INTECH (1984) associates

1025 Hargrieve Rd., Unit 3,
London, Ontario N6E 1P7

Phone: (519) 686-1970
After Hours: 657-0390

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 210. GUELPH ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY

ENGLISH

MAGAZINES

FOR MARCH

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE!

SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

GOOD WORDS.

LEISURE HOUR.

SUNDAY AT HOME.

TO HAND

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE.
Opposite the Market.

Guelph, March 16. dw

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Insurance Comp'y.

HEAD OFFICE, - - WATERLOO, ONT.

A comparison of our rates with the rates of any Company either doing or purposing to do a legitimate business respectfully invited.

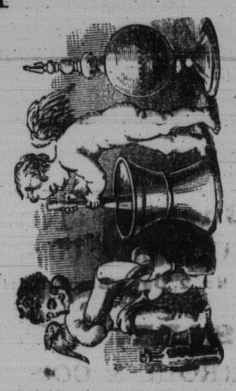
☞ Every Information given

To intending Insurers.

Medical Examiners--Drs. Howitt and Keating.

HENRY L. DRAKE, Agent.
Box D, Guelph P.O. mar 12. dw

MEDICAL HALL, GUELPH.



DR. L. M. BYRN'S

Only original and Genuine

Tobacco Antidote!

Packets 50c. each.

E. HARVEY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists,

Agents for the County of Wellington.

Guelph, March 13. dw

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

West Market Square, Guelph.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL has recently been opened and fitted up in a style to meet the wants of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, and secure to his patrons all the comforts and convenience of a home.

Particular attention is paid to the Table,

Which will always be furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, with

LIVERY STABLE

Attached to the Hotel to meet the requirement of all permanet as well as transient customers.

Guelph, March 5. do t

MONTREAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

GUELPH AGENCY.

CANADIAN LINE-Portland to Liverpool every Saturday.

GLASGOW LINE—Portland to Glasgow every week.

CABIN.—Guelph to Liverpoo $83.5 and $93.
ST RAGE, do do $32.00
CABIN—Guelph to Glasgow, $73.50.
INTERMEDIATE, do $47.00.
STEERAGE io do $31.00.

Return Tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Passage Certificates issued to bring friends out, at the lowest rates. For Tickets, ate-rooms every information apply to

GEO. A. OXNARD,
Agent G. T. R. Guelph

Guelph, April 1, 1868 daw

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between RICHARD TROTTER and WILLIAM K. GRAHAM, as Dentists and Insurance Agents in Guelph, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All amounts owed by the said firm will be settled by R. Trotter, and all debts due it are required to be paid to him.

Witness, } R. TROTTER.
E. BANNISTER. } W. K. GRAHAM.

Guelph, February 24, 1869. d3

THE MERCURY STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

MACDONNELL-ST., GUELPH.

THE Proprietors beg to call the attention of the public to the

BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING

Departments of their establishments, which they have entirely refitted and supplied with

THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES OF TYPE

And the Latest and Most Improved

JOB PRESSES,

Enabling us to turn out specimen of work justly considered models of

Typographic Beauty

We have a very large and complete assortment of

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB TYPE

Comprising every known

Size, Style & Variety,

And are constantly receiving from type-founders in Great Britain and the United States such New and Useful,

PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL

Faces as correct taste and enlightened experience may dictate, and are therefore prepared to execute all orders entrusted to us more promptly, more neatly, with greater punctuality and at more

Reasonable Rates

Than can be done by any establishment in this County. The extensive assortment of Type and Power Presses gives us great advantage in the printing of POSTERS and PROGRAMMES, and for all kinds of

COMMERCIAL WORK!

SUCH AS

Letter Headings
Note Headings
Business Cards
Bank Cheques
Bill Heads
Circulars
Catalogues
Receipts
Pamphlets
Bonds & Mortgages
Deeds
Posters
Placards

IN ANY SIZE or in ANY COLOR

CONSTITUTIONS, BY-LAWS,

And every other variety of Pamphlets printed neatly and expeditiously.

Book and Job Printing at the Lowest Rates.

Parties at a distance from Guelph in want of any description of

PRINTING

Can have their wants supplied by sending their orders by mail. Their letters will receive prompt and careful attention.

McLAGAN & INNES

MERCURY OFFICE, GUELPH.

Evening Mercury.

MONDAY EV NG, MARCH 22, 1869.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

The following article from the Stratford *Beacon* so well expresses our own mind on the subject discussed that we copy it in full:—

It has been too much the fashion of certain papers published in the cities to sneer at country newspapers as backwoods sheets, conducted by men without education, position or influence. We always felt the taunt to be unjust, as such self-righteous comparisons generally are. No one pretends that a newspaper circulating chiefly in a county, or it may be simply in a town or village and one or two of the adjacent townships, can be expected to present an appearance, either as regards extent or wealth of matter, at all equal to its more favored contemporaries whose field is the Province. But judged by their opportunities, the country newspapers, both as regards ability and enterprise, are not at all behind the city press. It must be remembered that the odds in point of means at the disposal of the respective publishers of the best of the city and the best of the country papers are as twenty or thirty to one in favor of the former. The question arises whether, looked upon in this aspect, the local journals appear at a disadvantage. We think not. There are immense expenditures, one of the heaviest being the payment for telegraphic news, incurred every day by the city papers, from which the country papers are almost entirely exempt. On the other hand, there are obligations resting on the country papers, the collection of the news within their particular spheres of circulation being among them, as burdensome in their way as those devolving on the papers published in the cities. The articles which we copy from the Toronto *Globe* and London *Advertiser* deal fairly and even generously with the subject; and the appearance of these articles has suggested the remarks we are now penning. The *Globe* very properly indicates the distinctive characteristic of the two classes of journals—for really city and country journalism is, or should be, in the main, wholly different. To appreciative readers—and we are happy to know there are so many in our country—the city paper will never supply the place of the properly conducted local journal, and we can well believe the *Globe* when it says that wherever there is intelligence sufficient to sustain the deserving country newspaper, the city paper finds its largest measure of support. It would be idle and unjust to deny that the city paper in many cases paves the way for its country contemporary. In fact, they help each other. At the same time it must be confessed that when they come into competition—and they often do so—they do not start evenly in the race. Where they compete is in such a case as when a man is too poor, too sordid, or has too low an opinion of the educating influence of the press to subscribe for the two newspapers, and has to choose between the city and country paper. He tells us of the large mass of matter contained in the city newspaper. We reply by pointing out the pains and labor and industry with which we have collated from all parts of the country news of special interest to him and his neighbours—how not a single item to be got hold of has been allowed to escape, if it was thought to be worth the attention of any considerable number of our readers. So far, we are about even with the city press—if anything, perhaps we have rather the best of it. But when he comes down upon us with the club rates, of a dollar or a dollar and a quarter, for the city paper, while for the article produced at home two dollars are charged, we find ourself place at a disadvantage. We try to explain the nature of the business—how that the great cost of production in the country is the setting of the type, which is ready at hand for the city weeklies, having been previously used for the daily editions, how with the 'forms' once at press, 30,000 may be printed with only a little addition to the expense—the paper only excepted—of printing as many hundreds, and how in this way the city publisher makes ten or twenty times more profit on his weekly issue—circulating throughout the Province—at $1.25 than the country publisher on his—limited in number as it necessarily is and must be—at $2. Here again, from our point of view, we consider we have the best of the argument; but the customer, looking at his pocket, frequently takes the cheapest of the two papers. We instance this, not by way of complaint, because we are in principle a free-trader, but as a proof of the formidable odds against which country journalists have to contend. The city press has recently given evidence of a great awakening; and the country press is also advancing. That there is room for improvement, we freely admit. But there are few publishers in the country, if they have been in operation for any length of time, who examining their files for the last six or eight years cannot be struck with the great progress which has been made. We have usually found but little good come from appeals, such as that made by the *Globe*, to politicians to support the local newspaper exponent of their views. If they consider the paper worth their money, and they want it, they will become subscribers for it. Indeed in spite of its politics, a paper will be read by those of the opposite party, if it is made a better vehicle than their own organ for disseminating the local news. We concur with the London *Advertiser* in looking upon this feature of the local newspaper as, so to speak, its back bone. Fill your columns with articles clipped from the city newspapers, and which you have not even taken the trouble to condense, and the local paper will not be required, because a much greater amount of the same sort of reading can be had elsewhere for less money. But labor faithfully in your own chosen sphere—fill your paper with local news—create a demand, and the consequence must follow in an augmented circulation and a larger advertising patronage. We have never seen it yet to fail, whilst if the paper does not fulfil the requirements of a local journal in the way indicated, we have rarely known the *petitio ad misericordiam*—the appeal to support it from party or other similar considerations—to do it any good whatever. The paper which deserves success is usually successful. We may not follow our contemporaries into the consideration of the question whether the local Reform newspapers are better supported than their contemporaries on either side in politics which are published in the same towns and villages, or are more entitled to support. But this we will say, as touching on another point referred to, that, to take the lowest view of the case, it does not pay a good country newspaper of either political persuasion to support a Government against its convictions, for the sake of the paltry patronage which may be thrown in its way, because, compared with its income from other sources, the value of such crumbs is usually as a mere drop in the bucket. Contrary, therefore, to the opinions of many, the well-established and well-supported papers either in city or country which uphold the administration of the day generally do so from conscientious convictions of right, whilst the value of the journal of the Vicar of Bray, which supports every Ministry in turn for the sake of its pickings, may be fairly accepted by the public at the estimate furnished of it by its own publisher.

UNIFORM COINAGE.

The Boston *Journal*, in an article on coin, has the following:

"At present we have no coin in circulation. Gold is an article of merchandise, silver a curiosity. Our dollar, chameleon like in character, yesterday green, to morrow black, yesterday worth two and three pence, to-day, four and six pence, to-morrow we hope five or six shillings. Its power to purchase very indefinite—with us any change would be for the better, and we may adopt almost any coin, as we have little except nickel of slight intrinsic value, which need not be disturbed by any substitution.

Other countries suffer from their coinage. England, with all her commerce, has no decimal currency, but deals in pounds, shillings and pence. France has a decimal currency, and the franc is popular everywhere, but it is too small for a gold coin, and gold supersedes silver. The ten franc and twenty franc gold pieces are widely circulated, but in Germany we find the thaler, in Russia the rouble, in Spain the doubloon, in Italy the lire or the old ducat of Venice, in Brazil the milrea, at Vera Cruz the Mexican dollar, in India the rupee, and in China, at the antipodes or end of the world, the tael is the basis of currency."

In Canada, our currency is a curious mixture—and there must be bad management somewhere. There *is* such a thing as Canadian silver coin, but the pieces are seen so seldom that they are almost useless, and are looked upon in nearly the same light as curiosities. Our national cents are, in a majority of instances, only taken as coppers; and the American coin with which we are flooded is subjected to various rates of discount.

If two or three of the great nations of the earth would adopt a uniform and decimal system of coins, there would be a stop put to the nuisance. A Congress, with this object in view, was lately held in Germany, which favoured the French system of coins; but England declined to ratify the acts of the Scientific Congress, and the adoption of a new coinage is recommended, whose name shall not wound the pride or touch the feelings of nations.

Book Notices.

PHINEAS FINN, THE IRISH MEMBER.—A Novel by Anthony Trollope. New York: Harper & Bros. Guelph: J. B. Thornton.

The genial author of "Orley Farm," and numerous other works, is well enough known to make any new work from his pen very attractive to lovers of light literature. Phineas Finn is spoken of highly in critical circles; and the publishers have presented it in an attractive form in boards, with abundant and well executed illustrations. Mr. J. B. Thornton has this and a cheaper edition for sale at his Bookstore, Wyndham street.

MY RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD BYRON. New York: Harper & Bros. Guelph: J. B. Thornton.

A very pleasant and readable book—one that will no doubt help to remove many wrong impressions of the character of the great English poet. It is written by the Countess Guiccioli, and is translated from the French work, "*Lord Byron juge par les temoins de sa vie*," by Hubert E. H. Jerringham. The typographical appearance of the work and its binding are irreproachable. To be had at Thornton's Bookstore.

TOWN ITEMS.

No business at the Police Court this morning.

To-day was a very dull one in the produce market—little having come in, and the tendency of prices being downward. 88 cents was the highest paid for wheat.

A Sheriff's sale of Hoover's horses took place on the Market Square on Saturday last. Not very high prices were realized for them—some of the animals being in rather poor condition.

There are several cases of extreme destitution in this town with which, we believe, many of our charitably disposed citizens are not acquainted, and to which we may refer again more fully at another time.

Mr. John A. McMillan, of the Wellington Boot and Shoe Manufactory, has opened out a large assortment in his line for the Spring campaign, as will be seen by his advertisement which will appear to-morrow.

Friday next, being Good Friday, will be generally observed as a holiday in town—a fact which our country friends will do well to bear in mind. Divine service will be held in the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

An Irishman was bound over by the Police Magistrate the other day "to keep the peace towards all Her Majesty's subjects," as the bonds always run. "All right, yer worship," replied Pat; "I'll observe the bond; but God help the first foreigner I get my hands on."

The Grammar School boys will give their fifth annual reunion in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, when music, recitations and dialogues will be given. The object being a worthy one, it is to be hoped that the public will give the entertainment a hearty patronage.

The *Advertiser* and *Observer* of Elora are working together very harmoniously. When the latter says anything *complimentary* about this journal, the former makes it a point to copy it. They are both very much troubled at the success of the MERCURY in the field of public favor; and therefore, "on this auspicious occasion, Herod and Pilate are friends.

Strangers coming to Guelph complain very much that the names of the streets are not painted on the corners, which would serve as invaluable guides to them in their search for certain stores, houses or public buildings. This town is not the most regularly laid out in the world; and as the cost of putting signs up with the names of the different streets thereon would be comparatively small, the Council might consult as to the advisability of getting this done.

SMALL POX.—A man arrived in town on Saturday last from the States, and having been taken ill on the trip he called for consultation on Dr. Tuck, who informed him that he was suffering from an attack of small-pox. The man was on his way to visit some friends in Eramosa, and the doctor advised him to get there as soon as possible, giving him in the meantime some medicine and advice. We do not know whether the party afflicted with this disease called at any of the stores during his brief stay here—but on account of the contagious qualities of the small-pox, it is to be hoped he did not.

FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—On Saturday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small frame building a few yards from the Grand Trunk freight station in this town, and in a very short space of time the building, which was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Boulton, switchman, was consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the stovepipe—there being no one in the house at the time, and a good fire in the stove. The firemen, with their engine, were soon on the spot, but their services were of little avail, as by the time they arrived the building was completely enveloped in flames, and the station was too far distant to be in much danger of the flames. A good deal of the furniture was destroyed. The building was owned by the Grand Trunk Company.

The island of St. Bartholomew, the West Indies, the only colony the Sweden has in America, is reported to be greatly suffering from famine. An official report sent to Stockholm, states that within four days nineteen deaths had occurred from absolute starvation. Six hundred persons were on the brink of sharing the same fate, unless help was speedily afforded. St. Bartholomew has an area of thirty square miles, and a population of 18,000 souls.

A newspaper published in the regions of Lake Memphremagog and Winnepesauke, says that the fish in Lake Holleyhunkemunk, Me., are said to superior to those of either Weeleyobacock or Moosetockmegantuc. Those of Chauhungogungamaung were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived."

Mr. Howe's health has so far improved as to enable him to resume operations in Hants.

The Medical Council meets at Toronto on the 6th April.

The small-pox has slain 3,000 in San Francisco.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

PARIS, March 21.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Marshall Neil, Minister of War, urged a completion of the re-organising of the army. Peace, he said, was secure, but France would not tolerate a government which was not fully prepared to avenge insult if offered. The budget report considers the present situation of Europe as eminently peaceful.

FLORENCE, March 21.— The question concerning the property of the clergy has been definitely settled.

MADRID, March 21. — During the recent fights in Xeres de la Fronteer over 100 soldiers were killed and wounded. The loss of citizens is heavy, but their number killed is not known.

American Despatches

New York, 22nd. — Prince Louis, of Bourbon, was married here last evening to Miss Hammill, of Cuba.

The *City of Paris* from Liverpool has arrived.

About a million and a half of dollars has been remitted from Cuba to a private banker in this city, the interest of which is to be devoted to the sick and wounded of the patriot army.

The steamer *Union* brought £73,000 sterling in specie from Europe.

Havana, 22nd. — In a skirmish near Villa Clara the Insurgent leader Moya was captured and shot. The fleet of transports with State prisoners sailed today for Fernando Po. The wharves and roofs of houses commanding a view of the harbor were crowded with people to witness the departure. Intense excitement prevails. There are fears of a riot. Several people have been shot.

Railway Accident at Beachville.

SLEEPING CAR ROLLS DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

At a few minutes past two o'clock on Saturday morning, a Pullman sleeping car, attached to the Steamboat Express on the Great Western Railway, going west, got off the track a mile or two east of Beachville station, and rolled over an embankment to the bottom—a fall of about twelve feet. The car became disconnected from the track, and was pitched forward, making one complete revolution in its descent, and lodging upon the ice of a creek near by. The cause of the accident is said to have been a broken rail. All the sleeping berths were occupied—there being between 20 and 30 persons in the car, fourteen of whom were more or less injured—several very seriously.

Mr. Joseph Lamont, grain dealer, of Chatham, sustained the greatest injury, his right lung being pierced by a splinter, and his jaw and three ribs being broken. At the present time it is doubtful if he will recover. Dr. Clives, of Chicago, is also badly injured. Mrs. O. A. Whitmore, of Denver City, Nevada, had her left shoulder dislocated. Mr. and Mrs. Shickler, of Pontiac, Mich., one badly bruised, the other more or less badly bruised and shaken.

Mr. Lamont when he found the car jolting on the ties sprang to the bell rope to give the alarm; but had not time to do so before the car went over. The passengers were extricated without difficulty. One of them reports that there was very little excitement, and that the ladies bore up with remarkable bravery.

The injured were carefully attended to by the officers of the road, and at about 9:30 o'clock on Saturday morning were brought to London and placed under the care of Dr. Moore, the Company's physician. Eleven in all are at the Tecumseh House; others occupy the General Manager's rooms at the station.

The cause of the accident was a broken rail, which proved on examination to be a nearly new one. The two first-class passenger cars got off the rails, but did not upset. The sleeping car rolled down the bank and turned over, but recovering its upright position, and so remaining. Fortunately it was provided with patent stoves, specially contrived for safety in such cases, and there was no taking fire. The car remains on the spot, and is but very little damaged.

LATEST.—A despatch from London on Sunday evening says that the wounded persons at the Tecumseh House are steadily improving. Mr. Lamont, of Chatham; Dr. Clive, of Chicago; and Mr. Haess, of Albany, the three most seriously injured, are considered out of danger. No fatal consequences are feared.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—It will doubtless cause a thrill of mingled surprise and sorrow to learn, that after all that has been done to discover the Franklin expedition, two of its members survived to as recent a period as 1864. These were Captain Crozier and a steward of one of the lost vessels, who died near Southampton Island, while endeavouring to make their way to that place, in the belief that they would find a whaler, which would carry them home. The fate of the two unfortunate men, who, after eighteen years' wandering through the Arctic wastes, had so nearly reached a place within reach of civilized man, forms one of the saddest chapters in the melancholy and mysterious story of the lost expedition.—*Scientific American.*

Many familiar faces will be absent upon the opening of the Parliament at Ottawa next month. Mr. McGee will be no longer seen. Dr. Parker will be heard no more. Killam, of Nova Scotia, will occupy his seat no more. Others will be absent, though from different causes. Howland is better employed. Fisher, McMillan, Desaulniers and De Niverville have been translated. New men will take their places, but their attitude is such that they will strengthen rather than lessen the stability of the government.

In Toronto, on Friday night, a number of the amateur velocipede performers took possession of the sidewalks. They succeeded in two things, viz., annoying quietly disposed pedestrians, and in making fools of themselves. If men are determined to act the parts of horse and driver, it is the feeling here that the corporation should force them to travel in the middle of the streets.

The new Assessment Act is giving intense dissatisfaction in Toronto. The City Council have determined to assess specially all the properties and incomes exempt by it as far as it can be done.