

# INTECH (1984) associates

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THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

friends of Davis, including his bondsmen, assert that he will put in an appearance at court when wanted, and that he is not only willing but anxious to go through a regular trial on the indictment against him. Mr. Chandler has as yet received no definite instructions, the case being still under consideration.

## THE FALL TRADE.

Now that the Fall Trade has commenced, we have to remind the business men of this section that our facilities for turning out all kinds of JOB PRINTING are unrivalled. We have the best of Presses and Type, employ none but good workmen, and our charges are LOWER than any other office in Guelph. Orders from the country attended to, and work forwarded to all parts by the earliest mode of conveyance.

## Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY EVEN'G, SEPTEMBER 28.

### War with Abyssinia

Of course our readers are aware that despite the pacific dispositions of England, she has been compelled to declare war against a people of whom till lately we knew little or nothing. The simple fact that an expedition to Abyssinia was being planned and executed with the utmost despatch in Britain to take satisfaction for wrongs inflicted on some of her subjects in that distant region almost universally known, but the difficulties to be encountered are not generally understood, nor can they be easily conceived. But to Britain, difficulties, dangers and sacrifices are accounted as nothing when her honor is at stake, or when the voice of a subject oppressed by a foreign despot cries aloud for sympathy and assistance. Never but once so far as we know has an appeal been made in vain for aid against the cruel injustice of tyranny. A few Englishmen and two or three natives of European countries lie immured in Abyssinian dungeons, guiltless of any crime against the civil laws, and suffering for the gratification of the passions of a savage and inhuman tyrant. Long ago their cries reached the ears of British statesmen, who endeavored to compass their liberation without resort to force of arms. All the efforts made were ineffectual, and an expedition is now on its way to attempt the rescue of the prisoners by the power of their valor and daring. The troops chosen for the undertaking are drawn from India, somewhat fitted it is presumed by the climate of that country for bearing the scorching rays of an African sun. And what horrors do these brave fellows see staring them in the face? Coast fever, hunger, thirst, and the Guinea worm, which often attacks and destroys whole regiments, the tsetse fly which kills every beast except the rhinoceros with its impervious skin miles of untrodden jungle, that will require to be broken down by elephants, and all this with the object of rescuing men whose throats may be cut while their deliverers are yet hundreds of miles distant. Such are a few of the difficulties to which British troops and British valour must now address themselves to reach Abyssinia. But even should a remnant of the invading forces live to reach the dominions of the barbarous Theodoros unknown calamities still await them. An entire population, imbued with an implacable detestation of foreigners—and more particularly hostile ones—will become an immense army first of resistance, and finally perhaps of aggression. The Abyssinians will probably resort to such measures as the Russians did, when Napoleon with his half million of veterans marched on Moscow, and the bones of thousands of British troops may be left to whiten on desert sands, while the innocent causes of the war have been sent to another world, while no glory has been gained, and honor barely saved. We do not say that these things will be so; but we say they are at least possible, and perhaps more than usually probable. We know the power of British arms, we know what they have done in Asia and in Africa, but if we are to believe the accounts which we are constantly receiving of the difficulties inseparable conjoined with this "leap in the dark," they are such as have rarely, perhaps never before, beset a British expedition. Theodoros fully expects to hear the thunders of British cannon, and by the aid of imported European and American talent, he is preparing to answer them in tones as fierce and furious as their own.

The Red River Nor'-Wester, echoing the sentiments of the people of the great North West, says in its latest issue that the Hudson Bay Company is "oomed of men who care more for the dividends of their stocks than for the welfare and wishes of this unhappy people, whose misfortune it is to be under their rule and at their mercy; and until this company is swept out of a Canadian occupation, will continue to know who to praise when they are well, and who to blame when evil is done."

On Lake street, Chicago, 40 weeks for \$100,000.

### The Nova Scotia Opposition.

The Montreal Daily News (Conservative), as will be seen by the following extract from a recent article, follows the example of the Leader, and tries to secure the favor of Mr Howe and his colleagues.

"The Hon. Mr Howe's overwhelming victory must place him in the foremost rank in the Commons. He has for long years filled a prominent position in Nova Scotia. His figure always loomed out as the acknowledged chief of a formidable majority, and it would be as unwise as it is unfair to impute to him unworthy motives, or depreciate the confidence reposed in him by his countrymen. We never shared in the pretence that he was false to British connection, or that similar reproach could be hurled against his followers. The old adage says that extremes meet. It has been verified in Nova Scotia. In no quarter of Her Majesty's wide dominions can a population be found more intensely and enthusiastically attached to British connection, and their bitterest maledictions were showered upon the Confederation scheme, because in their estimation it weakened and imperilled that connection. As a maritime colony, incessantly visited by British ships of war, with its chief city a great naval station, brought constantly into intercourse through such channels with the home authorities, and appreciating the tremendous agencies of defence afforded by a parent confessedly supreme on the ocean, it is not strange that they viewed with anxiety and suspicion any alteration in old relations which had through long years assured them repose, and left them absolute masters within their own borders. The elections are now concluded—an overwhelming majority pronounced itself adverse to our new nationality; but not one solitary member goes beyond an angry remonstrance—none pretend that the Imperial enactment is a dead letter, that its provisions can be evaded, or that any local ebullition of feeling can cause it to be rescinded. The newly elected members may deplore their impotence and express their irritation, but one and all will take their appointed places in the Commons. We have no misgivings as to the result. A nearer and closer acquaintance with Canada will dissipate delusions and prejudices. The oratorical gifts of Mr Howe, his familiarity with Parliamentary life, his long experience of public affairs, proclaim his right to lead; but even Mr Howe is not inaccessible to reason or to the logic of facts."

### The Situation in Italy—Garibaldi's Arrest.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The arrest of Garibaldi is the strongest denial of the deepest conviction of the Italians—that Rome is a part of Italy. The condition of Rome was not a national question when Victor Emmanuel was merely the King of Sardinia, but now, when, by the virtue of the very principle which he represents, he is King of Italy, the possession of Rome becomes more than a question of policy; it becomes a point of national honor. We cannot fully understand the passion the Italians feel for the eternal city, though we may measure it by the events of the past few years. When Garibaldi, in 1862, appealed to the people, enrolled his volunteers, and with "Rome or Death" for his watchword, marched upon the city, the heart of the nation went with him. Rome waited for his coming as for that of a deliverer. For years she had demanded her liberation, and nothing but French troops suppressed a revolution which in a single day would have united her with the rest of Italy. It was a tyrannical divorce, and Garibaldi, in the effort to destroy it, did not obey any personal ambition or any partial policy, but was simply the instrument and expression of the nation's will. So strong was the movement that Ratazzi did not dare to oppose force to his march till he had pledged the honor of the Italian Government to secure eventually the possession of Rome. Thus deceiving the people with a promise, which time has proved there was little intention of keeping, the Government attacked Garibaldi's little army at Aspromonte. The wound he received in that battle every patriot felt as his own, and it is not exaggeration to say that the whole of Europe was amazed at the boldness of the Government. By precisely such a movement as that upon Rome Garibaldi had won for Victor Emmanuel the Sicilies, and the action, that in one case was rewarded as the highest patriotism, in the other was punished as a crime. It was astonishing, indeed, to find a Government which had been established by revolution crushing the results of that revolution—to behold the humiliating spectacle of a government affirming itself to be based upon the unity of Italy using its armies to divide Italy. Yielding to the indignation of the people, the Minister of Foreign Affairs officially proclaimed that the watchword of Garibaldi was but "the expression of a national necessity." The Chamber of Deputies, in its address to the King, said, "We will increase our army to 400,000 men, and then, Sir, with you at its head, we will see who will withhold Rome from us." All this is matter of history, which five years afterwards is repeated with even greater disgrace to Italy. If the desire for the union of Rome with the rest of the nation was then a purpose, it is now a passion. Garibaldi, when he left the Peace Congress at Geneva on the 12th of this month, once again marched upon Rome. But this time he was not at the head of an army. He went alone—a single man invading an empire. But at every step he took the ground trembled. The Roman government listened with dread to the sound of his coming; our dispatches tell how it gathered in its troops from the surrounding provinces, and walked in the city with an army; it feared attack from without, and reason within, and had reason for its fear. One man could easily be met; twenty thousand men could be repulsed; but when that man was Garibaldi, then it was no longer an army that menaced Rome, but Italy herself. A principle a terrible thing, Garibaldi could not depend upon five thousand men to strike the first blow; he could depend upon Italy, and no sooner did he begin his solitary journey to Rome than the Pope massed his armies, and even France ordered her soldiers to guard the Papal frontiers. But the Italian government knew where to strike. It also sent its troops to protect Rome, as its menace; but, as its blow, it arrested Garibaldi. But this principle cannot be slain. If Italy is one nation, Rome is a part of it. The government cannot repress a movement which owes its tremendous impetus not to the mere personal popularity of Garibaldi, but to his principle.

defeat of that will but strengthens it, and every humiliation that Victor Emmanuel's government imposes upon Italy but hastens the day when Rome shall be made free. The Administration should continue to yield to French influence in this matter as more painfully than ever felt by the Italians, now that they have won Venice from Austria. The arrest of Garibaldi may have paralyzed this attack, but it will inspire with overwhelming enthusiasm the next. Ratazzi and his Cabinet fell in 1862 in disgrace solely because he defeated Garibaldi, and if that daring minister—the notorious tool of Napoleon—has made good his threat that the second defeat should be worse than three Aspromontes, then his second fall will be the last. Rome must be freed because Italy will be united.

### Provincial Exhibition.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The weather was very favorable on Friday (as it had been all the week), but there were comparatively few visitors on that day, and no tickets worth mentioning were sold. On the whole, the Exhibition has been for Kingston a success. There were in all some 16,000 tickets sold, and this number, though below the sales of even a single day in Toronto, Hamilton or London, is yet a great improvement on the last Exhibition there.

On Friday morning the annual meeting of the Association was held on the grounds, and on motion of Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. Rykert, the City of Hamilton was fixed on as the next place of Exhibition. The Mayor of Hamilton said that the City Council had pledged themselves to provide sufficient and suitable accommodation, and to do what could be done for the Exhibition within the bounds of reason. Mr. Swinyard had also offered the usual railway accommodation for freight and passengers to the Exhibition, and an effort is to be made to prevent the transhipment of the freight at Toronto that week.

The following officers were elected for ensuing year.—On motion of Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Caven, Mr. Thomas Stock, of East Flamboro, was elected President. On motion of Mr. Madden, seconded by Mr. Roderick, Mr. James Nimmo, of Camden, was chosen first Vice-President. On motion of Mr. Stock, seconded by Mr. Rykert, Mr. John Walton, of Peterboro, was appointed second Vice-President. On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. H. J. Morgan, Mr. R. L. Denison was appointed Treasurer.

Thanks having been voted to all the officers for the past year, and to the Grand Trunk Railway, it was resolved on motion of Mr. R. L. Denison, seconded by Mr. Sloan, that in the opinion of this meeting it will be advisable for the County Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes and Horticultural Societies, each to appoint one delegate to attend a meeting of the Board of Agriculture during the month of November, in the City of Toronto, to advise with them upon an application to Parliament for a new Agricultural Bill—the time to be fixed by the Board, who shall send a circular to each County Society, and that the name of each delegate be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board; also, that each delegate be paid by his own Society.

### Prize List Continued.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best collection not less than six varieties plums, correctly named, six of each, Wm. Benham, Guelph.

GARDS VEGETABLES.—12 early horn carrots, 2nd, Wm. Benham. 12 carrots for table, long red, 2nd, Wm. Benham. Best 12 table parsnips, Wm. Benham. 12 blood beets, 3rd, Wm. Benham.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.—Model of grain cleaner, O. Small, Orangeville.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Harpionium, Bell, Wood & Co., Guelph, highly recommended. Melodeon, 2nd, Bell, Wood & Co.

BUICK MAKING.—Jno. Watson, Guelph, model buick-making machine. Best bricks pressed, one dozen, John Watson.

"SAXE" ALLEN.—This culprit, one of the four arrested for the robbery of Morton's brewery at Kingston, and the murder of the watchman Driscoll, and who has been marked by the confessions of his companions in guilty as the murderer direct, is a character well known in this city. He belongs in Buffalo, and is noted as one of the most desperate thieves and ruffians haled from that city. Among the Reformers themselves critics. When Parliament meets, we presume the Reform members of the House will select for their leader him upon whom the majority of them may agree, whether it be Mr. Blake, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Pardoe, or anybody else. It can hardly be doubted that the Reform Delegation to the House of Assembly are capable of making their own choice more wisely than outsiders and especially their opponents, can do it for them. We advise all parties to keep cool. When the proper time shall arrive, a suitable leader will not doubt be chosen. There will be a great variety of good material to select from, and an excellent choice can easily

be made.

THE LEADERSHIP.—The Hamilton Times has the following:—The Conservative journals seem to be terribly exercised with regard to the Leadership of the Reformers in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. We think they give themselves needless concern about the matter—far more than the Reformers themselves evince. When Parliament meets, we presume the Reform members of the House will select for their leader him upon whom the majority of them may agree, whether it be Mr. Blake, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Pardoe, or anybody else. It can hardly be doubted that the Reform Delegation to the House of Assembly are capable of making their own choice more wisely than outsiders and especially their opponents, can do it for them. We advise all parties to keep cool. When the proper time shall arrive, a suitable leader will not doubt be chosen. There will be a great variety of good material to select from, and an excellent choice can easily

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Use Harvey's No. 2 OILS

For sale at the Drug Store opposite the English Church, Wyndham-st., Guelph.

E. HARVEY. d&w-if

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the late firm of O'Connor & Bunyan will please send in their accounts to Messrs. Blair & Guthrie for payment.

Witness, J. JOSEPH O'CONNOR, D. GUTHRIE, DENNIS BUNYAN.

Guelph, Sept. 17th, 1867. d&w

LOT FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a valuable lot on the main street in the village of Eastover, on the Durban Road, with a Blacksmith's Shop, 34x26 ft., and a Dwelling House attached, 16x24 ft. Will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. The owner being a workman would like to sell to a good blacksmith. For particulars apply (post-paid) to

JAMES C. CLARE.

### BIRTHS.

McGIBBON.—In Nassagawaga, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Finlay McGibbon of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

WHEELER.—In Nassagawaga, on Thursday the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, John R. Wheeler, Esq., son of the late Ben Wheeler, Esq., & Harriet, daughter of the late George Biggart, Esq.

### DEATHS.

TAYLOR.—At Nichol on the 27th inst., Robert Taylor, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of Guelph, Perthshire, Scotland.

McLELLAN.—In the Township of Arthurs, on the 24th inst., Mr. John McLellan, aged 27 years.

### New Advertisements.

Toll-gates to Let.

Elora and Saugeen Road.

THE two Toll-gates below Elora, and the Alma Gate, will be let at Biggar's Hotel, Elora, on SATURDAY, 12th of OCTOBER at 9 o'clock a.m.; and on the same day at 2.30 p.m., the remainder of the gates will be let at Rothsay.

The parties tendering must be prepared with two responsible securities.

G. GRAIN, Road Superintendent.

Fergus, 28th Sept., 1867.

### New Songs.

"I am Dreaming."  
"The Colonel from Constantinople."  
"Mary Allen."  
"Pat Malloy."  
"Somebody's Darling Slumbers Here."  
"Lonely Oh, So Lonely!"  
"When shall I see my Darling Again?"  
"Sweet Face at the Window."  
"Come when you will, I've a Welcome for Thee."  
"Belgravia Waltzes."  
"Wandering Refugee."

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market.

Guelph, Sept. 27, 1867. d&w-if

### STRAYED STEER.

STRAYED from the York Road, on the night of the last Guelph Fair, a Red Steer, with white spot on forehead, three years old, and marked with a small E on the right hip bone. Any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to the recovery of the animal will be suitably rewarded, by applying to the undersigned at Lindsay's Hotel, Guelph.

GEO. PATTERSON.

Guelph, Sept. 26, 1867. 3 daw

### FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, that well-known farm adjoining Mr. Gleason Hood's, about one mile from the Great Western Station, Guelph. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES MAYS.

Guelph, 23rd September, 1867. d&w-if

### FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the

FRUIT DEPOT,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

### HUGH WALKER.

Guelph, 16th Sept., 1867. (d)

### NEW FANCY GOODS

MRS. HUNTER,

No. 7, - - - Day's Block,

HAS pleasure in informing the Ladies of Guelph and surrounding country that she has received a large and choice assortment of

### BERLIN WOOL

FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY (Single and Double) WOOL, ZEPHYR WOOL.

New Slipper Patterns and Worked Ottomans. Also, a large variety of other Fancy Goods and Toys. All orders for fancy work promptly executed—stamping and finishing done to order.

Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. d&w-if

### Dominion Grocery, Fruit and FANCY STORE,

(Late Post Office Store.)

### MRS. ROBINSON

HAS just received a very large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, comprising Wools of all kinds, Braids, Crochet Cottons, Machine Spools, Common Spools, Hair Pins, Pins, Boot Laces, Starches, Partments, Neckties, Belt Buckles, Eartrivets, Scarf Pins, Rings, &c.

Don't forget the stand, next door to the Wellington Hotel, Upper Wyndham Street.

Wanted to purchase for cash 300 lbs. BEE-WAX, early next month, for a firm in Montreal.

MRS. ROBINSON. daw

### MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of

### DYE-STUFFS!

Consisting of Logwood, Fustic, Nickwood, Maddar, Indigo, Cochineal, Indigo Compound, Maddar Compound, Oudbear, &c.

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JAMES C. CLARE.

## New Advertisements.

### GRAND

## SHOW OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

## GUELPH CLOTH HALL!

## A. THOMSON & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR

## Fall and Winter Importations!

which for STYLE, TEXTURE and DURABILITY, are equal to any House in the trade. As we give our undivided attention to

## Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Hats

COATS, TIES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

we can offer to the public excellent value in the above. Special care given to Ordered Work.

Guelph, 25th September, 1867. d&w-if

## DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS!

AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

## GEORGE JEFFREY

Has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of his

## FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN CANADA. HE WOULD PARTICULARLY DIRECT ATTENTION TO A FEW DEPARTMENTS:

SILKS, Black and Coloured.

REPS, PRINCESS' CLOTHS,

MANTLE CLOTHS,

Some things Quite New.

And every other description of Goods will be shown as they appear in the Market.

## GEORGE JEFFREY.

Guelph, September 21, 1867. d&w-if

## HURRAH FOR THE

## SMITH & BOTSFORD

Have now the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

## FALL and WINTER

## CLOTHING!

Ever brought into GUELPH. Their Stock consists in part of the following:

## Overcoats, Sacks and Frocks

Black, Blue and Brown MELTONS, Black, Blue and Brown BEAVERS,

Black, Blue and Brown PILOTS, Black, Blue and Brown WHITNEYS,

Black, Brown and Blue ELYSIANS, ranging in price from \$5.50 to \$16.

ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF

## TIP-TOP PEA JACKETS

They would also beg to call attention to their HUDSON BAY AND RED RIVER OVERCOAT, UNDERCOATS SACKS AND SAKTEES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doekings, Meltons and Satarras, from \$3.50 to \$10.

## IN PANTS AND VESTS

we have a large stock of the following:—Cottonades, Unions, Colemans, Satinettes, Tweeds, Doekings and Pilots. Their BLACK CLOTH FROCKS, Shooting Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, for style, quality and price, can cope with anything in the Dominion.

A large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING always on hand. S. & B. defy competition. Remember the Stand—Sign of the Elephant, opposite the Market.

## SMITH & BOTSFORD.

Guelph, 13th September, 1867. d&w-if

### BINBROOK FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, in the Township of Calross, County of Bruce, 101 acres of splendid land, about 35 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Calross, 2 1/2 miles from Teeswater, and near the gravel road. There is a fine spring creek running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. It is in one of the finest wheat growing sections of Canada. The soil is limestone and clay loam. This eligible farm is now offered for the low price of \$1,700, for which a clear deed from the Crown will be given. Address (post-paid),

JOHN BROWN, Jr., Township Clerk.

### Semi-annual FAIR!

THE Semi-annual Fair of the Township of Binbrook and surrounding country will be held at Hall's Corners, in the said Township,

ON THURSDAY, 10th OCTOBER

For the purchase and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., Township Clerk.