Guelph Evening Mercury.

VOL. II. NO. 144. GUELPH, ONT. CANADA, MONDAY EVENING JANUARY 4, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY

WANTED, A STRONG, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, to deliver the Toronto morning papers in Town, and learn the Book business. Apply at

DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
Dec. 30. d Opposite the Market.

OPENING NOTICE.

The GUELPH BAKERY

Upper Wyndham Street.

H. BERRY in taking this opportunity of thanking his numerous customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, begs to intimate that owing to the rapid increase of his Wholesale Confectionery business, he has disposed of his Bread business to ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST, whom he has great pleasure in recommending, and who, he is confident, will do his utmost to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him:

A. GILCHRIST

Has much pleasure in informing the public that he has opened the Store

NEXT DOOR TOM. ISODEN'S,

Where he hopes by strict personal attention to business, and keeping a first-class article, to merit the share of public patronage so long bestowed on his predecessor.

A. GILCHRIST,
Fancy Bread, Biscuit & Cake Baker.
Guelph, Dec. 19.

THE

Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Head Office, 92 Broadway, New York.

W. O. BUCHANAN,

2 Great St. James-St., Montreal, General Agent for the Dominion of Canada.

COLIN SEWELL, M. D., Examining Physician,
Dr. R. L. MACDONNELL, Consulting "
GEORGE MACREA, Solicitor,
BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.

The rapid advance of the Society to the very front rank among American Life Insurance Companies, the unprecedented amount of its New Business for the year, the large accumulation of its Seven Millions of Dollars, already invested in the most reliable securities, form, collectively, a legitimate subject for unfeigned congratulation by the Managers of the Society to every policy-holder, and an assurance to the public that it has been carefully and successfully managed. The rank of THE EQUITABLE among all American Companies, as to New Business done since its organization, stands as follows:—In 1860 it was the ninth; in 1861 the eight; in 1862 and 1863 the seventh; in 1864 and 1865 the sixth; in 1866 the fourth; in 1867 (fiscal year) the second.
by Insurances effected on the most favorable terms

GEO. MURTON, Agent for Guelph.
Guelph, December 4th. dtf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in former years, begs to announce that he has erected a NEW OPERATING ROOM at considerable expense, introducing all the improvements of the day, as well as

New RUSTIC Accessories.

He is prepared to execute Photographs and Portraits of all kinds

From the Locket to Life Size

Equal, as regards finish and life-like appearance, to any that can be obtained in the Dominion.—Copying of PORTRAITS in all its branches as usual, done in a satisfactory manner.

In Large Photographs with Frames he intends offering Special Inducements during the coming Holidays.

Parties requiring a large sized Photograph with handsome frame, or any other Portrait of themselves or friends, will find it to their advantage to call and examine specimens and prices.
Rooms: Directly over John A. Wood's Grocery Store, Wyndham-St.

WILLIAM BURGESS.
Guelph, December 12. dw

RUTHERFORD HOUSE.

JUST ARRIVED

Direct from Labrador,

50 Bbls Prime Labrador Herring

50 half do. do do

15 Bbls. Corned Labrador Cod Fish, highly recommended for table use.

50 qtls. Dry Cod Fish.

ROBT. RUTHERFORD,

Guelph, November 18th. dwy

MORTGAGE SALE

OF A

VALUABLE PARK LOT

There will be sold by public auction, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage, which will be produced at time of sale,

ON FRIDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1869,

at noon, at the Market House, Guelph, by W. S. G. Knowles, Esq., Auctioneer, the following valuable property in the TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH, adjoining the Town of Guelph, viz:—Park Lot No. 43, fronting upon Forest Street, in the Sub division of the South-west half of Lot No. 3, in the 3rd Concession of Division G, in the Township of Guelph, according to a plan made by William Haskins, P L S, and duly registered, the said Park Lot being in what is commonly known as McTague's Survey.

The Park Lot contains two acres, more or less, and adjoins the South-eastern limits of the town. It is a desirable property. Immediate possession given. TERMS CASH. For farther particulars apply to

DONALD GUTHRIE,
Vendor's Solicitor, Guelph
Guelph, 28th December. dwtd

R. J. JEANNERET,

FROM ENGLAND,

Established in London, Ont. 1842 and in Guelph 1863.

WORKING WATCHMAKER

AND JEWELER

DAY'S BLOCK,

Opposite the Mark Guelph.

Just received a choice variety of Cheap Goods suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. Particular attention paid to all repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewellry.
Guelph, December 17th. dw

A MUSICAL GEM.

Just published a beautiful collection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, entitled

THE OPERA ROUFFE,

Comprising the choicest pieces from Offenbach's celebrated Operas of La Grand Duchesse, La Belle Helene, Barbe Blue (Blue Beard), Orpheus, Genevieve de Brabant.
Boards $2.50, Cloth $3, Cloth, full gilt, $4. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
Also in press, a new book, entitled WREATH OF GEMS," comprising nearly 100 of the choicest songs, Ballads and Duets of the day. Price same as the "OPERA ROUFFE." O. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York

GALLERY OF ART.

R. W. LAIRD,

Looking Glass and Picture Frame

MANUFACTURER,

9 King-st. West, TORONTO.

The Trade supplied with Washable, Gilt and Imitation Rosewood Mouldings and Looking Glass Plate Country orders promptly attended to.
Toronto, 1st April 1868. dwly

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK

GENERAL AGENTS,

TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, } GUELPH,

Agents for investing Money for the

TRUST and LOAN COMPANY

OF UPPER CANADA, AND

THE CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING and SAVINGS SOCIETIES

OF TORONTO,

THESE Companies afford every facility to the borrower, and give him the privilege of either retaining the principal for a term of years or of paying it off by instalments extending over any term of years up to 15.

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,

Have also a large amount of

PRIVATE FUNDS

On hand for Investment.

Money Invested and interest collected Mortgages bought subject to examination of title. nd valuation of property offered.

Debentures, Stocks and Securities of all kinds negociated.

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK

Are Agents for the

Royal Insurance Co'y

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITA - - $10 000 000.

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK

are Agents for the

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established - - - - in 1825.

The STANDARD takes risks at very reasonable rates, and Policy holders are secured by the very large sum of accumulated and invested Funds, viz: $18,000,000, and the Company have made the deposit with the Government of the Dominion of Canada required by the new Act.

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK

Have a number of **FARMS** for sale in the Co. of Wellington and adjoining Counties.

Also, Town Lots and Houses

In Guelph, Berlin, Fergus, &c.

FARM FOR SALE IN ERAMOSA.

For sale that farm, being Lot 22, 1st Concession, Eramosa, containing 200 acres, more or less, about 130 under cultivation, the balance covered with the best hardwood and cedar. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is well watered, the Speed running through part of the lot. There is also a spring creek running through the Lot. There is a two-story frame house 26x40 feet, a stone kitchen story and a-half high 21x22, back kitchen, boiler house and store-room, also of stone. There are three frame barns 30x50 each, long frame shed and driving house. There is a fine orchard on the place, with 160 trees, the most of them in good bearing order. There is a never-failing well, also soft water cistern. It lies on the leading road from Eramosa to Fergus, and is distant from that village 8 miles, and 2 miles from Guelph. It is convenient to churches, school and post office. Terms made known by applying to the undersigned on the premises, or if by letter (post paid) to

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,
Land, Loan and General Agents, Guelph

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.

Mr. W. S. G. KNOWLES has been instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction, at the Market House, Guelph, on

Wednesday, 6th January, 1869

At one o'clock, p. m.

Lots 29 and 30, on Queen Street Guelph, on which there is a two-storey house—part brick, part stone—containg nine rooms, with goal cellar wood shed, hard and soft water; stable, cow house &c. The house is within five minutes walk of the Market and Post Office, and will be sold on the following very liberal terms, viz: One-tenth cash on day of sale, one-fifth on posession, and the balance in five yearly instalments, with interest. Possession on the 7th March, 1869. Title indisputable.
For further particulars apply to

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,
Agents for the Vendor.
Guelph, Dec. 16.

CUNARD OCEAN STEAMERS.

LEAVING New York every Thursday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

FARE FROM HAMILTON
First Cabin, - - $87, gold value
Steerage - - - - 29, " "

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

CHARLES T. JONES & CO.,
Exchange Brokers, Hamilton
Agents for the Erie and New York Railway.
Fare from Hamilton to New York $7, gold value
Hamilton 1st June, 1868. dw

Evening Mercury.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 4TH, 1869.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The New Suspension Bridge, which spans the Niagara River a short distance below the Falls, was opened to the public on Saturday last.

At a concert in Dundas on Friday night a row commenced, and one of the performers was slashed with a knife from the lower lip to a point below the chin.

We are requested to state that the different Common Schools of the Town will open, in accordance with the statute relating to Joint Boards of School Trustees, on Thursday next 7th inst.

The Wesleyans of Fergus had a tea-meeting in the Drill Shed on Christmas evening, which brought an immense concourse of people together. The proceedings gave the fullest satisfaction.

BILL HEADS printed upon the very best of paper, with a neat and handsome heading, furnished to customers at the MERCURY Printing House, Macdonnell Street, at *less* than the white paper can be purchased for from retail dealers. A large stock of various sizes and styles on hand.

ACCIDENT.—James Ross, Esq., had a narrow escape on Tuesday evening last. Just after passing through the toll-gate approaching Alma, he met two heavily loaded teams racing—he turned out to let them pass, but one of the teams caught his cutter upsetting it, and throwing him violently into the ditch. The cutter was damaged and Mr. Ross's shoulder was severely injured.

PUSLINCH ELECTIONS.—The following elections have taken place in Puslinch, Mr. Leslie, Reeve, (Mr. Morrison having declined the contest) and Mr. Spreuhan, Deputy Reeve, by acclamation. Four candidates are running for the office of Councillors. Nicol and Stewart head the poll, and are sure to be elected; the contest lying between Messrs. McFarlane and Gilchrist.

The ladies of Melville Church, Fergus, gave a festival in the Drill Shed last Wednesday evening in aid of their Sabbath School. The attendance was very large. Rev. Mr. Smellie gave some interesting statistics of the school and the church. He had preached to the congregation for more than a quarter of a century, and had baptized over a thousand children. Other speakers followed and a most agreeable evening was spent.

THE STRATFORD BEACON.—The *Beacon* has made its appearance in a new dress, and it becomes it amazingly. The type now used is much smaller than heretofore, and thus a great deal more matter is compressed into the same space. The *Beacon* is on the "first form" among the first class local papers of the Dominion, and is fully deserving of the patronage it receives. There is no other paper in the County of Perth at all to be compared with it.

It appears that Mrs. Dickens who died the other day at Chicago from an over dose of morphine, was not Mrs. Dickens proper. It was supposed by many that poverty had driven her to suicide, and fearful denunciations of Charles Dickens appeared in the Chicago papers. We now hear from a personal friend of Mr. Charles Dickens, that the lady in question was not his brother's wife; that the latter is now living in England supported by him. The so-called wife in Chicago was not in indigent circumstances, and did not commit suicide.

WHELAN'S CASE.—This case came up before the Court of Error and Appeal on Thursday, but at the outset a technical question was raised, which will postpone for several days the argument upon the objections that were decided last month by the Court of Queen's Bench. The question was whether the case should come before the court upon a writ of error or a writ of appeal, and this preliminary point was deemed so important as to demand considerable argument on the part of counsel and a delay of four days, that is, until to-day, on the part of the bench before announcing a decision.

CHURCH OPENING. — On Saturday, 27th ult., the new Congregational Church was opened in Garafraxa. Rev. Mr. Gerrie, of Elora, conducted the services in the morning, Rev. Mr. McGill, of Hamilton, in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Guelph, in the evening. On the evening of the succeeding Monday a festival was held, at the close of which a vote of thanks was accorded to the sister church in Guelph for a promise of $50 to aid in the erection of the building, for a pulpit bible and for other acts of kindness. Votes of thanks were also passed to several others that had aided in building the church. The total cost of the structure is $1426.27, against which there has been subscribed and collected about $1100.

School Legislation.

To the Editor of the MERCURY.

SIR,—In a former paper some of the defects in the operation of the Grammar School System as it at present exists, and the greater failures likely to result from the change proposed in the New School Bill were noticed. These failures, it was observed, would arise from the establishment of schools wherein the accomplishment of two totally different objects should be attempted, viz.: The furnishing of that amount of classical education required in connection with the University or the professions, and a higher English and business education than can be obtained in our common schools. This opinion is sustained by the history of Grammar Schools under the present system; for it is known to all who have paid any attention to the working of these schools, that those in which the distinctive feature of the Grammar and Common School have been kept separate are the ones which have attained to any reputation, while the greatest failures have arisen where they have been combined. In connection with our Common School system, the New Bill promises many improvements. One of the most important, and that which will have the greatest influence on the teacher's position and usefulness will be the doing away with the County Board Examinations, and the cancelling of County certificates. That for the last fifteen or twenty years, among a people speaking the same language, having the same text-books, recognizing no sectarian distinction, and having a national system of education, a teacher who is legally qualified in this or that County, should lose this qualification on taking a journey of twenty yards into another, is an anomaly so strange and so little in keeping with the many excellent features of our Common School system, even in its present state, that it is surprising it should so long have existed in connection with it. This change, however, will be severely felt, and will do some injustice to the old teachers who have for years taught in the same county, and have become so familiar with the peculiar features of the examination papers of their respective Boards that they find little difficulty in retaining their position as first-class teachers, whereas any material change in these examinations or the subjects introduced would at once lower them to a second or third class certificate. But this is even now the case, and the injustice is therefore not so great as it might at first appear; for it is well known that on account of the peculiarities of the different County Boards, teachers who may easily obtain a first-class certificate at one, can perhaps with difficulty obtain a third at another. These different results do not arise so much from difference in the standards of these Boards, as in the style of question, and the importance attached to certain forms of answering. The fact that the members of these Boards who prepare the examination papers, are themselves men of different professions, educated in different countries and institutions, gives rise to very different ideas as to the importance of the various subjects found upon the programme of examination for Common School teachers. But even the number of subjects varies very materially in different counties; in some it is ten or twelve, in others eighteen or twenty.—The time also over which the examination extends, varies in the different counties from three days to about as many hours. This state of things must necessarily produce very different and unsatisfactory results as regards uniformity or even efficiency throughout the Province. The establishment of a Provincial instead of the present County Boards would therefore have a most beneficial effect both on the educational interests of the country and the position of the teacher. It does not, however, appear from all that has yet transpired, how the change is to be brought about, or in what way the examinations for Provincial certificates are to be conducted. The plan which has frequently been suggested before the Provincial Teachers' Association, of having the examination papers prepared by a central board, and sent on the same day to different parts of the Province, to be answered before Boards vested with the power of examining the work done, is not a good one, for the opinion of the examiners who should constitute these Boards, would vary as usual as to the way in which the same question should be answered, as would their united or individual abilities. The New System, if the examination should be conducted in this way, would ensure very little more uniformity than the old. In order therefore that any advantage may arise from the change, the questions should be prepared, and the papers examined by the same Board. There is no reason why teachers who should receive a certificate, likely to be given as a diploma or license in any other profession, should not be required to pass their examination before the Provincial Board in the most convenient or central city that can be selected. This is necessary in Medicine, Engineering, Grammar School teaching &c., and why not in common school teaching. If by the change, the teachers position is to be improved and his occupation raised to the dignity of a profession, he must be amply rewarded in the end for whatever little inconvenience he may encounter in the outset.—A leading cause of the opposition which Dr. Ryerson encountered in his tour through the country about two years ago, arose from the suspicion, that then, and still prevails, of undue Normal School influence being exercised over the examinations for Provincial Certificates. For this suspicion there is perhaps some ground, as there is not only the assumption, but the very expressed opinion that a teacher cannot rise to the height of his profession without having enjoyed the advantage of a Normal School training. Whether this is so or not, it would be both unwise and unjust to give the whole management of the educational affairs of County into the hands of those connected with the Institution. A Provincial Board, constituted of such men as, Professor Wilson, Professor Young, Dr. Ormiston, Dr. Sangster, and even a few of our leading Common School teachers would afford a guarantee to the county, that the New School Bill is not designed to place prerogative in the hands of a clique connected with any particular institution, but to establish a liberal and enlightened system of National Education. Teachers trained at the Normal School ought also to pass their examination before this Board. It is not creditable to themselves, that their certificates are obtained from the teachers whose system they have been learning by rote for five or ten months. The method to be adopted in order to bring about these changes, while doing as little violence as possible to the existing state of things, is perhaps difficult to decide upon. It would seem, however, necessary to limit County board certificites now in force to a certain period after the Bill becomes law. One year might be considered a reasonable time. County Board examinations should also be done away with immediately on the passing of the Bill, and Provincial examinations established in their stead. These examinations should, during the first year, take place about every three months. A programme of the subjects of examination, and a list of the text-books likely to be the most closely followed should be also published by the Board. This is done in University Examinations. Why it should not be done in the case of Common Schol teachers' examinations is difficult to understand.

D. M. C.

John Bright at Court.

(From the Newcastle Chronicle.)

In certain circles in London conversation for the last few days has been all about Mr. Bright's appearance at court, which was attended by incidents of a very interesting character. Some years ago Lord Derby volunteered a remark, considered at the time highly gratuitous and offensive, to the effect that Mr. Bright could not be "sent for" by the Queen, as he would be a distateful person at court. A year or two afterwards Mr. Bright resented this in his own effective way, in a speech he made at Birmingham, in which he reminded Lord Derby that there were persons who stood on the steps of the throne without being able to add anything to the security of it by increasing the affection of the people for it, and whose presence so near it was not a national advantage. We understand on Mr. Gladstone mentioning to Her Majesty that he intended, with her permission, to offer a seat in the Cabinet to the honorable member for Birmingham, the Queen was pleased to say it would afford her the greatest satisfaction if Mr. Bright should consent to serve the Crown—that she had read his speeches with great pleasure, and that she was under the greatest obligations to him for the many kind words he had spoken of her, especially for a speech he made about two years ago in a great meeting in St. James' Hall. When Mr. Bright went to Windsor to take the oaths of office Her Majesty showed her delicate consideration for the great commoner in a very marked way. She sent Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Privy Council, to assure Mr. Bright, if it was more agreeable to his feelings to omit the ceremony of kneeling or kissing hands, he was quite at liberty to do so. Mr. Bright availed himself of this considerate permission, and was very kindly and cordially received by Her Majesty, who took occasion in the most marked manner to express her gratification at meeting him. It was afterwards intimated to Mr. Bright that her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Prussia had expressed a desire that Mr. Bright should be presented to her. This was done, and the Princess heartily assured Mr. Bright that she greatly desired to be acquainted with him—that she herself and all the members of the royal family were greatly indebted to him for the way he had spoken of their mother. She herself, she said, had read all his speeches, and she was very much pleased to see him. Mr. Bright replied in very grateful terms, and said if her Royal Highness would permit him he would tell her what the late Mr. Buchanan, the American minister, when last in London, said of her to him, "that wherever her Royal Highness went she shed sunshine all over her path." Mr. Bright was very much struck with the graceful animated manners and genial greeting he had the honor to receive from her Royal Highness and the young ladies of the court tell with curious interest of the meeting between her Royal Highness and the great Quaker courtier. Mr. Bright has already become as famous in royal circles as his great predecessor, William Penn. As a great deal has been written and said about the Queen's personal feelings, and as some of Mr. Gladstone's own intimate supporters have believed till lately that Mr. Disraeli had an undue influence over her, it is most satisfactory to hear, as we have on the very best authority, that Her Majesty's private reception of her new Prime Minister was so gracious, so kind, even "affectionate" was the word used, as to overwhelm him with feelings of the warmest gratitude. Nothing could have more lightened his recent toils, or cheered him more thoroughly in the happily few difficulties he had to contend with.

An Order of Knighthood for the Colonies.

A despatch from the Duke of Buckingham to Sir John Young, is published in the *Gazette*, in which he states that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction such a modification of the statutes of the Orders of St. Michael and St. George, originally instituted by King George III, in connection with His Majesty's Mediterranean possessions, and now presided over by a prince of the blood royal, together with such an enlargement of its numbers as will render it available as a reward of distinguished merit or services in any part of Her Majesty's colonial possessions.

An extract from the statutes of the order is likewise published, viz:—It is ordained that the first class or Knights Grand Cross shall not exceed twenty-five in number; that the second class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed sixty in number; that the third class or Commanders shall not exceed one hundred in number; that persons to be admitted into this most distinguished order shall be such natural born subjects of our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shall hereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may render extraordinary and important services to us as sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to any of our Colonial possessions, or who may be eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty or services, or who now are or hereafter may be appointed officers of this most distinguished order.

GRAND TRUNK TARIFF.—The Grand Trunk tariff works badly for Ottawa. A merchant says that grain from the West is carried to Montreal so advantageously that merchants there can reship to Prescott and compete with direct shippers from Sarnia and other points in Ontario.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The workingmen of Lambeth presented Reverdy Johnson with an address, in return for which that gentleman favored them with a few remarks.

A despatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral Hobart Pasha has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek war steamer *Eroxis*. War is considered inevitable at Athens.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The *Patrie* of yesterday has an article on the Chinese Embassy, stating its objects and pointing out the advantages to arise from the treaty, and wishes success to the mission. The officers of the Guard were reviewed to day by Minister of War Marshall Neil, who complimented the Guard on the confidence which the country felt in that army of its defence. Several French ironclads are preparing for sea. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy have arrived here.

FLORENCE, Dec. 3. — Riotous disturbances have arisen out of the attempts of revenue officers to collect unpopular mill tax is reported in some parts of the kingdom, but of an insignificant character.

LONDON, Dec. 3. — The Conference on the Eastern difficulty will meet at Paris on the 9th January. It is said that should its deliberations prove abortive Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of European Powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The city is perfectly quiet.

TRIESTE, Dec. 3.—The Emperor Napoleon has subscribed 5,000 francs for a monument to be erected here to the late Emperor Maximilian.

American Despatches

New York, 4th.—The *Times* Washington special says: Private letters from Cuba do not confirm recent reports from that country relative to the reverses of the revolutionists. It is stated that today the Insurgents outnumber the Spanish garrison in the island, and that there is every prospect that they will be successful. It is thought that if they can hold out until March, independence is certain. They contemplate the total abolition of slavery, and will not have annexation to the United States unless as a final resource.

A Frantic Lunatic.

A Cleveland paper has the following: Among the emmigrants that arrived in this city on Monday, being nine car loads, was a crazy Bohemian, who was a source of considerable trouble and danger to his fellow passengers, on account of insanity, between Buffalo and Cleveland. He is reported by those from the same section, to have been very miserly at home, and it is supposed the expenses of the trip to this country, taking the greater portion of his small fortune, so preyed upon his mind as to set him crazy. Dr. Roeder was called, and rendered such assistance as the profession could render under the circumstances. The man left the city in the evening, deporting himself with commendable quietude. He made it interesting to the passengers on his way from Buffalo, by raving through the car like some wild orang-outang from the jungles of Africa. The narrowness of the passageway between the seats preventing more than three or four men from securing a hold upon him at the same time, and then not more than two could do effective work. He shoved those stalwart countrymen hither and thither as though they were twigs of underbrush in the forest, and scattered himself promiscuously through the cars, regardless of men, women, children, conductors, monkey-wrenches, or anything of the kind. Two of the Bohemian men with unpronouneable names, to say nothing of the spelling requisite to make them known, were pretty badly injured, one being cut severely on the head. One women and three children, the latter being jumped upon by the infuriated man were also more or less bruised while they were escaping from the car. A gentleman who witnessed the scene says it was one of the most thrilling episodes of his life, and he has rattled o'er the rail for man a long day. The object of the lunatic seemed to be to throw himself from the train, and in his mad attempt to do so, nearly accomplished his purpose, almost dragging his friend with him Had he been a stranger, it is not probable that strangers would have risked their own lives to such a perilous extent to save him. He was among friends one of the parties clinging to him being a brother, and some of the others near friends. To an American, entirely ignorant of the Bohemian language and frightful yells of the maniac, the screams of woman and children, and the strong adjectives of the men, who always cuss a little in such terrible moments, the scene represented pandemonium up side down, his Satanic Majesty to pay, and no change in the exchequer.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate.

MONDAY, Jan. 4th, 1869. — *Richard Merlihan* was brought up on a charge of stealing three steers and a heifer from Mr. John Howitt, sr., in August last. The prisoner had been seen driving some cattle in the direction of Hamilton, and he afterwards left this part of the country, returning only a short time ago. Mr. Howitt had previously mentioned the matter to the Chief Constable, but on Merlihan's return he confessed to Mr. Howitt that he had assisted in driving the cattle away, another person having stolen them, and gave him an order for $130, an agreement being drawn up that there was to be no prosecution. But it was too late, for Mr. Howitt had not power not to prosecute, and the Chief Constable nabbed Merlihan on Saturday night. The case was remanded until Friday to give time to procure further evidence.

Week of Prayer.

Monday, January 4.—CONFESSION OF SIN, and THANKSGIVING for special and general mercies during the past year, to Nations, Churches, and Families.

Tuesday, January 5.—NATIONS: for their temporal and spiritual prosperity; edifying intercourse, and the maintenance of Peace; for increased openings for the Gospel; for the removal of social evils; for the better observance of the Lord's Day; and for kings and all in authority.