

HALIFAX HOTEL, HALIFAX, N.S. THIS Hotel is the largest and most commodious in the city of Halifax...

DOMINION HOTEL, GUELPH. JOHN BUNYAN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel...

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS. The largest first-class Hotel in New England, offers to Tourists, Families and the travelling public...

Anglo-American Hotel FOR SALE. THIS HOTEL is the only first-class building that lies on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway...

A Capital Farm. Likewise there is a farm of 99 acres of the best land in the county, and the best cultivated...

First-Class BIVERY STABLE. Also, there is in connection with the hotel a Livery Stable, one of the best in Ontario...

GASTLE GARDEN SALOON, GUELPH, ONT. THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years...

THE BAR will be supplied with the best Wines, Liquors & Cigars. And the table with the delicacies of the season...

LUNCHEON! Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock. OYSTERS AND GAME, short notice, at reasonable charges.

DOMINION LIVERY STABLE, GUELPH, ONTARIO. BEGS to inform the citizens of Guelph and the travelling public that he has started a Livery Stable...

H. MARRIOTT SADDLE HORSES, Horses and Buggies, Commercial Waggon. At the shortest notice, also, a large PLEASURE WAGGON!

CARD To Friends & Strangers. AFTER an experience of over four years in selling the New York Union Piano Company's Pianos...

Union Pianos! Being fully satisfied, after having sold over 800 of these splendid instruments in New York, Cincinnati and most durable Pianos now made...

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., Music Dealers, New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis. About 5,000 of the above Pianos are now in use giving entire satisfaction...

W. WARNER CLARK, Market Square, Guelph. Guelph, Oct. 12. (dwly)

LAMPS FOR THE MILLION. OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET FRIDAY EV'NG, NOV. 6, 1868.

Medical Hall! Wyndham Street, Guelph, Ontario.



E. HARVEY & CO. NOW offering at the MEDICAL HALL every description of PARLOR, BED-ROOM, KITCHEN, HALL and SIDE LAMPS.

SPLendid PARLOUR LAMPS From 50c. to \$5. At prices which defy competition. Who will want LIGHT when a first-rate COAL OIL LAMP, WICK and CHIMNEY can be obtained at the Medical Hall for the small sum of 25 cents.

ONE IN TEN. Statistics show that One in every Ten of the entire population meets with an Accident every year.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENTS THE TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Assets, over One Million.

FUNERALS. Has paid \$850,000 in Losses for Death or Injury by Accident. E. MORRIS, Agent for Guelph.

FUNERALS. As usual in Town and Country. Coffins always on hand and made to order on the shortest notice. Terms very moderate. W. BROWNLOW, March 29 1868.

SALT, SALT. Wholesale and Retail. A. H. R. KENNEDY'S FLOUR AND FEED STORE, UPPER WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH Guelph Jul 24 (dwly)

TROTTER & GRAHAM, DENTISTS! GUELPH and BRAMPTON LICENTIATES OF DENTAL SURGERY, Successors in Guelph to Trotter. Office, over Higginbotham's Drugstore Guelph, 2nd August, 1868. (dwly)

Evening Mercury. OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET FRIDAY EV'NG, NOV. 6, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous. Miss Rye arrived in Toronto on Thursday with 73 girls—their ages ranging from 17 to 30.

LAW SOCIETY EXAMINATION.—At the examination on Thursday, in Toronto, Mr. T. Love, law student in Mr. Guthrie's office, was admitted student-at-law.

GUELPH TOWNSHIP.—Wm. Sweetman requests us to state that he was nominated for Deputy Reeve, on Thursday, contrary to his wish, and has no intention of standing.

A system of manufacturing gas, exactly or nearly similar to that which was demonstrated in Guelph last spring at the Billiard Saloon and other places, is endeavoring to secure an introduction into Montreal.

EMIGRANTS.—Notwithstanding the season is so far advanced, the emigrants continue to pour along. This morning, four car loads of Germans and Norwegians passed through here on the Grand Trunk, en route for the Western States.

MELANCHOLY DEATH IN GAIT.—The Reporter says that a young girl, a daughter of Mr. James Robson, on Friday last fell off her seat in the Central School with considerable violence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Mount Forest Examiner says a man named John Gibson was fatally injured at a stable raising on the farm of Mr. George Gibson, Egremont, on Tuesday last.

SKATERS' AND CURLERS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the curlers and skaters last evening for the purpose of deciding upon the erection of a covered rink and the election of office bearers, the following gentlemen were elected:—Thomas McCrae, President; P. McCurry, Vice do.; Charles Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHURCH DESTRUCTION.—The Congregational Church, in London, Ont., was entered by some sacrilegious wretches a few nights ago, and property to the amount of \$300 was wantonly and wickedly destroyed.

IMPORTANT TO THE ONTARIO SHIPPERS.—The following from an exchange is worthy the attention of our millers and shippers: The steamer Chase arrived from Portland at Halifax, on Saturday last, with a cargo of 2,700 barrels of flour.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Upper Canada was held in Toronto on Wednesday. From the annual report it appears that the liabilities had been reduced during the past six months about \$250,000, and the amount of \$630,000 of bad debts written off.

Rifle Tournament. The annual Rifle Tournament under the auspices of the Guelph Rifle Association, opened on Thursday.

First MATCH.—There were 18 entries for this match, its conditions and prizes being as follows: Open to members of the Guelph Rifle Association. Ranges 300 and 400 yards. Five shots at each range. Canadian Wimbledon Rules and Targets, Rifles and Sights, according to the rules of the Association.

After the ties had been shot off, the prize-takers stood in the following order: 300 yds. 400 yds. Totl. C. Heath 33232 42334 29 D. McCrae 32333 34243 29 W. Sunley 33322 32443 29 H. L. Walker 32322 34444 28 J. Hazelton 30333 33334 28 C. Stewart 32443 32333 28 E. Newton 42323 29432 28 A. H. Macdonald 32322 42323 25 G. Houghie 03430 23334 25 G. Houghie 22334 30043 24 J. T. Nichols 02330 04432 23

ALL COMERS' MATCH.—There were 53 entries in this match, its conditions and prizes being as follows: Open to residents of the County of Wellington, volunteers and civilians. Ranges 200 and 300 yds, 5 shots at each range. Targets 8 inch bulls eye, Canadian Wimbledon rules. Any rifle with open sights. Entrance fee, 50 cents. 1st prize, Enfield rifle, \$12, given by E. Morris; 2d, exhibition shirt and drawers, \$8, by Armstrong, McCrae & Co; 3d, 1 pair boots, \$6, J. A. McMillan; 4th, hardware, \$5, J. Horsman; 5th, fat sheep, P. Gow; 6th, ladies' dress, \$4, W. Stewart; 7th, men's gaiter boots, \$3, W. McGill; 8th, box cigars, \$3, E. Carroll & Co; 9th, dry goods, \$2, P. Bish; 10th, pair cologne glasses, \$2, J. A. Wood; 11th, cash \$2.

The following are the names and scores of the winners in the order in which they stood, after the ties had been decided: 200 yds. 300 yds. Totl. H. Smith 34334 32334 31 C. Heath 33443 33233 31 J. Hazelton 44333 32323 30 Eas. Tribe 34332 23334 30 H. Swinford 34323 32343 30 G. Marsh 34334 32323 30 C. Coghill 24343 22323 29 H. L. Walker 43333 32323 29 J. Robinson 34343 22323 28 J. Weir 23333 32323 27 M. Deady 33323 32323 27

The two remaining matches are proceeding to day.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT. Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate FRIDAY, 6th.—Michael Connell and Patrick Mahoney were charged by Chas. McWilliams with assault and battery on Wednesday night. The former hit him on the head with a rope, and the latter split his lip with a stick. Connell was fined \$5 and costs, which he paid. Mahoney was fined \$20, including costs, or two months in gaol. He said he would go to gaol.

A young man in Smith's Falls, attacked by robbers, was saved by the breaking of a phial containing otto of roses which he had in his pocket, and which was an assassin's weapon, some infernal machine, and fled in dismay.

The Irish People, a New York paper, published in the interests of the Fenian Brotherhood, laments the fact that "treacherous intriguers and fraudulent mountebanks" have reduced the once powerful fraternity to its present state of weakness, and calls upon Roberts, Mahan, O'Neill & Co, to reveal what they did with "million and a half of dollars out of which they swindled their victims from the winter of 1866 to the spring of 1867."

CHURCH DESTRUCTION.—The Congregational Church, in London, Ont., was entered by some sacrilegious wretches a few nights ago, and property to the amount of \$300 was wantonly and wickedly destroyed. They cut a great portion of the leaves out of a large Bible and strewn them over the floor, damaged the organ almost beyond repair, and rendered a harmonium that cost \$100 entirely useless.

On Sunday night five burglars broke into the First National Bank at Alton, Ill., and were engaged in drilling into the vault when a private watchman discovered their operations. He immediately seized one who was watching outside, while the others came to his rescue. The officer was rightfully beaten about the head with a steel bar, and finally shot through the heart. The officer expired instantly and the murderers fled. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for their apprehension.

IMPORTANT TO THE ONTARIO SHIPPERS.—The following from an exchange is worthy the attention of our millers and shippers: The steamer Chase arrived from Portland at Halifax, on Saturday last, with a cargo of 2,700 barrels of flour. The last is the tenth voyage she has made during the season, between these two ports, carrying the flour to Nova Scotia from Portland, and in return, the produce of Nova Scotia mines and fisheries to Portland. Why cannot the flour and the produce dealers of Ontario furnish the supplies needed in Nova Scotia, instead of allowing the Americans to do it? We need Nova Scotia fish and coal here, and they need our flour and other agricultural products. Surely this ought to constitute an intercolonial, instead of an international trade; and the profits and advantages might all be retained within the Dominion of Canada, instead of being shared with a foreign people, to the detriment of our home interests.

Lords and Commons. The British Parliament has been official prorogued from Oct. 8 to Nov. 28. But it will not reassemble on the latter day. It is understood that there will be a dissolution of Parliament—actually of the House of Commons only, seeing that the Lords are hereditary legislators—about the 9th of November.

The House of Commons, are now being legally revised, and until this is done—that is, until the registration lists are completed by such revision—there cannot legally be a dissolution of Parliament. Many points of law (including the question whether rate-paying, house-occupying, and lodging-residing women are entitled to vote) will have to be settled on appeal to Courts of Common Pleas.

If the lawyers are verbose and long-winded in their arguments, which often happens, the present Parliament cannot be dissolved as early as is expected, promised, and hoped. The statute (31st and 32d Victoria, cap. 58) recites as follows: "If the next dissolution of Parliament take place in the year 1868, the time to be appointed for the Parliament for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after such dissolution may be at any time not less than 28 days after the date of such proclamation any act, law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." Legally, no Parliament may endure for more than seven years. If not officially dissolved before the expiration of that time, it expires itself. The first Parliament was held in France, by that name, about the middle of the Twelfth Century, but cannot be said to have appeared in British law until the early part of the Thirteenth Century.

It was certainly a recognized institution in the reign of Edward I.—say the year 1294. The shortest session was of a single day, in 1399, when Richard II. was deposed; the longest, known as the Long Parliament, sat from 1640 to 1653, when Cromwell roughly dissolved it, bidding his Ironsides "take that bauble away," pointing to the silver-gilt mace. In 1643 lawyers were expressly excluded from the House of Commons. In 1542 members were first protected from arrest. In 1547, the Journals of the Commons were begun. In 1549 Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was the first Peer's son who sat in the House of Commons. In 1649 a peer was elected and sat in the Commons. In 1641 an act was passed providing for the meeting of Parliament at least once in three years. It was repealed in 1664. Another act, limiting the duration of Parliament to at least three years, was passed in 1694, but repealed in 1716, by what is called the Septennial Act, which is still in force and acted upon. Edward I. held Parliament every 2 years. From Edward III. until near the close of the reign of Charles I., the statute law that a new Parliament should be elected once a year. Then (in 1641) the first Triennial Act was passed. In 1840, the members of both Houses voluntarily surrendered the privilege of franking letters, which had existed since the year 1660. The Queen did the same and used the penny "Queen's head" stamps on all her correspondence. Actually though a Parliament may be continued for seven years, its duration is very much less. In the 66 years since the assembling of the first Union Parliament (November, 1802), there have been 19 dissolutions, which makes an average of three years and a half for each Parliament. One of the popular demands in England is that annual Parliaments be restored, that at elections the voting shall be by ballot, and that, as formerly was the case, every member of the House of Commons shall receive a stated salary. There are 658 members in all (for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales), and only by exercising the right of suffrage could a member of the Commons be elected to live in London on a less outlay than from £500 to £700 per annum, so heavy are the expenses attending upon being a British legislator. It follows, therefore, that men of moderate means are thereby excluded from the House of Commons, which indeed, with its noblemen, peers, sons, and immediate relatives, baronets, lawyers, naval and military officers, rich merchants, land owners, and officials, has become "the best club in London," into which a poor man has small chance of being admitted. No members of the Houses of Lords or Commons receives the slightest salary, and no perquisite whatever. He may write his letters in a member upon the paper supplied to that House, and use its envelopes, but to do so to any extent would be considered shabby.

The House of Lords is a more ancient body than the Commons' House, having been first summoned by writ in 1205, early in the reign of King John, 10 years before he signed Magna Charta at Runnymede. The Commons were not admitted into the Parliament until long after. At each general election a writ of summons is sent to each temporal and spiritual lord. The Bishops are the spiritual lords, supposed to hold certain ancient baronies under the sovereign, which gives them the right to sit in the Upper House. Some of the temporal lords are by descent, some by creation, some by election, since the union of England with Scotland in 1707, and with Ireland in 1801. Thus, Scotland at each general election, chooses 16 per cent out of its whole peerage, to represent it in the Lords, and Ireland sends four Bishops (who sit in rotation), and twenty eight representative peers, elected for life. There are three prelates of the Royal family, three archbishops, 20 dukes, 20 marquises, 129 earls, 231 barons, and 28 bishops, or 452 in all, in the House of Lords. A few peers were minors, and could not sit, and several ladies are peeresses in their own right, the title in most cases descending to their eldest son. The peers have much increased of late. There were 176 peers at the death of Charles II.; William III., 192; Anne, 209; George I., 229; George III., 339; George IV., 396; William IV., 456, and in 1868, Victoria regnant, about 472 peers. A number of Irish and Scotch peers, who have no right to sit in the House of Lords, are not included in the above total. An Irish peer may represent any English, Welsh, or Scotch constituency in the House of Commons, but a Scotch peer is not permitted this privilege. The Bishops are not allowed to vote on any case involving capital punishment. In 1649, the Commons abolished the House of Lords. On the Restoration, in 1660, the upper Chamber was restored. In 1689, the two Houses united in placing William of Orange and Mary Stuart, his wife, upon the throne. In October, 1831,

the Lords rejected the Reform bill, but passed it in June, 1832. In February, 1856, the Lords successfully opposed the Queen's creation of life-peerages. A peerant calling Sir James Park, a retired judge, to the House of Lords, the title to drop on his death, was said to be illegal, whereupon a new patent creating him a baron, in the usual way, was issued immediately after. Peers of Parliament, like members of Commons, are free from all arrests for debt, as being the Sovereign's counsellors, but execution may be taken for debt upon his lands or goods.—A peer may act as a Justice of the peace in any part of the United Kingdom, may vote at, but must not interfere in, any parliamentary election—though his voting has fallen into disuse. Until a few months ago, when the Lords voluntarily abandoned the privilege, a peer could vote by proxy in a number of cases. A nobleman can be tried on a criminal charge only by his peers—as, in 1841, the late Earl of Cardigan was tried by the House of Lords for shooting Captain Harvey in a duel, and acquitted, as "luck's" identity was not proved. In January, 1795, the fifth Lord Byron, tried by the House of Lords for killing Mr. W. Chaworth, in a duel, (fought in a room in the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall, London, without any witness, was convicted of manslaughter, but claiming the benefit of an old statute passed in the reign of Edward IV. which states that, in all cases where "benefit of clergy" is allowed, to be dismissed on conviction of a first offence, without burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of blood) his Lordship was dismissed on payment of his fees.

BY TELEGRAPH. Despatches to the Evening Mercury. PARIS, Nov. 5th.—The Guelph says the Carlists are circulating the report that the Emperor Napoleon will throw his influence in favour of Don Carlos should he be presented as a candidate for the Throne of Spain. A despatch to the same journal reports that the selection of a Spanish Grandee for King is mooted in Madrid. All the journals here have editorials on the Presidential Election in the United States. The Patrie says General Grant is a man of the nation not of a party. He saved the Union and will restore it to its former standing among the Great Powers. Americans are everywhere enthusiastic over the result, and Europe applauds the decision of the Republic. This Election establishes order and peace, the highest aim of the United States. The Standard regards the Election as a continuation of the victory over the South. The mission of General Grant is a difficult one. He will find it necessary to oppose Congress. The affairs of the country require a strong and able hand to repair the broken links of Liberty. Both Continents have reason to be pleased with the result. General Grant is a worthy successor of Washington. The Journal des Debats and other Liberal Journals are satisfied with the result. The Press declares that the success of the Republican party is the triumph of centralizing, and thinks it singular that a soldier should be elected Chief of a great Power. The nations of Europe seek peace.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 5th.—John Bright today visited the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, and was elected an Honorary member. He made a speech in which he discussed the topics of taxation and expenditure.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In the course of his speech at the Sheriff's banquet, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Johnson said:—Whatever difficulties have occurred between England and the United States, I have the supreme pleasure of saying they are about to be removed. Little remains to be done, and before the end of the year everything will be successfully adjusted. Referring to the financial position of the United States he said: We have contracted an enormous debt, but I tell you with all the sinews of war which a man can speak, every dollar will be paid in what the world recognizes as money.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The morning papers comment variously on the election of Gen. Grant. The Telegraph (Liberal journal), after noting the lofty character and position of Grant, says that the defeat of the Democracy was richly deserved. The Daily News thinks the American people are evidently weary of their last two years' experience, and demand a strong government. The Morning Standard charges the Republicans with the suppression of the freedom of voting in several States, the enfranchisement of hundred of thousands ignorant blacks, and the resurrection of nearly all the Southern people. The Times holds that though the Democrats are beaten, and the representation in Congress is largely against them, they are yet a powerful party and must influence the policy of the Government. The success of General Grant no one is supposed to regret.

LONDON, Nov. 5 (evening).—The Queen has returned from Scotland, and is now at Windsor Castle.

Pittsburg, 5th.—The Vice President elect, Mr. Gaudier, arrived here to-night. He had a reception at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Moorehead, and made a short speech, eloquently congratulating the Republicans on their victory.

Chicago, 5th.—The Tanner demonstration to-night was a magnificent affair. The procession was three miles in length and one hour passing a given point. Gen. Grant and family arrive here to-morrow, en route to Washington.

New York, 6th.—The Tribune's figures make the House of Assembly stand Republican 74, Democratic 54. Tribune's special says the Republican majority in Iowa will reach 55,000. The suffrage amendment was adopted by over 30,000 majority. Grant's majority in Ohio will not be far from 45,000, and in New Hampshire 7,000. Wisconsin gives nearly 16,000 majority for Grant, all the Republican Congressmen except one are elected. The Republicans claim South Carolina, but by a reduced majority. Seymour's majority in Georgia is estimated at 25,000. The Tribune's figures makes Seymour's majority in New York State 7,374. The World makes it 11,134, and Hoffman's 80,513.

NOVA SCOTIA AND RED RIVER.—The citizens of Halifax have contributed the handsome sum of \$2,000, and the Government of Nova Scotia the sum of \$1,000, in aid of the Red River sufferers.

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