

## To the Electors and Ratepayers OF THE TOWN OF GUELPH.

After a number of years' services in your Council, as well as in the Board of School Trustees, I have resolved, at the desire of many partial friends, to become a candidate for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year.

If the length of the term which I have spent in behalf of the interests of our good town can be a recommendation to your favor, I respectfully urge this claim. After nearly ten years' Municipal life, I think none will deny to me sincerity and fearlessness of purpose in the discharge of public duties, whilst I have ever sought to promote the welfare of the town in every possible way that lay in my power.

As there are many important and new questions affecting the public welfare likely to arise during the coming year, I have determined personally to interchange views with you during the short time left before the election. Amongst the most prominent of the questions, as you are aware, are the following, which deserve the most anxious consideration:

1. The indebtedness of the town on account of the Municipal Loan Fund.
  2. The question of Railway Extension northward.
  3. The Union Station.
  4. The change in the Municipal and Assessment laws.
  5. The new School Law and Central School question.
  6. Town Hall enlargement.
  7. Increased economy in the expenditure on our roads and sidewalks, and the introduction of a thorough system by which they will be gradually made permanently good.
- It is not possible for me in the scope of a brief address like this, to discuss these important matters, but I shall have ample opportunity hereafter to do so. I may briefly here observe that I consider no step should be taken involving the expenditure of any large sum of money with reference to any of these questions without the opinion of the ratepayers being first duly obtained. Our present liabilities are heavy, taxation sufficient, and our future, in a measure, fraught with perplexity. Still, I think, with prudence and judgment, the town of Guelph is bound to flourish, and increase in general prosperity.
- Respectfully soliciting your kind support and influence,
- I am your obedient servant,  
GEORGE S. HEROD.  
Guelph, 16th December 1868. dwt

## THE GUELPH MELDEON COMPANY

Reg. to draw the attention of the public to their Meldeons and Cabinet Organs, which, in the opinion of all competent judges, are the best that are manufactured, and are sold at prices from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than those of any good American maker. We do not make names of "metropolitan" Organs, on which we do not put our name, as those nameless instruments are made only for agents, who wish to sell cheap and inferior instruments. We were awarded

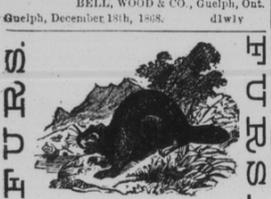
on both MELDEONS and CABINET ORGANS at the Provincial Exhibition of 1865, which was open to all the world.

As we warrant all our instruments for Five Years, the public will easily see that it is to their interest to buy from us rather than from an agent of some distant New England firm, whose guarantee amounts simply to nothing, even on instruments which they consider good enough to put their names on.

**LONG CREDIT** given to responsible parties on a liberal discount for cash in full. Retail discount to Clergymen, Churches, Schools, &c.

Factory and Ware-room in the Old Gore Bank Building, East Market Square.

BELL, WOOD & CO., Guelph, Ont.  
Guelph, December 18th, 1868.



WE have opened our stock of Furs of our own manufacture, which we will sell at LOW PRICES, viz:

- EXTRA DARK MINK
- ROYAL ERMIN
- SIBERIAN SQUIRREL
- RIVER MINK
- LADIES' HOODS

And a full assortment of CHILDREN'S FURS, GRAY MUFFLERS and GLOVES, SLEIGH BOOTS, &c.

The highest price paid for Law Furs.

F. CARLAND,  
Market Square,  
Guelph, 3rd Nov.

## GUELPH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above Society will be held at Ellis' Hotel, Guelph, on

Wednesday, 13th January, 1869

At two o'clock, p. m.

## NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Agricultural Act, it will be necessary for all who intend to vote at the Annual Meeting to pay their subscriptions for the ensuing year prior to the 1st of January, 1869.

GEORGE MURTON,  
Guelph, Dec 22

See G. H. Society.

## GUELPH TANNERY FOR SALE.

That available property, situate in the Town of Guelph, consisting of Tannery, Dwelling House, and Office, all Stone; also, Wooden Stables. The Tannery has 70 Vats and 10 Leaches, and is run by Steam. The house is

## IN THOROUGH REPAIR

The main building could be advantageously turned into a Brewery, Foundry, or Woollen Factory. The whole property will be sold upon liberal terms.

Apply at the Tannery, or to BEARDMORE & CO., 6 Wellington Street West, Toronto.  
December 24th. d. W. F. W. 21

## AUCTIONSALE

OF

## BOOKS,

Every Night,

At M. Shewan's Old Stand,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

J. B. THORNTON,  
Manager (Sales)  
Guelph Dec. 5, 1868. d. w. f.

## New Advertisements.

## THE

## Boulevard Skirt,

COMBINING BEAUTY, ECONOMY AND DURABILITY, A

## UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

AT

## WM. STEWART'S

CALL AND SEE IT.

## ALEXANDRA

## QUILTED

## SKIRT,

IN ALL QUALITY AT

## W. STEWART'S

TO HAND,

## Black Velveteens

For DRESSES

AND JACKETS,

PRICES MODERATE.

## W. STEWART

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

Guelph, Dec. 11 d. w. f.

## Evening Mercury.

OFFICE.....MACDONNELL STREET

SATURDAY EV'NG, DEC. 26TH, 1868.

## POETRY.

## NOTHING ON EARTH CAN SMILE, BUT MAN.

Nothing on earth can smile, but Man,  
Diamonds may flash reflected light;  
But gems compared with living ones  
Are far apart, as Day and Night!  
"Tis true, we read of "laughing skies"  
Of "dimpled lakes" when moonbeams shine,  
But nought of earth can ever compete  
With "smiles" upon "the face divine!"

Laughter may please like garish Day,  
Sobriety like night may woo  
The soul to rest—but smiles pourtry  
The heavenly hours between the two,  
How 'twixt 'twixt their wide extremes,  
The holy twilight peace distils,  
Thus can the human smile sublime  
The ridest of our stammer will!

The face that cannot smile is like  
A bud dried up, that cannot bloom;  
Worse than a voiceless tongue, 'tis mute:  
A dead wreath hangs from its tomb!  
But let the sun of nature gleam  
Thro' for a second's brief-like span,  
Transformed at once, the God-head speaks,  
There's nought on earth can smile, but Man.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Snow has fallen to the depth of two and a half feet in Queen's county, N. B.

Sixty thousand words tripped from Gladstone's tongue during the recent canvass.

A Paris fashion writer says crinolines are on the return, and wider than could be expected.

Mr. T. M. Daly has been elected by acclamation Mayor of Stratford for the ensuing year.

Five aldermen all that were to be elected, were returned in Ottawa without opposition. Happy Ottawa!

The sentence of death, in the case of the murderers of Capt. Minor, at Amherstburg, has been commuted to a life term in the Penitentiary.

The Rev. Donald Fraser is coming out from Scotland on a visit, and will occupy the pulpit of Cole street Church, Montreal, for several weeks.

Early next month the *Grand Eastern* will commence to take on board the cable that is to be laid down between the United States and France.

The annual meeting of the Pilkington Agricultural Society will be held at Dalby's hotel, Elora, on the 5th of January, at two o'clock, p. m.

On Saturday evening, the high wind blew down a barn door on Joseph Martin, and he was crushed, and his right eye, and death was instantaneous.

George Oliver, of Galt, has been awarded the Silver Cup, presented by the Butchers' Association of New York, for the best sheep taken into the market of that city.

Revival meetings still continue to be held in Knox Church, Galt. During the past two weeks the house has not afforded standing room to the audiences that have met.

The people of Glenallan gave Dr. Harvey a dinner at Watson's hotel, on Tuesday evening. In token of their respect for him, previous to his departure for Newbridge, township of Howick.

An old woman, about 80 years old, named Mrs. Campbell was run over at Stratford station, on the 24th, by the evening train, and was instantly killed. It is supposed that she did not hear the train coming, being a little deaf.

THE MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The arrangements for the Masonic celebration, which will take place on Tuesday evening first, are now completed. The hall to be used is the one which was recently the affair promises to be the most auspicious event of the season in this locality.

COMPENSATION.—The representatives of John Zubrig who was lately killed at Shakespeare by a Grand Trunk train have been paid \$800 by the Company, and are satisfied. To Weinbold, who had his arm broken and his team killed, a liberal offer was made and refused. He demands \$1,500 which the Company thinks is a little too much.

NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—The *Hamilton Times* says: The Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, hitherto editor of the *Canada Farmer*, resigned his position to start a rival paper named the *Ontario Farmer*. A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Hunter, R. & Co., for printing. It is said that the Department of Agriculture is to take one thousand copies.

A new Presbyterian Church was opened in Listowel on Sabbath last. The cost of the building is about \$5,000. On Tuesday the Rev. S. W. Bell was ordained to the congregations of Molesworth and Listowel, and the ceremony was followed by a soiree in the evening, the proceeds of which together with the collections of Sabbath amounted to \$265.

JEWISH CONVERTS.—The *Galt Reformer* says an interesting ceremony took place in Knox's Church, Galt, on Sabbath last. Messrs. Joseph and Alexander Sterms, two Jews who have lately abjured Judaism, were baptised in presence of the congregation by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and received into the membership of the Church. In the evening, they made a profession of the faith in presence of an immense audience.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A despatch from Clifton on the 24th says:—A merchant tailor from Howell, Michigan, name unknown—was found lying insensible on the New York Central station platform at the Suspension Bridge early this morning. A small travelling bag was found near him, broken open and filled of contents, his pockets turned inside out and keys and pocket knife found by his side on the platform. He had left the Western Hotel a short time before, intending to take the 5 a. m. train for New York. Stepping into the station to wait for the train, he walked unwell and the room too warm, he walked to the east end of the platform, was caught by the neck and knocked insensible by a blow on the back of the head, lying in that state outside the station from five till past six o'clock. He says he has been robbed of several thousand dollars. Several cases of this kind having been misrepresented in this vicinity before, causes some doubt as to the truth of this man's story. Officers are making efforts to ascertain facts of the matter and arrest the perpetrators.

## Whalen Granted leave to Appeal.

Whalen was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, at 10 o'clock on Thursday, to allow the application for an appeal to the Court of Error and Appeal to be made. The Judges having taken their seats, Mr. Cameron in answer to a question from the Chief Justice whether he had any motion replied, that he had, and said that in the case of the Queen vs. Whelan, it becomes necessary to understand whether it is proper to go directly from the Court of Queen's Bench to the Court of Error and Appeal by means of the ordinary precept on the judgment on demurrer, or whether it is proper to obtain the writ of error under the fiat of the Attorney-General. I have provided myself with the fiat for the writ of error to be issued, returnable on the 21st, as I may find it most proper and right; but it may become a question whether the practice of issuing a writ of error really extends to the Court of Error and Appeal. In England they issue a writ of error bringing the case from the Queen's Bench to the Exchequer Chamber. At any rate, I ask your lordships for leave to appeal, and of course it must be to the next highest court that the question will be decided.

As there appeared to Mr. Cameron to be an omission in the statutes he had thought it best to apply in two ways; first by the fiat of the Minister of Justice, which he had obtained, and second by the leave of their Lordships, the Court deciding whether the appeal was brought in the proper manner. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of York, Mr. Cameron applied for a writ of *habeas Corpus* to bring him up on the first day of the Court of Appeal, and it was granted. The Chief Justice subsequently gave his certificate for a respite till the first of February. He is respite to this time because it is the first day of term, and the first day after the sitting of the Court of appeal, on which the Court of Queen's Bench can make an order regarding him.

Elmira has had a meeting to consider Mr. Weir's propositions for shipping silver out of the country. We are not informed that anything definite was done.

## Railway Matters.

The County Council of Bruce are a non-committal body. They listened to the arguments of the Narrow Gauge, and the W. G. & B. R. delegates, and the Railway Committee afterwards brought in a report congratulating the County on the brilliant prospects of soon beholding the iron horse snorting through it. They believed that its fertility, its rapid progress in material wealth, and increase of commerce tended to demand a better outlet than is now enjoyed. They were also very happy to find that both Companies are in earnest, and that from present appearances portions of their work will soon be put under contract. They were of the opinion that the question of railway communication was one of the most important that could be brought before the ratepayers, and they had no doubt they would soon be called upon to determine what amount of aid they would be willing to give in order to enjoy the benefits of a railroad. But at the same time the Committee did not feel warranted in recommending either line, but desired that the subject should receive the careful consideration of the Council and the ratepayers of the County, so that when the time arrives that they will be called upon to make a selection they may be able to do so wisely and discreetly. All of which must have proved highly satisfactory to the delegates.

The Brooklyn Common Council have voted to subscribe \$5,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 capital stock of the company that has undertaken to build a suspension bridge over the river between New York and Brooklyn. The undertaking is shortly to be commenced. The bridge is to start on the New York side in the neighbourhood of the City Hall Park. Its largest span will be 1,600 feet, which is nearly 800 longer than that of the Niagara Falls bridge. Its total length will be over a mile; its width 80 feet.

CURIOSITIES OF PARLIAMENT.—Not many Parliaments in modern times have gone to their rest with the loss of so few eminent men as that which was dissolved on the 11th instant. Of the 600 peers whose deaths have been recorded during the period of its existence, the name of Lord Brougham stands out almost in isolated prominence, while of the 23 members of the Lower House who have died, Lord Palmerston's name is the only one which is likely to be carried in the public remembrance. In Parliament which came to an end in 1865, Lord Chancellor Campbell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Elgin, Earl Canning, and Lord Herbert of Lea were removed from the Lords; and Mr. Golden, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir James Graham and Mr. R. Stephenson, from the Commons. So great was the mortality in that Parliament that in six years Lord Palmerston's Government lost ten of its members through death—remarkable contrast to the tenacity of life shown by Conservative statesmen, for at this moment, if circumstances required, Lord Derby could, with two exceptions, form again the cabinet which he presented to her Majesty nearly 17 years ago.

HARRINGS AND WEDDINGS.—The local registrar at Clyde, in Sutherland, reports to the Registrar-General of Scotland, that, owing to the failure of the herring fishery, and owing to the very light harvest, no marriages were celebrated in his district during the quarter ending September 30 last. Also at Fetlar, in Shetland, no marriages were registered during the three months, and in this district the herring fishery proved a complete failure. At Eyemouth, in Berwick, there was only one marriage recorded during the quarter, the reason assigned for this being the depressed state of the fishery trade. In the Highlands the failure of the herring fishery, however, does not always account for a bare return of marriages, for at Tyre, an insular district in Argyre, where no marriages were recorded during the quarter, the registrar states the number of marriages registered affords no just criterion of the number who go to the hymeneal altar, at all events in this district, for after the certificate of the proclamation of banns has been obtained, a good many couples prefer taking a trip by steamer to the low country to get married, rather than stand the turmoil, revelry, and bustle of a real Highland marriage. And, adds the registrar, "considering all things, the public morals gain more than they lose by the change."

## HISTORIC CHRISTMASSES.

Under this heading the *Quarter* gives an interesting record of the principal events which have marked the English season since that 25th December (1066) on which William the Conqueror was crowned King at Westminster. Two years later William defeated the northern insurgents, and kept his Christmas in York, "to the great disgust of the people," desiring in the merry season those plans of wholesale extermination which his generals faithfully carried out in the New Year, and by which 100,000 men, women and children perished between the Ouse and the Scottish border. On Christmas Day, 1170, Thomas a Beckett, the champion of the old English nationality, prostrated in Canterbury Cathedral, his own funeral sermon. Four days later he was murdered in front of his own altar—a martyr to the joint cause of liberty and religion. In Christmas time 1214 another great primate, Stephen Langton, at the head of the confederate barons, deposed King John the Rights-connor, and on the 21st of December, 1215, the Magna Carta was signed by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King, by Simon de Montfort at Christmas time 1264. A conspiracy which cost the lives of the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Surrey and Rutland, was plotted for the seizure of Henry VII, at Windsor, on the first Christmas after the holidays were celebrated by the Great Charter of the following Easter. The first English Parliament was convoked for the King,