLISH JAMS.
RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, STRAWBERRY AND CURRANT JAMS.

DRIED APPLES.
NEW HONEY, SWISS CHEESE.

AT JOHN A. WOOD'S
Guelph, 20th January.

MONEY TO LEND.
The undersigned are requested to obtain Faint and Office for several thousand dollars, to be lent on moderate interest.

LEMON & PETERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c., &c., Guelph, Jan. 23, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between F. W. Galbraith and George Beattie, as Saddlers, &c., under the style and firm of Galbraith & Beattie, of the Town of Guelph, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January, 1869. The business in future will be carried on at the old stand by Mr. Beattie. Parties having claims against the late firm are requested to send them in for liquidation, and parties indebted will please call and settle the same either with Mr. Galbraith or Mr. Beattie.

Witness,
JOHN STRONACH,
Guelph, 19th January, 1869.

**F. GALBRAITH,
GEO. BEATTIE.**

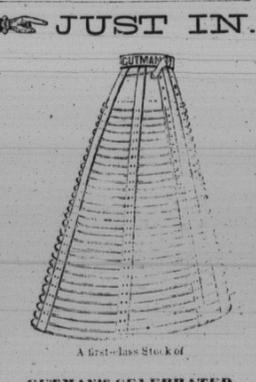
NOTICE.
The subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on the late firm of Galbraith & Beattie, would beg to say that he intends carrying on the business in all its branches at the old stand, West Market Square, Guelph, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public support. As he intends using only the best of stock, and employing none but first-class workmen, the public may depend on getting a good article, and always kept on hand, and make to order, the newest and best styles of

Harness, Saddles, Brides, Martingales,
And a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, WHIPS, HORSE BLANKETS, CURRY COMBS, MANE COMBS, CARDS, SPURS, WHIP LASHES, all kinds of Saddlery, &c., &c.

OIL AND VARNISH
For Cleaning Harness, and all other articles connected with his business.

A liberal discount made for cash. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

GEORGE BEATTIE,
Guelph, West Market Square.



JUST IN.
A first-class Stock of
GUTHRIE'S CELEBRATED Hoop Skirts
In all the latest and most approved styles.

New PANNIER Skirt
Which is a great favorite.

A. O. BUCHAM,
Guelph, Jan. 17.

THE CHEAPEST LOT OF SKIRTS EVER SHOWN IN GUELPH.
A Scotch minister vent into his pulpit once in the old time, in a somewhat muddled state, and leaning over the pulpit's desk (below the pulpit), said, "Give out the 25th Psalm." "There went so many," replied the preacher, "when faced and savage." "Then sing as many as there be."

MORGAN'S DOMINION HAIR-DRESSING PARLOR
HAVING had large experience in cutting and dressing hair in the Old Country and in the British Army, where a great deal of good taste had to be displayed to meet the requirements of aspiring young officers, and having carried on the business for half a year and prospered well in Guelph, I will only add that being now assisted by Mr. JOHN THORN, long and favorably known in Guelph, I am better able to give satisfaction than any in the profession. Having observed a good deal of carelessness in many hair-dressers in regard to the hair-cups and hair-bushes, I am determined to keep them clean, as is well known I have done in the past. Best Hair Dye used. A call is solicited when styling is needed. Complete of Guelph, Guelph, Guelph. Satisfaction guaranteed on nothing charged. Special attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Hair—the latter only charged in cents for hair-cutting. Remember the shop—St. George's Square, behind the English Church, Guelph.

Guelph, January 21st. **JOHN MORGAN.**

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON,
Market Square, GUELPH.

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

THE BAR
We supply with the best

Wines, Liquors & Cigars

LUNCHEON!
Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock

OYSTERS AND GAME,
Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided of short notice at reasonable charges.

JOHN MILLER,
Proprietor,
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby.

OYSTERS BY MEASURE.
Bring Your Bowls and Pails
And get them filled with OYSTERS at WALKER'S, and save the price of oysters and canning.

HUGH WALKER.
Guelph, Jan. 23, 1869.

Evening Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1869.

Local and Miscellaneous

Mark Lemon, it is said, is coming to this country to do "Palstaff."
Bennett, of the New York Herald, is said to be worth four millions.

The graves of Albert Sydney Johnston and Lovell H. Rousseau are side by side in New Orleans.

Voltaire wrote: "The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be."

Catholic Bishop Grace threatens to disorganize those of his flock who consult planchette.

Mr. Colfax popped the question at the height of 17,000 feet above the sea, while going "across the continent."

If brooks are, as poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always murmuring about?

The table which was 'set in a roar,' has been presented as an ornament to the lion's cage at the menagerie.

An address to Sir John Young was passed at the Toronto city council last evening, and a deputation appointed to present it.

On the second day of the elections in Middlesex the monarchial candidates had 24,000 and the republican candidates about 11,000 votes.

At a prayer meeting in New Hampshire, a worthy layman spoke of a poor boy whose father was a drunkard and whose mother was a widow.

At a negro hall, in lieu of "Not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he kisses himself."

A Yankee correspondent says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing meeting, which answers the very same purpose.

A fat sheep will produce coarser wool than if only in moderate flesh. Excessive feeding will increase the weight of the carcass, but not the fineness of the wool.

A daring burglary was committed last Friday night in McConkey's tobacco store, Great St. James Street, Montreal. A quantity of goods and money was taken.

An analyzing dame reports that "she had heard of but one old woman who kissed her cow; but she knew of many thousands of young ones who have kissed very great calves."

The Empress Eugenie still looks handsome at a distance, but when you come near you discover that her face is thickly powdered, and painted under the eyes, and her eye brows pencilled.

Forty years ago Diereal, the late British Premier, edited a London morning paper, Robert Lowe, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, achieves notoriety as writer of the London Times "leaders."

The Dublin correspondent of the *European Mail* says: "When walking thro' Sackville street last night, about ten o'clock, I heard a newsboy calling out, 'Evening paper—Glorious news from Tipperary'—Another landlord shot!"

The keeper of the jail at Wicassett, Me., while making the round of the cells yesterday morning, was attacked by the prisoners, overpowered and knocked down. Three of them then succeeded in making good their escape and are still at large.

The Monastery of Neustadt, the closing of which was postponed until its inmates should die off, was discovered to be adding to its members. The Berlin Chamber of Deputies has now suppressed the establishment, which was the last of that class of houses in the kingdom.

A Scotch minister vent into his pulpit once in the old time, in a somewhat muddled state, and leaning over the pulpit's desk (below the pulpit), said, "Give out the 25th Psalm." "There went so many," replied the preacher, "when faced and savage." "Then sing as many as there be."

Lecture on Chemistry.
Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Dr. Howitt's sixth lecture on chemistry was attended by a very fair audience on Tuesday evening last. After briefly reviewing points which had been brought up in his previous lecture, the Doctor proceeded to discuss what heat really was. It used to be thought heat was a subtle fluid,—imponderable—a substance upon which the attraction of gravity had no influence. As the heat of solid or liquid substances was increased, so also their bulk increased proportionately. A solid substance became fluid when its temperature was sufficiently increased; increase it still more and it became a gas. Ice was thus first reduced to water, and on a greater heat being applied, passed into steam. The old theory was that this was effected by the particles of heat forcing themselves between the particles of matter and separating them. This theory obtained until very lately. But there were many phenomena connected with heat which this theory could not explain. It was generally known that substance became heated by friction; and the question arose, if heat be a subtle fluid, how comes it that the mere rubbing together of substances accumulates caloric. This was one of the difficulties alluded to, and of which no satisfactory solution was given by the old theory. Different substances have different capacities for heat. Take a pound of water at 40° temperature, and apply a certain amount of heat, so as to raise the temperature 1°; apply the same amount of heat to mercury and it will be found to have been raised 20°; and if lead be taken, it will be found to have been raised 30°. The same amount of heat was applied to all three substances, but mercury and lead having less capacity for heat than water, suffered a greater increase of temperature. It was thought that when metals became hot by being hammered, the heat developed resulted from condensation and a change of capacity. This, as was recently proved, was not the case; condensation did not diminish the capacity of a body for heat. Lord Bacon was among the first to dispute the soundness of the old theory that heat was an imponderable substance. His opinion was that it was a species of motion. In later times Sir Humphrey Davy, and other modern philosophers had adopted this opinion, and now held that heat was a mere property of matter. About fourteen years since two scientific gentlemen—a German and an Englishman—made a series of experiments by which they determined that a certain amount of mechanical force when arrested produced a corresponding amount of heat. By continuing their experiments they were able to determine the exact amount of heat that would be generated by different quantities of force.—They discovered for instance that a ball of one pound weight, falling 772 ft. and impinging on the earth, would generate an amount of heat sufficient to raise one pound of water 1°. Now the velocity of the ball increases with the distance it falls by a well known law, and the heat produced when they were arrested, was the square of the velocity. When it was found that the heat produced increased regularly with the velocity, the conclusion was accepted that heat was inseparably connected with motion—that it was in fact a mere transference of motion from the mass to the particles. This is the opinion now almost universally held, viz., that heat is not a substance but a mere property of bodies, a motion of their atoms, or particles. The Doctor then proceeded to speak of chemical affinity, which was the second topic of the lecture. He showed that certain substances have a tremendous attraction for each other; this attraction was termed chemical affinity, and by virtue of it combustion was often produced. The particles of these bodies rushed together with great force; and the motion thus produced developed heat. There was a tendency in mechanical force to distribute itself equally among the particles of a body, thus producing a vibration among the particles and consequent heat. Proceeding to speak of the radiation of heat the Dr. explained how it was that heat travelled from the sun to the earth. The intervening space was not a vacuum; there was no such thing as a vacuum in nature, but the inter-stellar space was filled with a subtle fluid called ether, upon the waves of which light and heat were propagated. The ether was not ponderable but it heated all solid substances, passing in between the particles of matter. These particles never touch each other, tho' the spaces are very minute. If there were no spaces substances could not be compressed. Nature was continually repeating herself; and there were often analogues between the minute and the grand; so as there was no vacuum between the heavenly bodies, there was none also between the particles of matter. Returning to the subject of the development of heat by the arrest of motion, the Doctor showed that the velocity of the earth, and also its density being known, it was quite possible to calculate the amount of heat that would be developed were its orbital motions suddenly stopped. It would, he said, be sufficient to convert the globe into a mass of vapor, and would equal the intensity of a fire produced by the combustion of a mass of coal fourteen times its size. Referring again to the subject of chemical affinity, the lecturer showed that it differed from cohesion, as chemical affinity attracted unlike particles, as for instance by the mixing together of dissimilar compounds or elements, another compound was formed, different in all its properties, with the sole exception of weight, from those which entered into its composition. Put water, whiskey, and sugar together, and they simply mix,—there is no chemical union, and their properties are the mean. Bring oxygen and hydrogen together, and they only mix, but apply a light and they ignite and form water; this is chemical affinity—an affinity of attraction between certain compounds. After a few brief remarks, illustrating this principle still further, the Doctor concluded what was conceded by every one to be a most entertaining and instructive lecture.

It is somewhat singular that Mr. W. H. Gladstone and his friend, Mr. Cardwell, ex-Colonial Secretary, were born in the same room in the same house in Liverpool.

The Stratford Beacon mentions the case of a farmer who was convicted the other day of thrashing his wife, but could not pay the fine until he had threshed his wheat.

Curling Match.

The match for the Royal Canadian Medal, between the Guelph and Fergus Clubs, was played yesterday (Tuesday) on the Eramosa River, above the Victoria Bridge. The ice was but middling, but the play was good. The Fergus players proved too much for their opponents, and came out far ahead, as the annexed score will show. R. Webster, Esq., of the Galt Club, acted as umpire, and discharged his duties in a very courteous manner.—The Guelph players gave their opponents a dinner in the evening at Coulson's Hotel, which was served up in first-class style. The following is the score:

FERGUS.—John Davie, Alexander Menzies, Hugh Hamilton, Wm. Hamilton, skip—38. T. W. Gordon, Chas. Young, John Perry, Hugh Michie, skip—36. J. Forrester, Alex. Anderson, Jas. Wilson, John Anderson, skip—31. Total, 100.

GUELPH.—John Scott, W. D. Hepburn, Jas. Dobbie, A. Robertson, sr., skip—21. Jas. Anderson, Andrew Armstrong, R. B. Coulson, C. Davidson, skip—17. James Davidson, D. McCrae, A. Robertson, jr., Thos. McCrae, skip—26. Total 64.

CANADA TEMPERANCE UNION.—We have received a circular over the signature of leading Temperance men in Ontario, office-bearers of the "Grand Division Sons of Temperance" and "The Grand Temple," intimating that a grand Temperance Union will be held in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, on the 23rd inst., commencing at 2 p.m. for the purpose of instituting a permanent association under the above title. The following important subjects will be submitted for consideration:—"The perpetuity of the Temperance Union—Political action in regard to Temperance Legislation.—The more thorough delivrance of the Country from the liquor traffic on the Sabbath day.—The more extended circulation of wholesome Temperance Literature.—And the relation of the Church to the Temperance Enterprise." The Grand Trunk, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway authorities have kindly consented to carry Delegates at half fare, on producing at the starting point, certificates which can be procured from any of the officials on application. Delegates by the Great Western will pay full fare to Toronto; these will receive at the Convention a certificate of attendance entitling each to procure a return ticket at one-quarter fare. Delegates by the Northern Railway will pay full fare to Toronto. These will receive at the Convention a certificate of attendance, entitling them to procure a return ticket free.

CHIME IN THE STATES.—The New York Herald says:—As the days advance we are able to multiply Murders, assaults, homicides, suicides are on the increase all over the country. Lawlessness has become a characteristic of the country. Many causes, no doubt, contribute to this. One of these causes is unquestionably to be found in the demoralizing influences of the late war. It has always been so. It ever will be so long as human nature remains what it is. Another cause is the leniency with which crime is treated. In great emergencies extreme measures are not only justifiable, but loudly called for. The cure for the growing evil is very much in the hands of our judges and our States governors. The lawless reign is not confined to the lower orders of the people. The vice that is sapping the foundation of order and goodness is to be found not alone amid the fifth and squalor of the basements and cellars of our lanes and alleys, but sitting in cushioned ease and princely splendor in our palatial mansions. To remove this reign of terror we need both law and gospel—the strong hand of justice and the tongue of fire.

The vicious taste for indecent costume on the stage, which at present exists in London, is no less apparent in Paris. With regard to certain London theatres the *Daily News* remarks truly, the power of a manager to draw crowded houses is in exact proportion to the number of paria he allots to females, the period of the piece being usually so selected that as much as possible of their forms may be represented in bold relief to the gaze of the spectators. Admission to the show hall a crown! The blame does not, in our opinion, lie with these unfortunate young girls. The men and women who pay their money to see these exhibitions are the most degraded and unworthy of the two.

One of the reporters of the Boston *Times* describes his experience in search of items: Reporter, seeking information on a subject, called on a Signor, and asks the captain a question. "No speak de English on zis sheet, de nigre cook Espanol." Reporter to cook—"Habla Espanol, Genor?" Cook—"No mucho, pero la carpentair speak a la Eng lingua little bit." Reporter to carpenter—"What was the missing man's name?" Carpenter—"Ya vol nig speak mit de English, joost ya fri, ocht." Reporter leaves in disgust.

MILITARY CONCERT.—The annual military concert in aid of the 20th Wellington Battalion Band will be held in the Drill Shed, Guelph, on the evening of Wednesday the 24th inst., when the magnificent grand of the 13th Hussars will give a band concert, assisted by celebrated artists from Toronto and Hamilton. After the concert a ball and supper will take place in the Town Hall. Admission concert 25 cents—to ball and supper \$2.00. Tickets to be had at the bookstore, and from the officers of the battalion.

CUTHBERT'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—In another column our readers will find the prospectus of "Cuthbert's circulating library," an enterprise worthy of all commendation and support. To many it will be an inestimable boon in the way of securing valuable information in all departments of literature—and there is no one who will not be more or less directly benefited by paying the small sum of 1 per annum, and availing himself of the privileges thrown open to him by the establishment of this library.

A law firm in Toronto is accused with acting unprofessionally because they offer to sell some coal. How the firm allowed to have violated the rule we cannot see. In this country a coal dealer, if an honourable man, is considered just as respectable as a lawyer.

It is officially announced that the Suez canal will be opened to the general navigation of all countries on the 1st of October this year. The width will then be 328 feet at the water line, and 74 feet at the bottom of the canal, with a depth of 26 feet, English.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—It is probable that Marshal Prim, Gen. Serrano and Siquero Rivero will constitute the proposed directory. All those opposed to the monarchy base their hopes on the permanence of the directory when once established. Reinforcements to the number of 5,000 men sailed last week for Havana.

Monsieur Franchi, the Papal Nuncio, departed from Madrid last Sunday on his way to Rome; but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return, and was today received by the Governor of the city and conducted to his official residence.

The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowment of the clergy, and in the expenditure for the army.

LONDON, Feb. 2, evening.—The Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited, for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the Company.

American Despatches

Memphis, Tenn., 3rd.—Large numbers of refugees have arrived from Arkansas. The report terrible outrages at the hands of the negro militia.

Marbleton, Jan. 30.—An outbreak of the people occurred here on the 30th of January, which was quickly suppressed by the military. Very serious difficulty is likely to break out again any moment. The military are in pursuit of the Chief, with orders to shoot him wherever found.

New York, 3rd.—Gen. Grant arrived here last evening.

The *Sun's* Washington special says: It seems now to be pretty well settled that E. B. Washburne is to supplant Gen. Dix at Paris this summer.

February Cattle Fair.

The cattle fair today (Wednesday) was on the whole a successful affair—buying having been brisk. Not many young cattle were exhibited, but such as were brought in sold at a fair price.—Sheep and hogs were at a discount, for we did not observe any on the ground.—Very little was sold by the weight, but the prices ranged from 34c to 50c per lb. live weight, or from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per cwt. In order to give an idea of the prices given for different kinds of cattle we quote a few of the sales made. Edward Macdougall, Erin, sold one steer to W. Booth, of Minto, for \$44. Robt. Patterson, of Guelph township, two steers and a cow, to Collard & Dean, of Toronto, \$80; Walter Laing, Nassagaweya, six head fat cattle to Edward Lemon, Toronto, \$274; J. Anderson, Nassagaweya, two cows at \$44 each, to Wm. Anderson of Hamilton; Mr. Cartwright, Flamboro', two steers to W. Anderson, at \$3.50 per cwt.; David Ellis, Waterloo, one cow at \$35, to same party; Moses Keist, Waterloo, one steer, to Wm. Head, of Galt, at \$40; Wm. Head also bought 51 head of cattle, averaging \$45 each; J. Orme, Puslinch, to Geo. Hood, Guelph, four head, at \$35 for the lot; David Mitchell, Eramosa, one steer at \$40, to a Montreal buyer. \$30 was the ruling price paid for good heifers, or \$3 per dressed cwt.

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