

The Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 34.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1867.

PRICE ONE PENN

THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LION,

Macdonnell Street, GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNES,

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

REMOVED

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

JOB PRINTING

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

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

Reported direct from Miller & Richards, Edinburgh. We have also in constant operation

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

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

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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

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

While the style and quality of the work will be fully up to that of the large cities.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Will find it specially to his advantage to give us a call and examine specimens and learn prices.

All Orders by Post Promptly attended to.

McLAGAN & INNES,

EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,

Macdonnell St., Guelph.

Guelph July 29, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a first-class farm, being Lot No. 8, East half 3rd Con., Township of Elm, containing 100 acres, from 75 to 80 of which are cleared, and with the exception of about 10 acres, free of stumps. This farm is well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a never-failing creek and a good well and pump on the premises; also, a never-failing creek runs across the Concession about ten rods from the corner of the lot. There are two good barns, a 30x30 and a frame 30x60, and a good log house 20x20 feet, with a back kitchen, and a frame shop, four bed rooms, &c. Also, a good young orchard of choice fruit trees, many of them bearing. This farm is about five miles from the Elm gravel road, and a half from the Town Station, and about a mile and a half from the Green gravel road. The farm will be sold on liberal terms, and a good title given. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter (post-paid) to the subscriber, on the premises.

Wm. 29th July, 1867.

PRESTON MINERAL BATHS AND SULPHUR SPRINGS.

MINERAL BATHS, now so favourably known, are open to the accommodation of the public. The Spring which supplies these Baths possesses medicinal qualities not surpassed by any other in America. The grounds are fitted up in a suitable manner, and the house is prepared to furnish every comfort and luxury to all who may avail themselves of the Preston Mineral Baths.

Preston, 11th July, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, in the Township of Culross, County of Bruce, 101 acres of splendid land, about 25 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being Lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Culross, 2 1/2 miles from Teeswater, and near the gravel road. There is a fine spring creek running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. It is in one of the finest wheat growing sections of Canada. The soil is limestone and clay loam. This eligible farm is now offered for the low price of \$1,700, for which a clear deed from the Crown will be given. Address (post-paid),

SAMUEL SOFTLEY, Guelph P. O.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Mail	8.45 a.m.	Day Express	8.33 p.m.
Day Express	8.55 p.m.	Ev. Express	8.33 p.m.
Ev. Express	8.45 p.m.	Mail	8.50 a.m.
Night Ex.	2.45 a.m.	Night Ex.	2.45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

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

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.	CLOSE.
Hamilton	8.00	12.30
Great Western	8.00	12.30
Grand Trunk, west.	8.00	12.30
Toronto	8.00	12.30
Artes	8.00	12.30
Eden Mills	8.00	12.30
Nasagawaya	8.00	12.30
Campbellville	8.00	12.30
Lowville	8.00	12.30
Nelson	8.00	12.30
Wellington Square	8.00	12.30
Aberfoyle	8.00	12.30
Greenville	8.00	12.30
Morristown	8.00	12.30
Pueblino	8.00	12.30
Strabane	8.00	12.30
Emmora	8.00	12.30
Everton	8.00	12.30
Orangeville	8.00	12.30
Way Mail, between	8.00	12.30
Guelph & Toronto, J	8.00	12.30
Gowanda	8.00	12.30
Berlin	8.00	12.30
Waterloo	8.00	12.30
Guelph P. O., July 29, 1867.		

Evening Mercury.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Local News.

PICNIC.—The Galt infantry Company, accompanied by the Brass Band of their town, will hold a picnic there on tomorrow, and the secretary of the committee of arrangements has written to us, requesting us to announce, that any brother volunteer from Guelph, that may attend will be hospitably received.

HAMILTON ELECTION.—Since the substitution of Mr. O'Reilly for Mr. Munson by the Conservatives, the contest has assumed far more of a strictly party character than before, and the old party lines are now as clearly drawn as they were in the days of Sir Allan N. McNab.

GALT SEED FAIR.—The Reformer has the following concerning the seed fair:—"Galt Seed Fair which was held yesterday was one of the best attended we have seen. Some hundreds of teams were in town, and our streets were crowded with people. About 3,500 bushels of wheat were exchanged and sold. The Treadwell variety seemed to be the favorite for seed wheat, and the price ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.87 per bushel. Amber, Soule's and Diehl were also offered in large quantities and of superior quality. The common market prices were in advance of the past few weeks. On the whole the Seed Fair was a great success, and our merchants did a good business."

A DASTARDLY AND COWARDLY ACT.—Some of the Tory rowdies who attended the meeting at Lillie's Tavern last night, took one of the nuts off the axle of Mr. Gow's buggy, while the meeting was going on, and replaced the cap. The outrage was not discovered till Messrs. Sturton and Gow were driving home in it, fortunately noticed the wheel coming off, and thus prevented what might have resulted in a very serious even fatal accident, had they been driving down a hill, or on piece of bad road. Men who will lend themselves to such dastardly work deserve the execration of every right-thinking man. If such are the kind of arguments the Tories use to effect their object, we cannot but deplore their condition. A reward of \$20 has been offered for the discovery of the perpetrator of this act.

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Musgrove & Wright, Proprietors of the British American Commercial College, Toronto, Ontario. From the high terms in which J. G. Worts, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Toronto, and member of the firm of Gooderham & Worts, (who have several graduates from this College in their employments), speaks of this Educational Institution, we can honestly and safely say, that all young men who purpose entering into any kind of business whatever, will find that a course at such a practical Business College will be of immense value. Circulars giving full information regarding fees, course of study, &c., may be had by addressing Musgrove and Wright, Toronto.

POLICE COURT.—We mentioned some time ago, that Green, the notorious horse thief, now in gaol awaiting trial, was brought before the court, charged with having stolen a horse from Wm. Jackson, near Galt, and remanded again on account of the very feeble state of his health. The case came up again this morning, and Green was committed to stand his trial for this additional offence. He will be tried for it at Berlin, and the probability is that before the court at that city, the court at Guelph have done with him, he will be assigned a considerable period of servitude at Kingston.

A Liverpool sporting publican, named Conley, who has just died in that town, leaves a fortune of £195,000, the profits of racing "sweeps." He was originally an iron moulder, and began his sporting career after winning a large sum in a "sweep."

Mr. George Peabody, according to an American paper, has made the announcement through a London journal that he has destroyed more than 6,000 letters, unopened, since his arrival in England. It appears that Louis Napoleon has not succeeded in effecting the object for which he undertook a journey to the Austrian Court. A cable despatch informs us that the formation of a South German Confederation has turned out a signal failure. In South Ontario the total vote for Gibbs was 1289, for Brown 1218. Majority for Gibbs 71.

Meeting at Lillie's Last Wednesday.

TORIES IN THEIR TRUE COLOURS PERFECTION OF ROWDYISM.

Dr. Howitt brought to the Rescue of the Tories.

Last (Wednesday) night Messrs. Sturton and Gow held a meeting at Lillie's Junction Hotel, which was more than ordinarily large. In the posters which called the meeting ALL were invited to attend; and as the Tories had been successful in taking possession of the room in which these gentlemen were to hold their previous meeting, an attempt was made to play the same trick over again. Indeed we have good reason for knowing that a scheme for this purpose was concocted yesterday, and all through the afternoon Tories were being beaten up in town and country, in order that they might do as they chose at a meeting where they were present only by an extension of courtesy. In this they failed, notwithstanding the immense exertions which had been made to gather them from the four winds of the riding. But one feat they did accomplish, and that was to create any amount of disturbance, and prove that it was easier for the Liberator to change his skin than for Conservatives to conduct themselves like well-bred gentlemen. "What is bred in the bone, stays long in the flesh," and the truth of the proverb was last night clearly demonstrated.

Mr. William Whitehead, on motion of Mr. George Darby, was appointed chairman. Mr. John Card moved in amendment that Mr. V. Thompson be chairman, but the amendment was lost. Mr. George Darby was appointed Secretary. An amendment similar to the above was also moved and lost.

It was arranged that the candidates on both sides, or their representatives, should be allowed their own time to propound their views, and that afterwards if any gentleman had an inclination to air their oratory they should be allowed ten minutes each. Some of the Tories not having arrived at the time these preliminaries were made, demurred to them afterwards, which was certainly showing a vast amount of insolence, seeing that the meeting was Sturton and Gow's, and that no privilege was claimed for Reformers that was not conceded to Tories.

Mr. Sturton was the first to take the floor. He said that the contest in this riding may be called a no-party one, but that a misnomer, for a party contest it certainly is, and to dissemble that truth is useless. Why then did not their opponents come out openly as Conservatives, and wage a manly battle, and the true position of South Wellington among the constituencies of Ontario would then be ascertained. Since the year 1863 there have been great changes—changes which had any man at that time predicted, he would have been subjected to derision. But during one of the sessions he was in the House they had an example given them of how factious the very men can be who are now so loud in condemnation of actiousness. At that time, on account of the defection of some of the members, the government was placed in a perilous position. John A. Macdonald started a persistent and restless opposition, and votes of want of confidence were continually coming up, and the ministry was never sustained by more than two or three of a majority. Such being the case general legislation was an impossibility. Never before had there been such opposition, and from whom did it come? From whom but the Conservatives. But the session of 1863 passed over, and that of 1864 was opened. And now it was that Mr. Holtz showed indecision worthy of censure. He did not bring down his policy, but after an attempt of a month or two to carry on the business of the country, he resigned. Then an attempt was made to form a Coalition, which Mr. Foley tried to join. He did so on his own responsibility, for he had not consulted his Reform friends, consequently the party had nothing whatever to do with it, as it was the sole, individual action of Mr. Foley himself. But the result is known. He was rejected by his former supporters in North Waterloo, and the fate of the ministry was thus sealed. Then came the time that Hon. Mr. Brown and others tried to bring about a coalition of the constitution of the cause of all the troubles, for the defect was in the constitution. The speaker then described the course pursued by Mr. Brown in consulting with his friends about the manner in which he should act: spoke of his leaving the ministry, but defied any man to point to a single instance since that time wherein he had been untrue to Confederation. So far as that question was concerned he had always supported the Government. He may have had good reasons for leaving the Cabinet, but the speaker thought it would have been very wrong for the party, as a whole, to withdraw their support from the Ministry, until Confederation should have been accomplished, and he had not been done until the time when it was understood the Coalition should cease. The present Government is essentially John A. Macdonald's, and he will be master thereof. [Here the speaker was interrupted by Mr. Card and Mr. Thomson; the former of whom behaved himself in a very unseemly manner during the greater part of the evening, his actions being more like those of a man who had hidden good-bye to his senses, than those of an intelligent elector, or even a clever demagogue.] Mr. Sturton continued, objecting to the number of offices which had been created under the new Ministry, and which was a result of Coalition. The reason given by Mr. Howitt for having four Ministers to attend to the Finance Department is, that they will constitute a Treasury Board, and act as a check upon Mr. Galt, who is dangerous when unwatched. Six ministers in all he believed would be amply sufficient. He considered it unfortunate for the Government, as well as the people, that in all the speeches made by the members of the Administration, not one of them had given the slightest foreshadowing of their policy. It is unfair to ask the people for their suffrage, without telling them what they are going to support. The interference of John A. Macdonald was nothing less than arrogance, and that one act was sufficient to condemn him in the estimation of every right-thinking man. He was sorry that the Premier of the Dominion did not form a Conservative Ministry, for even if he had been in the minority, the majority would have extended to them as

much leniency as they could, and would have given them an opportunity to bring down their policy. He then referred to the letters from Mr. Blair, which had been published in the Mercury of Tuesday, in proof of the incorrectness of the allegations made by Dr. Clarke, and said that as the audience were no doubt anxious to hear the new men he would intrude on their patience no further. He enjoined caution on them in the exercise of their suffrage, and declined to beg a vote from any man who held political opinions at variance with his own. Amid loud and reiterated cheers the speaker took his seat.

A scene of indescribable confusion followed. A hundred voices shouted "Gow! Gow!" Some roared out for Dr. Clarke, and others wildly screamed for Saxon.

Mr. Gow, was at length declared by the chairman to have the floor, and that gentlemen proceeded. He referred to the foul play they had met with at a late meeting at Blyth's, where their opponents called seven of their speakers one after the other, and then limited Mr. Sturton and himself to three minutes in which to reply to their antagonists, and to define their position. Before any person can judge, he considered it necessary that both sides should be heard. Here while they had a majority in the evening they made an arrangement by which all might have an opportunity of expressing their views to the meeting. We are now in the midst of a general election, and one of more than ordinary importance. It behooves electors then to exercise due caution, to weigh well the circumstances, and to select the men most likely to work for the best interests of the country. In the past there has been much to regret; much party rancour and many party fights, and it would be wisdom now to throw aside the spirit of party spirit, and lay our heads together in a friendly consultation as to what it were best to do, whom it were most meet to select. He thought most highly of party government. The liberals have fought long for the great constitutional changes that have at last come to us, and to them in consequence belongs the greatest share of honour. Why should we be asked to pin our faith to the coat tails of men whose past record is so black, why should we be asked to support the men who have burdened us with a heavy debt. Yet if they would chance even at this late day one more chance to do better might be accorded them. He did not consider that justice had been done the new constitution in making John Sandfield premier of Ontario. He draws others like himself around him. In the Cabinet are now four lawyers, and the instincts of these men are towards extravagance. He who does not know what it is to work hard for a dollar is generally somewhat reckless in spending it. Many of the lawyers are liberal, high-minded men, but in the Government of Ontario there are many of them, although a few are necessary evils. Honest farmers or mechanics, who know what it is to toil for money, would have been much better in the places of some of them; still, if a good thing were proposed by those men he would patriotically support it. The speaker strongly advocated a homestead law, and the bestowing on actual settlers of wild lands that lie to the north-west. It was necessary in his estimation that the individual selected to be premier should be a man of high character, and of high intelligence himself, but that he should be allied with a party whose principles were pure and progressive. Reformers wish to represent the bone and sinew of the country, the men who labor, and not be the exclusive representatives of the drones of society, the mushroom aristocracy. Conservatives legislate for a class, Reformers legislate for the people. The former have never yielded a liberal measure until they have been compelled to do so, but the latter have given some of their greatest boons to the people. They compelled the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and we owe our municipal institutions to Robert Baldwin. The speaker went on to show how opposition had been raised to himself, not by the Conservatives but by some young lions of that party, who were under the impression that they knew more than their fathers. Again, the Licensed Victuallers' Association had taken a dislike to him, because as Mayor of the town he had inflicted a penalty on some of the tavern-keepers for allowing young men to sit drinking in their back rooms on the Sabbath; he had never shirked his duty and he never would in order to obtain popularity. This is an age of "Combinations," and that Association, together with the scions of the mushroom aristocracy thought they were going to put the Mayor down. In Mr. Leslie he had found a man they could mould to their wishes. The speaker read that gentleman's letter addressed to the Secretary of the L. V. Association, and expressed his pleasure that he was present either to acknowledge or deny it. He explained that hotel-keepers were not permitted to be members of the Council, for that they would in that case be making contracts with, and by-laws for, themselves. It had been said "in extension of Mr. Leslie that he never meant that hotel-keepers should be open on the Sabbath, but why then didn't he say so, since it was a fair inference from the letter that that day was also included? Had he said that he did not intend to advocate the hotels being open on Sunday he would have believed him honest, but his silence on that point makes him guilty of an attempt to deceive. The speaker said that the only way of redress to be found was by petition, and should he be elected, if a petition praying for the removal of these grievances were sent to him respectfully signed, not by the hotel-keepers alone, but by the general community, he would do his utmost to procure for it a careful consideration. He told his views plainly, that they all might know what to expect from him in future, for if he went to parliament he was not going to sneak in by using hypocrisy. The speaker took his seat amid loud applause. His speech was frequently interrupted by an odd looking animal that certainly did bear a faint resemblance to the human species. He had a head as flat as a pancake, and a nose—well it was a most extraordinary and indescribable nose. He had a toothless mug, and a tongue that defied the vigorous and christian efforts of Barney Kelly to keep at rest, all things considered that unwashed man with a red pocket handkerchief round his neck was the most annoying being that we ever saw intrude his loathsome presence into an assembly.

Mr. Saxon was the next speaker, and we are sorry to say Mr. Stone's representative did neither himself nor the gentle-

man he is serving, any great credit by his speech on the occasion, since the greater part of it consisted of personal attacks that Mr. Saxon should have held it beneath his dignity to utter. Of course, he praised Mr. Galt, and not having noticed the statement of the Public Accounts for the last fiscal half-year, said quite confidently, that the revenue under the Finance Minister's management exceeded the expenditure. The Governor General's salary, according to him, was all right, for it was a rule in England that a good man must be well paid. He gave Reformers credit for being loyal, but believed in the course they are now pursuing is likely to lead to dissolution. John Sandfield had long ago recanted the opinions he entertained of Confederation.

An elector—But Dr. Clarke, the leader of the Conservatives in this riding, is still opposed to it. Mr. Saxon advocated the cause of the Coalition; spoke strongly of Stone and Leslie, and said that there never was a more rascally piece of legislation perpetrated than the enactment of which the Licensed Victuallers complained. The speaker committed one indiscretion for which we hope he is sorry. In the course of his remarks he was, like those who had spoken before him, interrupted, when he significantly reminded those who annoyed him that his friends were in the majority. This was equivalent to saying that a resort to physical force was not altogether out of the question, and so it was immediately understood by some hot headed fool, who swore, "We'll soon root them out."

Mr. Leslie was the next speaker. He said he never had the pleasure of addressing a public meeting in Guelph township before. He was not used to public speaking. He never intended his letter to the Secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Association to cover the Sabbath day, nor had he ever made any promise to them public or private other than was contained in the letter. No person was more averse than he to hotels being open on the Sabbath. Mr. Gow promised a reply to the questions proposed to him by the Association a day after they were sent; he had given his answer immediately, and he would ask which was the most straight-forward course. He elected he would give the government his support if he thought their policy good, but he did not know much about the Government and as he was unused to public speaking he would give way to his friend Dr. Clarke, who would explain more fully his views on those matters. Thus ended Mr. Leslie's speech. He insisted on nothing so much as his not being a public speaker, and everybody seemed to think he was not much on the stump.

Dr. Clarke accordingly mounted his chair and proceeded to pitch into Mr. Gow for daring to say "Mushroom Aristocracy. The Doctor should have gone slow. Qui caput, ille facit. The cap fitted beautifully, and the Doctor growled and put it on. He seemed to take it bad that Mr. Gow has honestly made money enough to enable him to ride in a covered buggy, and called him the bitterest man of a bitter party. He accused Messrs. Sturton and Gow of having been full blown supporters of the present Ministry until Mr. Brown attacked them, when they veered round and did as he was doing. The Doctor got a quiet hearing, for it was hard to thank the Reformers, and a fine return they got for their courtesy when

Mr. Molloy, who was the next speaker stood up to address the meeting. We had heard of "Pandemonium let loose," but at that particular time we thought surely we saw it. Every possible exertion was made by every Tory lung present to drown the voice of the speaker, who nevertheless stood his ground like a hero, and expressed a determination to be heard or stand where he was all night. Occasionally he was permitted to utter a few words, some of which there was a possibility of hearing. He compared the orderly conduct of Reformers with that of Conservatives and in strong language condemned the latter. He would not appeal to a class, to country or to race, but he would appeal to the good sense of Canadians to elect men to defuse the "Combination" that had been thrust upon the country. He met the cry that had been raised of Scotchmen going to rule the country, and showed its absurdity. There was a certain number of men in the room trying to raise a row, and was sorry to say they were countrymen and co-religionists of his own. The Liberals have gained all the benefits that were ever won for the country, and he wished to know if it were sedition to support the cause that had been maintained by the great men that have gone; or are we for this to be called "Disunionists." It was asked where are now the leaders of the Reform party. He would say, that from this very country would be sent able men to fight the corruptionists led on by John A. Macdonald. At the conclusion of Mr. Molloy's speech, which was shamefully interrupted, a vote of confidence in Messrs. Stone and Leslie was proposed by Mr. J. Card, seconded by Mr. Geo. Atkinson.

As an amendment, a vote of confidence in Messrs. Sturton and Gow was proposed by Mr. Molloy, seconded by Mr. Thomas Hood. Before the amendment was put the chairman decided that all but township voters should retire. This the obstructionists from Guelph refused to do, and for a long time nothing was done in the meeting, but jangling, and yelling, and cursing, and some displays of inclination to fight. Dr. Howitt was at this time brought in by the Tories, with the intention that he should make a speech; but on learning that there was a motion before the house he withdrew. Finally, as the townspeople would not retire the chairman had no alternative but to declare the meeting adjourned. Thus no division was taken. The last we saw of the meeting was a knot of Tories gathered in front of the hotel, and Dr. Howitt haranguing them on the beauties of Coalition, &c. from the veranda, with two tallow candles casting their lambent radiance on his earnest face, and throwing a ghastly glare on the handsome faces below. Thus the glory of the meeting passed away.

The English tailors who have been on a strike have submitted their ultimatum. They propose that the disputed question shall be submitted to a joint committee of masters and journeymen. In case the masters refuse to become parties to this compromise, they intend a full of their own emigrate to this country. The speaker unkindly remarks: "American tailors will possibly be able to turn out good clothes at last."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From St. Louis.
St. Louis, Aug. 28.—This evening despatches state that a number Southern men have brought their families to this city to escape the effects of a negro uprising, which they claim is meditated in many quarters. They say the negroes are well armed, and express their sentiments defiantly.

From Fortress Munroe.
Fortress Munroe, Aug. 28th.—T. ram Stonewall sailed to-day for Japan.

From San Francisco.
San Francisco, Aug. 28.—The Mexican consul at this port, Mr. Goddard writes a letter to the Bulletin denouncing as spurious the savage letter ascribed to Gen. Escobedo, and declaring that Gen. Escobedo is a gentleman and a friend of foreigners.

From Washington.
New York, Aug. 29.—The Times special says the political situation tonight is much calmer than for several days. Gen. Grant has not refused any orders, notwithstanding positive statements to that effect.
Washington, Aug. 28.—Gen. Grant has promulgated the order substituting Gen. Canby in place of General Sickles, and directs the latter to report by letter from New York.

Cable News OF TO-DAY.

From Prussia.
Munich, Aug. 28th.—A promise journal, which acts as the organ of Southern Germany, asserts that Bavaria and the other States of South Germany will not unite with Austria, Prussia, and maintaining their independence of either, will hold the balance of power between the North Confederation and Austrian empire.

From London.
London, Aug. 28.—The increasing bitterness of tone which is apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on the Salzburg Conference, is causing much anxiety throughout Europe.

Southampton, Aug. 28th.—All the passengers on the steamship *mann*, which sailed from here yesterday, for New York, is the Chas Kingsley, the well-known

From Paris.
Paris, Aug. 28.—Reported to be received from rebel leaders, the success of the insurrection, and especially in the province of Aragon. The latest advice from a quarter report that the rebels have captured and held prisoner the city of Saragossa, the capital of the province.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Austria and Prussia unite in dissuading Denmark from persisting on the retrocession of Schleswig and Alsens by Prussia.

To-day the first train of cars passed over the railway across Mount Cen-

From Turkey.
Constantinople, August 28th.—The American minister, Hon. Edward Morris, has had an audience with the Sultan, at which he presented to His Imperial Majesty the resolution of the United States Congress in relation to the war in the Island of Candia.

Nominations and Elections.
The nominations for Perth took place on Wednesday. Messrs. T. M. Daly, James Edford were nominated for the House of Commons. Messrs. Andrew Montoith of Stratford, and D. D. Hay Listowel, were nominated for the Local Legislature.
The nomination for North North took place the same day. The following gentlemen were nominated for the House of Commons: Messrs. Thomas Murray, John Rankin and Thomas Deacon. For the Local Legislature: Messrs. William Adams, John Shaw and John Supple, and Mr. Deacon retired from the contest in favor of Mr. Rankin.
Mr. John Sandfield McDonald has been elected for Cornwall. His majority in the Commons is 140, and for the Local Legislature 151.

At the close of the polls in Lennox Mr. Stevenson was elected for the House of Commons and Mr. Cartwright for the Local Legislature.
At the close of the poll on the first day of the election for London on Wednesday, the returns were—for the Commons: Carling 994, Peacock 241. For the Local Legislature, Carling 801, Durand 561.

THE LOSS OF A NIGHT.—No crop more uncertain than that of vines, especially good vintage occurs only at considerable intervals, for the vinegrower is exposed to many disasters. Extra cold in winter may destroy his plants, sudden frost in May may blight the whole crop of the year. Four or five single hours' frost in the district of Cognac destroyed £3,000,000 worth of property. The event of vineyards were clothed in green; at six the next morning they were to be seen but brown, as if an eighth plague had descended on the land. On all sides, proprietors, men, were gathered together, weeping, as men weep, but big tears, had lost their fortunes, this