Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 280. GUELPH ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY

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

GLASGOW HAM CURER.

The subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Guelph that he has on hand

A large stock of Beef, Pork, Rolled Spiced Hams.

All of which will be sold at 12½ cents per lb The best Bacon from 10c. to 12½ cents. Smoked shoulders same as the Bacon.

A Splendid Lot of Smoked Hams Lard, &c.

A large lot DRIED BEEF and MUTTON will be sold at from 4c to 5 cents per lb.

D. NAISMITH,
Upper Wyndham Street
Guelph, May 20th, 1869. d1m

Undertakers!

MITCHELL & TOVELL
SIGN OF THE HEARSE.)

Having bought out Mr. Nathan Tovell's Hearse horses, &c., we hope by strict attention to business to gain a share of public patronage. We will have

A full ASSORTMENT of COFFINS always on hand.

Funeral furnished if required. Carpenter work done as usual. Premises, a few doors north of Post Office, and next D. Guthrie's Law Office Douglas Street, Sign of the Hearse.

JOHN MITCHELL. NATHAN TOVELL, Jr
Guelph, December 1 dwly

BOOTS and SHOES

EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE suitable for the

Spring & Summer Trade.

Ladies and Cents', Misses and Girls' Boys and Youths'

Boots & Shoes!

In great variety, all home manufactured.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

CALL AND SEE MY STOCK AT THE

Wellington Boot & Shoe Manufactory

WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

JOHN A. McMILLAN,
Boot and Shoemaker for the Million, Guelph, Fergus and Elora.
Guelph, May 18, 1869.

Four Journeymen Shoemakers Wanted Immediately.

UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS.

LAZARUS, MORRIS & CO'S.
CELEBRATED

Perfected Spectacles!

AND EYE GLASSES.

The large and increasing sales of these PERFECTED GLASSES is a sure proof of their superiority. We were satisfied that they would be appreciated here as elsewhere, and that the reality of the advantages offered to wearers of our beautiful lenses, viz: the ease and comfort, the assured and readily ascertained improvement of the sight, and the brilliant assistance they give in all cases, were in themselves so apparent on trial, that the result could not be otherwise than it has, in the almost general adoption of our **Celebrated Perfected Spectacles** by the residents of this locality. With a full knowledge of the value of the assertion, we claim that they are the most perfect optical aids ever manufactured To those needing Spectacles, we afford at all times an opportunity of procuring the best and most desirable.

D. SAVAGE,

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician, Agent for the well-known Waltham Watches, Guelph,
Has always on hand a full assortment, suitable for every difficulty.

We take occasion to notify the public that we employ no pedlers, and to caution them against those pretending to have our goods for sale.
Guelph, 4th May. dwly

REMOVAL OF
GARLAND'S

Hat and Cap Store.

THE Subscriber has removed to the splendid premises

Day's Block, late Petrie's Drug Store

And has now in stock an immense assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.,

In all the latest and most fashionable styles and colours, which will be sold very cheap.

Being a practical hatter, he thoroughly understands the wants of customers, and invites the public to call and see his goods, as he can sell them a better article at a cheaper price than they can get elsewhere.

☞ The highest price paid for raw Furs.

F. GARLAND.
Guelph, March 15, 1869. 3md&w

BOOK CANVASSERS

TAKE NOTICE,

For one of the best Subscription Books which has ever been published.

Highly commended by Eminent Men

in Canada, United States and Europe.

Address—
P. R. RANDALL, Publisher,
May 21 d1m Port Hope, Ont

MONEY TO LEND.

The undersigned are requested to obtain Farm Securities for several thousand dollars, to be len at moderate interest.

LEMON & PETERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, etc
Guelph Dec. 9th, 1868 dwtf

CUNARD OCEAN STEAMERS.

LEAVING New York every Thursday for Queenstown or Liverpool.

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

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

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

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PROF. HERMAN'S

NEWLY DISCOVERED

VERMIN DESTROYER

Which is known to be far superior to anything ever yet discovered for killing rats, mice, insects on poultry, ants, bugs, cockroaches, black beetles, fleas on dogs, tick or scab on sheep or goats, &c., in less than ten minutes. Sold in packets at 25c. per packet, or six packets for $1.25. The powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to cats and dogs for they will not eat it. Directions for use on each packet.

The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a silver prize medal at the Intercolonial Exhibition for Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous testimonials.

Messrs. E. CARROLL & CO., Day's Block, Wyndham-St., Guelph, Agents for Guelph and vicinity. May 29. dwly

GARDEN TOOLS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS,
BOYS' GARDEN TOOLS,
CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS,

—AT—

J. HORSMAN'S

Guelph, 20th May. dw

ARCHIBALD McKEAND,
(Successor to John W. Murton)

Banking and Exchange

OFFICE,

No. 9, James-st., HAMILTON.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, uncurrent Money and Specie bought and sold at best rates.

5-20 Bonds bought and sold at a slight advance on New York rates.

Agent for the National Steamship Company, Weekly line of Steamers between New York and Liverpool. Also for the London and New York Steamship Company, fortnightly Line between New York and London.

Tickets via the Michigan Central R R, and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R R, for all points West and South, Royal Mail Line to Montreal and intermediate ports.

Agent for the Kershaw & Edwards' celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Hamilton Dec 1. dwly

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. WM. BUDD,

Organist of the Congregationa Church

Begs to inform her Pupils and friends that her School re-opened on MONDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1869. She will also be prepared to give Private Lessons on the Organ, Piano and Melodeon.—Residence: Norfolk Street, Guelph.
December 30. dolv

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past eight years, begs to announce that he has rented **Stall No. 4, Guelph Market,** where he will always keep on hand a choice assortment of

FRESH AND SALT MEAT

of all kinds, which he will sell at the lowest possible prices.

JOHN TYSON, Butcher.
Guelph, May 8, 1869. daw tf

BILLIARDS

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Billiard Hall Refitted
New Style Tables
Exhibition Twice a Week

AT O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD HALL.

Guelph 23rd February dol

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

Solicitors in Chancery, &c.,

GUELPH, Ontario.

D. GUTHRIE. J. WATT W. H. CUTTEN
Guelph, April 1, 1869 aw t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CHURCH-ST. - - - GUELPH

MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that he school will re-open on the 5th of April.
Guelph, 27th March, 1869. do

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford Conn

INCORPORATED IN 1810. - - CAPITAL, $2,000,000

Special Rates for Dwellings and contents of ferms of one to three years.

E. MORRIS, Agent
Guelph, December 21. d

SUMMER DRINKS

AT THE

DOMINION SALOON.

All the favorite Summer Drinks made up in the best style at the "Dominion Saloon.

The first brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars always on hand.

LUNCH between the hours of twelve noon and three p. m.

DENIS BUNYAN.
Guelph, 7th June. d

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

House and Lot for sale on Delhi Street, Mitchell's Hill, Guelph, being Lot 23, in Division A, containing one-fifth of an acre. The house is built of stone, and contains four rooms and kitchen, also clothes press and cellar, all well finished. The lot is well fenced, and planted with choice fruit trees. There is a good well, with pump, on the premises; also, stable and carriage house. This house is well adapted for a small family, being on a healthy site, and affording a fine prospect. It will be sold cheap. For further particulars apply to WM. JOHNS, McTague-st., near the Elora Road.
Guelph, 26th May. do4w

Evening Mercury.

FRIDAY EV'NG, JUNE 11, 1869.

The Joseph Hall Machine Works Oshawa.

We copy from the Toronto *Telegraph* the following account of these works, the largest of the kind in the Dominion:—The Pioneer Manufacturing establishment at Oshawa is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, as the "Joseph Hall Machine Works." F. W. Glen, President. This establishment does not confine itself to any particular article of manufacture, but is engaged largely in the making of all descriptions of general machinery. The works are, however, better known to the general public as the headquarters from which issue forth every year hundreds of improved agricultural implements. In this particular branch the name and fame of the Joseph Hall works is both widely known and justly popular. These works have a frontage of 400 feet, and cover nearly five acres of ground. The machine shop proper is built upon the centre of the premises, and extends back for a distance of 250 feet—the largest building of its kind in the Dominion. The ground floor of this extensive structure is divided by partition walls into two separate departments, and used respectively for the following description of work:—1st, preparing the iron used in the manufacture of all classes of agricultural machinery; the second and largest portion for the manufacture of general machinery, portable and stationary steam engines and boilers, gang circular and mulay saws, flouring mill machinery, Leffle's celebrated double turbine water wheel, Norman's patent mill stone dressing machines, Washington, hand, and Gordon power presses, and the Taylor cylinder press, iron planers, drilling machines, and a variety of other works, embracing everything in the line of general machinery and iron castings. To us the intended uses of the huge planes was anything but plain. Neither could we be drilled into understanding the lucid explanations vouchsafed us respecting drills and screw-cutters. We did, however, appreciate the knock-down arguments of some mammoth steam hammers, the echo of whose persuasion reverberated through the building. We could also appreciate the clipping qualities of the shears, whose hungry maw went through with ease huge bars and rods of iron. There was a collection of other mechanical apparatus, the names of which would in no way be intelligible to the general reader.

Passing to the upper floor we find it also divided into two departments, one for preparing the woodwork of the different machines built, and the second is a general paintshop. None but the very best seasoned timber is used, immense quantities of the different kinds of lumber required being kept on hand for two or three years before it is considered safe to work up, The system adhered to guarantees a superior excellence in the manufactured article. The third and last floor of the main building is devoted to the making and storing of wooden patterns. Piled up on every hand are hundreds of large and small wooden models representing the various kinds of work turned out by this firm since their commencement. Returning to the second floor, we traverse a tramway, at an elevation of fifteen feet above the yard, and forming a link of communication with another extensive building where the different machines are fitted together, after which operation, they pass below to the ground floor, and receive their last finishing touch at the hands of the painters. Returning to the east portion of the yard, we find a group of buildings, comprising boiler, blacksmith and moulding shops. Our visit to the last was not a lengthy one. Our exit was not a dignified pace; clouds of sulphurous smoke are not the sweetest perfumes. Fine, and brawny-chested artizans are these moulders, human salamanders seen through the steaming cloud that envelopes everything? These bearers of molten fire brought to the mind thoughts decidedly infernal, added to the sight-seeing part of the business; and as if to intensify the mystery of one's surroundings, the incessant explosions greeted the ear, making one feel decidedly anxious to quit.

Next in order came the dressing house, a three minutes visit to the interior of which is sufficient to start the perspiration from every face. This baking process is administered to all lumber used in the factory, thus rendering impossible any after shrinkage or warpage. Travelling on through the various yards surrounding the different workshops, viewing the enormous quantity of lumber piled up on every hand, and the different storage sheds crammed with finished work, ready for shipment to different parts of the Dominion, the visitor begins to appreciate the size and importance of the works. The orders of last year alone, in mowing and reaping machines, foots up to twelve hundred in number, a convincing proof of the farmers appreciation of the superior excellence of the machines manufactured at the Joseph Hall works. The money value of agricultural implements at present building in the shops is over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and this is but a single item selected from the enormous general machine business carried on.

At the expiration ot our tour through the factory, we paid a visit to the offices, and were shown the plans for several additions soon to be made to the present buildings, thus rendering still more extensive what is already one of the representative features of the continent. The pay sheet foots up 300 men who receive constant employment all the year thro'. This regiment of employees are paid with undeviating regularity every fortnight. This circulates an amount of ready money in the town of Oshawa which tends to make it one of the most prosperous places of its size in the country. We cannot conclude these remarks altogether too brief us they are, to do justice to the importance of the subject, without commending the spirit, energy, and enterprise that have built up such an enormous trade, supplying a class of work which, prior to the inauguration of this establishment, it was necessary to import from the United States, and we have no doubt we echo the public opinion when we wish a still increasing prosperity to the Joseph Hall Machine Works of Oshawa, under the energetic and successful Presidency of F. W. Glen, Esq.

Canada Presbyterian Church Synod.

JUNE 9th.

After some routine business, a number of ministers and elders, representatives and elders of other churches were introduced, and took their seats as corresponding members. Amongst them were Rev. Messrs. K. McLennan, of Whitby, and D. J. McDonnell, of Peterboro, and Mr. James Coril, elder, a deputation from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Mr. McLennan addressed the Synod in touching tones and in a heartfelt manner. In substance he spoke as follows:—*Moderator*—We are charged by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, whose annual session, held in this city, has just been brought to a close, to convey to you, and through you to the supreme court of your church, as I have now the honor to do, the Christian and brotherly greetings of that Synod, and to assure you that is is the desire and prayer of those whom we represent that you may be guided and prospered in your Christian labors. The sympathies of the good and true are in this age yearning for the more cordial recognition of our common Christianity and our manifold points of resemblance. Earnest men are looking back to the early days of the Church's history, and to notable periods in later times, in order to gather fresh lessons of a simple faith—a simple worship—a sincere love; and, regardless of the minor distinction which makes them as members of separate religious denominations, they have, with persistent purpose, sought out the grounds on which they claim that they are of one spirit and one faith. Differences of nationality, of policy, of worship, of traditional feud, or deep estrangement have given way or are being removed before the rising spirit of a growing oneness of heart and mind in such portions of the Church of Christ as are agreed in the main essentials of our common faith. As between Episcopacy in England and America—between Episcopacy and Presbytery in America—between Presbytery and Wesleyanism in Canada, &c., this spirit has found palpable expression—in Scotland between Presbyterians and Presbyterians—with what ultimate result your very existence this day declares this spirit is seen. And now is there any good reason why you and we should not think, feel, speak and act towards each other as brethren? On your part the answer to this question has already been given. In the deputation which recently waited upon our Synod you have spoken your answer in most gracious and welcome tones; on our part it is to be found in the mission of courtesy with which my friends and myself have been intrusted. Would it not be a *shame*, a *burning shame*, if we who have so much in common, who are so much alike that strangers cannot easily distinguish us apart were otherwise than conscious, deeply conscious, that we are in a peculiar sense "brethren." While in the motherland you have a Guthrie we have a McLeod, while you have a Cairns we have a Caird, your Duffs and Chalmerses, yea, and your Erskines were they not ours as well as yours? And the glorious Knox, Patriot and Reformer, do we not claim him as a common ancestor? Whatever is solid in doctrine, what ever is simple in worship, whatever consists of the liberty of individuals, whatever in life harmonizes a vigorous reason with a trusting faith as embodied in the churches from which more immediately we draw our inspiration, is your heritage and ours alike. If hitherto we have lived and labored apart, and perhaps may still do so for some time to come, we have yet a noble work, in which we may well vie with each other, that of planting in this land vigorous offshoots of the noble parent stem. It may be that you and we have fallen equally into the error of aiming to walk with measured steps in the paths of the churches from which we have sprung now the sense of manhood is upon us, and we are thinking more of this land as our home; we are striving to lay a foundation of a Presbyterian Church *in* Canada and *for* Canada. The question is being started, might we not prosecute this work most successfully if our energies were combined? Would there not be an economy of force, men and means? Would there not be the momentum of a larger body? I am well assured many, perhaps all of you, believe there would; some, at least, of our co-workers entertain this view. We are glad, therefore, to have got on terms of visiting acquaintanceship; we shall endeavor on our part to keep up the good feeling which now so happily obtains. If our intercourse should become more frequent, our friendship firmer, our exchanges of good offices more numerous, and the differences of *position* and feeling become very microscopic, I do not see that any patriot or Christian should do otherwise than rejoice in such a result. In the meantime we would foster unity of spirit—*that* may exist where there never has been *external union*, where there is little prospect of its taking place—and surely it *may*, and if it *may*, it *should* exist between us. I am glad to know that our late brotherly intercourse has been productive of such kindly feeling, Your deputation was received by us with great satisfaction, and we sincerely hope that it be productive of a happy concert of feeling and purpose. I thank you again most heartily for this cordial and brotherly reception of myself and brethren of this deputation, and assure you that they and I esteem it an honor and a pleasure, and we heartily desire your prosperity in the Christian work in which you are engaged. Again expressing feelings of gratitude, anew I tender the respectful feelings of the Synod I represent.

Not only at the close of his admirable and truly Christian address, did the rev. gentleman receive marked manifestations of applause, but he was so greeted throughout its delivery; especially where allusion was made to a prospective union of the two Churches.

The Rev. D. G. McDonell, B.D., Peterboro, and Mr. Croil, elder, Osnabruck, also addressed the Synod in terms of fraternal regard and brotherly love, each hoping strongly for a union of all the Presbyterians of British North America. We regret we have not time or space to-day for the insertion of their speeches, but a synopsis of them will appear to-morrow.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Inglis, a resolution was adopted, That this Synod had heard with great satisfaction the addresses of the respected brethren of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and pointed to the evidence of a desire on both sides to draw more closely the bonds of union and co operation, which it is hoped, may very soon be consummated by the formation of a British American Presbyterian Church in this large and extensive Dominion.

June 10.

Synod met at 10 a.m, Moderator in the chair. Business was preceeded by praise, reading of scripture and prayer. Amongst other business the Committee on Overtures and Bills presented a report recommending that Mr. Andrew McLean be allowed to fall from his appeal against the Presbytery of Guelph.—Granted. The Presbytery of Guelph protesting and craving extracts.

Town Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Town Council was held on Thursday evening. Present all the members; the Mayor in chair.

The Clerk read a communication from the County Treasurer respecting a lot in Town which he had sold for taxes. It belongs to Mr. T. J. Leslie, but had been sold in consequence of some mistake about the number.

Mr. Chadwick presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was as follows:

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that they have prepared and herewith present the Financial estimate for the current year, based upon the reports of the various committees referred to them. The total estimated expenditure amounts to $39,824.77 and the expected revenue is $17,096,07, leaving a balance to be provided of $22,728.70. The assessed value of the Town for 1869 is a little over $1,532,000. A rate of 1¼ cents on the $ is calculated to raise $22,980, which rate they now recommend shall be levied. This rate will leave but a very small margin, and your committee urge upon all committees that the snould keep steadily in view the absolute necessity of keeping thier expenditure down to the lowest possible figure. They recommend that the Road and Bridge Committee shall consider their reports with a view to making a reduction to the extent of $1,325.—Adopted.

The reports of all the other committees (with the exception of the Road and Bridge Committee), which were referred to Finance Committee, were re-read and adopted.

Mr. McCurry wanted to know if the Road and Bridge Committee were in a position to begin work immediatetly.

Mr. Mitchell said the Committee wished first to amend their report in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee. He then presented the plans and specifications, which he had received from the Town Engineer for a bridge at the Wellington Foundry. He did not recommend the present abutments of the Eramosa Bridge to be used for the Moseley Bridge. Within a short time timber has gone up 40 per cent, and this, together with filling makes the difference between the estimate ($450) submitted by the Committee, and the estimate now submitted by the Engineer.

Mr. Chadwick thought if the abutments were not sufficient a one span bridge might be built, and the saving in consequence of their not having to build a pier would be considerable.

Mr. Robertson said he had examined the abutments carefully, and he was certain that if they were properly repaired they would stand for years.

Mr. Goldie wanted to know if there were none of the timbers of the bridge which had been floated away that could be made available.

With leave given a petition was read from Mr. H. W. Peterson and others, praying for a sidewalk on Albert-st. Referred to Road and Bridge Committee. A petition was presented by Mr. McCurry signed by Mr. A. G. Thorburn and a number of others praying that the provisions of the law against selling liquor on Saturday nights and Sundays be strictly enforced. Referred.

to License Committee.

Moved by Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Wood, that the plan for a bridge at the Wellington Foundry now before the Council be accepted, and that the Road and Bridge Committee be instructed to advertise for tenders, and proceed with the work at once.

The Mayor said he thought the plans and specifications of all works undertaken by the Council should be filed in the Clerk's Office. Hitherto this had not been done; they had not even the plan of the Market House.

Mr. Chadwick moved as an amendment to the resolution that the bridge be not built this year.

The Mayor said the amendment was out of order, because a resolution to build the bridge had been passed already, and that resolution would require to be rescinded.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the plans and specifications—Mr. Howard in the chair.

Mr. Chadwick thought there was no necessity for a bridge at the Wellington Foundry, that people from Eramosa might come down to Allan's bridge. The Eramosa and Neeve-st bridges should be proceeded with at once. He could not consent to the outlay of $600 until he saw where the money was to come from.

The Mayor thought Mr. Chadwick was wrong. It would be too bad to compel the Eramosa people to come to Allan's. It had never before been mooted in the Council that the bridge at the Foundry should not be built. Its construction is an absolute necessity, and he doubted not the Road and Bridge Committee would curtail enought in other things to bring their expenditures within the estimates. The Engineer's report on the abutments of the Eramosa Bridge should be obtained so that if they have to be rebuilt they may be begun at once.

Mr. Mitchell said there was no other course but to rebuild them, for the two Engineers had declared their insufficiency. The committee had $900 contingencies which was something to come and go on.

Mr. Goldie spoke in favour of the erection of the bridge at the foundry as an accommodation for workmen at the mill and the foundry, many of whom lived on the other side of the river, also as being of considerable advantage to the general public. If a bridge were not built there by the Council he would have to build one for his own accommodation.

The Committee rose, Council resumed and the resolution was put.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Bruce, that the plan and the Engineer's report be laid over for further consideration.

Mr. McCurry said that prompt action in the matter of building the bridges was at present highly necessary, and on these grounds he would vote for the resolution.

The amendment was carried, 9 voting for it, and 6, besides the Mayor, for the motion.

The Mayor said he voted on this question, because he considered it of very great importance, and he wanted to throw the onus of the delay on the Council. This delay was causing great dissatisfaction, and he would renounce any share in it by voting for the resolution. He would also be very particular hereafter about calling special meetings. Before he would do so the requisition would require to show important cause, and be signed by the requisite number of Councillors. The yeas and nays were ordered to be taken down, and were as follows:—Yeas:—Messrs. Richard and Robert Mitchell, Goldie, McCurry, Robertson, Wood and the Mayor—7. Nays:—Messrs. Chadwick, Sayers, Day, Heffernan, Holliday, Bruce, Buckland, Howard and Allan—9.

Mr. Howard asked if any progress had been made with the survey recommended by the By-lay Committee. He said that work had been begun on the upper portion of the line, and if action about getting the G. W. Station removed was delayed until after it should be begun on this end the expense would be heavier.

Mr. McCurry said the survey would be made before next meeting, and the Committee would report.

The Council adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 10th.—In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the United States Government was desirous of having a full investigation made into the circumstances of the murder of Speer.

LONDON, June 11th.—A despatch from Bombay reports that the ship *Great Northern* was wrecked near that port and 15 of her crew lost.

The third day of the Ascot Races came off yesterday, and was well attended.

FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, June 10th. — The Prefect of Police has had placarded throughout the city a proclamation urging all good citizens to aid the authorities in the execution of the law, and in the preservation of public order and peace. Much agitation exists, and large crowds linger in the streets.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, June 11th. — The North German bark *St. Bernard*, from Bremen, with 380 emigrants, arrived last night. She had 20 cases of small-pox on board, and 4 deaths during the passage.

The *Times* Washington special says: New York hotel proprietors, railroad men and others here remark that travel from the South to the North has been larger for the last two weeks than at any season since the close of the rebellion. This is looked upon as an evidence that the South has in some measure recuperated from the effects of the war, and that prosperity is again returning to her.

Dominion Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, 10th June.

Hon. Mr Rose brought down a message from his Excellency, recommending to the favorable consideration of the House resolutions as to a loan of £300,000 for opening up the North-west. On motion of Hon. Mr. Rose, the House resolved to go into Committee of the Whole tomorrow to consider the said resolutions. Hon Mr Rose moved concurrence in the resolutions reported from Committee of the Whole on the subject of the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Blake, in an able and eloquent speech, moved the following amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr Holton, "That by the British North American Act of 1867, it is in effect provided that each of the Provinces by that Act united, should retain its public lands; that the public lands of Newfoundland proposed to be purchased by Canada at the price of $150,000 a year, or $3,000,000, do not pay the expenses of management; that the public lands may be managed more efficiently, economically and satisfactorily by the Province in which they are situated than by Canada; that there is no good reason for a departure from the principles of the British North American Act involved in the proposed purchase; that the House, while prepared in settling the terms on which Newfoundland should be admitted into the Union to give its earnest consideration to any exceptional circumstances in the condition of that Province, is of opinion that these terms should be so rearranged that Newfoundland would retain its public lands."

Mr Stirton, in supporting the amendment, objected to the doctrine that all who endorsed the Quebec resolutions should always abide by them. Under what circumstances were these resolutions adopted? Under the statement that the resolutions must be adopted in their entirety or not at all. But already the Government themselves had violated that compact in London and subsequently, and it was absurd to endeavor to force hon. gentlemen to cling to it, merely because it suited the occupants of the Treasury Benches. He would vote for the amendment believing this land purchase to be one which the country would not sustain. At the same time he was not at all desirous to throw any obstacle in the way of Newfoundland coming into the Union. He hoped to see that Union speedily and satisfactorily completed.

The House, after a lengthened debate, then divided on the amendment, which was lost—yeas 48, nays 93.

The remaining resolutions were then passed in reference to the proposed Union, and an address founded thereon was introduced, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The House went into committee on the resolutions respecting the admission of Prince Edward's Island into the Union, which were agreed to.

It is likely that the Government will push their new Banking Bill through the House this session.