# Guelph Evening Mercury.

VOL. II. NO. 7. GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1868. PRICE ONE PENNY



## 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

## SUGARS

For the Preserving Season, viz:

Porto Rico
Yellow Refined
Crushed A
Dry Crushed
Ground
Extra Crushed, &c

At reduced prices, for Two Months. Also, a large assortment of Preserve Jars of the newest styles,

**At E. CARROLL & CO'S**

**No. 2, GUELPH.**

Guelph, July 18. daw tf

## H. METCALF,

(Late Smith and Metcalf),

WISHES to inform his customers and the public that he has opened a

***SHOP NEXT DOOR to MR. HAZELTON'S,***

Nearly opposite the Wellington Hotel, where he will be prepared to attend to the wants of customers and the public. He has on hand a lot of

**TRUNKS and SADDLES**

Slightly soiled by removal at the late fires, will be sold cheap.

Guelph 1868 d6 wtf

## FOR SALE.

For sale, that valuable property known as the

## FERGUS FOUNDRY!

IN THE

VILLAGE OF FERGUS,

TOGETHER with the Engine and Boiler, Shafting and Gearing, Boring, Planing and other Machines, for working in wood and iron, and a large quantity of Patterns and Pattern Boxes, &c. This presents to any mechanic with a small capital one of the best possible opportunities for embarking in a safe and paying business. The immediate re-opening of the Foundry is demanded by the wants of the adjacent country; and the intended commencement of operations this season on the Railway from Guelph to Fergus, warrants the expectation of a large and speedy addition to the business.

Intending purchasers are requested to send within one month from this date, written offers for the whole of the above property, on the terms stated below, to the undersigned, who reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject the same at any time within two weeks from the date of its receipt.

TERMS—One-half of the purchase money to be paid cash down on receipt of Deed, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, with 8 per cent. per annum, to be secured by Mortgage on the property.

**BUCHANAN & CO.,**
Hamilton, Ontario.

Hamilton, 22nd July. dw-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 has 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 dwtf

## CASTLEGARDEN 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 with all the delicacies of the season. In fact no 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, Whitby.
*GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.*
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. do tf

## Cunard Ocean Steamers.

LEAVING New York every Thursday for Queenstown or Liverpool.

**FARE FROM HAMILTON**
**First Cabin, - - $87, gold value**
**Steerage - - - - 29, "**
Berths not secured until paid for. For further particulars apply
CHARLES T. JONES & CO.,
Exchange Brokers, Hamilton
Agents for the Erie and New York Railway.
Fare from Hamilton to New York $7, gold value
Hamilton, 1st June, 1868. dw

## TROTTER'S

## Canadian Dentifrice

IS recommended by the following first-class Dentists as the best preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth: B. W. Day M. D., L. D. S., Pres. of the Dental Association; W. C. Adams, L. D. S., Toronto; J. O'Donnell, Secretary, Dental Association; L. Lemon, L. D. S., St. Catherines; D. A. Bogart, L. D. S., Hamilton, J. W. Elliott, Toronto.

**TESTIMONY FROM AN EDITOR.**

R. White, Esq., Editor of the Hamilton Spectator, says: I have used Trotter's Canadian Dentifrice for some time, and like it very much. I think t quite equal to Rowland's Ondonto, at about one fourth the price.

☞ Price 25c. per box. For sale by all Druggists.

Guelph, June 22. daw 6m

## BILLIARD HALL!

**Adjoining Coulson's Hotel,**

GUELPH, ONT.

Four New Phelan Standard American tables.

W. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.
Guelph, June 24. do 1y

## PRESTON MINERAL BATHS!

**AND SULPHUR SPRINGS,**

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

*NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,*

**PRESTON, ONTARIO.**

THESE popular Baths are open for the accommodation of the public. The Spring which supplies these Baths possesses Medicinal qualities not surpassed by any other in America.

S. CORNELL, Proprietor.
ton, June 16. daw 3m

## SUMMER DRINKS.

JAMES McCULLOCH,

IN thanking his customers and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in past years, begs to inform them that he has made extensive preparations for the coming season, and is now manufacturing at the

**Spring Brewery Depot**

GORDON STREET, GUELPH,

**All kinds of Summer Drinks, such as Soda Water, Lemonade, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale and Ginger Beer.**

Also a superior quality of **Champagne** Clarified BOTTLED CIDER in pints or quarts, which has been tested and highly recommended for years.

All orders left at the Depot, or addressed to the undersigned will be promptly attended to.

JAMES McCULLOCH.
Guelph, 22nd May, 1868. w4 dtf

**DOMINION**

## LIVERY STABLE

**GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

## H. MARRIOTT

BEGS to inform the citizens of Guelph and the travelling public that he has started a Livery Stable next door to Mr. W. Armstrong's Blacksmith's Shop, Macdonnell Street, where he can supply

**Saddle Horses, Horses and Buggies, Commercial Waggons**

At the shortest notice. Also, a large

**PLEASURE WAGGON!**

FOR PIC-NICS.

Guelph, 19th June do6m

## LUMBER & WOOD YARD.

**CHARLES HEATH**

HAS opened a Lumber and Wood Yard on

**Quebec-St. West of English Church,**

Where Lumber of all kinds can be had in lots to suit purchasers.

## CORDWOOD

For sale by the cord, half-cord and quarter-cord, and delivered in any part of the Town.

## FLOUR & FEED

Also for sale, Flour and Feed, delivered in any part of the Town according to order.

☞ All orders from Town or Country will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES HEATH.
Guelph, May 14, 1868. daw tf

## DOMINION HOTEL

GUELPH.

JOHN BUNYAN begs to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above Hotel, in the BRICK HOUSE, MACDONNEL-ST., a few doors above Higinbotham's Drug Store, and immediately opposite Messrs. Sharpe's Seedstore. There is a good stable attached to the house, with good and commodious stabling. Every attention will be paid to customers in order to secure their comfort and convenience. The best of liquors and cigars always kept at the bar. Good accommodation for Boarders by the week at reasonable rates.

Guelph, July 13th. dwly

## R. GALBRAITH
## TAILOR.

**ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, GUELPH,**

In rear of the English Church,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and vicinity that he has rented the premises lately occupied by Mr. Jeanneret, Watchmaker, where

**Parties Furnishing their Own Goods**

Will always find him on hand ready to attend to their orders. All work carefully executed and on reasonable terms.

***Garments Altered, Repaired and Cut with Neatness and Despatch.***

Guelph, April 8, 1868. dtf w1m

## Wool, Hide and Leather
**DEPOT**

No 4, Day Old Block, Gordon
Guelph, July 31 186 dw MOLTON

## A CARD.

A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
c6-3m] Station D., Bible House, N. Y. City.

## HALL'S VEGETABLE SILICIAN HAIR RENEWER.

RENEWS THE HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR WHEN GRAY.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

RENEWS THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR WHEN BALD.

Renews the brash, wiry hair to silky softness.—Beautiful hair dressing.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. Jul. 14. dw1m

## HARVEST.

A large variety of Scythes, Scythe handles Cradles, Forks, Stones, Rakes, Grindstones, and other articles suitable to the season. Also Brass and Enamelled Preserving Kettles.

JOHN HORSMAN, Guelph.

## BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, instantaneous. No disappintment.—No ridiculous tints. Remedies the effects of bad dye Invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful brown or black. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16, Bond-St., N. Y. dwly



## Evening Mercury.

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET.

MONDAY EV'NG, JULY 27, 1868.


THE TRACTION ENGINE.—The Bruce *Herald* says that the owners of the traction engine have not yet determined whether they will run her between Walkerton and Guelph, but is of opinion that her first trips will be made to and from Kincardine, after circumstances determining whether she will be continued on that route.

WATERLOO BATTALION.—This Battalion was inspected by Colonel Taylor on Wednesday last at Galt, where they had assembled to put in their annual drill. The Col. expressed his satisfaction with the men, and as deputy of the Adjutant General returned, in his name, warm thanks for the generous manner in which the people of Galt had treated the Battalion, having given them free board and lodging, and the ladies having also furnished the men with "Havelocks." They were dismissed on Friday.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The wife of a blacksmith's assistant employed in Toronto by one of the railway companies, eloped on Wednesday last with a former soldier of the 17th Regiment, and $700 of her husband's money. She had taken such a fancy to the son of Mars that she bought him off to save him from returning to England. He has since boarded with the family, until the wife persuaded her husband to withdraw his earnings from the bank and start for the States, the soldier going along. At Hamilton the two gave the blacksmith the slip, and went to the States without him.

ROBBERY IN LONDON.—A strange man from New York dashed his head and shoulders through a pane of a broker's window in London on Friday evening, gathered up $200 in bills, and fled with the speed of the roe. Two or three hundred people gave chase, but he outstripped them all; a revolver was fired at him but he still ran on, and finally gained a spot where a boy stood holding a fleet horse, which the robber mounted and then, like Dick Turpin and Black Bess he set pursuit at defiance, and safely escaped from the city.

THE ALBION PRIZE FIGHT.—Last week we quoted from the Brampton *Times* the particulars of a fight for $10 a side, in the township of Albion, between Isaac Taylor and Thomas Squires, which resulted in the death of the former. The men were not married as stated, but bachelors, and quarrelled about a girl. Squires did not run away to avoid arrest, but has been taken into custody along with the two seconds, the stakeholder and three others. The case has been investigated and the parties committed for trial, but since bailed out. It appears that Taylor was spoiling for a fight, being urged thereto by some of his bothers, and rejected all proposals of reconciliation. The combatants were standing about 15 feet apart when the word was given, and they rushed towards each other. It was previously arranged that the fight should be a rough-and-tumble, Taylor's brother in particular giving it to be understood that the men were to "kick, bite and box." When they met Squires attempted to kick his antagonist, but the latter caught his foot and threw him. Squires, however, turned his man, got above him and dealt him two or three blows about the neck. This was all. Squires was pulled off, and Taylor was dead. He had died, as a coroner's jury said, "of overexertion and excitement while fighting a challenge with Thos Squires, constituting manslaughter." He had said that he "would fight, die, or be damned," and he died.

## NOVA SCOTIA'S PROTEST.

The undersigned, Delegates from the Province of Nova Scotia, before returning to their homes, deem it a duty, alike to those they represent and to the people of this country, to protest in the most solemn and emphatic manner against the decision of the House of Commons on the motion made by Mr. Bright on the night of the 16th of June last. As that decision may effect the loyalty of a noble Province, and be followed by events of historical importance, the undersigned, on personal grounds, desire to shake themselves clear of the responsibility which one House of Parliament, acting under the guidance of her Majesty's Government, has assumed.

With Ireland in a state of chronic insurrection, with a million of Fenians hovering upon a long and exposed frontier, annually recruited by hundreds of thousands of discontend men driven from their home in utter despair of the resources of British statesmanship, it did appear to the undersigned but reasonable to ask of the Imperial Parliament not to enlarge the area of discontent, or to give a new impulse to the elements of disturbance.

Nova Scotia fronts the populous, educated, warlike, and prosperous New England States, that take all their great staples for which there is no market in Canada. The arsenals and dockyards of Boston and Portsmouth are within thirty hours' sail of Halifax, and behind these stretches a whole continent, free trade with which would place factories upon all her streams, supplying capital for all legitimate enterprises; and, though political associations with the thirty-four millions of freemen who inhabit that great country might for a time involve high taxation, it would open a career for her children and ensure to them adequate protection for ever by land and by sea.

True to their old traditions, preferring their old flag and the old forms of administration, the people of Nova Scotia, while cherishing the delusion that they were Englishmen, entitled to the right, as they were skilful in the practice of self-government, were content, with all these temptations beside them, to follow the fortunes and share the glories and the vicissitudes of a Great Empire. But when asked by Lord Monck to form part of a new nation, in perilous association with a few million of people who offer no market for their productions, who have no capital to spare, who have a long defenceless frontier, without a war ship upon the ocean, or an arsenal upon the seaboard, it was natural that the Nova Scotians should view, as they did in 1865, '6, and '7, such a proposition with evident distrust, suspicion, and alarm; and it was most unnatural, unusual, and unconstitutional, for British Governors misrepresenting their Sovereign to engage in small intrigues, to descend to personal solicitations, and to carry, under cover of reckless charges of disloyalty and gross corruption, a measure which the natural instincts of self-preservation in all the Maritime Provinces prompted their populations to resist. It was natural also, when betrayed by a few rash and unscrupulous men, who came over to ask the Imperial Parliament to embody in a statute the first flagrant breach of trust to be found in our colonial annals, that the people of Nova Scotia, who had never in a century sent a petition to Parliament before, should claim to be heard before its final sanction was given to machinations so astounding.

What did they ask? That the bill should be thrown out? That a scheme of government, at best but an experiment secretly prepared in a London hotel, and never submitted to either of the Colonial Legislatures, should be abruptly rejected? They might in all reason have asked this; but they did not. In the preamble to the bill it was assumed that the people of Nova Scotia desired the revolutionary changes proposed. In the summer of 1866 one-fifth of the population of the provinces, following their ordinary avocations, and known to be hostile to Confederation, were upon the sea. In their absence 31,000 men, a number equal to three-fifths of the entire militia force of the country, signed a petition, which was presented by Admiral Erskine to the House of Commons. All that these men asked was but a week's delay, that they might have an opportunity, in due course of law, and without any extraordinary exercise of the prerogative of dissolution in their favor, to express their deliberate convictions. The general elections were to come off in June. If the people of Nova Scotia decided against the Bill, it is clear that they would be entitled to the benefit of the exemption made in favor of the people of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. If they consented to accept it, as Parliament would sit till August, there was ample time to perfect the measure, and to proclaim the New Dominion long before the close of the year. The prayer of this petition, so modest and so reasonable, was rejected, and the undersigned cannot recall, without a sense of deep sorrow and humiliation, the manner in which the subject was treated last year in both Houses of Parliament. In the Commons the petition was never read, and scarcely referred to. In the Lords its existence was hardly recognized, the exercise of the right of petition was sneered at, and the allegiance and affection of a high-spirited and loyal people were treated with supreme indifference.

A few nights since the claims of 700,000 persons, who claim an ascendancy over three or four millions of their fellow-subjects, regarded by the House of Commons as perilous to the peace and integrity of the Empire, came up for discussion in the House of Lords. There was a full attendance. The Chamber was crowded. There were royal Princes on the cross-benches, a goodly array of Bishops in lawn sleeves around the woolsack, and of noble ladies richly attired, raining influence from the galleries. Contrast this scene with that which some of the undersigned witnessed with a sad revulsion of feeling in the same Chamber in the winter of 1867. 370,000 Englishmen, as loyal and as intelligent as the Protestants of Ireland, stood, for the first time, in the presence of the Peers of England, claiming no ascendancy, asking no favors. They point to a century of successful legislation, to thirty years of enlightened self-government, to their public works constructed without fraud, to their free roads and free schools, to their loyal Militia, their well-drilled Volunteers, and to the living and dead who had shed their blood in defence of the Empire. By thrift they had maintained their civil government, and illustrated, on a continent where protectionist legislation was much favored the free trade policy of England. Was it too much for such a people, dragged for the first time before the House of Lords, to expect that in a controversy involving vested interests of the greatest magnitude—constitutional principles demanding the most subtle investigation—touching feelings so sacred and so honorable, and national considerations of the very highest moment, they would be protected by at least the semblance of serious consideration? Had this been a case touching the honor or the estate of a single noble Lord, it would have been heard and reheard with exemplary patience—months, nay years, would have been granted for the protection of a piece of evidence on which it was apparent the whole case turned.

How different was the treatment which Nova Scotia received! At no time while the Bill was under discussion were fifty Peers in their seats, and on the only occasion when an appearance of controversy was vainly attempted to be provoked by one or two noble Lords who kindly volunteered some sort of remonstrance the numbers gradually thinned, till there were but ten members present when the Bill finally passed. A good many historic delusions were dissipated on that day. Franklin, standing before the Privy Council, and enduring the sarcastic insults of Wedderburn, did not, it is fair to assume, retire more grieved and indignant than did the gentlemen who represented the people of Nova Scotia on that occasion.

They did not, however, follow Franklin's example. They were reluctant to throw overboard the traditions of their fathers—the sentiment of loyalty. They used this language:—"The Government, Parliament, and the People of England have been deceived. They have done you a cruel wrong, but no wrong was intended. Do not blame those who have erred with the best intentions, but punish those who have deceived them. Prove that the evidence upon which the whole case turned was worthless, and trust to the honor of the Imperial Parliament to relieve you from a thraldom, as wounding to your pride as it is disastrous to your interests." This advice was taken, and at the elections, without a disloyal word spoken or a blow struck, the evidence was produced, proof more overwhelming than can be gathered from the political annals of England in the most momentous of her controversies.

With this evidence in their hands the undersigned came to England, instructed to ask for the repeal of so much of the Imperial Statute as related to Nova Scotia. They obyed their instructions, but yielding to the opinion of their best friends here, who thought that Parliament might fairly require, as a condition precedent to repeal, an independent investigation into the real state of the facts and of the feeling of the Provinces, they were content that the subject should be again presented with every security against the possible evils of unwise precipitancy, and in the full reliance that any fair inquiry could be followed but by one result. The House of Commons have thought proper to reject Mr. Bright's resolution. It was clear that no other result could be expected after the promulgation of the Colonial Secretary's despatch. It is evident from the division lists that, with few exceptions, the supporters of the Government rallied to sustain its policy, and the aid of Mr. Cardwell made a triumph over justice and common sense extremely easy.

The undersigned, having discharged their duty,—they trust with courtesy and independence,—will return to their homes in a few days. His Grace the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Adderley, acting upon the representations of the Governor-General and of the Canadian agent in this country, have guided the House of Commons to a position which, regarded either with reference to Imperial interests or to the mutual co-operation and good neighborhood of the British American Provinces only, the undersigned cannot but consider as most unwise. The people of Nova Scotia were hardly prepared to believe that the Imperial Government and Parliament would refuse redress for a great wrong, even though done inadvertently and with the best intentions. They certainly could not have imagined that, in a case involving the honor of the Empire, the good name of Parliament, and all the rights and revenues of an ancient and noble Province, they would be denied the most obvious form of independent investigation.

[Here follows a criticism of the language used by Ministers in Parliament.]

But what of the future? The question is natural, but we have no answer to give. With the publication of this paper our responsibilities end. We have proposed our remedy; it has been rejected. His Grace the Colonial Secretary and Lord Monck have assumed the task of making things pleasant and harmonious. They will have had ample time to try their experiments before the Legislature of Nova Scotia meets in August. In the interim, we presume the future of our country will be anxiously considered by its people. May the Almighty guide them. Having discharged our duty to the Empire, we go home to share the perils of our native land, in whose service we consider it an honour to labor, whose fortunes in this, the darkest hour of her history, it would be cowardice to desert.

JOSEPH HOWE, M. P., County of Hants.
WILLIAM ANNAND, M. L. C., President of Council.
JARED C. TROOP, M. P. P., County of Annapolis.
HENRY W. SMITH, M. P. P., County of Queens.

14 *Hanover-st., London, 3rd July*, 1868.

The Toronto *Daily World* of the 25th inst., says: We regret to learn that the wife of the Hon. George Brown is in a very precarious state of health. Shortly after arriving in Scotland she went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted, and during the operation her jaw was broken. Since that time pieces of bones have been working through one of her cheeks. From a letter received by a friend from Edinburgh we are sorry to learn that Mrs Brown is a severe sufferer, and that fears have been entertained for her recovery.

FROM OTTAWA.—It is reported that there is a strong pressure on Sir John to appoint an Irish Protestant to a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Walter Shanly and Mr. C. H. Burton are spoken of. The returns received at the Post Office Department for the past quarter would seem to indicate that there has been no increase of correspondence resulting from the reduced letter postage.

# BY TELEGRAPH

**Despatches to the Evening Mercury.**

Paris, July 25.—There was a long and exciting debate on the Mexican bond question in the Corps Legislatif last night. M. Rouher denied that the collection of the Jecker lands had any share in causing the Mexican war. Jules Favre insisted that it was the main cause, as these creditors were the only ones paid. M. Rauler replied that the French Government only protected the Jecker bonds in French hands. The bonds paid were paid by Maxmilian. France prevented other payments.

London, July 25.—The attendance in the House of Commons to day was very slight as a dissolution of Parliament is expected next week.

London, July 25.—Advices from Belgrade state that the Sultan of Turkey has confirmed the succession of Milan to the sovereignity of Servia. The grand annual encampment of volunteers, at Wimbledon, was brought to a close today. The prize for skill in marksmanship was awarded by Lord Napier of Magdala, who also reviewed the volunteers. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Mr. Longfellow, were among the distinguished persons present, while immense crowds of the nobility and people generally were in attendance. About 10,000 men were in line of review and presented a very fine appearance. The weather was clear and pleasant, and intensely hot.

Vienna, July 26—Political riots took place at Prague last week. The garrison had been increased and quiet restored.

Southampton, July 26—The steamship Saxonia, from New York, has arrived.

Paris, July 26—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the bill was passed providing that four million francs in Rentes be assigned as a partial satisfaction of claims of the holders of Franco-Mexican bonds.

Vienna, July 26—At a grand banquet given by the National Sharpshooters, who have been holding their annual festival here, Herr Gestrea said the present ministry took office with the expectation that when the administration of the empire was freed from the claims imposed on it by the lack of intelligence and from obligations of disastrous treaties, Austria would surely enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

London, July 26—The following was received from Rome: The police have discovered a mine to blow up the fortifications on Mount Aventine. Two sentinels were recently attacked in the night and wounded. The police have seized a large quantity of red and black Garibaldian shirts. The licenses have been withdrawn from all the wine shops in the Roman Compagna.

## American Despatches.

Cincinnati, July 26—Sparks, Jerrel and Moore, who were arrested at Malton, Illinois, on Friday, arrived at Seymour, Ind., last night and left in waggon, with guard. for Brownstown. When they arrived near the vicinity where Clifton, Elliott and Rosberry were hung, the waggon was surrounded by about 150 armed men, all of whom were masked. The guard was overpowered and the prisoners taken from the waggon and hung.

Baltimore, July 26—The number of persons missing and drowned from Ellicott City reaches 37. The number of drowned and missing in Baltimore City 6.

Washington, July 26—The President has vetoed the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and it has been passed over his head by the Senate, 42 to 5.

### West York.

Mr. Amos Wright has been nominated as the Reform candidate for West York. On Saturday last a caucus meeting of Reformers was held at Mr. Cherry's hotel on the town line of York and Vaughan and as the date fixed by the Government for the nomination and election left them but little time to waste in inactivity, and as Mr. H. C Howland had already begun his canvas, they resolved to dispense with a convention, and bring out their candidate that he might have as fair a chance as possible. The attendance at the meeting was fair, considering the busy season and several who had been spoken to but could not be present intimated that they would vote for any good Reformer that was brought out. The choice of the meeting fell on Mr. Amos Wright, who formerly represented East York, and who has been a member of five Parliaments. Mr. Wright has always been remarkable for consistency, having never given a vote displeasing to his constituents. He is in short one of the most formidable opponents that could threaten the defeat of a candidate of John A. Macdonald.

DIVORCE.—A case that interested the neighbours in the County of Waterloo some four years ago, but which has remained quiescent since then has ended by the death of James Glennie, of Woolwich, whose wife turned unfaithful, her guilt being proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, gives notice in last Saturday's *Gazette* that he will apply to the Dominion Parliament for a divorce. Those who were acquainted with the circumstance of the case will rejoice if he get it.

NEW FLOUR.—A sample of new wheat flour made by Mr. Geo. Balk[illegible] at his mill, has been left with us. The grain was excellent, and the article produced is correspondingly good. The yield we understand was very satisfactory. This, so far as we have ascertained, is the first gristing of this year's wheat that has been done in the town.

No appointments have yet been made to the vacant Judgeship of York, and Collectorship of Toronto.