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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 **JOB PRINTING** are unrivalled. We have the best of Presses and Type, employ none but good workmen, and our charges are **LOWER** than any other office in Guelph. Orders from the country attended to, and work forwarded to all parts by the earliest mode of conveyance.

Guelph Evening Mercury

FRIDAY EVEN'G, SEPTEMBER 20.

Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Frederick Bruce, which took place at Boston yesterday. There was no previous intelligence of Sir Frederick's illness, but it appears he died of what is generally known as putrid sore throat—a most fatal disease, and of but short duration. He has been for two years British Minister, resident at Washington, which he left a few days ago seriously ill. He was one of the ablest men the diplomatic service can boast, and by his urbanity and general bearing won the respect and esteem of the Government officials at Washington. He was a younger brother of the late Lord Elgin, our Governor General, and possessed a large share of the talents of the family. He entered the diplomatic service more than twenty-five years ago; but it was not till 1855, when he accompanied Lord Elgin to China, and afterwards became Minister at Peking, that he came prominently before the public. He took an active part in bringing about the existing treaty with the Chinese, and was afterwards for a short time Minister to Japan.

Vancouver's Island.

According to a correspondence in the London Free Press matters are in a most deplorable state in Vancouver's Island. Not long ago one Governor took his departure, and from that time until the arrival of the next the administration was in the hands of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Birch, a person in utter ignorance of the requirements of the country, and seemingly indifferent to the public weal. The misfortunes which usually attend the rule of a Governor unacquainted with the people over whom he is placed, fell relentlessly on the inhabitants of Vancouver's Island even after Birch had surrendered his temporary authority to the newly appointed vice-governor of the colony. When the Island was united to British Columbia, the government was removed, contrary to the wishes of the people, to the mainland, but the ill-effects of the measure induced its return to Victoria. This involved a considerable expenditure, but would have been borne uncomplainingly were the government not at all times an exceedingly expensive one. The colony has about 8,000 of a white population, and its yearly revenue is not more than \$350,000. Yet out of this pitance it is called upon to pay its governor a salary of \$15,000, and to maintain besides a numerous number of useless and hungry officials. Indeed so numerous are these, and so exorbitant the demands made upon the people for their salaries, that the expenditure is double of the revenue. It is proposed to reduce the Governor's salary to \$12,500, but it is doubted whether he will consent to the reduction. Many of the oppressed inhabitants live in the hopes of a better time coming immediately, and are even now tossing up their caps, at the departure of Birch, to whose pernicious advice they attribute many of the legislative evils which have weighed upon them so heavily. Men of clearer insight, however, do not discover the penance for all the ills of the colony in the removal of the obnoxious official; but consider that there can be no sensible amelioration in their condition until their local government is re-modelled, until they have the power in their own hands to appoint officials, with such salaries as the revenue of the country can afford. In the present condition of their political affairs it is not to be wondered at if the people should be discontented. They are dissatisfied and divided into two parties, one of which advocates annexation to the States, and the other prefers the preservation and strengthening of British connection either by means of Confederation, or by improvement in their local administration. The latter party are anxious to obtain the sympathy and assistance of the new Dominion, which we may expect from the emphatic assertions of men of all political creeds will not be long withheld from them after the opening of Parliament. The Americans true to their instinctive love of territorial acquisitions look on the Island with an anxious eye, and by a show of generosity endeavor to win the gratitude of the colonists, satisfied that their absorption into the wide stretching republic will be but merely a question of time. The bait held out is described as follows:—"The people of the Island have the wisdom to see that the railway communication is by far the most certain method of attracting attention to their State, and of making it powerful. They therefore have a railway necessary to unite their neighbors, and to afford them the means of their produce, and an influx of about 10,000 acres to each of the islands, and for the

"000 per mile. This seems an enormous grant for a new and poor State to give at the very outset of its existence."

The quantity of land offered would include a strip eight miles wide, stretching the whole length of the railway. The Dominion may not be able to offer them such magnificent presents as Oregon has done, but still it can afford them some assistance, and this together with a kind consideration of their condition by Britain may retain the Island a bright, contented and prosperous appendage of the British Crown.

Bull Fighting and Prize Fighting.

The inhuman sport which Byron has so graphically pictured in half a dozen glowing stanzas of Childe Harold is still in undiminished favor in Spain. The hero—such as he is—mounts his agile and well-trained steed, incites the bull to fury, and then kills the animal, or is killed by him, just as when the self-satisfied poet had written the sorrowful words, "My native land, good night;" and the inhuman crowd, delighted with the sight of blood, shout their plaudits as of yore. Lately one noted champion in these unnatural and brutal gladiatorial combats has had his career ended by the vengeful thrust of an animal expiring in agony. The following paragraph describes his death:—"The famous Spanish bull fighter, Lagartijo, has fallen a victim to the dangers of his occupation. At a display recently held at Puente-Genil, he had skillfully gone through the whole performance of goading the animal to fury, and then finishing him, as Lagartijo thought, by a superior thrust of the sword. The torador turned to receive the applause of the spectators, when the bull, by a final effort, suddenly rose and drove his horn into the man's shoulder, killing him on the spot." No astonishment can seize our minds, that the bull should thus revenge the torturing murder of so many of his species; the wonder is that so many died beneath the "fine thrust of the sword" without having inflicted a mortal thrust in return. Lagartijo appears to have been on foot, and thus received in his own person the natural weapon of defence which has often in the Spanish arena been sheathed in the breast of the reeking steed. We call the Spaniards savages; we abhor the dark passions that can prompt men and women to exult in such inhuman exhibitions—and what better are England and America, with all their civilization, their christian progress and their free governments, with all that can enlighten and humanize the mind? Do we not daily read details, disgustingly minute, of how one blackguard thrashed another almost to death, of how large sums of money were lost and won, of how thousands cheered and Justice shut its eyes, and legislators broke the laws which they themselves had enacted. All these things are of regular occurrence in England and America, and we would like to know how much the admirers of prize fights in these two countries are superior to those who flock to see bull-fights in Spain. Is it a grand spectacle to see a man stand up before an infuriated antagonist while his broken ribs are penetrating his lungs in order to gratify a crowd, and be pummeled to death, to lose his stakes, and win a reputation for the possession of more than brute endurance? We might drop a tear over the fate of the gladiator, captured in battle, forced from his home, compelled to fight for the amusement of the unrelenting Romans, and to die with out an eye of pity being bent on him; but we must detest the character, and restrain our sympathy for the fate, how hard soever it may be, of the voluntary bull-fighter and prize-fighter. The humanity of a hermit who left his solitude, and in the arena fell a victim to the popular fury, together with the prompt and decisive though unpopular action of the Emperor Honorius put an end to the gladiatorial combats at Rome. Who will say that two or more such men are not required in the present age, and that their need is not being more forcibly felt as day after passes by?

Nova Scotia Elections.

Our second despatch from Nova Scotia confirms the first report sent, and states that in nineteen constituencies, eighteen have elected men who have been anti-Unionists. Thus every county in Nova Scotia, except one—Cumberland—has gone anti for both Federal and Local Parliaments. Dr. Tupper was elected for Cumberland by only 70 of a majority. Such being the case all the members of the Legislative Assembly but two are anti-Union men.

The Elections.

At the close of the first day's poll in Bothwell, Mills (Reformer) was 70 ahead of Glass. For the Local Parliament McKellar was 69 ahead of Kerby. Both Reformers are pretty sure to be elected.

In North Middlesex Scatcherd on the first day was 425 ahead of Wilson. For the Local, Smith is 110 ahead of both McDougall and McIntyre.

In North York, for the Local Parliament McMurich is 150 ahead of Boulbee at the close of the first day's poll.

For Stormont, at the close of the poll Ault's total majority is 593, and Colquhoun's majority 165.

Chicago appears to have plenty of young men out of employment, as was evinced the other day, when a merchant advertised for a book-keeper, and received between sixty and seventy applications.

Education and Enterprise.

Both these qualifications are essential to the successful conducting of a newspaper, and both are, to a miraculous extent in the possession of our evening contemporary. We had the amplest proof of this a day or two ago. When intelligence arrived that Ferrier was elected and Foley likely to be beaten we had a display of a two-penny rag, with a cross chalked on it, from the window of the only Union newspaper office in the Dominion, and we had a most bewildering display of Latin nailed to a post in front of the door during the greater part of the day, and transferred thence into the columns of the Advertiser to make wise the simple, and to enlighten the ignorant. "Sic transit gloria facti," said the post, and the erudite journal repeated the glad tidings in the evening. We have heard of hybrid words, composed of words from different languages: they are not very common so far as our knowledge extends, nor are they considered very correct; but this is the first time we ever remember to have seen three Latin words, and one purely English yoked together to form a sentence. Now to prevent the Advertiser from again aping and being laughed at [for we have at least a respect for the reputation of the education of the town], we will tell him where he erred, and how to avoid such terrible blunders in future. If he will use Latin, let him remember the Latin proverb, that "the cobbler should not go beyond his last," let him never use Sic transit gloria without using mundi; and above all things let him not dabble in classics before he understands the difference between nominative and genitive. It is quite enough to mar Shakespeare without making the bones of Horace and Virgil to rattle uneasily in their graves. Then let the Advertiser never employ the first three words of the quotation except in conjunction with the fourth until he knows the Latin noun that corresponds to the English word "facti," and the proper case in which it should be put. Once upon a time there was a jackdaw, etc. The Advertiser is learned and knows the fable. So much for the education demonstrated in his paper of the 18th inst., now for the other quality—the enterprise. And here we may premise, that that journal according to its own belief, is always ahead with the news. Who can doubt it? On the 18th we were told in large black letters, that there was a "special from Toronto." We stared, and wondered if the "Special" were John Sandfield, who had arrived in Guelph en route for Arthur to congratulate his illustrious pupil on having killed facti in the North, and to shout Sic transit gloria Foley. But it was merely a simple announcement which had appeared in the Evening Mercury six days previous, that an incendiary had come to the burning of a hotel. Such education and enterprise as we have here instanced will certainly raise their possessor to eminence and fame.

An Honest Acknowledgment.

The following from the Galt Reporter is an honest acknowledgment that the Conservatives have been beaten in South Waterloo:—"We shall make no bones over the result of the South Waterloo Election. We acknowledge ourselves beaten—fairly, squarely and badly beaten. We shall not even resort to the usual cry, and say that our opponents bought their way into Parliament. Every exertion was used, we believe by both parties, to ensure success, and the result has proved not one whit more of a surprise to us than it has to the supporters of Mr. Young and Clements. Previous to the polling days it was universally believed that the contest would be a close one, and that the majority, whichever way it went, would not be large; but the result has proved that all anticipations in this respect were utterly fallacious. Our opponents have succeeded in rolling up against us a very large majority, while we regret to say, it shall not prevent us from recording their credit for the manner in which they worked out the contest to their own success."

A Horrible Plaything.

We have heard of thrilling stories, but the following from the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald is rarely surpassed. It says:—"We have often read of children and venomous snakes playing together, but we never had a case come under our immediate observation until yesterday."

In the afternoon the two little daughters of Mr. C. C. Lieben, aged three and five years respectively, were engaged in playing in the front yard of their home on Iowa street, between Seventh and Eighth, when the oldest child ran into the house and told the servant girl to run out and see her sister, who was playing with a big snake. The servant thought nothing of it, and continued her work. In a few minutes the child again brought her to go right out, for the snake was hissing at "sissy." The girl went out, and was struck speechless and made to grow pale. On the brick walk, near the front gate, sat the little child, laughing and patting a huge snake on the head. The snake was coiled up like a spiral spring, and with elevated head and protruded fangs allowing the child to play with it. It was a blackish monster, streaked and spotted with green. When the child would cease patting it the snake would strike at the little one's hand, and stiffen as if preparing to jump at the child. Then the little one would tap its head, and it would lower it, and remain passive. The servant stood for a moment unable to say a word. At last she shrieked for Mrs. Lieben, who came out. She also was seized with terror, but waited only a second before she seized her child and bore it away. A lady who resided next door, alarmed by the servant girl's cries, had now arrived upon the scene. Before the snake could uncoil itself she threw a brick at it, which struck upon its head and stunned it. A man who was passing by then stepped in and killed the snake. It measured thirty-eight inches in length, and was of the kind known as the house adder, the bite or sting of which is said to be terribly poisonous. The child had a narrow escape from an awful death.

Within the past few days an immense quantity of barley has been imported into Toronto market.

CANADIAN WINES.—Wine making bids fair to become at an early day a very important branch of Canadian industry. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the soil and climate of this country are admirably adapted to the growth of the various hardy varieties of the domestic grape, the crops being large and the quality unsurpassed, while the native or wild fruit, which grows in such abundance, furnishes material for an almost unlimited quantity of a very superior beverage. Capt. Armstrong, of Sandwich East, has turned his attention to the manufacture of wine, and his excellent facilities and large experience will enable him to place in the market an article superior in many respects to the best imported, at a price far below anything Canadians have been accustomed to pay. Captain Armstrong offers a handsome price per pound for all the wild grapes that are brought to him, and parties living in neighborhoods where the fruit abounds will do well to call upon the captain without delay. In addition to the produce of the grape, Captain A. has now on hand a considerable stock of wine made from berries of various kinds, all of which are of excellent quality and flavor.—Essex Record.

The famous Mrs. Yelverton, of divorce notoriety in England, arrived at New York on Saturday. She purposes giving lectures throughout the States.

New Advertisements.

New Songs. Overcoats, Sacks and Frocks

"Somebody's Darling Shimmers Here."
"Lonely Oh, So Lonely."
"When shall I see my Darling Again?"
"Sweet Face at the Window."
"Come when you will, I've Welcome for Thee."
"Sarah O'Neil."
"Belgravia Waltzes."
"Wandering Refugees."

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market.
Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867. dw tf

New Barber Shop.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and vicinity that he has opened a new Barber Shop.

On Macdonnell Street,
NEXT TO COLLISON'S HOTEL.

He will be on hand at all hours to accommodate customers. Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing on the most improved principles.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair Cutting.
GEORGE ALLAN.
Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867. d 1m

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

PURE BRED STOCK.

MORETON LODGE,
Guelph, Ontario, Dominion of Canada.

The Eighth Annual Sale.

W. & G. KNOWLES begs to announce that he has received instructions from FREDERICK W. STONE to offer for sale, without reserve, at Moreton Lodge, Guelph.

On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16th,

About 25 very superior Pure-bred Short-horned and Hereford Cattle, male and female, upwards of 100 fine Cotswold and Southdown Sheep, Rams, Ewes and Lambs, of superior size, wool and quality, together with a number of fine Berkshire Pigs, Yorkshire Pigs and Barking Pigs, all of which are in a healthy breeding condition, and well worth the notice of breeders of full-blooded stock.

Catalogues with full particulars may be had on application to Mr. Knowles, or Mr. Stone, Guelph. Sale to commence promptly at 1 p.m.

Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867. dw

WILLIAM BROWNLOW,



(Late Todd & Brownlow.)
Carpenter and Undertaker,
In rear of the Wellington Hotel.

DOUGLAS STREET, GUELPH

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for past favors, and hopes to prompt attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a continuing and public confidence. Coffins on hand or made to order, and funerals attended to. All orders will receive prompt attention. A Gracioso for hire.

Guelph, 6th June, 1867.

JOHN TOVELL, COFFIN MAKER.

Douglas Street, Guelph.

Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867. H

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the style and firm of Parker & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of said firm will be paid by Robert Parker, and all book accounts and promissory notes due to the firm will be paid by Robert Parker. The business will be carried on in future by Robert Parker.

As witness our hands this 15th day of September, A. D. 1867, in presence of HENRY HAYES.

ROBERT PARKER.
WILLIAM MILLER.

Guelph, 15th September, 1867. d 1m

THE NEW Dominion Monthly! MAGAZINE.

PRICE, TEN CENTS.
First Number now ready.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against lending money or giving credit on John Cocke's account, as he has been utterly incapable of transacting any business for some time past, as his lawful heirs will not be responsible for such debts after this date.

JOHN COCKE'S HEIRS.
Pudlinch, 12th Sept., 1867. dw 4m

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a first-class farm, being the North east half of Lot No. 10, 2nd Con. of the Township of Pilkington, containing one hundred acres, with about 80 acres of arable land, well watered, and good buildings thereon. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to

WM. RENNIE, Fergus, Ontario
Fergus, 6th Aug., 1867. 4m

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the late firm of O'Connor & Dunlop will please send in their accounts to Messrs. Blair & Guthrie for payment.

Witness, JOSEPH O'CONNOR,
D. GUTHRIE.
Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867.

New Advertisements.

HURRAH FOR THE ELEPHANT!

SMITH & BOTSFORD

Have now the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHING!

Ever brought into GUELPH. Their Stock consists in part of the following:

Overcoats, Sacks and Frocks

Black, Blue and Brown **MELTONS**, Black, Blue and Brown **PILOTS**, Black, Brown and Blue **ELYSIANS**, ranging in price from \$5.50 to \$16.

ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF

TIP-TOP PEA JACKETS

They would also beg to call attention to their HUDSON BAY and RED RIVER OVERCOAT, UNDERCOATS SACKS and SACKETS, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doeskins, Meltons and Sattaras, from \$2.00 to \$10.

IN PANTS AND VESTS

we have a large stock of the following: Cottonades, Unions, Molekins, Satinets, Tweeds, Doeskins and Pilots. Their **BLACK CLOTH FROCKS**, Shooting Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, for style, quality and price, can cope with anything in the Dominion.

A large assortment of **BOYS' CLOTHING** always on hand. S & B defy competition. Remember the Stand! Sign of the Elephant, opposite the Market.

SMITH & BOTSFORD.

Guelph, 13th September, 1867. dw tf

GROCERIES Business Education!

CROCKERY, AND HARDWARE.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES.

A. WARNER, ROCKWOOD,

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage in the past, and would beg to inform them that he has greatly enlarged, and thoroughly refitted his store, and being now supplied with a large

Stock of **GROCERIES**

Consisting of Tea at 60c. up to 81c. Sugars of various prices and qualities, and numerous other articles.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY

BOOTS and SHOES, and all the essentials of a first-class General Store, with the exception of Dry Goods. He is satisfied that he can compete favorably with any other establishment on this side of Toronto. A call will satisfy the most skeptical.

ANDREW WARNER.
Rockwood, 22nd Aug., 1867. (dw)

FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the

FRUIT DEPOT,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

HUGH WALKER.

Guelph, 16th Sept., 1867. (d)

41. QUESTION! 41.

WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR

BOOTS and SHOES?

CALL AT THE

Kingston Penitentiary

Boot and Shoe Store.

If you would choose from the Largest, Cheapest and Best Stock for

in the County of Wellington. Having been selected from none but first-class establishments, they cannot fail to please in every respect.

Inspection invited. All work warranted. Terms Cash.

JOHN CRIDFORD.
Guelph, 2nd Sept., 1867. wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, an excellent farm in Eramosa, with a good stone house and other buildings thereon. For full particulars apply to

BLAIR & GUTHRIE.
Solicitors, Guelph.
September 10, 1867.

TO PRINTERS.

WANTED at this office a young lad who has a knowledge of setting type. Apply at once at the MERCURY OFFICE.

Wool, Hide and Leather

DEPOT.
No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.
Guelph, Sept. 21, 1867. J. G. WORTS.