

THE FALL TRADE.

Now that the Fall Trade has commenced, we have to remind the business men of this section that our facilities for turning out all kinds of...

Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

Nova Scotia.

There are but few papers published in the Province of Ontario or Quebec that have not already indulged in one or more long articles speculating on the probable course that Mr. Howe and his followers will pursue during the first session of Parliament.

On one point coalition and anti-coalition journals agree; that is, that the conduct of the people of Nova Scotia is somewhat of an anomaly. Their loyalty to the British Crown has never been called in question by those who thoroughly understand their character, and their hostility towards Confederation has been charged to their erroneous belief, that it will have a tendency to sever British connection by making Canada a distinct and independent nation.

But a stronger reason for this people's dislike to Confederation appears to be their dread of being unjustly dealt with, and their rights, in their full extent, neglected or despised by Canadians. The questions they have agitated for months past were these; Whether Confederation would strengthen or imperil their connection with Britain; how far the Dominion tariff would enhance the cost of importations, what effect the Commons' legislation would have on the fishery and shipbuilding interests; would taxation be increased or diminished? would the local exchequer be drained or replenished under confederation? These were questions of vital importance to the Nova Scotians, and since their reasonings and arguments upon them did not conduce to a favorable view of Confederation, they had a right as freemen to do what they did—give the scheme a constitutional opposition. They did this and they did no more, and perhaps they would have considered that they were not true to themselves or their country; if they had not.

But they are reasonable people; they will make no demands but for justice, and there is not the slightest ground for a suspicion that it will be denied them; and here there is the strongest reason for believing that their opposition to Confederation will be merged and lost sight of forever. Even if Mr. Howe still entertains an adverse feeling, it is highly improbable that he would publicly evince it, since he, even with his splendid endowments, and seventeen of his countrymen at his back, could endanger Confederation but little so long as it retains its present popularity in the other three provinces with the politicians of both creeds. But it would be unfortunate if Nova Scotia should be obliged to continue an unwilling province in the federation—wedded to it against her will, and retained by force. But again we would express our belief, that a strict regard to her rights will be amply sufficient to reconcile her, and that her great hero, Mr. Howe, having done all he could, but yet nothing to place him beyond the pale of the Constitution, is willing to be convinced of his error if Confederation works differently from what he calculated and argued.

NEW BRUNSWICK ITEMS.

A St. John's paper has the following: It is said that New Brunswick will give Governor to Ontario, in the person of a distinguished Judge, and it is known that General Doyle will be Governor of Nova Scotia. Whether it be true or not, we suppose that the rumor about Ontario Governorship has reference to Wilmut—an excellent man. Mr. Beckwith is Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Beakwith is Provincial Surveyor General.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE PREVAILING UNEASINESS AND ITS CAUSE. From the Fall Mail Gazette, Sept. 15. In the following letter an English merchant residing in Naples, gives his impressions during his recent tour which he has just made in France: 'I send you an account of the general feeling I observed among the population, as far as I had the opportunity of judging. The first thing that struck me was the deep-seated feeling of uneasiness and distrust of the future pervading all ranks of mercantile men, a distrust which seemed the greater the higher one went in the scale. The explanation they gave for this feeling, when questioned, was the fear of war at no distant future; but the probabilities of peace being disturbed did not seem to be sufficiently overwhelming to account for the general belief in it. I therefore tried to take deeper soundings and found my supposition correct. The general uneasiness has a lower basis. When Mr. Thiers in the Corps Legislatif condemned the policy of the French government, however petty his theories may have appeared to impartial observers compared with the Emperor's policy, it is nevertheless certain that he struck a chord that vibrated in the heart of the nation. The populace care little for one policy or the other, but they care much for success. They feel instinctively that whereas after the Crimean and Italian wars France was decidedly the arbiter of Europe, and her wishes more or less a law for other continental States, it is now no longer so. Of late, French diplomats have not been successful. They wanted to reconcile Italy to the Pope, but Italy and the Pope are greater enemies than ever. They wanted to regenerate the Latin race in America, and curb the Anglo-Saxon; yet at the bidding of the latter they had to desert an unfortunate Prince whom they had sent to his destruction, and were now almost reduced to wish that the very Anglo-Saxon race they had intended to check would step into their succession and do what they themselves, France, had failed to accomplish. The statement of France had counted on the defeat of Prussia, yet Prussia was victorious. They had interposed in favor of Danes and Poles, yet Danes and Poles had been ruthlessly crushed. They had asked for a few coal fields on the banks of the Rhine, but they were met by a curt refusal; and the solution of the Luxembourg question was more like defeat than victory. The Plans of the government and its party grated on their ears, for they detected their hollowness. The Emperor's speech at Lille, where he confessed past discomfitures, acknowledged the existence of dark spots on the horizon of the future, but declared his confidence in the strength of France, is but one of the thousand proofs of the ability by which he has so long ruled France; thereby he separates himself as he has done more than once before, from his too zealous followers, and stood forth as the true representative of the feelings of the nation. So much for politics; but they are not the only source of uneasiness. At home, the laws of political economy have been violated, and the consequences are beginning to be felt. Employment was to be found for the working classes, gigantic works were undertaken, many of public utility, and by others Paris and the other principle cities in France were embellished. But at what a cost! Government and municipalities are over head and ears in debt, and more loans are everywhere in contemplation. All that conforms itself in the long run into increased taxation and stagnation of trade; that again into want of employment with which government in the end is unable to cope. Do not complain so much about your position in Italy; it is constantly said to me; 'we are not much better here, only things are managed more dexterously, and made to look pleasanter.' This financial depression brings social questions to the surface, and perhaps this is about the most abundant source of apprehension. The French see the great question between labor and capital presenting itself with wonder and admiration at the peaceable working out of reform, which they consider a great revolution, they can hardly bring themselves to believe that the labor question will likewise be peaceably worked out. Be that as it may, they see that this and other equally grave questions are inevitably approaching in France; but the absence of England's unbounded liberty of public discussion, opinion and action, they see no elements for their peaceful solution in their own land, particularly as it is generally believed that there are revolutionary parties organized and ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment. The next revolution, was said to be more than once, will be social, not political; and the Emperor will either put himself at the head of the movement, as it would be in his character to do, or fall in combating it. In short, the French, rightly or wrongly, feel sorely humiliated, politically, financially and socially; they calculate that however peacefully inclined their rulers may be, war will before long be a necessity to avoid what they fancy might be greater evils.'

A Beautiful Incident.

William IV. expired about midnight, if we remember right, at Windsor Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with other peers and high functionaries of the king, were in attendance. As soon as the 'sacred hand departed' with the breath of the king, the Archbishop quitted Windsor Castle, and made his way, with all possible speed to Kensington Palace, the residence at the time of the Princess—already by the law of succession Queen—Victoria. He arrived long before daylight, announced himself, and requested an immediate interview with the Princess. She hastily attired herself, and met the venerable prelate in her ante-room. He informed her of the death of William, and formally announced to her that she was, in law and right successor to the deceased monarch. 'The sovereignty of the most powerful nation lay at the feet of a girl of eighteen! She was, de jure, queen of the only realm, in fact or history, on which the sun never set.' She was deeply agitated at the formidable words, so fraught with blessing or calamity. The first words she was able to utter were these, 'I ask your prayers in my behalf.' They knelt together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young king of Israel in olden time, by asking from the Highest who ruleth in the kingdom of men, 'an understanding heart to judge so great a people, who could not be numbered nor counted for multitude.' The sequel of the beginning has been worthy of such a beginning. Every throne in Europe has tottered since that day. Most of them have been for a time overturned. That of England was never so firmly seated in the loyalty and love of the people as at this hour. Queen Victoria enjoys personal influence, too,—the heartfelt homage paid her as a Christian woman—incomparably wider and greater than that of any Monarch now reigning.

Saturday Night.

How many a kiss has been given—how many a curse—how many a career—how many a look of hate—how many a kind word—how many a promise has been broken—how many a heart has been wrecked—how many a soul lost—how many a loved one lowered into the narrow chamber—how many a babe has come from earth—how many a little crib or cradle stands silent now, which last Saturday night held the rarest of all the treasures of the heart! A week is a life. A week is a history. A week marks events of sorrow or gladness, which never people never heard. Go home to your family, man of business. Go home, you heart-erring wanderer! Go home to the cheer that awaits you, wronged wail on life's breakers! Go home to those you love, man of toil, and give one night to the joys and comforts fast flying by. Leave your books with complex figures—your dirty shoes—your busy store! Rest with those you love, for God only knows what the next Saturday night will bring you! Forget the world of care and the battles with life which have furrowed the week. Draw close around the family hearth—Saturday night has awaited your coming in sadness, in tears, and silence. Go home to those you love, and as you bask in the loved presence, and meet to return the loved embrace of your heart's pets, strive to be a better man, and bless God for giving his weary children so dear a stepping stone in the river to the Eternal, as Saturday night.

he Assassin Berezowski.

The assassin Berezowski, who attempted to kill the Czar, was taken to Toulon on the 11th instant; to serve out his sentence. A letter writer says: As soon as he entered the precincts of the bagne, the gray and yellow dress of a cellular prisoner was taken off, and the red jacket and green cap worn by those condemned for life was put on. The unfortunate young man was then taken to the prison, where his feet were already swollen and painful from the long march he had just come off. A heavy chain was fastened on his left leg by a massive ring; he did not appear to suffer during the operation, and quickly rose from the recumbent position in which it is always performed, taking up the chain in his hand, which otherwise drags on the ground. The head was shaved, as is the custom, in squares—that is, one square perfectly bare and on the next the hair is left about half an inch long. In spite of this disfiguring process and the green cap it was remarked that young Berezowski had a certain look of distinction, and even a gentle intelligent expression of countenance. One of the jailors who was not aware that his fingers had been injured, asked him what was the matter with his hand. 'It was the pistol,' he replied; 'I was cured in three weeks by the application of cold water.' While his ten companions were having their iron riveted, Berezowski remained quietly in a corner of the forge, and spoke to no one. He will not be chained to another convict, as is usually the case, but will remain in one of the convict's rooms, chained to a triangle of iron, which is fastened to the camp of the prisoner, and through which a bar is slipped, thus preventing their meeting beyond the length of their chain. In a month, unless the wretched man first turns mad, he is to be sent to New Caledonia.

FROM OTTAWA.

It is understood that at the meeting of the Privy Council on Friday, the appointment of a successor to Mr. Archibald, Secretary of State, was discussed. It is probable that Dr. Tupper will accept the position and run the risk of re-election. Mr. Thomas Worthington, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise, has been appointed head of the Excise Department under Mr. Howland. This department is more difficult of management than the Customs, and has only lately been properly organized under Mr. Inspector Brunel. Clerks are being sent from the Bureau of Agriculture to organize similar offices in Ontario and Quebec.

It has been decided to take means to procure an early meeting of the Colonial Boards of Trade, in Toronto, to be composed of delegates from all the Provinces, to consider the following important questions:—The tariff rate, intercolonial railway, uniform currency, silver question, reduction of postage, shipping and navigation regulations, intercolonial maritime law, &c., in view of an early meeting of the first parliament of the union. LADY SUBSCRIBERS.—An experienced editor pays a high and deserved compliment to the fair patrons of the press. Women, he says, are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines &c. We have been editor for forty years, and never lost a dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay, than all the rest put together. The St. John Morning Journal says: 'The St. John's paper has the following: It is said that New Brunswick will give Governor to Ontario, in the person of a distinguished Judge, and it is known that General Doyle will be Governor of Nova Scotia. Whether it be true or not, we suppose that the rumor about Ontario Governorship has reference to Wilmut—an excellent man. Mr. Beckwith is Provincial Secretary, and Mr. Beakwith is Provincial Surveyor General.'

New Advertisements.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED, a School Teacher for School No. 5, Township of England, County of Wellington. Good references required. One having a First-class Certificate for Common Schools, to commence teaching on the first of November next. Apply personally to School Trustees.

OYSTERS!

JUST RECEIVED those celebrated XXX BALTIMORE OYSTERS! AT GEORGE WILKINSON'S, Next door to Telegraph and Express Office, Guelph, 10th Sept., 1867.

CORDWOOD

IMPORTANT to the FARMERS. Near AUSTON, ROCKWOOD, GUELPH, SHANTZ, BREBIAU, and BERLIN. CORDWOOD in quantities from Five Cord upwards will be received at the above stations, or anywhere along the track of the G. T. R., at greatly advanced prices. Payment, CASH ON DELIVERY or as soon as wood is in a shape to measure.

MEN WANTED

Good Steady Choppers will always find constant employment. Apply to ALEX. NAIRN, Rockwood, Oct. 2, 1867. (Berlin Journal to copy one month.)

PETRIE'S

CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy! An unparalleled remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaints. All the above diseases can be cured by the timely use of this remedy.

Particular Attention

Must be given to the premonitory symptoms—especially Diarrhoea, and if taken in time, few cases will result fatally. Every Family should be provided with a bottle. Priced - - - 25 Cents per Bottle. Compounded and Sold by ALEX. B. PETRIE, Chemist, Market Square, Guelph, July 22, 1867.

NEW FANCY GOODS

MRS. HUNTER, No. 7, - - - Day's Block, HAS pleasure in informing the ladies of Guelph and surrounding country that she has received a large and choice assortment of BERLIN WOOL, ENGERING WOOL, FLEECY (Single and Double) WOOL, ZEPHYR WOOL. New Slipper Patterns and Worked Ottomans—Also, a large variety of other Fancy Goods and Toys. All orders for fancy work promptly executed—Stamping and Braiding done to order. Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

FOR sale or to rent that farm, being Lot No. 14, in the 8th Concession, Township of Puslinch, consisting of 100 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. There are on the premises a good Stone House, Frame Barn, with stabling under, a good bearing Orchard, excellent Spring Well, and plenty of water for cattle. For particulars apply on the premises, or if by letter (post-paid) to THOMAS BAILEY, Puslinch, Oct. 23, 1867. wsm Aberfoyle P. O.

FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the FRUIT DEPOT, Wyndham Street, Guelph. HUGH WALKER, Guelph, 16th Sept., 1867. (dw)

DOMINION BITTERS

R. HOPKINS & CO., RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country, that they are prepared to fill all orders for any quantity of The Dominion Bitters Put up in barrels, half-barrels, kegs and bottles N.B.—Purchasers will not confound the "Dominion Bitters" with the "New" or "Old" Dominion Bitters. Manufactured a few doors West of the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street. Guelph, July 23, 1867. daw-1f

New Grist Mill in Guelph

ALEX. FERGUSON HAS erected a Grist Mill at Well's Bridge, near the Waterloo Road, and is now Chopping and Grinding. Every attention paid

New Advertisements.

COTTAGE WANTED. WANTED a few good BREWING BIRLS. Also a few Apprentices. A. A. BARLAND, Halter and Furrier, Market Square, Guelph, Oct. 2nd.

The EXHIBITION

Prize SHIRTS and DRAWERS For Sale At the Guelph Cloth Hall. A. THOMSON & CO. Guelph, October 5, 1866. dwf

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

W. M. STEWART HAS NOW OPENED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF Fall and Winter Dry Goods! In Fancy Dress Goods, in all the new styles and textures. White, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Prints, &c. FANCY MANTLE CLOTHS, Water-proof Cloakings, New Mixtures, Velveteens and Whateys, Hosiery and Gloves, large choice of COLLARS and CUFFS in linen and paper. A large variety of Jet Gilt Trimming, Mantle Ornaments, &c. Purchasers may rely on getting the Cheapest and Best Goods. All Departments will be found complete. WILLIAM STEWART, Guelph, 3rd October, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS

A. O. BUCHAM Invites the public to an inspection of his new Fall and Winter stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Which is large, and contains every new and leading style and material for the season. FANCY DRESSES, PLAIN DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, AND MANTLE MATERIALS. Millinery and Fancy Woollen Goods in beautiful variety. INSPECTION INVITED. A. O. BUCHAM, Guelph, 1st October, 1867. (dw)

NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED IN GOLD BROOCHES! Gold Ear-rings, Ladies' Gold Chains, Gents' Gold Albert Chains, Jet Ear-rings. D. SAVAGE, Guelph, 5th Aug., 1867. dw-ly

New Songs.

Toll-gates to Let. Elora and Saugeen Road. The two Toll-gates below Elora, and the Alma Gate, will be let at Biggar's Hotel, Elora, on SATURDAY, 12th of OCTOBER at 9 o'clock a.m.; and on the same day at 2.30 p.m., the remainder of the gates will be let at Biggar's. The parties tendering must be prepared with two responsible securities. At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,