

named his son, Menotti, Generalissimo of the revolutionary forces engaged in the movement on Rome. The reports from the south are unfavorable to the "party of action." They state that the bands of invaders have been driven over the frontier by the Papal forces, and have been compelled to give up their arms to the national troops.

Guelph Evening Mercury

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.

Extensive Counterfeiting of Seventy Bonds.

There seems to be in the United States, at the present time, an arduous struggle among a certain class of people to endeavor to reach the climax of villany. The revenue of the government is looked upon as legitimate plunder, and he is a laggard and a fool who does not get as much as his neighbour of the good things going. Such at least is apparently the case if we consider that whiskey frauds and tobacco frauds have cheated the public exchequer out of millions of dollars, which have gone to enrich private individuals, and that the last detected piece of rascality is the counterfeit of the \$1000 seven-thirty bonds, and their extensive circulation. There was consternation in Wall street when it was discovered that these forgeries were in circulation and passing from hand to hand as readily as the genuine notes themselves. Microscopic inspection at the Sub-Treasury could detect but little difference between the true notes and the false, with the exception that the red seal in the latter was larger than that of the former. No definite idea can be formed of the amount of these spurious bonds now in circulation, but it is believed that the principal brokers in the street have dealt more or less in them. It is thought that they came from the West, and were put in the market about the 24th ult., and from that time until they were detected, a sufficient period had elapsed to allow a very large number of them to get afloat. Over \$60,000 have been sent to the Treasury Department, but the government in this instance lose nothing as they give no credit for the counterfeits, so that probably the secondary object of the makers (to rob the Government) has failed, although they have succeeded in the main one, which was to rob somebody. New York detectives, aided by a detective from Washington are endeavoring to "work up the case," but their prospects of success are very far from being bright.

Dark Prospects in the South.

There are serious apprehensions that the shipment of the great bulk of the cotton crop will be retarded by the want of capital. The receipts at Charleston have reached a thousand bales a day, but money is wanted to export it. The Internal Revenue Law is onerous, and the bank rate of discount is no less than eighteen per cent, besides the banking capital of Charleston has been reduced from fourteen millions in gold before the war, to the insignificant sum of half a million currency at present. It is the universal belief, that along the seaboard general bankruptcy must ensue during the coming winter, unless creditors should prove much more lenient with their debtors than they usually are. Nearly every plantation is more or less mortgaged, and should foreclosures be insisted upon, the best lands in this State will change hands at a ruinous sacrifice. The lawyers are preparing to reap a rich harvest out of cases under the new Bankrupt Law, for there will probably be no portion of the Union that will contain as large a number of insolvents, in proportion to the population as South Carolina. This condition of affairs is due in a large measure to the mania which prevailed before the war, among the landholders, for buying slaves upon long credits, giving a bond for the purchase money, secured by a mortgage of the slave. The validity of such bonds, in view of the cessation of Slavery, has been an interesting question, occupying much of the attention of the State and Federal Courts during the last twelve months; nor will the contest be settled until the United States Supreme Court shall have pronounced final judgment in the matter.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.—A meeting of the Grand Trunk Company is to take place in London for the purpose of considering and approving an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Western Railway of Canada. Herpath's *Railway Journal* briefly refers to the position of the two great Canadian railways, and expresses the opinion that the two Companies cannot do better than come to some understanding which will tend to save working expenses and prevent constant and useless competition. Herpath says very truly:—"Railway competition in Canada is absurd. The country is not rich enough for it. The best railway property in that country is the Great Western of Canada, which, for a Canadian railway is particularly good, but even the Great Western Stocks are not a premium."

It is stated at Ottawa, that the Federal Government claims the right to appoint a magistrate of the country, and would be a beginning of encroachment on the Local Governments, and the fact is feared that there will be frequent conflicts of authority.

The fortress of Luxemburg, about which a dispute was last spring, almost on the point of going to war, was finally settled by the Prussians on September 26th, and the provisions of the Treaty of London. The militia which is now neutral territory.

The Recognition of the South.

WHO FIRST RECOGNIZED ITS STATUS AS A BELLIGERENT POWER?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The question of our recognition of the Southern States as a belligerent should ever be raised in the American Congress, it is to be hoped, that the aged leader of the House of Representatives, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, may be present to repeat the following bit of testimony recently taken down from his lips and printed with his consent: 'When the rebellion first commenced I was in favor of treating it as a rebellion, and the participants in it as traitors to the Government of the United States, liable to punishment for treason. It was so understood in Congress, and I supposed it was so understood by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. After the adjournment of the first session of Congress during Mr. Lincoln's term, shortly after my return to my home, I saw, to my surprise, a proclamation declaring a blockade of all the rebel ports. This was a great blunder and absurdity. If the rebel States were still in the Union, and only in treasonable revolt against the Government, we were blockading ourselves—blockading the ports of the United States. I attributed this at once to the incompetent statesmanship of Mr. Seward, and went to Washington to see and talk with President Lincoln on the subject. I laid my views before him, and told him that the blockade was a stultification of the former position of the Government in relation to the rebel States; that the ports instead of being blockaded, should have been closed, and a sufficient number of armed revenue vessels sent out on the seas to prevent smuggling. I pointed out to him the fact that by the act of blockade we recognized the rebel States as an independent belligerent, and should thenceforth be compelled to conduct the war, not as if we were suppressing a revolt in our own States, but in accordance with the law of nations. 'Well,' said Mr. Lincoln, when he had heard my remarks, 'that's a fact. I see the point now, but I don't know anything about the law of nations, and I thought it was all right.' As a lawyer, Mr. Lincoln, I remarked, 'I should have supposed you would have seen the difficulty at once.' 'Oh, well,' replied Mr. Lincoln, 'I'm a good enough lawyer in a Western law court, I suppose, but we don't practise the law of nations up there, and I left it to him. But it's done now and can't be helped, so we must get along as well as we can.' In this Mr. Lincoln was right. The blunder had been committed, and the rebel States were thenceforth an independent belligerent, not an independent nation, of course, but an independent belligerent, to be dealt with in accordance with the law of nations."

Clyde Woollen Mills, Lanark.

We take the following from the *Journal of Commerce*.—The above Mills have been only recently put in operation and are owned and run by Messrs. Caldwell & Watchorn. They are located in the Village of Lanark situated on the River Clyde, from which they derive their name. The size of the main building, which is three stories high, is 130 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is capable of holding three sets, but at present contains only two sets of machinery, all of the most improved American make, and in all respects suitable to the manufacture of the finest and best grades of Tweed and Cassimere that are at present produced in this country. The buildings are heated throughout, the dyeing done, and the motive power supplied by steam, the boiler and engine for which were made at the machine-shop of Messrs. Goldie, McCulloch & Co., Galt. The Clyde Mills employ upwards of forty hands, consume about 120,000 lbs. of wool in the year, and at present are turning out, weekly, about 2,000 yards of superior heavy Tweeds.

CHAR. DICKENS AND THE PROOF READERS.—Chas. Dickens, while presiding, on Sept. 17, at a meeting of the Printers' Readers' Association, held in London, paid a graceful tribute to the value of the services of correctors of the press. In addition to the ordinary qualifications of a printer, there were required, Mr. Dickens said, natural intelligence, superadded cultivation, readiness of reference, quickness of resource, an excellent memory, and a clear understanding. He had never received the sheets of any of his writings without having been presented by the correctors of the press with something he had overlooked, with some inconsistency into which he had fallen, with some mistake he had made. There was always an unquestionable indication that he had been followed by a patient and a trained mind. The intellectual qualifications of such a class of men are not less important to the comfort of the reader for amusement or instruction than the writer himself, and the public acknowledgment of their services by so distinguished an author as Dickens is praise in which proof-readers may take an honest pride.

SERVANTISM.—A girl lately applied for a situation as 'maid of all work' in a family in a neighboring city. Everything was satisfactory on both sides except on the subject of "company," the applicant being told that she could see her boss once a week. That she said would be often enough, but added: "My father lives in the country, and when he comes we have a good deal to talk about, and when we get through I 'spect the taverns will be shut up." Being told that it was not proposed to furnish lodgings for her 'feller,' she declined to take the situation, saying that "if her feller couldn't stay, she wouldn't."

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Medical Association met again on Thursday morning, the president, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, in the chair. Committees were appointed for the following objects: To frame a constitution, by-laws, &c.; on preliminary education; on medical education; on the formation of a uniform system of granting licenses; on medical statistics; on medical registration; on hygiene; and on medical ethics. The above committees are to submit their reports at the next meeting to be held at Montreal on the first Wednesday in September, 1867.

THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. LIVINGSTON.—Sir Roderick Murchison has heard from Mr. Young, who commands the Livingston Search Expedition. On the 20th of July the party had been conveyed to the Kongohi, mouth of the river Cambesi, in her Majesty's ship *Peterel*. Commander Gordon, and were about to cross the bar in their steel boat on the following day. They had been abundantly supplied with all necessaries by the naval authorities at the cape. The expedition had been strengthened by the addition of two Kroonen and an English stoker from the *Peterel*. Mr. Young who brought from the cape two negro youths who had been formerly liberated from slavery by Livingston, and who, it was believed, would be of good use as interpreters.

The czar of Russia has been completely unsettled in mind since Berezowski's attempt on his life, and stalks through his palace pale and harassed. He is a

Hamilton as a Wholesale Depot.

The *Hamilton Times* urges upon wholesale merchants the advisability of selecting that city as their place of business, instead of Montreal or Toronto. The *Times* lays claim to advantage in position in the following manner:—"We have here the headquarters of the finest and best conducted Railway in the world, not only in Canada, but that would be an insult to the Management of the Great Western Road; but equal, at least, to any in America. It can do what no other road in the world can do. It can convey over it, and in one train drawn by one engine, cars of widely different gauges. It connects Hamilton with Toronto, with the Suspension Bridge, with Detroit; it has various contributing side lines,—in fact it connects Hamilton with every railway in Canada and with every railway in the United States. It can without transhipment, convey goods and passengers from St. Louis to Boston or New York city. The Great Western, or its branches, meet the Grand Trunk at numerous points, and in a short time it will be in direct connection with a line of railway extending through Galt, Guelph, and all the towns and villages of the great counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce, in the North West. It already runs trains to Guelph; and the line from Guelph, extending through Wellington, Grey and Bruce, has been commenced. It connects either by rail, Macadamized plank or gravel road, with almost every town, village and hamlet in the Western Peninsula, and has its central pivot in the city of Hamilton, with more than a mile of wharfrage on Burlington Bay. Does any other city in Canada possess facilities so varied, so immense, so important for carrying on great business enterprises as Hamilton? We know of none. It is the Queen City of the Lakes; and must ultimately become the most populous and wealthy city in the Province of Ontario. It will only be a work of time. The climate is salubrious; her people are enterprising, full of vigor, assiduous and possessing commercial and manufacturing genius in a high degree. Within a circle of thirty-four miles radius, drawn around the city of Hamilton, is the garden of Canada—the wealthiest, best cultivated, most productive and populous district of equal area to be found north of the American lines. Within that circle are situated numerous flourishing towns and incorporated villages. Among the former are Oakville, Dundas (the head of navigation on the Desjardine's Canal) Guelph, Galt, Paris, Brantford, Caledonia, Milton, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Niagara, and Thorold; and among the latter Brant, Wellington Square, Waterdown, Georgetown, Ancaster, Preston, Hespeler, Grimsby, and Beamsville. Where, then, can the Montreal merchant, who leaves that city to drive his Western business, find a more congenial and convenient spot in which to fix his residence than in Hamilton?"

Dryden's house in Fetter Lane

was lately sold by public auction in London. Advertising cards are now carried through the streets of Paris by trained dogs.

The steamer *Rochester* from Belleville for Oswego on the 12th inst., returned to the former port, having collided with a schooner.

The trial of the persons accused of riot and tumult in Montreal, at the recent election, has been postponed until the next term.

The London *Times* says Edward Thornton, the present British Envoy at Rio, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States.

Lord Lyons, at one time Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed British Minister at Paris. This is thought to be a judicious appointment.

A peat bed has been discovered on Sharnnon's farm, 4th Con. Dumfries from 15 to 20 feet deep, and the peat is said to be of excellent quality.

The General Post-Office in England has issued notice that under the new postal treaty, which took effect on the 1st inst., entire postage, American as well as British, on newspapers mailed in Great Britain for America, must be paid in advance.

A saw-mill belonging to Mr. C. H. Slawson, situated on the town line between Dereham and West Oxford was totally consumed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 5th inst. The cause was purely accidental; the loss between three and four thousand dollars, and the insurance two thousand.

On Saturday morning last the royal mail steamer *Magnat*, while running the Gallipolis rapids, near Edwardsburg, struck a rock, and knocked a hole under the fore-castle. The Captain ran her on the beach, and it is thought most of the cargo will be saved.

The eminent French statesman, M. Fould, is dead, aged 67 years. M. Fould was four times Minister of Finance under Louis Napoleon, and during his term of office he originated several most important measures.

Early on Wednesday morning last some wretch set fire to the wooden stable adjoining Markle's Hotel in Listowel. The flames communicated with the hotel, and the whole was soon in ashes, a horse perished, and a buggy was consumed with the buildings. Insurance \$600.

"Are the jury agreed?" asked the Judge of a court attache whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send out for a half gallon."

New Advertisements.

Horse and Mare Stolen.

STOLEN out of a field adjoining Mr. Henry Roberts' Tavern, York Road, near Guelph, on Sunday night, the 6th inst., a grey mare, mostly white, and a black horse. The mare has a ring-bone on the right hind foot; she is about 12 years old. The horse is about 16 years old, and had a round spot on his left on the right fore leg at the knee; his off hind foot was white. Any information which will lead to the arrest of the thief or the recovery of the horses, will be handsomely rewarded by the owner at Mr. Roberts' Tavern, Y. Road. ALEX. McLENNAN, Guelph, October 14, 1867. 495730-41

BACK AGAIN!

MR. C. FERGUSON

THE well-known Blind Performer on the Irish Union Harmonicon Pipes will give one of his pleasing CONCERTS in the

TOWN HALL, GUELPH;

On Wednesday Evening, Oct. 16th.

Tickets, 25 Cents. Children half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, Oct. 14, 1867. d21

ANNUAL

Congregational Tea Meeting.

THE Congregational Church in this Town will (D.V.) hold its usual yearly Tea Meeting in the

TOWN HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 15

Tea to be served from 6 to 8 o'clock, to be followed by Short Addresses and selections of MUSIC.

Every effort will be made to render the occasion an interesting one.

Tickets, 25 Cents each, may be had at the stores of Messrs. A. Thomson & Co., and John McNEIL'S, and at the door.

On behalf of the Committee of arrangements,

E. S. BOULT, Secretary.

Guelph, Oct. 12, 1867. d-2

A Large Stock of New French Fruits

At E. CARROLL & Co's

Guelph, Oct. 7, 1867. No. 2, Day's Block.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES ASTRAY

TWO RIFLES belonging to the Guelph Rifle Company have gone astray. It is supposed they were given out to members of what was known as the Home Guard, and not returned. Notice is hereby given that the parties in whose possession they are must return them at once to the undersigned. As they are Government property, any one failing to return them after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

GEORGE BRUCE, Jr., Captain, G. R. Co.

October 12, 1867. d-1

Servant Wanted.

WANTED a good Female Servant for general house-work. Liberal wages paid. Apply to

MRS. ALEX. NAIRN, Rockwood.

Rockwood, G.T.R., Oct. 11. d-6t

CARD.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

W. VALE, Band-Master of the Wellington Battalion, and late Band Sergeant of the 17th Regiment, begs to inform the inhabitants of Guelph, that he is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in Music in the following branches:—Violin, Flute, Cornet, and all Brass Instruments through Bass and Hornway.

Terms.—\$10 per quarter, payable in advance. For particulars apply at residence, Nottingham Street.

Guelph, Oct. 11, 1867. d-1m

FRESH LOBSTERS!

At E. CARROLL & Co's

Guelph, Oct. 7, 1867. No. 2, Day's Block.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

ASHES, LEATHER, &c.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited. Highest prices realized, and returns promptly made. Every possible information afforded consignors in reference to the Markets, Packing of Flour, Manufacture, &c., as required.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, HALIFAX.

ADVANCES.

DRAFTS authorised against Consignments to Montreal and Halifax may be made at the option of Consignors, on either City. Cash advances made on shipments to our Correspondents Foreign Markets.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., MONTREAL.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, HALIFAX.

FISH, OILS, &c.

ORDERS for Fish, Oils, or West India Produce carefully and promptly executed.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., HALIFAX, N. S.

October 12, 1867. -dawly

New Crop Teas

At E. CARROLL & Co's

Guelph, Oct. 7, 1867. No. 2, Day's Block.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a first-class farm, being the North east half of Lot No. 15, 2nd Con. of the Township of Pilkington, containing one hundred acres, with about 80 acres under cultivation, well watered, and good buildings thereon. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to

WM. RENNIE, Fergus, Ontario

Fergus, 6th Aug., 1867. 4m

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, that well-known farm adjoining Mr. Gideon Hood's, about one mile from the Great Western Station, Guelph. Terms made known by applying to the subscriber.

If not sold by the 10th inst., this farm will be taken out of the market.

JAMES MAYS, Guelph, 3rd October, 1867. dwtf

Victoria Engine Company.

THERE will be a Special Meeting of the above Company in the Fireman's Hall, on Tuesday Evening, the 12th inst., at quarter-past Seven. A full attendance is requested.

F. B. SKINNER, Secretary. Guelph, Oct. 11, 1867. d-4t

New Advertisements.

MONTR'L BOOT & SHOE STORE,

WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

Arriving Daily Suitable for the Season.

FOR the Latest Styles in Ladies' High Cut Balmorals, Call at JOHN McNEIL'S.

GENTS will also find No. 1 Sewed Calicoes At JOHN McNEIL'S.

A FEW Lines in American Goods—very Stylish At JOHN McNEIL'S.

MEN'S, Boys' and Youths' Boots Wholesale and Retail at Low Prices. Home Manufactured Goods always on hand.

All Work Warranted. Inspection Invited. Terms Cash.

JOHN McNEIL,

Montreal Boot and Shoe Store, Wyndham-st., Guelph, Ontario.

Guelph, 14th October, 1867. d 73 w729 1f

The

EXHIBITION

Prize

SHIRTS

and

DRAWERS

For Sale

At the Guelph

Cloth Hall.

A. THOMSON & CO.

Guelph, October 5, 1867. dwtf

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

W. M. STEWART

HAS NOW OPENED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods!

In Fancy Dress Goods, in all the new styles and textures. Winceys, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, Prints, &c.

FANCY MANTLE CLOTHS,

Water-proof Cloakings, New Mixtures, Velvetines and Whiteys, Hosiery and Gloves. large choice of COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen and paper. A large variety of Jet Bugle Trimming, Mantle Ornaments, &c.

35t Purchasers may rely on getting the Cheapest and Best Goods. All Departments will be found complete.

Guelph, 3rd October, 1867. dw

WILLIAM STEWART.

WATCHES & JEWELRY

A LARGE STOCK

NOW ON HAND!

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

D. SAVAGE.

Guelph, 10th Oct. 1867. dw-ly

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE Neatest, Cheapest, Best Fitting and Best Wearing Boots and Shoes, manufactured from the best brands of French Calf, Goat, Kid, &c., Sewed or Pegged are to be had at

THOMAS BROWN'S

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

He would advise all who are not satisfied with such Boots and Shoes as they get elsewhere to call and give him a trial, and be convinced that

The Boots and Shoes he makes are the Best they ever Had.

Repairing neatly done. All orders attended to promptly.

THOMAS BROWN

Guelph, 10th Oct. 1867. dw-ly

Wool, Hide and Leather

DEPOT,

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.

Guelph, July 31, 1867. (dw D. MOLTON)

HAY IN TRUSSES

Constantly on hand. Also Re Straw for beds.

TERMS, CASH.

JOHN A. WOOD