

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

FRIDAY EVENG, SEPTEMBER 27.

Labor in Europe.

While the workmen in the United States lately held a congress in Chicago, labor in the Old World has been in session at Lausanne, where the "International Workingmen's Congress" adjourned early in September, to meet in Brussels on the first Monday in September, 1888. The congress abroad hardly merited the title of "International," as there were few representatives from this country, the British delegates were not formidable in numbers, and the French and German and German-Swiss did the bulk of the talking, reporting by committees and general resolution business. What has been done in the United States, especially in the way of co-operative concern, however, was much commented upon, and was treated with marked consideration. It is noteworthy that the labor congress at Lausanne discussed, generally, practicable schemes; there was little or no talk about lessening the hours of labor, or how to get a day's wages for two-thirds of a day's work; or in what manner politics might be made to play into the hands of labor; with more profit to labor than to the politicians—a question, we fancy, that will wait solution for some time to come. But, in place of these questions, the congress urged upon the workmen's associations in various countries the necessity of applying a portion of their reserve funds to the establishment of co-operative productive concerns; and there were animated discussions upon "utilizing the credit which the working classes give to the middle classes and to governments for their own emancipation," and upon general education, at once gratuitous and compulsory, for the poorer class. In the debate about "universal credit without interest," one of the London delegates stated that in the British kingdom the working classes had more than twenty million pounds sterling in the savings banks, and the practical question was how these funds could be used for the benefit of the working classes themselves. Now they were for the most part the reserves of trades and benefit societies, and were used by the rich to become richer. The employment of these funds for productive purposes would reduce the capital of the middle classes by so much, and would accrue to the working classes. With regard to education, the congress was quite unanimous that it should be provided by the government, but some of the delegates thought education should be compulsory as well as free. Of course, in such a congress, discussing questions which have been inextricably tangled puzzles the ablest political economists, there was more or less wild-goose chasing and general aerial navigation, and a debate on the proposition to make canals, railways, and other means of transport national property, which drifted into a discussion on "the nationalization of landed property," was carried on amusingly and yet appropriately enough, "by three Germans who knew no French, and three Frenchmen who knew no German," and the subject went over to the next congress. Something, doubtless, will result to the benefit of labor from these congresses, particularly if they confine themselves to the discussion of practicable schemes and questions; and abroad the plans proposed are generally more practical than some of those suggested in this country.

Fraud and Finance.

The New York Tribune sets down the loss to the government by the whiskey frauds, now so much spoken of, at the enormous sum of two millions of dollars a year, and it is only two or three days since we noted, the tobacco manufacturers were defaulters to the government to an extent that fell but little short of this. Thus with a heavy debt, and swindling apparently systematized, the Treasury Department of the United States cannot be in a prosperous condition. A question that has long puzzled wise and able men—namely the best way to pay off a national debt—has lately been solved by one of the newspapers. It proposes a very simple mode, but one that might not be so expeditious as would at first sight appear, that is to "wipe it out, as a school boy would an example from his slate." Infamous as this doctrine may appear its promoters have found supporters, and there are not a few, but many, who would have the government had done nothing but did they repudiate the entire national liability. The holders of American securities, however, have the reason to be anxious about it; it is not in these days of "among nations," a more serious thing of dread should be.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

Paris and the Exhibition—Over the Alps—The Great St. Bernard—Switzerland and Italy—Avalanches and Glaciers—Mountain Scenery, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Mercury.

MUNICH, Aug. 19th, 1867.

The romance of travelling near Interlachen is almost destroyed. It has been so much resorted to now that it seems a place for the display of fashion. Since I was here before there is a great change in the place. It seems to me that the carriages now made, while more comfortable and plentiful, are very inferior. There are some very fine excursions to be made from Interlachen, though in some of them it would not do to speak of the solitude of the Alps by reason of the endless strings of donkeys, from the Schilthorn mountains about 9,000 feet high [and which I had to ascend over great quantities of snow]. There is a splendid view of the Jura range from here, and of much of the more level part of Switzerland. Near the top of the marble cross, erected to the memory of some lady, then just married, who was killed by lightning two years ago. Passing by the side of the lake of Brienz, to the beautiful Giesbach cascades I had an opportunity of hearing a wonderful echo among the mountains across the lake. The rocks were being blasted on the side on which I was for the formation of a carriage way, and for five minutes after a report there was a succession of echoes. I was greatly pleased with the scenery along the route from the lake of Brienz by the Grimsel and other passes to the lake of Lucerne. After passing through much romantic scenery, the soft and lovely in nature mingling with the stern and grand, the tourist arrives at the falls of Aar. Here two rivers fall from a great height into a narrow channel, deep down among the rocks, dashing into one another at almost opposite extremes. To one whose head is steady enough to lean over the precipice the effect is exceeding beautiful. How many times have I seen most definite illustrations of that passage in the book of Job, where it is said "He cutteth out rivers among the rocks." The very little eddies of the stream have hollowed out half circles in the most solid rocks. Oftentimes as I have leaned over the bank, peered down far below, and as I have stood on some old bridge, looking down upon a stream, in one place no less than 400 feet, listening to its deep, hoarse murmuring, I thought upon these words. Nothing can exceed the awful grandeur of the scenery. As the Grimsel is neared, vegetation almost ceases, and ranges of enormous mountains of rugged rocks fill up the scenery. In one place the rocks covering a very large area slope gradually to the path, and were quite smooth, having been worn down by avalanches. Agassiz had inscribed his name here. Even this wild spot [the Grimsel] was the scene of a contest between the Austrians and French, in which the latter were the victors, having during the night scaled the mountains, above the position of their enemies, who occupied the heights above the Grimsel, and (oh the horrors of war!) the wounded were left to die, and but lately a skeleton and musket were found. The war took place about ten years ago. Some miles from the Grimsel, the Rhone glacier is passed. The views of it from the lower part, or from the road, is extremely fine. It is open to view very fully at the upper part, as it comes from the mountain tops at a very rapid decline—thus the eye penetrates far into deep crevices and rifts, and scans very clearly its broken masses of ice which are of an endless variety of size and form. Alone I crossed the lower part, having to use great caution. As it was an untracked waste of ice, full of cracks and crevices, I scrambled up to the road on the mountain beyond. The Devil's Bridge is situated in the most stern, savage part of the St. Gothard pass. The gorge is very narrow, and the rocks to great height are almost perpendicular. The old bridge, the scene of a most terrible conflict between the French and Austrians, sixty-eight years ago, still stands. Many of the contestants, it is said, were crowded off the bridge even by their own party in the vengeful heat of strife, and this strife took place during a tremendous thunderstorm. The view from here to the Lake of Lucerne is very fine. Here, as at other times I had proof that the pedestrian has the advantage over him who travels by railway or carriage; for instance the former can stop at any point of special interest to take a fuller view. He also hears the murmuring of the streams—he is seldom out of hearing of one or other—the sighing of the breeze, the singing of the birds, and oftentimes the sweet music of a multitude of bells waited to him from a distance it may be. I have walked in Switzerland, Italy and the Tyrol between eight and nine hundred miles but principally among the Alps in Switzerland. I would I were able to describe even in a feeble manner the beauties of the Righi. I had the opportunity of seeing two lovely sunsets and sunrises from there. The Sabbath I remained there was one of the finest days I ever saw—not a cloud interrupted the view the whole day. The view from here is a most amazing one. On one side are to be seen the Jungfrau and his fellows with their endless snows and glaciers, in another a lower class of mountains, chain behind chain to the borders of the Tyrol, and in another was a vast plain, somewhat diversified with mountain ranges of a lower elevation; the country with its lakes and forests, fields, vineyards, orchards, villages and cities is seen for an immense distance, even to the Jura mountains.

From here I came by Goldau to Einsiedlen. Leaving the main road I passed for some miles over the remains of the avalanche of rocks and earth that in 1806 overwhelmed three villages, and killed four hundred and thirty persons. One would hardly imagine that such an enormous amount of rock, etc., could ever have been contained in the cavity from which it came; it is to be seen at the top of the mountain. The slope of the surface of the cavity is tolerably gradual. I have omitted one observation with regard to the Righi. One of the sunsets was remarkably grand, all the country to the west of the Righi and far to the south was flooded with the beams of the setting sun, so that it had the appearance of a most glorious sea of gold, from the very foot of the Righi to the western and southern horizon.

Zurich has much increased in size during the last four years. A large business in manufacturing is carried on. The views on both sides of the lake are particularly beautiful. The mountains rise very gradually, and are not of great height; but little of the country for some distance from the lake is uncultivated. I may have remarked that as a general thing the cultivation in the country is carried on with the greatest thrift and care, with the exception of the ploughing, which is done in a slovenly manner.

Dr. Billington has protested against

made of boards, and the one set out and the other in, at the end of each furrow. I was surprised to see so many cotton and other factories in the valleys beyond Zurich towards Italy. I passed great numbers of them; some very large. One at Wallenstadt employs nearly one thousand persons. The valley for about ten or twelve miles above Wallenstadt, at the beginning of the century was under water, but was reclaimed by a canal being opened between the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zurich, thus giving a large extent of country to cultivation, as the valley is wide. It was covered with a fine luxuriant crop of corn. There are some trees in the orchards of very large growth; I noticed a pear tree three feet in diameter. At Pfaffers there is a gorge somewhat like the gorge of Trient, but even more remarkable. It is very narrow, and a path has been gorged out of the rocks. The rocks almost meet overhead. Through the openings the vegetation may be seen some hundreds of feet above. At the highest end are a number of springs of various qualities, one of them a boiling spring. The Spilgen pass may be considered the grandest among the Alps. The Via Mala is perhaps the most awfully savage, and fearfully tremendous defile in Switzerland; the precipices are sometimes between 9,000 and 4,000 feet high, with not more than ten or twelve yards between them. As the road ascends the windings are sometimes most tortuous. To gain a quarter of a mile in one place two miles have to be traversed. Looking at the road from below it would appear as though eleven roads ran parallel with each other. In some places, the road, like many others in Switzerland, is constructed along the side of a tremendous precipice, being gouged and tunnelled, and thus made to ascend it. By the way it is to be seen many old castles, some of them built in places most difficult of access. Some of these were occupied by persons who collected the rents from the peasantry, and whose intolerance at last became so intolerable that the people rose up and delivered themselves from the tyrants. The descent into Italy is beautiful. The traveller passes along the tremendous gulf of Cardinale by which Macdonald led the French army in 1800. His rats were decimated with avalanches, one hundred men and as many horses being killed. The lake of Como is seen on one hand, a beautiful valley which stretches towards the Tyrol on the other, and the road passes by luxuriant vineyards and gardens, forests of magnificent chestnut and walnut trees, the vines appearing festooned from tree to tree, and suspended from the mulberry which studs the corn fields. The Lake of Como is extremely beautiful. Its sides are thickly studded with villas surrounded by the most lovely gardens, possessed of many rare flowers. I am sorry to say the cholera was doing its work of destruction in Como, Milan, Bergamo and other places. The last twenty-four hours before I left Milan it had increased, and there were many deaths. I noticed an appearance of dread on many countenances in Milan and Bergamo. Had I space and time I should like to say much more with regard to many things in Switzerland and the Tyrol, through which I have passed, stopping at Trent, Munich and Vienna, from which last place I post this unhappy production. I wish I had time and resources to forward you something better. I know that you will overlook all that is wanting, and not criticize too severely.

JOHN MICKLE.

Garibaldi and Rome.

A correspondent, writing from Florence some days before the arrest of Garibaldi, says:—The movement of Garibaldi upon Rome, and the rising in the city in aid of which the Liberator starts, are once more fired. If no new cause for delay occur they will take place simultaneously next week. Garibaldi left Genoa Wednesday morning, expecting to arrive at Bergamo Friday morning, 18th September. Spends the day and night at that place, goes Saturday to Tuscany, and would be either at Florence or Mezzo on Sunday night, 15th September. Until Sunday night nothing was to be done, and probably nothing until the 25th, but the signal was to be given from Rome, and might be hastened or delayed by circumstances. Garibaldi's journey to Geneva and appearance in the Free Congress was nothing more or less than a feint. It diverted attention, and gave the Romans time for preparation. They now stand pledged to make the attempt within the coming seven days. The flower of the volunteer leaders are persuaded to go with Garibaldi—some of them waiving their scruples against fighting under any but a Republican flag; others waiving their conviction of the hopelessness of the enterprise. Others still go to Rome in disguise, and have their fixed parts to play inside the city. The report that the King wrote a letter to Garibaldi dissuading him from the attempt is not true. Between Garibaldi and Rattazzi, the Prime Minister, there is anything but cordiality, and Rattazzi no doubt will do his worst. All Garibaldi's hopes are in the Italian troops, who have given him no indication that they will not fight against him and the Romans. On the 12th of September the Italian authorities arrested several armed men who were attempting to cross the Roman frontier. Negotiations are reported to be in progress for the occupation of a portion of Roman territory by the Italian troops.

REFORM IN TURKEY.—Eastern papers say that the Sultan has been prompt to enforce upon his Ministers the lessons of reform he learned during his late tour through Western Europe. The rapid and complete means of transport and travel provided in England, France and Germany, seem to have made a strong impression upon the Sultan's mind. The first matter of importance to which he directed the attention of his Divan, after his return, was the extension of Railway accommodation, which now exists in Turkey only to a limited extent. A great part of the interior of Turkey has little or no communication with the seaboard, except by bad and very circuitous roads, and hence there are no convenient means of transport for the produce of the interior to the great shipping marts. His Majesty proposed, therefore, the construction of lines of railway connecting Konja, Sivaz, and Kharpout with the nearest seaports; and a line from the Capital to Adrianople and Nishe; the clearing out of the harbor of Sanzoni, which would be the terminus of one of the new railway lines. The Council determined to carry out His Majesty's orders.

Dr. Billington has protested against

"VERY SMALL."—We learn from the Dumfries Reformer, that Mr. Calvin Claffin, foreman in Hespeler's Woollen Mills, has been discharged. Under his management the mills have earned a first class reputation for the quality and styles of the fabrics produced. Mr. Claffin took a side, and played an active part on the Reform side in the late election contest; and his politics did not happen to agree with those of his employer. The people of Dumfries, however, were excited over the discharge of the foreman. We don't know that there is much cause for astonishment. Mr. Claffin is not the first whom an autocratic Tory has endeavored to make suffer for conscience sake; his case is by no means unique.

DEATHS.

McLEAN.—In Galt, on Thursday morning the 19th inst., Helen, eldest daughter of Robert McLean, of Galt, aged 17 years.

New Advertisements.

FOX HUNTING.
The Wellington Hunt will meet at 1 Beech Drive, the residence of O. Pooley, Esq., tomorrow.
Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock.
P. M. sharp. The Ladies of Guelph are respectfully invited. A good Fox is secured, and a splendid run anticipated.
Guelph, Sept. 27, 1867. d1

New Songs. Fall and Winter Importations!

"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."
"Kissed O'Nights."
"Belgravia Waltzes."
"Wandering Refugee."

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market.

Guelph, Sept. 27, 1867. daw 1f

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

GUELPH GARRISON BATTERY

ATTENTION.

A FULL MEETING of the Company is requested in heavy marching order, for the purpose of inspection and changing arms, at the Drill Shed on FRIDAY NIGHT, (the 27th) at half-past seven o'clock.

JAS. BARCLAY, Capt.

Guelph, Sept. 26, 1867. 2d

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, that well-known farm adjoining Mr. T. Gilden Hood's, about one mile from the Great Western Station, Guelph. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES MAYES.

Guelph, 23rd September, 1867. dw1f

FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the

FRUIT DEPOT,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

HUGH WALKER.

Guelph, 16th Sept., 1867. (4)

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.

FINEST WOOL.
FLEECY (Single and Double) WOOL.
ZEPHYR WOOL.

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

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

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, Bod Laces, Satchels, Portmonies, Neckties, Belt Buckles, Eardrops, 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. BEES-WAX, early next month, for a firm in Montreal.

MRS. ROBINSON.

Guelph, Sept. 25th, 1867. daw

MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of

DYE-STUFFS!

Consisting of

Logwood, Fustic, Nickwood, Madder, Indigo, Cochineal, Indigo Compound, Madder Compound, Oudbear, &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-1f

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the late firm of J. J. & Co. will please send in their accounts to Messrs. Blair & Galt for payment. Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of September, 1867.

J. J. & Co.

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

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-1f

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.

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 SACKETES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doakings, Meltons and Sateens, from \$3.50 to \$16.

IN PANTS AND VESTS

we have a large stock of the following: Cottonades, Union, Moleskins, Sateens, Tweeds, Doakings and Picots. 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, 12th September, 1867. dw 1f

BINBROOK

Semi-annual FAIR!

THE Semi-annual Fair of the Township of Binbrook and surrounding country will be held at Hall's Corners, on the 10th and 11th inst.

ON THURSDAY, 10th OCTOBER

for the purchase and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Produce, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

For a full and complete list of the goods to be sold, see the Guelph Evening Mercury of the 25th inst.

WILLIAM HALL, Proprietor.

Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. dw-1f

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, in the Township of Calumet, County of Bruce, 101 acres of splendid land, about 25 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Calumet, 24 miles from Tenebrato, and near the gravel road. There is a fine spring creek running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. 12 in. of one of the finest and most fertile soils of Canada. The soil is limestone and clay loam. This splendid farm is now offered for sale at the price of \$1,750, for which a clear title from the Crown will be given.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned at his residence, Guelph.

WILLIAM HALL, Proprietor.

Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. dw-1f