

SPECIAL NOTICE

The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in former years...

New RUSTIC Accessories.

He is prepared to execute Photographs and Portraits of all kinds

From the Locket to Life Size

Equal, as regards finish and life-like appearance, to any that can be obtained in the Dominion...

In Large Photographs with Frames he intends offering Special Inducements during the coming Holidays.

Parties requiring a large sized Photograph with handsome frame, or any other Portrait of themselves or friends, will find it to their advantage to call and examine specimens and prices.

Rooms: Directly over John A. Wood's Grocery Store, Wyndham-St.

WILLIAM BURGESS.

Guelph December 12.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

(Established 1803.)

HEAD OFFICES.—1 Old Broad Street, Pall Mall, London.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA 24 St. S. Crescent Street Montreal

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserve Fund

\$1,965,000 STERLING

Funds invested in Canada—\$105,000

INSURANCE against loss by fire effected on the most favorable terms, and losses paid with all reference to the British and Foreign Mercantile Marine Association.

Agents: Brocs. General Agents, 24 St. S. Crescent Street, Montreal.

JOHN M. BOND, Agent, Guelph.

Guelph, 14th Nov.

1869. SPRING 1869

AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS

Seasonable and New.

WM. STEWART

Has now a full shop of NEW DRY GOODS, purchased and imported.

DIRECT FROM THE BRITISH MARKETS

W. S. gives the BEST VALUE and GREATEST

BARGAINS

Of any House in the trade.

Terms Strictly Cash.

Special attention called to a lot of Nottingham

LACE CURTAINS

CHEAP.

WM. STEWART.

Guelph, 16th April.

LUMBER YARD.

Upper Wyndham-st., Guelph.

OLD FACE IN THE OLD PLACE.

The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has commenced the lumber business in the old stand occupied by GOWDY & STEWART.

Opposite the Alma Block, Guelph

Where all kinds of Lumber will be kept constantly on hand. Bills cut to order on short notice.

Also, Water Lime and Calsine Plaster, and Flour and Feed

at all kinds cheap for cash as usual. By strict attention to business, he trusts to share a liberal public patronage.

Guelph, April 3, 1869. FRANCIS SMALL

BILLIARDS

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Billiard Hall Retitled New Style Billiards Exhibition twice a Week

AT O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD HALL.

Guelph, 23rd February

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford Conn

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

Special Rates for Dwellings and contents for term of one to three years. R. MORRIS, Agent

Guelph, December 21.

R. TROTTER

(Late Trotter & Graham.)

DENTIST, - GUELPH.

OFFICE—Over E. Harvey & Co's Drug Store, corner of Wyndham and Macdonell-sts.

REFERENCE.—A successful practice of fifteen years.

N. B.—The public will please not expect the subscriber to compete for, advertise, or expose "Prize Dentistry," as that is a means of advertising commended by all Dental Societies, and adopted by few, if any, first-class Dentists.

Guelph, 29th April, 1869.

COAL OIL.

PRICES DOWN AT

HORSMAN'S

Coal Oil 35c. per gallon

By five gallons

Single Gallon, - - 40 cents

Guelph, 7th April.

Silver Creek Brewery Agency

No. 2 Day's Block, Wyndham-st., Guelph.

Also, Bottled Ale and Porter.

Also, Bottled Ale and Porter.

E. CARROLL & CO.

FARMERS will constantly find on hand a supply of

Ale or Beer in any Size Casks

Also, Bottled Ale and Porter.

Guelph, 14th Nov.

Evening Mercury.

FRIDAY EVNG, MAY 14, 1869.

Town and County Items.

JUVENILE CONCERT.—Remember Dr. French's Juvenile Concert this evening in the Town Hall.

Mr. John Martin, of Mount Forest is making preparations for putting in a new dam in place of the one washed away.

BOW BELLS FOR MAY.—Mr. E. Cuthbert has sent us Bow Bells for May—an excellent number. For sale at Cuthbert's.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Garafra, near the village of Douglas, was thrown out of his buggy on Saturday, and considerably injured.

Mr. Donald McDonald, brother of Judge McDonald, has been appointed to the Clerkship of the Drayton Division Court, vacant by the decease of E. N. Tuck.

LUTHER BY-LAW CARRIED.—We learn by telegraph that the Luther By-law granting a bonus of \$30,000 to the N. & W. Gauge Railway was carried yesterday by 49 of a majority.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.—The adjourned sale of lands for taxes took place at the Court House on Thursday. The attendance of purchasers was but small. The remaining lots were all disposed of in one way or another, these not much admired being knocked down for the amount of the costs, the county thus losing the taxes.

IMPORTANT INLAND REVENUE SEIZURE.—Yesterday (Thursday) Mr. District Inspector Roman seized the distillery of Mr. Ges. Wylie, of Fergus, for violation of the Act respecting Inland Revenue. We have reason to believe that this is the clearest case of fraud which has yet been detected, as the facts when made public will abundantly show.

STATISTICS OF ARTHUR.—By this year's revised assessment, the value of real property in the township of Arthur is \$595,480, of personal property, \$69,830; total real and personal property, \$665,310. The number of acres assessed in the township is 65,167, the number of resident ratepayers 699, and the total population of the township, 3,844.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—T. J. Day, opposite the market, has received ex-steamships Prussian and North American, and ex-ship Lake Superior, from Liverpool, several bales and cases paper hangings, all new patterns and good styles, which will be sold very cheap. Call and examine goods and prices before buying, and be satisfied that Day's Bookstore is the right place to buy wall paper.

THE EMIGRANTS.—We understand that all the men among the emigrants who arrived at Guelph on Monday and Tuesday last, have obtained situations suited to their several capacities. One thing decidedly in their favor is that they are made of the right kind of stuff; they have evidently no wish to remain in idleness, for they ask almost every person they meet if they know where a job is to be had. On Thursday evening there was a fresh arrival, the number of the new-comers being five, of whom three are single men and one married man with his wife.

STORE BROKEN IN GUELPH.—On Wednesday night Mr. Langdon's store, in the main Block, was entered by thieves and left a total loss of one hundred and thirty dollars worth of goods, including a bottle of gin and about three lbs. of tobacco. An entrance was effected by lifting one of the gratings in rear of the store, then breaking a pane at each corner of one of the windows communicating with the cellar, and drawing back the bolts, which there is one at each of the lower corners, the window opening on two hinges at the top. Thus the culprits descended easily to the cellar, where they left no trace of having disturbed anything, the plunder they carried off having been found by them on shelves in the store. Nothing in the article mentioned has been missed, and under the circumstances the robbers seem to be a sort of half-chest-fellers.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT FERGUS.—On Thursday evening last two men, named respectively John O'Callaghan and Alex. McGuire, were lodged in Guelph gaol, whither they had been committed by Messrs. G. McInnes and Matthew Anderson, J. P.'s, Fergus. The charge on John, which have been sent down is the very serious one of aggravated assault and battery. As near as we can learn the particulars of the case which led to their committal are as follows:—By trade they are cooper and were employed, together with one Owen Lamb, in the cooage of Mr. Brian McMahon, Fergus. Lamb had found a pair of black cloth pants floating down the river, secured them, and locked them up in a room of the watchmen's. The lock was picked, and the pants taken away. On Wednesday evening Lamb, in the stove factory, accused O'Callaghan of being the thief, whereupon the latter pitched into him, and was assisted by McGuire. The assailant man was struck on the head with a stick and a stone, and it is said, his skull fractured, so that it is doubtful if he will recover. There appears to have been some old spite subsisting among the parties—a woman being in the case.

PRIZE DENTISTRY.

DR. R. CAMPBELL.

OFFICE No. 3002 to the Advertiser's Office, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

References.—Drs. Clarke & Orton, McGuire, Herod and McGuire, and Cowan, Guelph; Drs. Buchanan, an & Phillips, Toronto; Drs. Elliott and Meyers, Dentists, Toronto. Teeth extracted without pain. Guelph, 13th Jan 1869

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have entered into partnership for carrying on the business of contractors and builders, and are prepared to execute all orders for building in stone or brick.

Any Quantity of Stone on Hand and Cut to Order.

To suit purchasers. All orders left at the store of Hirsch & Kennedy, Produce Merchants, West Market Square, Guelph, will receive prompt attention.

PIKE & DAVIDSON.

Guelph, April 1.

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN.

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law,

Solicitors in Chancery, &c.,

GUELPH, Ontario.

D. GUTHRIE, J. WATT, W. H. CUTTEN

Guelph, April 1, 1869

WAGGON FOR SALE.

For sale, a Single Spring Waggon. Apply at the Express Office.

Guelph, 27th April.

DOMINION SALOON

FRESH OYSTERS!

Of the best quality always on hand, and served up in all styles at short notice; also for sale by the keg or an. The Bar is supplied with Li-guors, Wines, Ales and Cigars, of the choicest brands, likewise with the favorite drink, "Tom and Jerry." LUNCH between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m.

DENIS BUNYAN

Guelph, 17th October

Lecture on Loyalty.

Last (Thursday) night Rev. Mr. Griffin delivered his lecture on Loyalty in the Town Hall before an audience that was not as large as the nature of the subject and the style in which it was treated merited.

The lecture was for the benefit of the Mechanics Institute, and Mr. Charles Walker, as chairman, introduced the lecturer in a few appropriate remarks.

The Rev. gentleman on coming forward expressed his regret at being obliged to apologise for indisposition; he was not well as he could have wished to be on the occasion, having been suffering all day from a severe attack of headache.

His attention had been called to a communication in the Evening Mercury referring to his lecture, and that he would first dispose of it, and then read the correspondence, and said it was evident the gentleman who wrote it had been in a very bad temper; it was not dictated by a good spirit; it was nothing less than an assault upon him and his brother ministers, who invariably are treated with respect and courtesy and kindness by the public, but still the writer may not have felt in his heart all that he said. He had asserted that talking was an inexcusable sin, but that he should be exempt. To him it makes no difference, for the church to which he belongs has made provision for it. As to military service the law exempts clergymen, but they don't exempt themselves, some of them being once-legged and one-eyed. What they carry about in his body the marks of wounds received in the service of his country, and hundreds of them fought through the American war. So much for this, and then to the lecture.

The speaker began by drawing an analogy between a family and a nation, and showing the similarity of the things which bind them. As a man loves his family so should he love his country, and he who has not the highest regard for each has no right to boast himself, as he is wont to do, a member of the great brotherhood. It is the duty of the head of a family to provide for those dependent upon him, so it is for him to interest himself in the advancement and material prosperity of his country. As it is his duty to educate his children morally and mentally so it is for him to encourage science and art and promote the educational interests of the land. It is his duty to take care of his house and those dear to him, and national defence is but an outgrowth of the same feeling. The man who would flee from defending his country would not be likely to protect his family. The lecturer then went on to argue that patriotism is misnamed when it is the offspring only of selfishness; noble as it is in its purity when such a feeling prompts it, it may be one of the basest of passions. If a nation is to take its proper place the people must be public spirited, and public men must be devoid of that low selfishness which prompts them to seek only their own aggrandizement, regardless how their country does so long as it does well for them. Where the true spirit prevails and men take office from a sense of obligation the nation must rise, and intellectual growth will be the fruit of such a spirit. Without these elements we can never have a nation worthy of the name. It should be borne in mind that we have the elements of greatness, and it needs only a true patriotic people to make Canada equal to the highest dreams of the poets. With the resources which the people of Scotland have exhibited the kingdoms of the East would pale before our Western empire. Great wealth is not essential to national greatness; the latter being dependent upon science and art and the justice of the government. Rome was great when she was poor, and sunk beneath her own magnificence; and Spain was conquered by the gold she had accumulated. We have a nation to build and our success will depend on increased devotion to our country, encouragement of industry, and chiefly on integrity to God and the Bible.

Such is a very brief and imperfect outline of a lecture, the vigor and beauties of which it would be impossible to give any conception of in a mere summary. The lecturer was repeatedly applauded and when he resumed his seat.

Dr. Howitt rose to propose a vote of thanks. He said there could be but one opinion about the lecture, that was, that the treatment did more than credit to the subject. He was sorry the audience was so small, but it contained more than a fair sample of the intelligence of the town. For such a lecture delivered occasionally by ministers he would willingly contribute his share towards making up their taxes. The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunn, supported by Mr. W. W. Clark and carried unanimously.

A collection was taken up at the close.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before J. W. Saunders, Esq., Police Magistrate

On May 14th—James Anderson, felon and Mary Little were brought up this morning, both charged with being drunk and disorderly. They were dismissed on a promise of future good behaviour.

CANADIAN EMIGRANTS TO THE STATES.—The Tribune's Washington special says:—"Collectors of ports have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to pass free of duty wagons, ploughs and all agricultural implements belonging to Canadian emigrants, provided the collector is satisfied that the emigrants will settle in the United States and make their permanent home there."

The rumor is revived and widely credited that life Peerages will be offered to Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Geo. E. Cartier. The latter, indeed, has expressed a desire to live permanently in England and enter the House of Lords.

COUNTERFEIT ON THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.—Spurious \$10 bills on the Royal Canadian Bank are in circulation, according to the London Free Press. They are \$1 bills changed into tens and the counterfeit is said to be very dangerous, that is to say, very successfully executed.

Business of all kinds continues very dull in Montreal. Tradesmen and brokers are glutted with silver, and the latter even refuse to buy at all. The rate is 5 per cent discount.

Great Western Railway.

Half-yearly Meeting.

OPINIONS ABOUT THE W. G. & B. RAILWAY

That part of the report of the President of the Great Western Railway, referring to the W. G. & B. Railway which was read at the last half yearly meeting in London, and in which was announced the intention of the Directors of the former road to supply rolling stock for the line between Guelph and Fergus, and work it for 70 per cent. of the gross earnings, we have already published. But as the full report has now appeared we have thought it advisable to give the remainder of the President's remarks on the subject. They were as follows:

"When Mr. Faulconer and myself were in Canada last year we found great agitation for an extension of our Galt and Guelph line northward into the fertile and settled districts of Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and we were asked to inspect that part of the country and judge for ourselves whether it was, as had been represented by gentlemen in Hamilton, the 'garden of Canada.' We went there by way of a very rough corduroy road, and inspected the whole of the district, and we came back impressed with a strong sense of the desirableness of a railway. We said, however, that we could not recommend our shareholders to supply the capital required to make it, but that we should be prepared to arrange for the working of the line at a price which would be remunerative to the company. I think that in assuming that position we have protected the company against any demand upon its funds and laid the foundation for a very important addition hereafter to its profits in that direction. I may remark that there was considerable excitement on the subject in Hamilton. There was a rival scheme, more or less in connection with the Grand Trunk going to the same district, which would have had its terminus at Toronto instead of Hamilton; and the merchants of Hamilton felt that if that were carried out the merchants of Toronto would have a great advantage over themselves. Hence the great interest which they took in the promotion of the line which we are to work. In fact, the scheme has been before the board since the beginning of 1867. The city of Hamilton has, I may remark, given a material pledge of its interest which it feels in this matter by subscribing \$95,000 towards its construction, as their contribution towards the cost, and the townships through which the line will run have also given absolutely a bonus of considerable amount as a free gift in aid of the object. All that we have to do with the matter is to work a line which may become an important source of traffic to us, and which will, of course, diminish the cost of working our own Galt and Guelph branch, and I think the arrangement will prove in every way advantageous to this company. After our remarks upon the Detroit and Milwaukee line the chairman concluded by moving, 'That the report and accounts for the half-year ending January 31, 1869, this day submitted, be received and adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of income tax, be declared, payable in London on the 12th of May.'

The motion was seconded, but not carried without some opposition, but it was finally carried by a majority of 30 to 8.

Mr. Villeboisnet in allusion to the paragraph concerning the W. G. & B. Railway said: "It appears from that paragraph that it is proposed to aid a new extension line by working it at 70 per cent. I am not sure that we shall not lose by that contract. I think also that this arrangement with regard to 20 per cent. requires great consideration. How are you to trace the traffic? How are you to tell that certain goods would not in reality have come upon our line if those sixteen miles of line had not been made? What proofs can there be that they would not have come if the line had not been constructed? Suppose the chairman should hereafter tell us that those sixteen miles of line have brought upon our line 100 tons of additional goods, how are we to tell whether they have done so or not? There is, I presume, carriage in that part of Canada, and other modes of transit perhaps exist. How are we to know then, whether these 100 tons have really come upon our line in consequence of those sixteen miles of railway having been made? It is a very subtle line of demarcation, that I think we should have been better without it, for then we should keep our traffic to ourselves. My remarks have only been made for the purpose of warning the directors, not certainly with the view of controlling them in any way."

Mr. Price spoke in favour of the new line; and Mr. Cannan against it, the latter alleging that it would lead to litigation, expense, and loss; and finally proposing as an amendment that the clause be omitted.

It was on this amendment that the Board divided, with the result stated above.

Silent Men.

Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up, confessed and abused it. In framing the Constitution of the United States, the labor was almost wholly performed in committee of the whole, of which George Washington was, day after day, the chairman, but he made but two speeches during the convention of a very few words each, something like one of Grant's speeches. The convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that had it not been for his personal popularity and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that could be said upon the subject, the constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thus, Jefferson never made a speech. He could not do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability is almost without parallel, said his greatest difficulty was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of a man is not measured by the length of his speeches or his words.

Napoleon has ordered Grotto, the noted French artist, to paint a life-sized portrait of Gen. Grant for the Versailles Gallery.

BY TELEGRAPH

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

LONDON, May 13th, midnight.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Russell inquired what plan the Government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to the outrages which had lately been so frequent in Ireland. He followed his inquiry with some remarks in which he deprecated the land scheme of Mr. Bright as likely to unsettle the Irish people. He called upon the government to discountenance all visionary schemes, and state clearly what it intended to do. Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, regretted continual recurrence at the present time to this topic. He said the Government was not prepared to accord a reply nor was he authorized to give an opinion on Mr. Bright's plan. Lord Derby urged an exposition of the Ministerial policy, and a disavowal of Mr. Bright's opinions of the Government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland. After a sharp passage between Lord Derby and Earl Granville, the discussion was dropped. At the close of the session this evening, the House of Lords adjourned until the 27th of May.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. O'Way, under-Foreign Secretary, was not prepared to accord a reply to a hearing in the Tornado case. The detailed reasons assigned by Spain were now under consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in reply to some intimations which had been thrown out, said the government had no intention of countermanding the orders for the reduction of troops in Canada under existing circumstances. The Irish Church Bill was reported from the Committee. Several amendments were prepared, and a bill, was recommended with the understanding that a vote on its third reading shall be taken on the 31st May.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson took a formal leave of the Queen to-day, and at the interview presented Mr. Moan as charge d'affaires until the arrival of Mr. Motley.

LONDON, May 13.—The Times, to-day, has an editorial notice on the rejected Alabama treaty, wherein it is stated that the government of Great Britain, in submitting to an arbitration on the question at all, conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

LONDON, May 12.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings advices from Asuncion to April 3. President Lopez was reported to hold a strong position in the interior, with nine thousand men and forty guns. The allied force was on the point of marching to attack him.

Despatches from Lisbon show that the political discontent in Portugal has culminated in serious disorders in the capital. A riot against the government is on foot. It has been discovered that the conspirators have been tampering with the garrison of Lisbon.

Death of the Inventor of the Reaping Machine.

Dr. Patrick Bell, of Carmyllie, Forfarshire, Scotland, died last month. The older settlers and about 1800 years will remember him well, as he came out from Scotland with the late James Webster, to whom he was tutor, and resided there some time. But he is still more widely known as the inventor of the reaping machine, the model which he made many years ago being still in Fergus. In noticing his death, the London Telegraph of the 29th ult., pays the following well deserved tribute to his genius: Dr. Patrick Bell, a member of the Established Church of Scotland, better known as the inventor of the first reaping machine ever constructed, died last week at his quiet 'manse' in Forfarshire. In him we have lost the earliest laborer in a very fruitful field. The son of a farmer, and thus practically acquainted with agriculture from childhood, he used his acquired knowledge of natural philosophy, and his taste for mechanics, to aid the agriculturist in securing some share of those advantages which science was then conferring on nearly every other industry. More than forty years ago he constructed a reaping machine so good that it is scarcely ever superseded; indeed, so thoroughly had he mastered the right principles of construction, so carefully had he provided for every conceivable need, that all the progress made since by inventors and others has hardly resulted in any change or improvement upon the original design. Ere the modest parish minister of Carmyllie is quite pushed out of sight by the crowd of familiar names that succeeded him; it is worth while to recall the fact that to his practical skill, patient research, and earnest arduous pursuit of science, we are largely indebted for the beneficent revolution now in progress in agriculture.

Nova Scotia and Confederation.

The amiable Attorney General of Nova Scotia has brought down his resolutions as to the policy of the Government of his Province with regard to Confederation.

The preamble sets forth that whereas the responsibility of conciliating the Nova Scotians and reconciling them to the Union has been thrown upon the Government and Parliament of Canada; as Earl Granville in a despatch of 13th June last said, "He can hold out no expectation that Her Majesty's Government will propose; or that Parliament will entertain any measure for the repeal of the Act of 1867; and as they think it expedient to wait such reasonable time as may be necessary for the Canadian Government and Parliament to mature and submit a measure of relief for the pacification and conciliation of the people of the Province they have resolved to do several things.

They will continue to look for the modification of the existing arrangement relative to taxation, and the regulation of trade which was mentioned in the Duke of Buckingham's famous despatch. They will accept of any increase of subsidy the Canadian Government may be willing now to bestow, but they will seek for more, because they think they are entitled to it. They will seek to have the Confederation Act so amended that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may have the same number of members in the Commons as is now allowed to Quebec; and that the selection of members of the Senate should be with the Local