

Guelph Evening Mercury

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET

FRIDAY EV'NG, JAN. 17, 1868.

Signs of Peace in Europe.

A short time ago when the Emperor Napoleon opened his parliament by a speech of guarded phrase it was doubted whether peace was so firmly established in the Empire as he assured, first his audience of legislators, and secondly the world at large that it was. The recommendation to push through the bill for the re-organization of the army as speedily as possible together with the known fact that Chassepot rifles were being turned out by thousands left an impression on nearly all who read the speech, that the wound which the Emperor's pride had received from the bold and clever Bismarck had not been completely cicatrized. The bill alluded to has been passed. We do not recollect the precise terms of it, but it is modelled somewhat after the law which regulates the military service of the male population of Prussia, and will put France in possession of a million and a quarter of fighting men. Of course it will be some time before this force can be rendered thoroughly effective. The recruits whom the new law will bring to the aid of the regular army must be drilled; but after that has been done Napoleon will have a force at his disposal second to none in Europe in point of numbers, and perhaps it will be numerically superior to any other. He has thus resolved to maintain an armed peace, an expensive luxury indeed, but one rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of France as she has been placed by the peculiar disposition of her Emperor.

During all the time that Napoleon was reiterating his declarations of peace, Bismarck preserved an ominous silence. Whatever the former might say the latter kept his own counsel, and it was only very recently that he has thrown off the cloak of taciturnity and condescended, in a speech lately delivered at Berlin, to give the assurance that the relations between Prussia and France were of a pacific character and that war between them "this year was a phantom." The words of a man like Bismarck carry with them much more force than those of Napoleon. He does not possess such an amount of duplicity as the latter, and it is believed that when he says war or peace he means exactly what he says. Furthermore we find the newly accredited representative of the North German Confederation, at an audience given him by the Emperor on the last day of the old year, speaking as follows:—"The King of Prussia eagerly desires to maintain and develop more and more the relations of good feeling and confidence between France and the Confederate States. This desire is, at the same time, conformable to the sentiments of sincere friendship which the King entertains towards your Majesty's person, and the orders of the King prescribe to me to fulfil my functions in that spirit."

Where to the Emperor replied:—"In notifying to me the new functions with which you are invested, as the representative of the Confederation of the North, you renew the assurances of the friendship of the King of Prussia. I thank you for it. On my part, I embrace the opportunity with pleasure to confirm the good understanding existing between the two Governments. I beg of you to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the King."

This alone is a strong indication that a spirit of harmony once more reigns between two mighty powers, whose quarrel if unsettled would deluge the plains of Europe with blood, and produce results that none can foresee. But there is a still stronger ground for the belief that the feeling of animosity has fled, for a late cable despatch informs us that they are "to act together on the Roman question, so far as to restore relations between the kingdom of Italy and the States of the Church to the exact status created by the September convention between Italy and France." This is perhaps not exactly what Italy would have expected from Prussia, but that is another point altogether, on which we have no design to speak at present. Whether Italy's hopes from Prussia will be disappointed or not, the co-operation of the two great continental Powers is indicative of a continuation of peace in Europe. Since their passions being soothed, no very direful consequences of war need be immediately dreaded.

BORN TO BE DROWNED.—Mr. Stephen Britt, for many years harbour-master of the port of Rye, was drowned recently by the upsetting of a boat in that harbour. He was the last survivor of a family of six sons, every one of whom had died from drowning,—three at sea, one at Rotterdam harbour, and one, eight years old, in a well. This strange fatality so powerfully impressed the mind of the last-remaining Stephen, that he abandoned going to sea, and relinquished the command of the harbour steamer, and has been steadily at charge of

Another Attempt.

The second attempt at incendiarism within five days, and the efforts of villainy being directed towards the destruction of the best business portions of the Town, are sufficient to strike us with dread. While such lawlessness is permitted to creep around beneath the shield of midnight darkness, who can go to bed indulging the hope that he shall not be peniless in the morning, or who can promise himself (for we know not what next may be attempted) that his own roof shall not fall upon his head, and he perish in the flame which a monster's brand had kindled? It were useless to speculate upon motives when fearful facts stand before us. It is of the smallest possible practical importance whether the deeds we speak of were committed by a malignant misanthrope, who has resolved to be revenged upon the world for some fancied injustice, or by some avaricious fiend for the sake of plunder. In either case the effect would be the same, and no cause could be advanced as a palliation of the crime. Terrible evidences that there is a Cataline in Guelph have been revealed to us during the week, but there is an end to all things, even to crime, and the wicked shall not go unpunished. The public safety, and apparently the very existence of the Town demands an extra and unremitting vigilance on the part of the authorities. Had the fire broken out on Wyndham-st. on Sunday last; had the fire not been so soon discovered on the Market Square (and there is no reason for believing that the latter would not have been essayed had the former succeeded) what would have been the result? The ground Guelph occupied would have remained, but it would have required a long time for Guelph to rise from its ashes. To the Council we would say, "Courage and promptitude," for both are requisite in the emergency. They have an important duty to perform, and that right speedily. How fires shall be extinguished has become within the last few days a question of less importance than how incendiarism may be prevented, and villains brought to justice. We have no doubt our Municipal Fathers will prove themselves equal to the occasion, and give no rest to their eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids until they have devised some plan likely to be effective in discovering the perpetrators of such horrid crimes, or at least of promoting the security of life and property in the Town.

Western Insurance Co. of England.

A notice from the General Agents of the above Company appeared in Wednesday's *Globe*, intimating to the policy holders that, as the letters they had received from England were "not as full and explanatory as they should be," one of the Agents was about to sail for that country, and would send particulars by cable as soon as he arrived in London. The discussion of this subject has engaged considerable attention among insurers in this town, and western policy holders will read with interest the following extract from the *Reporter or London Monetary Times*, of December 21st, 1867. It is of importance that the public generally should know the opinion entertained by responsible parties in England regarding the position and prospects of this Company, and policy holders should at once be in a position to know the value of their securities, in order that they may not sustain a greater loss than the amount of a year's premium should a fire occur whilst they may be actually uninsured:—

"WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Another petition for winding-up is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 21st. This Company, throughout, has been neither more nor less than a swindle upon the shareholders and the public. All appear to have conspired to make personally enormous pelf, bamboozle, and mismanage. The whole of the directors and their actuary, Mr. Scratchley, and the whole pack of 'conspiring dunces' and pilferers ought to be indicted at the Old Bailey for fraud, and we hope the liquidator—unless a lying accountant or timid man—will have the courage to initiate such a proceeding. When, a few months ago, we published, under the head of 'A Terrible Balance-sheet,' a warning to shareholders and the public, we saw that a speedy winding-up must be the inevitable result. The doors of the meetings of the 'swindle' have always been closed to the reporter of this journal, thus adding sufficient evidence that there was villainy within."

[We are sorry to learn that Messrs. James Massie & Co. were insured for \$3000 in the above Company, on their stock destroyed by the late fire, which amount they are certain to lose.—ED. MERCURY]

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"We notice that the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is building two new vessels of 3,000 tons each, to be respectively called the "European" and "Abyssinian." It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the Messrs. Allan are now the largest steamship owners on the continent. Their Liverpool line may now be said to comprise eleven vessels, of a total of 17,168 tons, and their Glasgow line four vessels, of 5,757, or together fifteen splendid full powered iron screw steamers, of an aggregate of 32,925 tons. No other Company on this side of the Atlantic can show such a large and fine fleet, for it may be said to be principally owned in this city. A rat statistician at Montreal estimates the destruction of property in that city to reach a quarter of a million dollars annually. He says a single pair of rats will multiply to 200 in a year, and calls for some more systematic method of keeping them down."

THE VOTE ON TUESDAY.—The Toronto correspondent of the *Hamilton Times* says the vote on Tuesday night last on the investment of the surplus funds of the Province in Dominion stock—for that is what the rejection of Mr McKellar's amendment amounted to—was not, as the *Leader* and other organs of the Government assert, a triumph of the Ministerial party over the Opposition, and therefore a test of the Ministerial strength—because some of the most determined opponents of the Government in the House voted with the Government. It is true the vote was not wholly divested of a party character, but still there was not enough of that element in it to justify the tone assumed by the *Leader*. The Government, I have reason to know, do not consider the decision of the House as indicating anything more than its opinion on that particular measure. They are perfectly aware that the relative strength of parties has not yet been put to a decisive test.

COLD WEATHER.—The *Quebec Daily News* says:—"To write of cold weather would be simply moonshine. Since the 23rd of November last when the winter set in earnest, although the latter end of October and month of November were unusually cold, we have had but two or three days of comparatively speaking mild weather. On each successive day, since then, it has either blown hard, frozen hard, or snowed with violence. A harder winter than the present has not been experienced in Quebec within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Added to this the want of employment among the poor classes must in great measure aggravate the misery they have to endure. No one can tell the amount of poverty and suffering that exists in Quebec to-day; yet we hear nothing of Soup Kitchens or other provisions made for the relief of suffering humanity such as we have had in winters past when there was much less misery abroad. That this should be the case is just as possible as that the Ship Carpenters' Union should strike for higher wages at a period when they had work or starvation before them. It is one of the anomalies of our existence that philosophy has yet failed to find a cause for."

Two thousand miles of gas pipe underlie the streets of London.
The ice bridge has formed across the St. Lawrence at Prescott, and is crossed by heavily laden vehicles.
There is less travel on the railways at present than at any previous period during the past year.
Numerous petitions against the incorporation of the Licensed Victuallers' Association continue daily to be presented.
Eight of the South Carolina rebel Generals are now practising law in that State; two are teachers, and one has taken orders in the Episcopal church.
The four per cent. discount on silver movement is about to be tried by the merchants of London. Three days is the extent to which the rule will work.

New Advertisements.

BRICK FOR SALE.

200,000 WHITE BRICK FOR SALE AT JAMES MORISON.
Guelph, 17th Jan. 1867. dw2

New Congregational Church, GUELPH.

OPENING SERVICES

THE Opening Services in connection with the above Church will (D. V.) be continued

On Sabbath next, 19th Inst., when it is expected

REV. J. JENNINGS, D. D., of Toronto, will preach in the morning and afternoon, and

REV. J. WOOD, of Brantford, in the evening. Services to commence at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Collections will be taken up at each service on behalf of the Building Fund.

Tea Meeting

A Tea Meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of the New Church,

On Monday Ev'g, 20th Inst., at which addresses may be expected from Revs Dr. Jennings and J. Wood; J. Boyd, Esq., M.P.P. for Prescott; J. Roaf, Q.C., and Geo. Hague, Esq., of Toronto; also, from some of the local ministers. The CHORUS will sing some choice pieces, accompanied by the new and powerful Organ.

Tickets of admission 25 cents each, to be had at the stores of A. Thomson & Co., J. McNeil, or at the door.

Tea will be served at half-past six p.m. Guelph, 17th January, 1868.

Medical Dispensary

JUST received at the Medical Dispensary, a fresh supply of

THE SOLAR Kerosene Burner

Superior to any other for brilliancy of light, ECONOMY AND SAFETY

No. 1 WHITE COAL OIL

Only 15 cts. per Gallon. A fresh supply of No. 1 WHITE COAL OIL, only 15 cents per gallon.

E. HARVEY

Chemist and Druggist, Opposite the English Church, Wyndham-st, Guelph, Ontario.

Guelph, 17th Jan. 1868. dw

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT.

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street. Guelph, July 31, 1867. (dw) D. MOLTON

Four Corners' Hotel, ERASMUS ROAD.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor. The best of accommodation for travellers. First-class ill-manners and cigars. Good stone stables and attentive hostler.

ESTRAY COW.

STRAYED on the premises of the subscriber on New Year's Day, a small spotted cow about 8 years old. The owner is required to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

W. SPENCER, Elora Road. Guelph, 17th Jan. 1868. dw3

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND on the floor of Messrs James Massie & Co's Store, yesterday, a sum of money.—The owner can have it by proving property and paying expenses.

Guelph, 15th Jan. 1868. ds

CARD OF THANKS.

WE beg to tender our thanks to the Directors of the Lancashire and York Mutual Insurance Companies for the prompt settlement of our claim for the loss by fire at the Alma Block, and also for the honorable and courteous manner of the Inspectors while examining our statement and books.

JAMES MASSIE & CO. Guelph, 16th January, 1868. dw4

BOARDING.

GOOD BOARD and comfortable rooms on moderate terms. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Apply at Brick House, corner Quebec and Woolwich Streets, near the Grand Trunk Station.

Guelph, 13th January, 1868. dw4

JOSEPH HOBSON,

CIVIL ENGINEER, P. L. Surveyor and Architect, has opened an office in Guelph, at Messrs. Davidson and Chadwick's, Town Hall Buildings.

Guelph, Jan. 2nd, 1868.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE undersigned is prepared to give private lessons in English, Latin and Greek, either at his own house or the house of his pupils, two hours of each day.

GEORGE GRAFFTEY. Guelph, 3rd January, 1868. dw4

Men Wanted.

WANTED, a few more

GOOD CHOPPERS

to cut wood by the Cord. Good wages can be made; from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day being paid weekly.

Constant Employment till next June.

Apply to ALEX. NAIRN, Rockwood Jan. 2nd 1868. 741-w-4t

SPECIAL NOTICE!

DURING the year 1868 I have determined to sell Goods lower than ever, but my terms will be strictly CASH, and on no condition will Goods be charged.

T. J. DAY, Bookseller, opposite the Market.

Guelph, 11th January, 1868. dw

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of the Guelph Mechanics' Institute, for the election of Office-bearers, and other business, will be held

On Tuesday Evening, 21st Jan. in the Town Hall, at half-past seven o'clock.

E. NEWTON, Secretary. Guelph, 15th January, 1868. w1

JUST ARRIVED

No. 2,

Day's Block, . . Guelph.

Finnan Haddies

Smoked Salmon

Smoked Tommy

Mackerel, &c.

JUST ARRIVED.

E. CARROLL & CO.,

No. 2, Wyndham Street.

Guelph, 17th January, 1868. dw

ROCKWOOD

Commercial, Mathematical, and Classical

ACADEMY.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION COMMENCES ON THE SIXTH JANUARY, 1868.

THIS long established and popular Institution offers special advantages to old and young. Its rural situation affords a degree of freedom from temptation seldom attained without undue restraint, while the comprehensiveness of the curriculum meets the wants of all classes of advanced students, comprising a classical course, for those preparing for the University or the professions.—A thorough English and Mathematical Course, specially adapted to the wants of first-class teachers and the general student. A complete Commercial Course, including not only those branches requisite to the mere accountant, but also others indispensable to the intelligent and business man.

Regular instructions in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship and Vocal Music.

Terms in advance.—\$30 per quarter of 21 months; Classics, \$10 per annum extra; Reading Room and incidentals, \$1 per quarter.

The most respectable references given if required. Send for a circular.

McCAIG & McMILLAN, Rockwood, 27th Dec. 1867. dw

THE RED MILL.

THE subscriber having put a steam engine in his Mill, farmers bringing in their Grists can rely on having them ground the same day.

Chopping done every day.

FLOUR AND FEED

FOR SALE AT THE MILL.

GROUND PLASTER for sale at the Mill, and also at his Old Stand, near the Railway Crossing.

GEORGE BALKWILL, Guelph 19th December, 1867. dw2m

New Advertisements.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

MAGAZINES.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

	per year.	per copy		per year.	per copy
All the Year Round	\$3 00	25c	Good Words	1 50	12 1/2c
Army List	5 25	45c	Homilist	2 63	25c
Art Journal	9 00	75c	Hunt's Yachting	3 50	30c
Astronomical Register	3 50	30c	Illustrated London Magazine	3 50	30c
Baptist's Magazine	1 75	15c	Intellectual Observer	5 25	45c
Argosy	1 75	15c	Journal of Local Science	5 25	45c
Bow Bells	1 75	15c	Ladies' Cabinet of Fashion	3 50	30c
Boys of England	1 75	15c	" Companion	3 50	30c
Broadway Magazine	1 75	15c	" Gazette of Fashion	3 50	30c
Baileys Magazine of Sports	5 25	45c	" Treasury	2 00	17 1/2c
Baptist Magazine	1 75	15c	Leisure Hour	1 50	12 1/2c
Beau Monde	3 50	30c	London Journal	1 75	15c
Belgravia	3 50	25c	" Society	3 00	25c
Bentley's Miscellany	9 00	75c	" and Paris Fashions	3 50	30c
Bookworm	3 50	30c	" Magazine, The	3 50	30c
Boys' Journal	1 75	15c	MacMillan's Magazine	3 50	30c
" Own Magazine	1 75	15c	Medical Mirror	3 50	30c
" Monthly Magazine	0 50	05c	Methodist New Connection Magazine	1 75	15c
British Controversialist	1 75	15c	Minister's Gazette of Fashions	7 00	60c
" Friend	1 75	15c	Month	3 50	30c
" Journal of Dental Science	3 50	30c	New Monthly Magazine	12 25	1 05c
Cassell's Magazine	1 75	15c	Our Own Fireside	1 75	15c
Chambers' Journal	1 50	15c	Pharmaceutic Journal	3 50	30c
Cheer Player Magazine	3 50	30c	People's Magazine	1 75	15c
" World Magazine	3 50	30c	Poultry Book	3 50	30c
Christian Advocate and Review	2 63	25c	Quiver	1 75	15c
" Observer	5 25	45c	Reynolds' Miscellany	1 75	15c
" Society	3 50	30c	Routledge's Boys' Magazine	1 75	15c
" Spectator	1 75	15c	St. James' Magazine	3 00	25c
" Treasury	1 75	15c	St. Paul's Magazine	3 50	30c
" World Magazine	1 75	15c	Sharpe's Magazine	3 50	30c
" Work	1 75	15c	Shorthand Magazine	1 75	15c
Churchman's Magazine	3 00	25c	Sixpenny	1 75	15c
Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal	7 00	60c	Sporting	8 75	75c
Colburn's United Service Magazine	12 25	1 05c	Sporting Review	8 75	75c
Colonial Church Chronicle	1 75	15c	Sportman	8 75	75c
Contemporary Review	8 75	75c	Stamp Collector's Magazine	1 50	12 1/2c
Cornhill Magazine	3 00	25c	Sunday at Home	1 50	12 1/2c
Cutters' Monthly	3 00	25c	Sunday Journal	1 50	12 1/2c
Day of Rest Magazine	1 75	15c	Sunday Reader	1 75	15c
Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal	7 00	60c	Temple Bar	3 00	25c
English woman's Magazine	3 00	25c	Tinsley's Magazine	3 50	30c
Family Friend	1 75	15c	Victoria Magazine	3 50	30c
" Treasury	1 75	15c	West End Gazette of Fashions	3 50	30c
" Herald	1 75	15c	World of Fashion	3 50	30c
Follet, Le	5 25	45c	Young Englishwoman	1 75	15c
Fortnightly Review	7 00	60c	Young Ladies' Journal	2 63	52c
Fraser's Magazine	8 75	75c			
Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion	3 50	30c			
Gentleman's Magazine	8 75	75c			

ENGLISH PAPERS.

	per year.	per copy		per year.	per copy
The Illustrated London News	\$8 00	15c	The News of the World	\$5 00	10c
Bell's Life	9 00	20c	The Lady's Own Paper	5 00	10c
The Field	10 00	20c	London Journal	2 50	05c
Sporting News (Illustrated)	5 00	10c	Family Herald	2 50	05c
Sporting Life (S. W.)	5 00	07c	Reynolds' Miscellany	2 50	05c
London Weekly Times	3 00	07c	Cassell's Paper	2 50	05c
Lloyd's Weekly	3 00	07c	etc.	etc.	etc.

AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

	per year.	per copy		per year.	per copy
Harper's Magazine	\$3 00	25c	Godley's	\$2 40	20c
Atlantic Monthly	3 00	25c	Mrs. Demorest's	3 00	25c
Lippincott's Magazine	3 00	25c	Frank Leslie's	3 00	25c
Blackwood's	3 00	25c	Our Young Folks	2 00	05c
The Reviews, each	2 00	50c	etc.	etc.	etc.

Can supply any Magazine published (not on this List.)

All the American Daily and Weekly Papers kept constantly for sale.

Orders for any of the above Magazines received, and will be supplied regular.