

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The causes of internal discord and commotion which have been at work more or less actively for fifty years still exist to an alarming degree in Mexico. The most honest intentions on the part of President Juarez to reorganize the chaotic elements of political and social life must be thwarted and their fulfillment delayed by the fury of factions, by the bitter antipathies of mixed races, by sectional jealousies, by despotic military regulations, by forced loans, by the lack of convenient means of communication, by the raids of mountain banditti (who it would seem might at any moment, by co-operation, replace Juarez himself with a dictator chosen from among themselves), and, finally, by the almost universal prevalence of ignorance and crime. With an empty treasury and an impoverished people, Juarez cannot hope to carry out more successfully in his second than in his first Presidential term the reforms which he promised to attempt. One ugly symptom of the general disorder in Mexico is the fact that only half of the deputies elect to the Mexican Congress were present when the first quorum assembled on the 29th ult. Several deputies are in prison, and many others are said to be hiding away from the authorities in the fear of being arrested and thrown into jail the moment they show themselves. At the latest dates the State of Guerrero and the district of Tepic remained unsettled. There had been inundations in several districts of the State of Vera Cruz, and trade was paralyzed. The embalmer who is charged with having desecrated the remains of Maximilian and trafficked in the relics of the deceased Emperor, has been prosecuted as a common thief. The traitor Lopez is renewing his attempts to establish his innocence. In the midst of all this news of private and public confusion, it is ludicrously incongruous to read that the Mexican government is meditating a war with Guatemala on account of the disputed boundary question, and that at a splendid banquet offered in the city of Mexico to Romero, the late minister at Washington, General Escobedo proposed to take with fifteen thousand men the Island of Cuba! It might have been supposed that Juarez would have enough to do to reconstruct Mexico and attend to its domestic concerns, without engaging in any foreign war. At this particular moment all the vigilance of the Mexican President must be required to prevent an explosion, which may occur at any time, destroying his slender authority aggravating the anarchy that fatally curses Mexico.

THE DOMINION DEBT.—Mr Galt, in the House on Tuesday, made enquiry as to Mr Rose's statement of the amount of floating debt, which elicited the pleasing fact that we are considerably better off than was believed. From the return furnished to Mr Rose, stating that \$2,404,115 was due to the financial agents in England, he was led to the conclusion that the sum was now due, whereas it included the January interest on the debt, amounting to \$1,382,000, which is now in course of remittance. This reduces the floating debt to about \$5,500,000, and it appears that there are also certain amounts at the credit of the Government amounting to about \$1,000,000.

CAUSE OF EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—Talking of emigration to Canada in the House on Monday night, Mr J S McDonald took occasion to repeat what he has before stated to be his opinion, that "the history of immigration to this country plainly proved that it was only when public works were being built that immigration flowed into the country to any great extent, and instanced several cases to establish this statement. He predicted a large influx of immigration during the building of the Intercolonial Railway. The best way to induce immigration to the North-West was to build a canal or railway through-out that country." Certainly a road of some kind must be constructed, and a recent report from Mr Bridgeland makes mention of some progress in that direction. If the North-West is to be acquired, a party of three or four thousand men should be put on at once, and more as the work progressed.

ITALY.—The Italian Government has annulled all the captured Garibaldians. Compared with the conduct of most European governments on similar occasions this is a commendable act of clemency, but it is remembered that those captives belonged to an army which intended to present the King with an addition to his dominions, and to complete the national unity of Italy, the magnanimity of Victor Emmanuel appears to be less striking.

MADAME RISTORI.—The Leader is informed on reliable authority that the great Madame Ristori, with her full dramatic troupe, has some intention of visiting Toronto some time this month.

EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTERS.—Notices in the official Gazette announce that the Royal Canadian, Ontario, Toronto, Quebec Merchants, Commerce, Molson's and City Banks, will apply, during the present session of parliament, for an extension of their charters.

DELEGATE OTTAWA.
In the Senate on Wednesday a report was presented from the Contingencies' Committee regarding the remodelling of the staff. The remainder of the business was mainly confined to the second reading of the Grand Trunk bill.

In the Commons, Mr. Young, in the absence of Mr. Bowman, moved for the evidence taken in the investigation of the charges of fraud made against the brewers of North Waterloo. Mr. Young subsequently expressed a sort of desire to hold the motion back, when Mr. Carling objected, and it was adopted. Dr. Tupper made complaint that while in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, the principal cost of the general elections was borne by the treasury of the Dominion, in Nova Scotia the members had to bear the cost themselves, and urged assimilation. After a short discussion on Committee of Supply, a resolution was adopted granting \$5,264,270 for the public service from 1st July last to the 31st March next. Mr. McDougall having moved concurrence in the resolutions regarding the North-west Territory, Mr. Holton moved an amendment setting forth that the resolutions pledged the public funds to the settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, a course that ought not to be taken until the nature, extent and value of the claims with which the territory is burdened should be ascertained. Mr. Lawson having spoken warmly on the same side, Mr. Howe took up the cudgel against Dr. Tupper, by way of replying to the speech of the member for Cumberland on Monday night last. Several speeches were subsequently made and a division taken on the amendment, which was lost on a vote of 41 to 104. To-day before the Orders of the Day are called, Mr. Galt intends to enter into full explanations regarding the suspension of the Commercial Bank, and inferentially to defend his conduct while a member of the government in relation thereto. Mr. Morris has given notice of a bill to prevent execution in public of the sentence of death.

Hudson's Bay.
The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, the 30th ult. at the offices, Fenchurch street; Sir E. Head, the chairman, presided. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they could not at present form an estimate of what the accounts would be when made up to the end of May next. The returns, however, promised to be satisfactory as far as the quantity of furs were concerned. There was now a tendency to settle in Rupert's Land; but no steps had been taken for the establishment of the telegraph in their territory in consequence of the unsettled state of the government and the uncertainty as to whether they would be paid for the outlay. The original arrangement was that they were to receive a bonus when they had connected Canada with British Columbia by means of telegraphic communication; but at present it was hardly worth while to spend £30,000 in that way unless they had some guarantee in the event of their territory being taken by the neighboring States. Trade in Canada was at present in a very depressed state, but it was anticipated that it would improve, and that the sale of Russian America to the United States would be advantageous to British interests, by rendering Vancouver's Island an entrepot for trade from California, where goods could be obtained at a cheaper rate than from the United States. It was probable that such an event might necessitate the purchase of Rupert's Land, and as there was some indication of immigration from Canada to Red River something might be done. Resolutions were passed adopting the report and re-electing the auditors. The governor, deputy governor and committee were as usual, elected by ballot.

The Schools of England.
The following resolutions were to be moved by Earl Russell in the English House of Lords on the 2nd inst.:—That in the opinion of this House the education of the working classes in England and Wales ought to be extended and improved; every child has a right to the blessings of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right. 2. In the opinion of this House the diffusion of knowledge ought not to be hindered by religious differences; nor should the early employment of the young in labor be allowed to deprive them of education. 3. That it is the opinion of this House that Parliament and government should aid in the education of the middle classes by providing for the better administration of charitable endowments. 4. That it is the opinion of this House that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge may be made more useful to the nation by the removal of restrictions and by the appointment of a commission to consider of the better distribution of their large rewards for the purposes of instruction in connection with the said universities. 5. That the appointment of a minister of education by the Crown, with a seat in the cabinet, would, in the opinion of this House, be conducive to the public benefit.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A POLAR CONTINENT.—The Honolulu Advertiser publishes an account of the discovery of land, hitherto unknown, in the Arctic Ocean by Capt. Long of the whaling-ship Nile. It is thought this territory would prove to be the Polar Continent so long sought after. The past season has been the mildest which has been experienced by the oldest whalers, and Capt. Long was able to reach latitude 73° 30'. He examined the land attentively along the entire Southern coast, which he sketched. It appears to be quite elevated, and has a mountain near the centre, about longitude 180°, resembling an extinct volcano, and estimated to be about 3,000 feet high. Captain Long named the country Unga-gull's Land, after a Russian explorer. The Western point of the coast, in latitude 70° 46' north, longitude 78° 30' east, he named Cape Thomas, after the seaman who discovered it. The Nile sailed several days along the coast, and approached within 15 miles of the shore. The lower part of the land was free from snow, and appeared to be covered with vegetation. It was impossible to tell how far the land extended northward. Ranges of mountains could be seen until they were lost in the distance.

CRUELTY.—A farmer named William Henderson, from the township of Dumfries, was arrested on the Hamilton market on Monday, for having a number of geese in his possession which had been plucked alive. The offender was brought before the Police Magistrate and fined two dollars.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Sheriff Thomas has received notice from Ottawa that the Governor-General had been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed on Currie, convicted of murdering his wife in the township of Binbrook, last summer, to imprisonment for life. Currie was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. A petition largely signed was recently transmitted to Ottawa, praying for the

An Amusing Scene.
The Ottawa Daily News tells the following amusing incident which occurred in the House of Commons a short time ago.—Thinking upon one's legs in the presence of the assembled wisdom of four Provinces is no joke. We were strongly impressed with this fact last night, while listening to the debate on the absorption of the Hudson's Bay territory. Messieurs Joly and Masson had just concluded two excellent speeches in French against the measure, when Mr. Harrison, a distinguished barrister from Toronto, rose to his feet and commenced an address in English in favor of the scheme. At first he spoke slowly and hesitatingly, but waxing eloquent at last, he stretched out his arms, and declared with striking emphasis, that the territory contained "one hundred thousand acres of prairie land. Yes, gentlemen, one hundred thousand acres of prairie land." Noticing a half-suppressed titter run through the House he raised his voice, and said that there were those who alleged that the territory contained four times that amount, but he for his part felt perfectly safe in asserting there were one hundred thousand acres of prairie land in the North West." The titter broke out into a laugh among the Opposition benches; and the Minister of Public Works rushed to the rescue, and tried to explain to Mr. Harrison that it was square miles he meant and not acres. But with characteristic Anglo-Saxon stubbornness Mr. Harrison stuck to his mistake, assuring Mr. McDougall that there might be more arable land, but of prairie land there were "one hundred thousand acres"—an announcement which rang out in an enormous tone with an unconscious innocence that was most distressing to his friends.

The Great St. Domingo Hurricane.
Santo Domingo City, Nov. 9, 1867.
We are just beginning to recover from the shock of the late hurricane, and to look about us. It was not so much a hurricane, proper as a furious driving storm of rain. It began at about eight o'clock a. m., and blew in fits and roaring gusts till past midnight. The great damage to the shipping and larger buildings in the city was done at the beginning of the blow. But during all that terrible day the wind and rain seemed to combine to continue steadily the work of destruction. The first crash of the gale unroofed whole streets of hatched-roofed houses, and shook and loosened tiles on flat-roofed Moorish palaces, built by the younger followers of Columbus more than three hundred and fifty years ago. Old trees that had withstood the gales of centuries fell as if the axe was at their root. The rain came down in such masses that it seemed as if a mountain torrent was running through the air, being on its surface leaves and branches of trees, fragments of timber, hats, handkerchiefs, and a miscellaneous lot of dry goods (dry no longer), and even fruit. Cocoa nuts were whirled through the city like cannon balls, and added to the fright of some who thought the horrors of another siege were to begin. The poorer classes, who were drowned out of their houses, snatched hastily what little poor valuables they happened to possess and waded through the flowing streets to the churches. Their blessed doors stood open as usual, and never did more stricken wanderers pass their portals. The grand old cathedral on the government square, begun, as an inscription over its main entrance informs us, in 1514, and completed in 1540, was crumpled with a weeping, terror-stricken multitude. There was not a living thing to be seen in the streets except when, at long intervals, some desperate adventurer, at the risk of his life, would pick or crawl his way along under the lee of the walls left standing, from one to the other of the old churches, in search of some missing relative or friend.

What added to the dreadful gloom was the ponderous thump of the breakers all along the line of the sea-wall of the city, which at times seemed to shake the very foundations of the churches, and caused a cry of "earthquake" in the crowd. Thank heaven this appalling crown of disaster, which has been withheld for these many centuries from this venerable and historic city—once the metropolis of the western world—was spared to us. In the midst of the universal desolation which prevails there is a sentiment of gratitude in the breasts of these poor, destitute Dominicans, that matters are no worse. Their churches were comparatively uninjured, and this these simple-minded devotees regard as a special token of remembrance of heaven.

There will be great suffering among the lower classes for some time to come, for, unlike the other West India Islands, we have no mother country to look to for relief. The government has appropriated \$25,000 for the sufferers, but this is but a pittance, and government and people are now alike poor.

BIRTHS.
BARCLAY.—At Fawn's Park, Guelph, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr James Barclay of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
McDONALD.—McPHERSON.—At the manse, West Guelph, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. McLean, Mr James McDonald to Miss Margery McPheron, all of Puslinch.

New Advertisements.
Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED a smart, intelligent lad from 14 to 17 years of age, respectable connected, as an apprentice. Must be a good scholar, and write a fair hand. Every opportunity will be afforded him to acquire a thorough knowledge of his business in all its departments.

Private Boarding.
EXCELLENT accommodation and comfortable boarding can be had for five or six gentlemen. The house is only three minutes' walk from the Market House. Apply to WM. DYSON'S, sr., Waterloo-st. Guelph, 27th Nov, 1867. d4w

Medical Dispensary
JUST received at the Medical Dispensary, a large supply of

Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
TOILET SOAPS, &c.

Also, the largest and best assorted stock of English and French PERFUMERY in town.

COAL OIL
of the best quality always on hand.

H. HARVEY
Opposite the English Church, Wyndham-st., Guelph, Ontario.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
PRIZE PENMANSHIP!

Superior Advantages Offered!
THE attention of young men looking forward to mercantile life is earnestly requested to the internal arrangements of this College, which afford every possible advantage and facility for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of business life and business habits. The great characteristic of this institution is its actual business system. It is not only the first College in British America in which the system was established, but likewise the only one in which that system is rationally, practically and efficiently carried out.—The result is that any youth who passes carefully through the course is ready on getting his diploma to take his place behind the accountant's desk. Both, therefore, by right of priority and unexampled success this institution has secured in fact what by its name it professes to be.—THE BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
One of the direct means of attaining and holding this high position has been the constant and wary selection of thoroughly competent, conscientious and energetic teachers in each department. In the Writing department the First Prizes for Business Penmanship were awarded to us at the Provincial Exhibitions of 1868, 1866, and 1867, the only occasions on which we competed. As this honor undoubtedly places this College at 'the top of the wheel,' we shall always strive to maintain that superiority in this, as in all other branches of study which are characteristic of the institution. Our motto being "a business hand for a business man."
The time required to complete the full course varies considerably according to the attendance, attention and ability of each student. Young men, however, are earnestly cautioned against the injurious practice of hurrying through the course from the mistaken idea that they will thus be gainers by the saving of money in the item of board. Infinitely more advantageous would it be to the student, since his full course of tuition is already paid for, to incur the comparatively small additional expense of a few weeks' board in order to make himself completely master of the course, and thus by a small present outlay, qualify himself for some lucrative situation. The crudeness that such haste entails is highly detrimental not only to the student himself but also to the College where he graduates, and besides it brings out prominently on Commercial Colleges generally. The common practice, therefore, of holding out this crowding system as an inducement to students is most deceptive and highly reprehensible.
For penmanship, circulars, &c., address
MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
Toronto, 6th Dec, 1867. dw Toronto.

To the Public.
BOOTS AND SHOES

WE, the undersigned, agree to close our respective places of business on and after
MONDAY, 16th INSTANT,
until the 1st March next, at 6 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday evenings at 9 p. m.
JOHN McNEIL,
J. CRIDFORD,
PREST & HEPBURN.
Dec. 11, 1867. ds

Cordwood Wanted.
WANTED, 700 cords of good hard wood. Apply at Brown's Wood Yard, Woolwich-st., nearly opposite the Court House, Guelph.
Guelph, 26th November, 1867. ALEX. BROWN. wim

LOOK OUT For No. 1.

WILKINSON'S
BY going to WILKINSON'S for

OYSTERS
They are admitted by customers to be the best, largest and cheapest in Guelph.

FINNAN HADDIES
If you want real Finnan Haddies, fresh Cod Fish, fresh Haddock and Yarmouth Blasters, Go to GEO. WILKINSON'S.

SEALED GOODS!
FOR hermetically Sealed Goods, consisting of Strawberries, Lawton Blackberries, Peaches, Cherries, Tomatoes, Green Peas, Lobsters and Sardines, go to GEO. WILKINSON'S.

FRUIT, FRUIT
BUY your Fruit at Wilkinson's, and save 20 per cent. To convince you of this fact, below are quotations.

10 pounds Layer Raisins for - \$1
10 " Seedless Raisins - - - 1
12 " French Prunes - - - 1
20 " Currants - - - 1

GEORGE WILKINSON.
Next door to Telegraph and Express Office.
Guelph, Dec. 9, 1867. daw tf

JOHN HARRIS,
CONFECTIONER, and
BISCUIT Manufacturer.

Wholesale and Retail!
MY Goods are all made of the best material, and under my own supervision, and having no rent to pay, am prepared to offer to

Wholesale Purchasers
Goods as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade.

JOHN HARRIS,
Market Square, Guelph, dw3m
Guelph, 7th Dec., 1867.

Guelph Garrison Battery
THIS COMPANY will muster at the Drill Shed on FRIDAY NIGHT next. Members absent will be dealt with according to the Statute.
Guelph, Dec. 11th. JAS. BARCLAY, Captain. dsf

Dominion Store!
(Late Post Office Store.)

MRS. ROBINSON
HAS the largest and best and cheapest assortment of FANCY GOODS for

Christmas & New Year
to be found in Guelph. On hand, a large supply of Tea, Nuts, Almonds, Brazil Fibers, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, &c.

MRS. ROBINSON.
Guelph, Dec. 11th, 1867. daw

New Advertisements.
BLANKETS
150 PAIRS
of Superior Home-made Twilled Blankets, extra heavy, for sale at half-price.
Guelph, December, 12th 1867. A. O. BUCHAM.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
The Great Clearing Sale of
DRY GOODS!
IS STILL GOING ON AT

W.M. STEWART'S,
Guelph, 11th December, 1867. dw

NOTICE!

Opposite the MARKET.  Opposite the MARKET.

1,000 MEN WANTED

At the ELEPHANT Clothing Emporium
TO FILL THOSE

OVERCOATS and PEA JACKETS
which range in price from \$3.50 upwards. During the present month

SMITH & BOTSFORD
will sell their CLOTHING at prices much lower than that of any other house in Guelph. It is now generally admitted that this is the only Store in town where real Bargains can be obtained.

Commercial Bank Bills taken at par.
SMITH & BOTSFORD.
Guelph, 11th December, 1867. dw-tf

INDIA & CHINA TEA CO'Y.
Home Depot at London and Liverpool.
Canada Depot, 23 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Apothecaries' Hall,
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

JUST RECEIVED!
A large supply of

SYDNEY BROWN'S
PERFUME

WATCHES!
Superior to either the "Russell" or "American" Watch, containing as it does a new and

DELIGHTFUL PERFUME
for the Handkerchief, unrivalled for the sweetness of its odour and lasting properties.

Price Twenty-five Cents each
ALEX. B. PETRIE,
Chemist, Market Square, Guelph, Dec. 7 1867. ds

DEVON BULL FOR SALE
FOR sale by the subscriber, the Devon Bull "Prince William," 4 years old. He has taken eight premiums at the Provincial and County Shows, and also at the last New York State Fair. He is the best bull of the Devon breed in Canada. Apply to
GEO. RUDD,
Guelph, 9th December, 1867. ds

TOWN OF GUELPH.
ALL CLAIMS
AGAINST the Corporation of the Town of Guelph must be presented forthwith, in order that they may be discharged and entered in this year's accounts.
JAMES HOUGH,
Town Clerk and Treasurer.
Guelph, 9th Dec., 1867. ds

James Barolay,
CARPENTER and JOINER, has removed his Shop from the old stand to the large and commodious premises adjoining the Fair Ground, and nearly opposite the Drill Shed. All kinds of Lumber for sale, and cash paid on the same. Agent for Proof Fire Roofing.