

## 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

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

### Causes and Prevalence of Crime.

THE comparative seclusion of a country life may find but little cause for inquiry into the moral progress of mankind. In such a position that extensive knowledge of current events is denied which is absolutely necessary before an idea can be formed of the progress of society towards, or its retrogression from, a higher standard of right and justice. Even now when the records of suicides and murders, each surpassing that which preceded it in tragic incident, and in the horror of its details, crowd the columns of every newspaper, the farmer who hears of none except such as his own local journal may notice, can perhaps find no reason for presuming that the world has not as high a regard for moral obligations as it ever had. It would of course require a statist to prove the contrary, but to a person whose business it is to note the events which occur on a continent, or among the known part of mankind, the probable evidence gives ground for a fair presumption, that the number of individuals who can plan and execute the blackest deeds in the catalogue of crime is in the present age at least not diminishing, if it be not increasing. At this advanced stage of the nineteenth century, in countries supposed to be among the most civilized and christianized on the face of the earth, the suicide lifts his hand almost as frequently and as readily as when Brutus before he threw himself on the sword's point justified the action by the denunciation of the false reasoning, that he who devoted his life to his country had a right to his own way of ending it, and murder is perpetrated with an unrelenting ferocity that might rather have been considered characteristic of the dark ages. Why is this? Has conscience not been in the least quickened by the knowledge of revealed religion, as we know it to be a great extent by the experience of it, or must there for the good of the race be still a large number born into the world to terrible examples of vice and folly, to run a short career of wickedness and early terminate a guilty life? That conscience is still the same stern silent monitor we cannot doubt; nay further we may believe that it will be sharpened in some degree by secular education, which confers the power of just reasoning, and natural religion, which every man must feel is just as potent as ever in declaring that vice shall be punished and virtue rewarded. Thus we go back to the plain, simple truth which everybody understands, that it is not merely a knowledge but an experience of revealed religion, that prevents a transgression of the laws of God and man. But secular education and natural religion fail in subjugating passion, or in preventing the gratification of an unlawful desire, which may yield a transient pleasure but leave remorse, horror and ruin behind it. Thus if intellectual education on one side, and moral and intellectual education on the other were brought into competition it would be better as Couper has it, to "know and know no more the Bible true," than to have all the learning and ability of a Humboldt—better for the individual, better for society, if it were so that the possession of the one kind of education were not compatible with the possession of the other. As we said before we have no present means of ascertaining whether crime is on the increase or decrease, but on this continent we apparently have grounds for the more melancholy presumption. Our knowledge of the social condition and characteristics of the people of various countries puts it in our power to easily attribute to them the motives for the perpetration of the worst crimes known to the civil law. Let us pass over the suicides, a few leave behind them their reasons for intruding abruptly into the more immediate presence of their Maker, but why or wherefore far the greater number of them voluntarily snapped asunder the thread of life, is merely suppositious, and the fact that they do so is nearly all we know. But the few who seldom closes over the murderer his motives have been revealed, and shall his blood be shed, and he willfully takes the life of another in the name of justice. If we take a few of the countries of the world we shall find in each a peculiar commission of heinous crimes.

Italy, we know that plunder is the object of the banditti who infest the mountain passes and waylay travellers, and the same may be said of the Bedouins who are robbers and murderers by profession. A false philosophy instructs them that it is only justice to make a division of property by force, and continued ignorance, and a total disregard of conscience (which inhabits even the bosom of the savage, but which neglect may at length render callous) contributes to the descent of the belief in an undeteriorated heirloom, from generation to generation. Among the British islands, unfortunately Ireland stands most prominent for her crimes. The landlord is considered an usurer and oppressor. To take revenge for such tyranny the tenant levels his rusty firelock and lays him low, and when the murderer swings from the scaffold he is considered by many as a martyr in no inglorious cause. But we come to our own country, we come to America, and we ask why the crime of murder is so prevalent here, and why it is apparently on the increase. Than the answer nothing can be more simple. Many leave British or European homes, with the full expectation of finding America a land of laziness and plenty, and rather than that their picture should be destroyed, they resort to unlawful means to preserve it. Still more are born in the country and grow up with detestation of honest labour, and a deficiency of those means or talents that will enable them to live without toil, or sustain themselves by sedentary occupations. Thus resolved and thus constituted, the only resource is robbery, and he who is determined to rob must not be wanting in the qualifications of a murderer. We find this proved by the late tragedy at Kingston. The four criminals wanted the contents of the safe, but they did not want the watchman's life, unless the security of their plunder required it. Unfortunately it did, and the perpetration of one atrocious act involved the commission of another. Without going further we may learn from this awful event the secret motives of most of the murders of which we read both here and in the States. Both countries are nursing very large families of young men, who consider themselves too genteel to work, who cannot want, and who have so little regard for the laws which God imposes that they will set any or all of them at defiance. Unless this wicked spirit can be uprooted, unless parents can teach their children to be content with the position in which Providence has placed them, until by their own honest efforts they can rise higher, there will, we fear, be many more, who at an age as early as that of any of the four murderers now in Kingston jail, will have reached the highest step in the ladder of crime, and have advanced as far towards the untimely termination of their mortal career.

### The Kingston Murder.

HOW THE BLOODY DEED WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

### WHALEN AND GEMMEL'S CONFESSION.

[From the Toronto Telegraph.]

Whalen, one of the accomplices in the murder of Driscoll, and the robbery at the Distillery, made the following confession to the authorities at Kingston. After narrating in full the preliminary arrangements, he went on to say:—He was just going into the yard with the lamp in his hand. Gemmell and Allen said "go in now and get into the office; and we shall go and watch the watchman;" we [Howard and I] went to the office; Allen and Gemmell went to the gate; I had one jimmy; Howard had the other, and the two punches; when we got up to the office door we opened it with a jimmy; it took a couple of minutes to open the door—we went in, lit the lamp as got in; Howard had the matches; went at the safe; Howard had the punch, and I struck with the sledge; I held the lantern while he tore it open with the jimmy; a hole was made large enough to put the large end of the jimmy in; we then were able to turn two bolts, but the other bolt stuck; then we had to go to work to tear the cross band off; I held the lantern when Howard did this; the band of the safe was up and down lengthways; while we were doing this Gemmell came up, and said the watchman was coming up, and to stop, and said "Put out the lamp;" we stopped and put out the lamp; Gemmell started right back, and in a few minutes came back again, and said to go on and "tear away;" that the watchman was knocked down; Gemmell came into the office and spoke through a hole in a partition, when he told us to go on; when he went out we again lit the lamp and tore the up and down band pretty nearly off; then Howard said to me, "Go out and tell them to come and tear this band off;" I went out and saw Gemmell and Allen standing right against the fence, about five feet from the gate, towards the office; I told Gemmell and Allen to go in and tear the band off; they went in, and I stood at the office door; they tore the band off; then Gemmell and Allen came out with four or five bags in their hands; Howard was inside; I went in and held the lamp for him while he took papers and money out of the drawers; Howard and I came out together and walked across the street into the field; I took one bag of silver, Allen and Howard took all the rest; Howard carried the tools; we walked down to where we hid the black bag and put all the silver into it; Gemmell and Allen carried the bag along until we went to the water opposite the saloon; Gemmell says to me "you had better throw all those things into the lake;" I took all the things and threw them into the lake, about forty rods from the boat house; I threw the two jimmies and two punches into the water about five feet from the dock; I had also a chisel in the bag which I then threw into the water there; the chisel was 1 1/2 inches in width, and was used to put in between the bands of the safe to get a fresh hold for the jimmy; after that we went towards where we got the boat; Gemmell and Allen went into the yard, came back and said "we've got a boat;" we got into the boat all four of us; there were no rowlocks; Allen and I paddled for a while; Howard sat in the back seat; Gemmell in the front seat with the bag; we got to the other side; Gemmell and Allen took the bags out of the boat, and Allen threw one of the cans into the water.

We hoisted the boat up; Allen and Gemmell got a stick and put into the handles of the black bag, and carried it on their shoulders; I got up on the street, laid it down and said they could not carry it any further; myself and Howard took a bag each and carried it on our shoulders; then we got to where we hid it about a mile further; Allen and Gemmell being a little ahead said "we cannot carry it any further, let us leave it here;" they laid down the large bag and took three bags and went over the fence and hid them; Howard and myself stood astride the fence; Howard went in but I did not; they said they were going to leave it in a hollow log; we then started, our intention being to go to Cape Vincent; Howard and Allen suggested the Cape when we got in the boat; Gemmell and Allen said they would come back for the money in a day or two; we took the black bag along until we came to a wood; I got under the fence and threw it over the bushes; there is in the bag two or three shirts, a chequeered one and a white one; they belong I think to Gemmell; a bag of copper, a hat and a pair of pants; I owned the hat and Howard the pants; I don't know whether Allen took a shirt out of the bag or put it in; he changed the shirt before we parted with the bag; then we got over the river and got to Watertown; we divided the money in Watertown. Allen and Gemmell divided the money; Howard counted the bills, and Allen divided all the silver; I had a revolver; got it in Buffalo as much as a month ago; a young man named Boyd gave it to me; going over in the boat to the island Howard and I asked Gemmell and Allen how they struck him (Driscoll); Gemmell said that he stood on the other side of the gate and Allen on the side next to the office; Gemmell said "when I want you, Allen, to hit him I will clap my hands;" he said that he clapped his hands and Allen hit him with the jimmy; Howard and myself fired at him if he hit him very hard; Allen answered "no;" Gemmell said that he left his handkerchief there full of blood, and Howard said, "how did you do that?" Gemmell answered, "wiping the old bugger's face;" before the watchman came around Allen came into the office and got the sledge; he said he wanted the sledge; he then went out with the sledge; Gemmell came in about five minutes afterwards and said he wanted the jimmy, and said "Allen is going to throw the sledge at the watchman; it will kill him; it is too heavy," or words to that effect; "give me the jimmy and I will give it to Allen;" Howard then gave him the jimmy; it was then Gemmell told us to stop that the watchman was coming; Gemmell went out; it was about two minutes after this that Gemmell came in and told us to go on, that "we have got him; Allen has struck him;" I did not go down to the gate at all; I may be mistaken as to which side of the gate Allen and Gemmell stood; but I think Gemmell told me that Allen stood on the left hand side, and he on the right, and slapped his hands when he was to hit; I could see him when he was coming; going over across the island I felt uneasy, and asked Gemmell if he thought the watchman was hurt very bad, and he said no; he is all right, because I wiped the blood off his face and he asked me for a drink of water, and I said "you lie still," coming away from the distillery Gemmell said "he is not hurt very bad; he will get up and follow us if we don't get on the island before daylight; it was mentioned on going down to the distillery that night by Allen and Gemmell that we should go to the island, and from there to the Cape, by a ferry-boat, and take a buggy from there to Chaumont Bay; it was known that money was in the safe, Gemmell told me the first night that he had seen money there; my father and mother live on the corner of Fulton and Chicago street, Buffalo; my brother and mother live there; my father is an old man, too old to work; I have two brothers, I took up robbery and burglary since I became acquainted with Howard; going into the boat I asked Allen if he hurt the man much; Gemmell said no, but if I had let him keep and use the sledge he would have killed him; if I had not gone in and got the jimmy he would have hit him with the sledge."

### GEMMEL'S CONFESSION.

About the 11th of September, the prisoner Howard and I left Hamilton and came to Toronto, where we remained three days, when we came to Kingston, (stopping at Oshawa for supper,) and put up at the Burnett house, where we remained a day and a half, and then went to Martin's Hotel, on Princess street. This was about eleven o'clock on Monday morning. On that afternoon, Howard came to me and said that he had a big job at a distillery; he wanted me to find out if there was a watchman there. Next day I went out and examined the place; I spoke to a man in the yard; the office was locked; I went to the door; I asked the price of liquors, and then went to the corner saloon (Molland's) and had a drink. I told Howard a watchman must be there. He telegraphed to Eddy (Jones) to come on with the tools. We remained in the Bowling Alley all night. On Saturday morning I was introduced to Saxie Allen by Howard, who said he was a good man and had just put in four years. Howard and I had a private conversation. We four left and went to Molland's, where Howard and I went in and had a drink. Eddy and Allen went to the distillery. Eddy said on his return, there was a big pile, and Howard said "we will have it any way." We then all four had a drink in Molland's. Howard and Eddy inquired about the watchman. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock. We then had dinner and went to the Bowling Alley until supper. Allen stopped at the Chicago House. At 7 o'clock we met at the Bowling Alley, and remained there until 12 o'clock; took some drinks; the bag with the tools was there. Howard and Eddy went into a side room, and came out and fixed the lamp; out off three feet of fuse; had a flask of powder which I purchased after leaving the distillery. Howard and Allen on the way left us and got a sledge. We then went to the distillery; met no person; turned into a field on the left; went up and saw the watchman in front of the office with a lamp; saw him going into the yard. Howard said, "Now is the time when he is down in the yard." He told me to go in and get the iron bar which Eddy had left against the wall. I left to go towards the office. I saw Allen get the watch-

man the blow with the iron bar at the gate; he gave a groan and fell inwards. Allen jumped on him, and when I got down he was kicking him. I caught hold of Allen and said, "don't do that." He replied, "We can't have him grunting here." He put out the light. Eddy came out and said: "I will keep this fellow still; he was tired out and we must go into the office and work." Allen and I went in. Deceased was alive. We got the safe open and took a bag out Howard said, "Send Eddy in;" he did; I heard the man groaning, went to him and put him sitting up on the walk. I wiped his face with my pocket handkerchief. The three then came out of the office. Howard said, "What in hell are you doing?" Howard asked how he was. I thought he was only stunned. We then went to a tree and changed some of the money bags; a portion of the money was dropped. Howard and Eddy threw the tools into the water. We then went to a brewery yard where there were three boats. We took one. I cut Allen's hand accidentally. We paddled over, having no rowlocks. We all had revolvers. Got to the island near the church; steered by a red light; pulled the boat up; threw the cans into the water. We then went on, and hid the money as described by me (three large bags.) We left the carpet bag in the woods. We went in a buggy to Watertown and divided the money.

### New Advertisements.

#### LABOURERS WANTED.

WANTED immediately a few laborers. Apply to  
A. FERGUSON, Miller,  
Guelph, 30th Sept., 1867. 43 Wells' Bridge.

#### COW STRAYED.

STRAYED from Lindsay's Stables, Guelph, on Wednesday last, a red milk cow with white spots, about 5 years old; had a piece on left side without any hair, in fair condition. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES LINDSAY,  
Guelph, Sept. 31, 1867. (d wlin) Hotelkeeper.

### 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."  
"Lagely Oh, So Lonely."  
"Wife shall I see my Darling Again?"  
"Sweet Face at the Window."  
"Come when you will, I've a Welcome for Thee."  
"Nona O'Neil."  
"Belgravia Waltzes."  
"Wandering Refugee."

#### At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market.  
Guelph, Sept. 27, 1867. daw tf

### 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 H 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. Gideon 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. daw tf

### 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

#### FINGERCY 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 Branding done to order.

Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. dw-4in

### MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of

### DYE-STUFFS!

Consisting of

Logwood, Frustic, Nickwood, Madder, Indigo, Cochineal, Indigo Compound, Madder Compound, Cudbear, &c.

#### Use Harvey's No. 2 OILS

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

E. HARVEY.  
Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. daw-4f

#### FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, an excellent farm in Erasmus, with a good stone house and other buildings thereon. For full particulars apply to

BLAIR & GUTHRIE,  
September 10, 1867. Solicitors, Guelph.

## 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

CAPS, 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. dw-4f

### 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, PRINCES' 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 tf

### HURRAH FOR THE

Opposite the MARKET.

Opposite the MARKET.

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 OVERCOATS, UNDERCOATS SACKS AND SACKETES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doeskins, Meltons and Satarras, from \$3.50 to \$10.

### IN PANTS AND VESTS

we have a large stock of the following:—Cottonades, Unions, Moleskins, Satinettes, Tweeds, Doeskins 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. dw-4f

### BINBROOK F. J. B. FORBES, LICENSED AUCTIONEER

FOR CO. OF WELLINGTON.

AGENT for the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company of England, and for the Home Fire Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn. Land and General Agent, Accountant, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the South Riding of the County of Wellington.

Residence, Suffolk Street, Guelph (near St. Andrew's Church, with the bells on the spire.) Guelph, 11th Sept., 1867.

### 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 Produce, Goods, Wares and Merchandise.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., Township Clerk. Binbrook, 21st Sept., 1867. w-2in