

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 15.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1867.

PRICE ONE

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTER BOYS.

WANTED immediately at this office, a young lad who has a knowledge of type setting.
McLAGAN & INNES.
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at
JOHN HILL'S, Merchant Tailor,
Guelph, 30th July, 1867.

Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMENT!
CHEAP!

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY!

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LIONS,

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.

McLAGAN AND INNES,

HAVE much pleasure in intimating to their numerous patrons and the public in general that they have

REMOVED

Their Printing Establishment to more extensive and commodious premises, specially erected for the requirements of their extensive business.

JOB PRINTING

In connection with the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY Newspapers we have the Largest and most complete JOB DEPARTMENT west of the City of Toronto. We have within the past few days added an immense assortment of

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

Imported direct from Millar & Richards, Edinburgh. We have also in constant operation

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

Thus enabling us to turn out work on the shortest possible notice. Having such facilities at our command, employing none but the best of workmen, and using good stock, we enjoy great advantages in the execution of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

Our charges in the future, as in the past, will be moderate, at least

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,

Are Fully Warranted

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.

ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
158 Washington St., Boston.
General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal.
Agent for Canada.

STORE to LET in ACTON

A COMMODIOUS STORE and Dwelling House in Acton, situate in a good locality for business. This presents a favourable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to

W. DARLING & CO., Montreal,
or
W. H. STOREY, Acton.

August 3rd, 1867. 4-4

DAILY GLOBE COPY till further

Guelph, July 20, 1867.

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.	CLOSE.
Hamilton	A.M. 8.00 P.M. 12.30	A.M. 6.30 P.M. 4.15
Great Western	8.00 12.30	6.30 4.15
Grand Trunk, west.	3.30 9.30	
Toronto	10.30 6.30	9.30 2.30
Arkel, Eden Mills, Nassagaweya, Campbellville, Lowville, Nelson, Wellington Square, Akerfoyle, Freelon, Greensville, Morriston, Pushtinch, Strabane, Eramosa, Waterloo	6.30 10.30	
Monday, Wed. & Friday.	11.30	12.30
Evening	P.M. 1.30	12.30
Elora	8.00 1.30	9.00
Fergus	8.00 1.30	9.00
Morden	1.30	12.30
Ponsonby	1.30	12.30
Alma	8.00 1.30	9.00
Wynford	8.00 1.30	9.00
Montreal	10.30 6.30	2.30
Grand Trunk, east.	10.30 6.30	2.30
Orangeville	6.30	2.30
Way Mail, between Guelph & Toronto	10.30	2.30
Gourock	8.00	A.M. 4.15
Berlin	10.30 3.30	9.30 5.30
Waterloo	10.30 3.30	9.30 5.30

A CARD FROM

The American Watch Company.

OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada, that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world. They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skilful operative must vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, most European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered—whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. Tobias, of Liverpool" (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

How American Watches are Made.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones—to the final completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent direction. But the most distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position. The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merit only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A Better Article for the Money

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low-priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases, but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be good Timekeepers. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," all watches made by them

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

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July 29

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Guelph, July 20, 1867.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.
Mail Express, 9.45 a.m. Day Express, 9.45 a.m.
Day Express, 5.55 p.m. Eve. Express, 3.35 p.m.
Eve. Express, 6.45 p.m. Mail, 5.50 " "
Night Ex. 2.45 a.m. Night Ex. 2.45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.
Mixed, 11.10 a.m. Accommoda'n 7.40 a.m.
Accom'd'n, 11.40 a.m. Mail, 1.45 p.m.
Do 9.10 p.m. Accom'd'n, 4.50 p.m.

CENTRE RIDING

OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the Centre Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—
Having received a requisition signed by 416 of the most influential electors from different parts of the Riding, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in compliance with the said requisition, I now offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages for the representation of your constituency. My address has been circulated throughout the Riding. To I would refer you for my views on the political topics that are now agitating the country, also for my views on the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and for my views on the duties of your representative under the new state of things inaugurated under the Confederation Bill. I shall endeavor to see as many of the electors as time and circumstances will permit at the meetings that I intend holding before the election comes on, when I shall explain myself more fully on the political questions of the day.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES LOGHRIN.
Eramosa, 6th August, 1867.

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

BASE BALL.—The Maple Leaf B. B. Club of Guelph will play a match with the Hamilton club of the same name on Thursday next, on the grounds of the latter. Rather courageous for the Guelph boys, since the Hamilton men have entered for the first prize at the tournament in Detroit.

Town Council.

The Council met on Monday night—Present: the Mayor in the chair, and all the members except Mr Mays.

The Clerk read a communication from Mr John L. Lewis, in reference to the amount charged him for a part of a street [§40], which runs through the centre of his property lately purchased from the town. He represents that the property is not worth the money, and suggests to the Council that they deduct from that amount the sum of \$20, being cost of advertising, &c. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr Herod read a petition from Robert White, A. Lemon and others, asking the Council to grade part of Palmer street. Referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

Mr Peterson read a communication from John T. Cunningham, accepting the offer of the Council recently made him for the purchase of a lot for gravel. On motion of Mr Mitchell, seconded by Mr Sayers, it was referred to the Road and Bridge Committee, with power to arrange and settle for the purchase of the same on the basis of the previous report of the said Committee, with the exception of the difference of frontage referred to in Mr Cunningham's communication.

Mr Chadwick read the report of the License Inspector, who had visited all the taverns, and found them kept in accordance with the By-laws of the town. Mr Newton, of the Grand Trunk Hotel, who was lately burned out, had erected a shanty, to be used for a time until his tavern was re-built, and he had hired the Sheriff's stables to accommodate his customers. On motion of Mr Chadwick, sec. by Mr McCarry, the report was referred to the License Committee.

Mr Chadwick moved, seconded by Mr. McCarry, that the street running between Neeve Street and the York Road be named Ontario Street, and that it be made one of the Town streets. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Day, seconded by Mr. Peterson, that the Road and Bridge Committee be instructed to examine the bridges which cross the Speed on the Edinburgh road, also the Eramosa bridge, and make such repairs as will put them in a safe condition. Carried.

The Clerk stated that the Reeve had received a notice from the Receiver General's Office, that the share of the Clergy Reserve money accruing to the town for 1866 was \$552.96.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Council met as a Board of Health immediately after, the Mayor in the chair. It seems that there is a case of small pox in town—a colored man living in one of the houses on Waterloo Street having been attacked a few days ago. The Board decided that the health officer should at once secure or erect a building on the outskirts of the town, completely isolated, where this man should be conveyed to and kept in till he was recovered, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The Board then adjourned.

On Sunday, a private of the 60th Rifles died suddenly in London. His disease is supposed to have been cholera.

The Great Western Pic-Nic is described as a very spirited and successful affair. Four thousand people were present, and the prizes were contested energetically.

We receive continuous cheering news from Monck. Dr. Frazer and Mr. Morse are prosecuting their canvass with the most flattering success. The electors are getting their better judgments awakened and begin to see through the "No-party Coalition dust" that has been raised to cover the ignominy and treachery of McDougall, Howland and Blair, and for the securing of McDonald, Cartier and Galt in their old position, as the rulers of Ontario, so that they may be at liberty once more to rule the Dominion through the influence of the "Intercolonial Railway" money expenditure, and the general revenue of the country.—Thorold Patriot

Local News.

EXCESSIVELY HOT.—Every body, except perhaps the coloured part of the population, is complaining of the excessive heat. Yesterday (Monday) a drover was taking some cattle down from Arthur to the Elora Fair when a steer dropped dead on the road; heat being the cause.—Also, near the townline between Garfraxa and Eramosa, one of a yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. John Blakely while drawing a small load of lumber, fell dead on the road. It must be rather warm when an ox dies under it.

SMALL POX.—From some remarks made at the Council last night it would appear that there is a case of small pox among the coloured people who live on Waterloo street. There is no doubt that vaccination will mitigate the pain and effects of this loathsome disease, and we mention the case that parents who have till now neglected this duty to their children may do so no longer. We are glad to notice that the Board of Health have resolved to do the best thing in their power to prevent contagion from the disease.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—To-day (Tuesday) an unexpected flash of lightning surprised many and almost instantaneously afterwards came a loud sharp report. Everybody started, for each thought that he was the person injured. We have not heard that it did any injury except to the rear part of Mr. Harris's Bakery, where the lightning broke some glass, and shattered the facings of one of the window frames.

VANDUSEN'S PERPETUAL CALENDAR.—Mr Vandusen, the compiler of this calendar, has left a copy at our office. It is so arranged that the day of the week and month in any year, past or to come, may be easily ascertained. Such a calendar is very valuable to lawyers and others who have to find out back dates, or the day of the month in any year to come.—Mr Vandusen is now selling copies in town at 20 cents each.

CENTRE RIDING.

Dr. Parker's Meeting in Eramosa.

Dr. Parker held the first of a series of political meetings, at the Centre Inn, on Monday evening. On motion of Mr. James Mitchell, seconded by Mr. John Johnston, Robt. Royce, Esq., was appointed to the chair. He explained that the object of the meeting was to hear Dr. Parker express his views on the political questions of the day. All present knew that the doctor was a candidate, and he hoped that order would reign in the meeting, and that they would give a patient hearing to what might be said.

Dr. Parker on coming forward said that in a period of ten years, this was the first occasion on which he had ever addressed a meeting in the township of Eramosa, but he now stood before them to solicit their suffrage. He did so with a sense of his own inefficiency to represent them properly in the House of Commons, but he hoped to make up by assiduity and zeal what he lacked in ability. Being the nominee of the Convention it would not be necessary for him to say so much as he would, had he not been, but he wished to refer to one or two matters, personal in their nature, before passing on to speak on the political questions of the day. The doctor then went on to explain the course he had pursued with regard to the Railway question, for which some of the electors of Eramosa had objected to him. Hereafter he, as a member of the House of Commons, would have nothing to do with local matters, but if he had done anything then worthy of stripes or of bondage, he was surely not to be blamed for it now. In his connection with that road now, he was doing all he could for it, and if any person travelled thirty or forty miles from Guelph, and witnessed the difficulties that people there have to get their grain to market, and the losses they sustain on account of the imperfect state of the roads, he could not deny them sympathy. There was now a determination to carry that road, and he had been honored by being appointed one of the Directors, but they would ask for no bonus from the County; they proposed to go on by separate Municipal contributions, and if these failed the road must remain in abeyance for a time. There were little matters connected with parish politics, and chiefly with the newspapers to which he might refer, having been beaten right and left, sometimes by the Mercury and sometimes by the Advertiser, but he would pass on without further notice of these things.

A Voice—"Give us the history of the letters in the Advertiser."

Dr. Parker—"Well then if you demand it will. When the present proprietor of that paper first came to Guelph he brought letters of introduction to me, and in consequence we kept up a close connection for some years. Then our intimacy had a termination, and finally I did what I never did before, I stopped my subscription to his paper, in order, as I told him that he might abuse me to his heart's content. I considered that the meeting at Fergus was got up in a secret and improper manner, and it was against this impropriety that I wrote, but I never wrote a word in condemnation of the Convention. I then wrote an article reviewing the state of parties, and showed it to Mr. Gow and some others. The article was inserted in the editorial columns of the Advertiser, and I am responsible for it, but misrepresentation is easy when only a part is re-produced. I have written for papers for eight years, and although I have had differences with some of the editors afterwards, I was never so treated before, and I would venture to say that such conduct is unprecedented in the history of the Press.—(Exclamations of "Scandalous action," "The Advertiser is almost played out at any rate.") The doctor went on to say that as we are now entering on a different form of government we should proceed cautiously and with a due regard to the future. He had never anticipated from Confederation the great results that some had, but he was willing to accept it, and use his utmost efforts to make it permanent. He pointed out the danger that there is of misinterpretation between what is really local and what is general, and the unfairness of three commissioners being allowed to settle some questions of debt between Upper and Lower Canada, having received their instructions from the Government, who is

responsible to nobody. Economy he believed to be the principle that should underlie all others, not parsimony, nor yet extravagance. He protested against the enlarging of the canal; and having been obliged to accept the Intercolonial Railway along with Confederation, we should see that there is no jobbing or corruption in connection with its construction, for although there are now \$15,000,000 laid by for its construction we will never know the cost of it until it is completed. He then went on urging objections to Mr. Galt's Bank of Issue, and showing the dangers that might arise from any private institution getting control of the whole money circulation of the country. Reciprocity should again be secured if it can be honorably effected, and that at the earliest possible day.—The North West Company should be forced to abandon the arable land now in their possession, or be made to take means for the settling of it, and the Hudson's Bay Company he would treat in the same way. The question of defence was one that we should settle with Britain. She had no right to cast us off; we are not able to maintain a standing army, and if we support an efficient Volunteer force it is all that we are at present capable of doing. The number of Privy Councillors was too large; there was no necessity for four Finance Ministers to manage a revenue of fifteen millions, when there are some wholesale houses doing a business of eighty millions a year, and all attended to by one or two men. One was found sufficient in the States to manage three hundred millions, and he did not believe in four, in Canada, helping one another to do nothing. The Governor General's salary he considered too large. Mr. Guthrie had said at the late meeting in Guelph, that that point was settled by the Imperial Parliament, and Canadian ministers were not answerable for it. But he knew that the Finance of a province were not rashly interfered with, and the matter of salary was settled by the delegates before it was brought into Parliament at all. This was an evidence of that extravagance on the part of the present Government for which he condemned them. Were the Governor of India paid at the same rate in proportion to his labour and the number of people he governs, his salary would be about two millions of dollars. Then again, the members of the ministry have been running all over the country, purposely keeping back the writs which should have been issued not later than the 10th of July last, thus proving that they are determined not to deal with the people in the high-minded, honorable manner they should. A Coalition he thought an insult to the good sense of the people of the Province, especially such a one as had been formed. John Sandfield McDonald had set his face resolutely against Confederation, and was more a Lower than an Upper Canadian. Concerning Wood, he could if he chose, say things that must shock the audience. Then again there was no precedent for taking Mr. Richards, a man not having a seat in Parliament, into the ministry. It was altogether contrary to British practice to do so. It is to all intents and purposes the Cartier-Macdonald Government that we have now, and every one knows what they are. Messrs. Howland, Macdougall and Blair held the trust of their party and could not without a breach of faith form an alliance with the Conservatives; but having done so they had lost their place, they had betrayed the interests of their party and put themselves out of it. (A voice. "Let them go.") Even if a coalition is necessary, is the one we now have a fair one? We have three Reformers to six Conservatives for the two Canadas, and these three are mere children in the hands of John A. and Cartier. Out of twenty-one ministers Reformers have five against sixteen, although they are the most numerous party. It was said that there was now no grounds of difference between the parties, but every question under clause 91 of the Consolidated Act caused a difference in the past and might do so in the future. Some had asked that the Ministry should have a trial, but he thought they might be tried on their past record and on that certainly they would be turned out. He had not yet made up his mind as to the course he would take were a vote of want of confidence moved, but he did not think he would vote against them until they had been forced to state their policy, as that would be injurious to the government that would succeed them. This he believed would be good policy, although giving them more than what was their due. The conduct of Howland, Macdougall and Blair was simply scandalous, the last having come up on purpose to provoke opposition to Mr. Stirling, who had always stood to him, and did more than any other to make him what he is. Such action can only redound to his shame. The policy of the coalition will reveal itself not so much by their declarations, as by facts; what it is will be apparent on the face of it; but if their deeds were good and sound he would not oppose them out of a mere spirit of opposition; that would not be agreeable to the people. The doctor thanked the audience for their patient hearing, and took his seat amid loud acclamations.

A vote of confidence in Dr Parker was moved by Mr John Stewart, and seconded by Mr Archibald Smith, and when put by the chairman to the meeting [at which about eighty electors were present], was carried almost unanimously.

Mr L. Parkinson was next called upon to address the meeting. He said he would like to see the present constitution made permanent, and he hoped it would give us enlarged views and stronger patriotism. If John A. Macdonald had formed a Conservative government, claiming that the party was in the majority, so long as they were carrying out measures that were for the good of the country, he would not give them opposition—he would not wish them treated as the Brown-Dorion ministry had been. He then referred to the speech of John A. at London, and denied the statement made by him there that the Reform party was split up.

Mr Henry Strange, after much solicitation, made a few remarks. He had always been a Conservative. He believed in one party or other governing, but not in the party being dragged through the muck by John A. Macdonald.

A vote of thanks was then voted to Dr Parker for his able address, after which Mr L. Parkinson was moved to the chair, while the same honor was conferred on Mr Royce for the able manner in which he had presided over the meeting. After the usual number of cheers, the meeting broke up.

Cable News

OF TO-DAY

From Dublin

Dublin, August 4.—It is reported that Gen. Fariol has confessed his guilt with the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and has offered to reveal the details of the movement and testify for the Government.

From Paris.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The departure from Vienna has been postponed.

It is said that arrangements were made for an interview between Emperor Napoleon and the King of Rome, to take place after the visit of the Emperor to Vienna.

The Emperor has received from the foreign members of the commission of the Exposition. In his reply he says: "The peace and progress of the world spring from such exhibitions."

Paris, Aug. 5.—Semi-officially it is stated that the visit of Napoleon to Vienna has no political object, and that the published rumors which political significance to the visit of courtesies between the Emperor of France and Austria are erroneous.

Paris, Aug. 5, evening.—The Emperor and French subjects appear to be carefully reviewing the balance of the existing political with the Emperor of Austria.

From Hungary

Pesth, August 3.—The Hon. Louis Kossuth to the Hungarians causes alarm among the more conservative party of Hungary, the extreme views and power of the ex-president may lead to the balance of the existing political with the Emperor of Austria.

From Greece.

London, Aug. 3.—Despatches from Athens state that the Greek Government has announced its determination to resist against the Sublime Porte of September, should the Emperor of Austria.

From Prussia.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The press comment to-day upon the reply given to foreign members of the expedition, and express confidence in the peace of the world, and the success of the German cause.

From Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—The Emperor's visit to the Crimea is extremely favorable and has a surplus for export.

From London.

London, Aug. 5.—The Reform party which was offered in the House of Commons last, does not seem to have any success as small.

From Italy.

New York, Aug. 6th.—The special, dated Florence, 5th, states that the Emperor of Austria has come to the conclusion of considering all the circumstances best to abandon for the proposed movement against the Emperor of Austria.

TO-DAY TELEGRAMS

Special Despatches to Mercury.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 5th.—The Vera Cruz, dated July 24th, states that the Mexican Government deliver up the corpse of the Emperor of Austria.

From Cincinnati.

The Herald's Cincinnati correspondent living in Fairfield, Ohio, having been killed by a falling log in Johnson's mill, was rescued.

From London.

Valencia, July 29.—The Atlantic cable suddenly broke about 100 miles from the station.

From London.

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