

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 52.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON, MASS.
The largest first-class Hotel in New England. Offers to Tourists, Families and the travelling public, accommodations and conveniences superior to any other hotel in the city. During the past season additions have been made of numerous suites of apartments, with bathing rooms, water closets, &c., attached; one of Tutts' magnificent passenger elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys guests to the upper story of the house in one minute; the entries have been newly and richly carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly repainted and furnished, making it in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country.—Telegraph Office, Billiard Rooms and Cafe on the first floor.
Ang 18 do 6m LEWIS RICE & SON, Prop'rs

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

N. CROFT

WOULD inform his friends and the general public that he has opened a shop in his old premises, on

CHURCH STREET,

Two doors West of Dandy's Hotel,
Where he is prepared to make up Gentlemen's Garments in the newest style.

CUTTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Agent for the best Sewing Machines.
N. CROFT, Church-st.
Guelph, 11th September.

NO. 10

FRESH BISCUITS, of all kinds,
AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.

MARMALADE, PEACHES and PRUNES,
AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.

PURE MOCHO and JAVA COFFEES, Roasted on the premises,
AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.

TEAS, from 50c. and upwards,
AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.

TOBACCOS, Natural Leaf, Chewing and cut,
AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.

BHAR Pipes and Pocket Knives,
AT C. & T. MEREDITH'S.

N. B.—The Stock of the Canada Clothing Store is selling off in the same premises.
Guelph, Aug. 27. do tf

New Catechism

FOR THE PEOPLE.

WHO do the Largest Boot and Shoe Business in Guelph?
PREST & HEPBURN.

Who have the largest and best assorted stock of Boots and Shoes in Guelph?
PREST & HEPBURN.

Who have the Newest and Best Styles of Boots and Shoes in Guelph?
PREST & HEPBURN.

Who have always been ahead in Style, Material, Workmanship, Neatness and Durability?
PREST & HEPBURN.

The subscribers being the only Manufacturers in Guelph, are in a position to offer inducements to the public which no other House in the Trade can do. CALL AND SEE, and you will be convinced that large and varied as "Las always been our Stock the one now on hand far exceeds anything ever shown by us in the past.

Support Home Manufacture
And keep your money in the County.

Remember our Goods are all warranted.

TERMS Cash, and no Second Price.
PREST & HEPBURN.
Guelph June 18 do tf

Another Lot of those Delicious

Pine Apples

At H. BERRY'S.

SPLENDID DATES

At H. BERRY'S.

FINE

ORANGES & LEMONS

At H. BERRY'S.

REAL

Maple Sugar

At H. BERRY'S.

Guelph, May 30 1868. do

CLARK'S EXCELSIOR

Washing Composition!

The best and Rarest Discovery of the Age, for Washing Purposes.

Worth Twenty Dollars a Year
In a family of eight or ten persons.

It will wash in hard or soft water. Clothes require no rubbing. The dirt is boiled out in minutes, and the washing is done by the line before breakfast. It is warranted not to injure or discolor the clothes, and will also remove paint, grease, or stains of all kinds. Give it a fair trial and you will never be without it. "Family Rights," containing full directions for making and using the Composition, \$1 each. Sold at the Patentee's Music Store, and at A. B. FITZ'S Drug Store.

W. WARNER CLARK,
Patentee, Guelph, Ont.

Educational Classes.

THE MISSES RHEMIE beg to announce to the ladies and families of Guelph and vicinity that their Educational Establishment will open on SEPTEMBER 15th, 1868, at their residence, Waterloo Road.

DANCING CLASSES for young ladies and children will commence the FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

Guelph, Sept. 11th, 1868. do 3w

Medical Dispensary

COUGH NO MORE!

But try a bottle of HARVEY'S RASPBERRY COUGH SYRUP!

WHY suffer with a teasing Cough when relief can be had after taking a single dose of this Remedy?

From its first introduction to the public, great numbers have given their testimony as to its curative properties. One bottle will be found sufficient to convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

E. HARVEY.

Wynham Street,
OPPOSITE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Guelph, 11th September. do 4w

ARRIVED

New Turkey Figs,
" Ivica Almonds,
" Barcelona Filberts,

New French Walnuts,
" Brazil Nuts,
" French Prunes,

New Lobsters,
" Salmon,
" 1 and 1 Tins Sardines.

AT **Geo. Wilkinson's.**

1st, September 14th. do 4w

SALT, SALT

Wholesale and Retail at

A. H. R. KENNEDY'S

FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
UPPER WINDHAM-ST., GUELPH

Guelph, July 24. do 4w

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON

MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH, ONT.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a very superior and substantial manner, and hopes to share a portion of the patronage of the public.

THE BAR
will be supplied with the best

Wines, Liquors & Cigars

And the table will be delicately set for a dinner. In fact so expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

LUNCHEON!
Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock.

OYSTERS AND GAME,
Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided short notice, at reasonable charges.

JOHN MILLER, Proprietor.
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitty

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Guelph Jan. 29, 1868. do

FIRST CLASS MILL PRIVILEGE

TO BE SOLD AT

A BARCAIN.

An Excellent MILL PRIVILEGE, with dam erected, situated on the Grand River, between the Villages of Fergus and Elora, in the County of Wellington and Province of Ontario, known as the KINNETTS MILL PROPERTY, containing about 44 acres.

The property is in close proximity to where the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway crosses the Grand River.

There is a fall of 124 feet, embracing both sides of the river, which gives a number of water-powers capable of being used for various kinds of manufactures.

The property is situated in the centre of one of the finest agricultural counties in the Dominion of Canada, with easy access to either the American or European markets, and is one of the most eligible properties now offered to the public.

Price moderate, terms liberal, the proprietor wishing to dispose of the property on account of falling health.

Further particulars can be learned on application, either personally, or by letter (prepaid) to

DAVIDSON AND CHADWICK,
Land and Gen. Agents,
Town Hall Buildings, Guelph.

Guelph, Aug. 10. do 4w

FUNERALS

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

On Wednesday the Separate School Bill was thrown out of the Nova Scotia Legislature by a considerable majority.

The Government was divided on the subject, Mr. Wilkins the Attorney-General, opposing the bill. The debate on it was an unusually exciting one. The Roman Catholics of the Province, were as a matter of course in favor of the bill, while Protestants were generally opposed to it.

It is said that the Government divided on the question in order to retain the support of both parties.

China contains 414,000,000 of people, and her external commerce amounts to \$57,000,000 per year.

WILLIAM BROWNLOW
UNDERTAKER,
SHOP, in rear of the WELLINGTON HOTEL,
Douglas Street, House in rear of Mr. F. W. Stone's Store, and fronting the Fair Ground.

The subscriber intimates that he is prepared to attend

FUNERALS
As usual in Town and Country. Coffins always on hand and made to order on the shortest notice. Terms very moderate.

Guelph March 29 1868. do 4w

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

It would perhaps be very difficult to determine with nicety what woman's rights exactly are, for men who are at present the makers of the laws in most instances hold widely different opinions on the subject from what women do.

The articles of a negotiation might be difficult of arrangement. What women, that is to say strong minded women, want is, to have liberty to vote, to take an active part in politics, to make speeches, to have clubs where they shall meet to drink tea, and to and from which they may go and come without the escort of men, quite secure in their own strength—in short to abandon their legitimate sphere, leave the care of their houses to weaker sisters, and be as masculine as possible.

It is rather unfortunate for the ladies that there is not a Hellogabalus in these days. He it is said instituted a distinct Senate, composed of ladies, and with filial respect made his mother President. They were not strong minded women however, for we never hear that they took any interest in matters of State, but met and gossiped and talked about the fashions until their Imperial organizer lost his life, and they lost their existence as a Senate.

If Mrs. Cady Stanton had been in the room of the egyptian Oriental's mother, the fate of the Roman Empire might have been different. And this brings us to notice that Mrs. Stanton & Co., members of the "Sorosis," have been quiescent since their appeal to the Democratic Convention of New York, in July, for a recognition of their rights was treated with such provoking indifference.

This perhaps is only a calm preceding a hurricane, and the American "Sorosis" may be aroused from their torpor by the present action of the muscular minded (let us vary the phrase) Englishwomen.

It has been thought worth while to send us the intelligence by cable that 6000 women in Manchester made a demand to be registered as voters. They were headed by a Miss Lydia Becker, and it required no less insignificant personages than the Judges of Westminster to convince her and her following that their request could not be acceded to.

The *Court Journal* has the following sensible remarks on the subject:—

Miss Lydia Becker has made a great splash at the British Association, where everything is scientific, or supposed to be, by a very ambitious attempt to argue that there is no mental difference between men and women, except such as can be accounted for by long continued and, as Miss Becker thinks, arrogant distinction of education.

The first thing to be said on the subject is, that to discuss it with a lady is difficult. The second to be said is, that to discuss it with a lady is impossible.

Difficulty arises because one does not want to be un courteous or even unflattering. Impossibility arises because one cannot argue with a lady points which are essential to the right understanding and settlement of this subject, for it is only discussed with a view to certain alterations of laws, or, at least, of customs, in favor of women. Now, if women are equal to men in intellectual capacity, there are plenty of opportunities as our laws and customs are now for them to show that they are so; but to alter our laws and customs might lead to results for which the establishment of the equality of the sexes would not be an adequate compensation.

The business of the world would be unquestionably a great deal interrupted if it depended upon legal duties which they were to perform, or at least the duties which the other sex cannot possibly discharge.

And supposing Miss Becker's estimate of the mental powers of the sex to be accurate, may not woman find opportunities for the utmost employment of her powers in the regulation of the inspiration, the adornment of home, which men are prone to believe to be her fittest sphere? Here she is already, whenever she chooses, supreme.

In literature and art also no barriers worth speaking of are placed in her path, and the employment of female doctors by females is prevented not so much by the laws as by the preference of ladies for male medical attendants.

The serious public avocations of life are closed against women, not on the ground of her intellectual inferiority, but in consideration of quite other circumstances.

Miss Becker's paper is therefore open to the following conclusive criticism:— Except for a practical purpose its argument is superfluous, and for a practical purpose it is nugatory.

Such changes in law and practice as are possible may be claimed on grounds much less startling and more conclusive, while such changes as this argument supports can never take place at all while society is human.

Hon. David Christie will not exhibit his cattle this year, from fear of contact with the cattle plague by shipping them in the cars.

JEWISH NEW YEAR.—Yesterday was high jubilee among that portion of our population of the Jewish persuasion, who celebrate the opening of the year 5629 of the Jewish era. The festival commenced at sunset, and is kept up with appropriate observance.

PROSPECTS OF THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have received some interesting letters from Mr. H. Pivet-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berars, on the subject of the state of the weather, and the prospects of the cotton crop in that part of India.

The commissioner states that though a long dry season had threatened to destroy the who celebrate the opening of the year 5629 of the Jewish era. The festival commenced at sunset, and is kept up with appropriate observance.

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IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

The correspondent of the Toronto Telegraph, writing from Halifax, says:—"There are most important movements in political circles here, of which I think it proper to take immediate notice.

If the testimony of more than half a dozen gentlemen of established character for veracity be worthy of credit, Mr. Howe has not only accepted the Union on trial for a few years, but has industriously counselled some of his constituents and other firm supporters to do the same. That he should not be alone in this new movement cannot be regarded as a matter of surprise considering that he was the leader of the repeal party. There is, at least, one professed repeal organ in Halifax whose tone is significant of an entire change of tune, and which has been lately quoted extensively by Canadian newspapers, as giving unmistakable indications to that effect.

There is another prominent repealer respecting whom rumours of defection are freely circulated, but I refrain from mentioning the name in the absence of sufficient evidence. These are the smouldering elements of disruption in the repeal camp, which I will venture to say, will tend either to render the party when reorganized, more formidable than ever, or speedily scatter it to the winds."

American Despatches.

New York, Sept. 17th.—The damage to Mr. Bennett's mansion by the late fire will not exceed \$20,000. It was insured for \$50,000.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 17th.—Official returns from more than three-fourths of the entire State fully confirm our claim to 20,000 of a majority. We gain more than 9,000 on last year's majority, and are 7,000 in excess of our average majority for the past twelve years. The local votes are by far the largest ever thrown in Maine.

(Signed,) JAS. BLAIN, Chairman State Committee.

New York, Sept. 17th.—The Herald's Washington special, says that a destructive fire occurred in Lynchburg, Va., this morning. Seven tobacco warehouses with their contents were destroyed.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

By OLE T. W. SANDERSON, Esq., Police Magistrate.

FRIDAY, 17th.—S. DUFFIELD, D. HEFFERMAN and D. COOPER, for selling liquor without license, were dismissed. The men had evidently done what they thought was their duty in the premises, and the object of the prosecution was rather to prove that licenses cannot be transferred, than to punish them for wrongdoing. The old license must be cancelled, a new certificate from the Council obtained, and the Government fee of \$10 paid by each new tenant of a house of public entertainment.

W. BENTLEY was brought up on two charges. On the first, disorderly conduct, he was dismissed, the Chief Constable not pressing it. On the second, assault and battery on his step-daughter, Fanny Hill, he was fined \$10 and \$25 costs. He was besides bound over to keep the peace, himself in \$500, and two sureties in \$250 each.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—The official journals here concur in declaring that the postponement of recruiting, by order of the King, is a sure sign of peace.

Belgrade, Sept. 16.—Reports have been received here that a battle has been fought between the Turkish troops and the Bulgarian insurgents, near Philippopolis. The latter made the attack, but after a desperate fight, they were repulsed, and driven back to the Balkan mountains. The Turkish loss was heavy; over 300 are reported to have been killed while defending one of the forts assaulted by the rebels; the loss of the latter is unknown.

Edinburgh, Sept. 17.—Sir Robert Napier has arrived here and received the freedom of the city.

London, Sept. 17.—The Times this morning, contrasts the political canvass in Great Britain with that in the United States. In both cases the elections are new ones. The Times dwell on the violent animation of the Presidential fight in the United States, and calls an American general election an American carnival.

The American people may be serious and interested, but they allow the most eccentric and grotesque characters to represent the whole people, which does them some injustice, but less harm than is commonly thought.

A COLONIAL SOCIETY.—We are glad to notice the formation in London of a Society which was very much needed—a Colonial Society. The object of this organization is to fill a void which has long been painfully apparent, and the want of which has long been attended with injurious results as far as both the mother country and the Colonies are concerned. The ignorance which prevails among all classes of Englishmen as to the political and social condition of the people of Canada, and of the other great Colonies, has long been noticed and regretted. The object of the Colonial Society is to collect, for the information of the public, every variety of reliable information connected with the Colonies, both as to their political, material and commercial condition. A library of Colonial books, and books on Colonial subjects, a museum of Colonial productions, a collection of Colonial newspapers and periodicals, will be found in the rooms of the Society—in fact everything which can be done to induce the people of England to take an interest in the Colonial Empire will be done. We hail the establishment of this Society with much satisfaction.

Red River Settlement.

The Appearance of the Country, its Climate, quality of the Soil, &c.

CONTINUED.

It is reported that coal is to be had about 90 miles from Fort Garry, or about 25 miles from the Portage, on the Assiniboine river, but some with whom I conversed about the matter say that it is shale and not bituminous coal. This matter ought to be properly enquired into, and the nature and quality of the mineral tested, as if it turned out to be coal it would make greatly up for the shortness of wood, and give encouragement to the erection of foundries and introduction of machinery, which is much needed in the country. I visited along with ex-Governor Spence a boat he had brought within nine or ten miles of the Portage, on Lake Minatoba, with a cargo of salt springs 250 miles up the lake. He stated that he had dug only fourteen feet, and that he had manufactured one bushel of 56 lbs. of salt from 35 to 40 gallons of brine. Salt had been previously sold in the Settlement from twelve to sixteen shillings sterling per bushel, or from \$3 to \$4 Canada money. Money all over the Settlement was raised in the British fashion in pounds, shillings and pence. Governor Spence informed me that half way up the lake, at a place named Fairfield, three thousand white fish had been speared in one night last September. Fish of excellent quality abound everywhere in the lakes and rivers. The Hudson Bay Company, so far as I could learn, seem to have little or no control over any portion of the country any more than other traders as far as carrying out the law or management of the territory is concerned, except in the old Selkirk claim, which is assumed to extend 50 miles each way from Fort Garry. The American free traders, as they are called, trade and barter up to the very gates of the Company's posts.

When I left flour was selling at \$7 per hundred, whilst last year it could be bought for \$3, and there was every appearance of it being higher, and comparatively scarce in the country. A few of the English and Scotch settlers, and their descendants—mostly half-breeds—who are of a more industrious class than the French half-breeds, may have enough by them to supply all their own families and those of their families, but it is quite out of their power to aid or support their numerous and less provident neighbours of French or Indian origin, who nearly all depend more on the chase than on farming for a living. On our way going in we saw quite a number of half-breed houses, as they are called, all deserted, as the inmates—both old and young, male and female—having no prospect of a crop, had gone west to the hunt. But also, in this also they were doomed to be disappointed, for on our return we met quite a number of them coming back with all their carts empty. A good many of them came out part of the way with us to the United States, to try and get a living for themselves and families there. Some of them even then were so destitute that we had to give them supplies to support themselves and their little ones. On entering the Settlement you first come upon these French half-breeds, who live very close to each other on the river—only about five or ten chains apart. This gives them all access to the river, but their lots have little chance of being away back from its banks. It is the same all along the Settlement in Red River and Assiniboine. In most cases, with the exception of their bits of ploughed land, their improvements are far from being extensive. Most of them have from about 10 to 15 acres under cultivation. Their buildings are generally small, and thatched with grass or straw. The French half-breeds do not depend so much on their farms for a living, but rather on the chase, which makes it at the present day very uncertain, as the buffalo is getting scarce, and receding farther west every year. Their more cannibal neighbours the Scotch and Irish, and their descendants, are more settled and industrious, and work more on their farms, consequently they are generally much