

# Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 186.

GUELPH ON, CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

## The Guelph Mercury

DAILY AND WEEKLY.  
OFFICE: - EAST MACDONNELL STREET  
McLAGAN AND INNES,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

## The EVENING MERCURY

CONTAINING the latest News by Telegraph up to the hour of going to press, is published at 6 o'clock every afternoon (Sunday excepted), and mailed to all parts of the country by the evening mails on the following terms:  
TERMS: Single copy, one year, \$4. Single copy, 5 months, \$2. Single copy, 3 months, \$1. Single copy, 1 month, 50c.  
Copies may also be had of the News-boys on the streets, price one penny. Town subscribers are applied at their residences by our own carriers. In addition to the Telegraphic News given in the Evening Mercury will be found a vast amount of Local News, interesting articles on all the leading topics of the day. Special care will be taken to give CORRECT MARKET REPORTS. Every Business Man should read it.

## "The Weekly Mercury"

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPER in the DOMINION, containing 40 columns of reading matter. Special care is devoted to THE WEEKLY MERCURY, and care is taken that none but the best and most select reading appears in its columns. It is the **GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF ONTARIO** and the unprecedented additions to its subscriptions list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing, is a certain guarantee that our assertions are correct. Our facilities now for getting up a **FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY** are unrivalled by even the metropolitan press, and we are determined not to relax our efforts.  
Letters containing money, properly registered, will be at our risk.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men will find THE EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY to be unrivalled advertising mediums, as their respective circulations are in advance of any others in North Western Canada, and is the only means by which extensive advertisements can be reached by the judicious advertiser.  
Advertising rates are very moderate, and may be learned on application at the Office.

## Book and Job Printing,

Executed on short notice, at reasonable rates, and in the best style of the Art. Having every facility at our command, in this department, we defy competition as to style, quality and price.

McLAGAN & INNES, Publishers.  
Office: - Macdonnell Street, East of the Golden Lion, Guelph, Ontario.  
October 29, 1867. d.w.t.f.

## CASTLE GARDEN SALOON

MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, ONT.  
THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted 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 and Cigars

And the table will still be decked out for the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

## LUNCHEON!

Every day from 1 to 2 o'clock.

## OYSTERS AND GAME,

&c. &c. Dinner and Sapper parties provided on short notice, at reasonable charges.

JOHN MILLER, Proprietor.

Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

## DOMINION SALOON,

(LATE GRANBY'S TRADE SALOON.)

## OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH.

CHOICE LIQUORS, Cigars, Oysters, &c., &c. Always on hand. Meals furnished at all hours.

DENIS BUNYAN, Proprietor.

Guelph, December 2, 1867. d.w.t.f.

## ALLAN'S

## Barber SHOP.

IN THE BASEMENT OF

## Castle Garden SALOON,

West Market Square.

## SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOONING, and HAIR COLOURING,

Done in First-Class Style.

Making a first class doing up for Ladies.

Guelph, February 6th. d.w.t.f.

## JOHN HARRIS,

## CONFECTIONER, and BISCUIT Manufacturer.

## Wholesale and Retail!

MY Goods are all made of the best material, and under my own supervision, and having no cost to pay, am prepared to offer to

## Wholesale Purchasers

Goods at a cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade.

JOHN HARRIS, Market Square, Guelph.

Guelph, July 31, 1867. d.w.t.f.

## Store to Let.

TO LET, a store on the Market Square. Apply to SMITH & BORTSDORF, Guelph, Feb. 13, 1868. d.w.t.f.

## Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT,

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street, Guelph, July 31, 1868. d.w.t.f.

## NEW LAW OFFICE.

## FREEMAN & FREEMAN

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS,  
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCERS, &c.

S. F. FREEMAN, Q. C. C. G. O. FREEMAN,  
Office over Barry's Confectionery Store,  
Wynham Street, Guelph.  
Guelph, 4th December 1867. d.w.t.f.

## Evening Mercury.

OFFICE: - MACDONNELL STREET.

THURSDAY EV'G, FEB. 20, 1868.

## Local News.

Admission to the theatrical performance to night will be the same as last night; namely to reserved seats fifty cents—to others twenty-five cents.

A magnificent new Roman Catholic Church is projected at Windsor, to be constructed of white brick, with frontage of fifty-five and depth of a hundred and twenty-five feet, at a cost of \$30,000. Mr. Turner, of Brantford, is the architect.

DEFAULTING REVENUE COLLECTOR.—Jordan L. Charles, Acting Collector of Inland Revenue at Woodstock, was discharged from duty and placed under arrest on Tuesday, but escaped from Mr. Roman, with an amount of three thousand two hundred and ninety dollars, Government money. No word of his arrest up to yesterday.

PRESENTATION.—The conferring of substantial favors in the shape of money, cutters, watches and chains, or other valuables, seems to be absorbing every effort of the public just now, and we are in a state of suspense for we know not the day nor the hour when some rude party will invade the privacy of our sanctum, and force upon our acceptance more treasure than we will know what to do with. The last presentation we hear of was one made to the Rev. James Hill, of Preston; the members and friends of the Methodist New Connexion Church in that village evincing their high regard for him a few evenings ago by bestowing upon him a well-filled purse.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Windsor is earning for itself a hard name by the number of burglaries and highway robberies, or attempts at these crimes, that of late are being perpetrated. On Thursday evening last as a man named Joseph Clark was walking along the street on his homeward journey he was struck at with a weapon by some scoundrel who was standing on the sidewalk. Clark saw his danger and springing back in time to avoid the blow drew from his pocket a large pruning knife. The robber then rushed on whom he thought his victim, and caught him by his left wrist, exclaiming, "Now, I've got you." Clark coolly replied "muchly," accompanying the word with a stroke of the knife across the cords on the back of the fellow's hand, which caused it to release its hold; but being determined not to be baffled, he immediately laid hold of Clark, with the other hand, and made an effort to throw him, when the pruning knife was again put into operation, this time upon the scoundrel's face, and two deep gashes was the result. This was more than he could endure, and he bolted at the top of his speed for the railway station, leaving Clark unharmed to pursue his journey home. The highwayman was from Michigan, and he took his departure by steamer before a warrant could be issued for his apprehension.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The number of accidents that have occurred in the woods this winter from falling limbs or trees is something remarkable, or rather astonishing. One of these mournful occurrences took place in South Dufferin, on Tuesday of last week, about which there is a peculiarity that shows in what strange guises death often makes its appearance. The mishap is thus narrated by the Reformer:—A young man named Wesley Wait, son of Mr. Jonathan Wait, farmer, was engaged with a boy in cross-cutting saw-logs in the bush. About 12 o'clock they were engaged in cutting a fallen tree which had been uprooted. Several lengths had been taken off and while cutting the last one the saw stuck when nearly through and young Wait placed his head underneath to see how much was to cut. He then told the boy to work the saw so that he could see what was the matter. Immediately the timber fell on his head and smashed it almost to a jelly. The boy was unable to relieve him and ran off for assistance, but when he came back Wait had freed himself and was lying a few inches off quite insensible and horribly disfigured. Medical attendance was immediately procured but was of no avail, and he died during the next day.

SOUTHERN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—In one notice of the life of Jefferson Davis on Saturday, we find we confused that work with others of which we had an advertisement the same day, and for the sale of which agents are wanted by the head agent at the American Hotel, Hamilton. These works consist of Southern History and Biography, among which is included the life of Jeff. Davis, besides all the other prominent statesmen and warriors who figured in the late war. These books are illustrated with steel engravings, and are handsomely got up.

## Dramatic Entertainment.

The Guelph Amateurs appeared last night in the tragedy of "Barbarossa," and the farce of "The Happy Man." Not since the Base Ball Concert last Spring has such an audience crowded into the Town Hall. Every available spot was occupied. At 8 o'clock the curtain was raised, and the play commenced. The costume of the actors was appropriate, and when it is remembered that Barbarossa was the usurping King of Algiers, and Selim the rightful heir, and that the other characters had to be decked out as became court attendants, it will at once be understood that when it was appropriate it was necessarily gorgeous. The severest critic could find nothing to condemn in the personation of the king-murderer and usurper, Barbarossa. The savage vociferations of the tyrant as he issued his cruel mandates; his malignant smile of triumph when intelligence of his rival's death was brought to him; the alarmed state of his feelings when the news proved to be untrue; his cavalier supplications for the hand of the Queen, his rage when his suit was rejected, the fiendish exultation when young Selim lay in fetters, and the executioner stood ready to do his office; the alarm of the guilty soul that knew death was the just reward of its deeds when it saw that death approaching, and the death itself, the death of a tyrant to whom contrition came when he was powerless for evil—all these were delineated with a force and truth which none but the most obtuse could fail to discern and appreciate. We beg to endorse the general opinion, that the acting of Selim was excellent. He was a little tame at first, and had been obliged to keep up his disguise and speak in guarded language, all the way through he would have failed in producing an effect, for as all must know who have seen this gentleman act before, it is in the personification of boldness—a boldness bordering on desperation, that he is most successful. Until he threw off his habiliments of a slave, and stood before Barbarossa, a prince declared, the expression of his face was no index to the emotions which were passing in his mind, but when he fearlessly declared that he was Selim, called Barbarossa a murderer and usurper, and hurled defiance in his teeth he had in common phrase "warmed to his work," and evinced accomplishment as an actor very seldom found in an amateur. From this episode to the termination of the play, in all the circumstances which befel him, he acted with the dignity of a prince, and played with a truth to nature that he could scarcely have surpassed had he been Selim in reality, and not merely one of the dramatic personae. Othman played very well, and Aladin comported himself as became a good Mussulman, and an attendant on a monarch. Sadi's duties were not very heavy. To the gentleman who plays this part we would recommend a little less haste in the repetition of his words, and a little closer study of position and gesture. We do not mean to find fault, but we wish to caution. He made some very good acting, as for instance when he knelt before the Queen and offered her his services to defer her against the tyrant; we wish to give him credit for it, and have no doubt he will improve. The part of Irene was well taken, and when she pleads with Barbarossa, and tells her frightful vision the scene becomes intensely exciting. The Queen is altogether too passionless. A handkerchief put to the eyes is not sufficiently indicative of grief—the emotion should be expressed by the voice, and accents of despair are easily assumed. Altogether the play was well performed—it might say very well, considering the nature of the tragedy, and that the actors have never attempted anything so heavy before.

So much for "Barbarossa," and with regard to "The Happy Man," we have only space to say, that it is in reality "a roaring farce," and that Pat Murphy "did" the Irishman to perfection. As water lily and sparkling gushes from the fountain so did the Irish wit, pure genuine, unforsakenly directed, and when he pleaded with Barbarossa, and tells her frightful vision the scene becomes intensely exciting. The Queen is altogether too passionless. A handkerchief put to the eyes is not sufficiently indicative of grief—the emotion should be expressed by the voice, and accents of despair are easily assumed. Altogether the play was well performed—it might say very well, considering the nature of the tragedy, and that the actors have never attempted anything so heavy before.

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## Great Scandal Case in England.

On the 1st of February an action in which the Countess of Altrayrac was the plaintiff, and Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the Hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, the defendant, was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. In 1847 the Countess d'Altrayrac was the wife of an officer of high position and connections in France. Her husband was travelling, she formed the acquaintance of the defendant, and in 1849 she left her husband and came to England to live with Lord Willoughby d'Eresby as his wife. She was visited by many of his friends, and for many years lived happily with him. She tended him very affectionately during a long illness, and on his recovery they removed from town to Caen Lodge, Twickenham, which was partly purchased by the Countess's money and furnished at her expense. They had one daughter, who was brought up in ignorance of the fact that her father and mother were not man and wife. Up to 1864, when the Countess went over to Paris to bring her daughter to London, no difference had arisen between herself and Willoughby, except that occasioned by some scandal about Lord Willoughby's behaviour to one of the maids; but on the Countess's return she was told by an agent of Lord Willoughby that she must give up possession of Caen Lodge, which she considered as her property. She refused, and was then waited on by a friend of his lordship, who negotiated a separation on the understanding that an allowance of £1,200 a year, and £4,000 down should be made to the Countess, together with an adequate provision for her daughter. These terms were not considered unreasonable, as Lord Willoughby has an income of £70,000 or £80,000 a year. The Countess then left Caen Lodge, the furniture of which was sold and realized £8,900. None of this was given to her, and of the promised allowance she received only £300. She never saw Lord Willoughby after her return from Paris, and her maid was soon after installed mistress of Caen Lodge. The action was brought to recover the money realized by the sale of the furniture. The key to Lord Willoughby's conduct was to be found in the fact that the bulk of the property he inherited from his father was left him on condition of his marrying a certain lady. The Lord Chief-Justice intimated that the whole matter had better be referred to the arbitration of a man of honour, and the counsel on both sides seemed to think that this would be the most desirable course. Mr. Coleridge handed to the Lord Chief-Justice a draught of the terms to which his client the Countess would consent, but as Lord Willoughby was not in town, the case was adjourned until the following Monday.

The family of the Willoughby d'Eresbys is one of the most ancient among the English nobility. The holder of the titles is for the time being the hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, and the present lord, who is defendant in this suit, is the fortieth baron in a direct line. What is thought of his nobility in the following peroration of Mr. Coleridge's speech in which the Lord Chief-Justice of the course he pursued seemed entirely to agree.

Mr. Coleridge said, It is true that she had not been married to defendant, but the absence of the religious obligation would make the relations between them under the circumstances in some respects more sacred to a man of honour. She had left her husband for him, had borne him five children, and lived with him for fifteen years. She was as faithful to him as woman ever was to a man. In health and in sickness she devoted herself to him with unwearied attention. She had but one fault; and if he had in him one spark of the feelings of a gentleman, it did not lie in his mouth to reproach her with it. Of course, in the abstract, those things are wrong, but to what extent they are wrong, and what the complexion is of the wrong, that is, not for a man to judge. Burns wrote:

"What's done we all can well compute,  
But never what's resisted."  
There may be men who have never strayed beyond the sacred circle of legitimate love. Let them thank God for it; but let no man set himself up as a judge of those who had. Men of the highest gift of heart and mind, men of stainless honour, men whose lives in other respects were patterns of every grace and every excellence and every virtue, had in this respect departed from the true standard of morals; but it would be miserable cant and hypocrisy to deny on that account the high and noble qualities they possess. The man would be the biggest scoundrel that ever breathed who having lived with a woman during her best years, and taken from her her liberty and her means, could then so liberally fling her off. The defendant here had acknowledged his obligation, and would no doubt have carried out his expressed intention had he not come under baneful influence. Being so, he seized her wretched furniture and turned her into the street. But let the Lord High Chamberlain of England, the man whose duty it was to marshal the nobles of the country to the throne of the sovereign—let him say in that action: "I, an English nobleman, an English gentleman, have sold your property, and have the proceeds; but you are a married woman—you cannot maintain this action. I will take advantage of this legal technicality to defeat your just claim." Let the Lord High Chamberlain do this if he dare—let him go to Court and tell his high-souled and pure-minded Royal mistress what manner of actions her Chamberlain commits; and let him add that he resorted to a defence which was partly false—advised as he had in law it was unfounded in honesty and honour. [Applause.]

The case terminated on the 3rd of February by a reference to arbitration. The Lord Chief-Justice was to appoint the referee.

A LABELLOUS SERMON.—The "Elysium Saloon" is the somewhat fanciful name of a restaurant in Toronto. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of that place, who is a bit of a sensationalist in his war, has been preaching on "The City by Midnight," the rev. gentleman having visited the worst places of the metropolis of Ontario by gaslight under the guidance of a policeman. In walking along the streets, said Mr. Stephenson in his sermon, the name "Elysium" attracted his attention, and from the sounds he heard he thought

"Pandemonium" would be a more appropriate name. He thought of the words of Dante: "Abandon hope all ye who enter here." Mr. John Clark, proprietor of the establishment referred to, which seems to be a sort of concert saloon, writes sharply to the Toronto Telegraph, criticizing the critic, denying his statements, and intimating that he intends to institute a libel suit to give the preacher an opportunity of proving his averments.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Feb. 19th.

Mr. Scott (Grey) inquired of Ministers whether it is in their power to relieve the purchasers of Indian Lands in the Northwest of Sarawak, Kappah, Amabel, Albert, &c., who are actual settlers, from any arrears of principal and interest, and if so, whether it is their intention so to do? Hon. J. S. McDonald said this Government had nothing to do with the Indian lands, which belonged to the Dominion Government. Possibly, when all the Provincial lands were disposed of, this Government might cast their eyes in the direction of the Indian lands, but not this year at all events.

Mr. Beatty moved for a select committee to inquire into the present position and past management of Toronto University and University College; and also those Colleges and Universities of Ontario which have received grants from the funds of the Province—committee to have power to send for persons, papers and documents, and to report to this house. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that a committee would be appointed next session.

Mr. Blake moved for a return, showing the amounts which have been received by the Crown in each year since the abolition of the Land Improvement Fund, for land sold during the existence of that fund, and also the amounts which are still receivable by the Crown, in respect of such sales, and also the sums which would but for the abolition of said fund, be payable to each municipality out of the said amounts for each year aforesaid, and for the future.—Carried.

The House went into committee on the bill respecting overholding tenants, the Common Law Procedure Bill, the traction engine Bill, the bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and the Bayham Debentures Bill; all of which were passed, and ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were read a second time and referred to committee of the whole.

Terrible Catastrophe at Naples. The Naples correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette, writing on the 29th of January, says: "This town has been afflicted by a dreadful catastrophe, by which many persons have lost their lives. Those of your readers who have been at Naples will remember the way by Santa Lucia to the Chiaianone, passing between the ancient villa of Lucullus, now Castel dell'Uovo, and the precipitous cliffs of Pizzofalcone. Last evening, shortly before eight, part of the cliff became loosened, and rushing down with a horrid crash, buried the houses beneath its ruins. The shock was felt all around, and the baronies at the top of the cliff, as well as the neighboring houses below, are in a very unsafe condition, and have been cleared of the inhabitants. The ruined houses, on account of the confined space on which they were built, were fortunately not so large as Neapolitan houses usually are. Still it is feared that from 70 to 80 persons may have been in them at the time; among others, it is said, some foreigners just arrived by train from Rome, and who were going to their hotel in an omnibus, passing that way as the cliff fell. Some wondrous escapes are related. The owner of a coral shop had just shut his shop and had gone only a few yards when the crash came, and he stood there safe in person; but a ruined man. A café, full, was buried, but the vaulted ceiling resisted the pressure, and the inmates were enabled to make their exit through a fissure in the walls not quite blocked up. Next the café was a wine shop; that is, however, completely buried, but it is hoped that it, like the café, will have resisted the shock, and that the people there at the time may still be got out safe—a hope that is strengthened by the shoutings which are heard proceeding from beneath the ruins. The news spread rapidly, and all the authorities were soon on the spot; cordons were formed to keep off the mob, and the military were at once set to work by electric light to clear away the ruins. As I write the scene is most remarkable. All Naples seems to be flocking to the spot, and the excitement is intense as a mutilated corpse or some wounded person still alive is extracted from the ruins, and these latter are carried off in the military ambulances to the hospital of the Pelegrini; in fact, the excitement is so great that the Prefect has published an address to the citizens inculcating calmness and order."

Western Insurance Company of England. Mr. De Grassi one of the former managers in Canada of the above company is at present in England, and he has written to his partner in Toronto, Mr. Scott, to say that he thinks all claims will be paid in full, unless some very heavy unexpected ones should arise in future.—The Company have thought it best to commence paying without waiting to collect more, and have declared a dividend of 6s 8d in the £ on all claims admitted. Mr. Scott has doubts whether the total amount of the Company's liabilities will be paid, as he has heard that some of the stockholders are not good, and that others are endeavoring to affect a compromise; but in a letter received by Mr. Snellish, partner of Toronto, from the English Solicitors of the Company they state positively that there is no doubt the creditors will receive 20s. in the £. Policy holders in the "Western" who are doubtful of their security, and desire to change their risks can do so into the "Provincial" of Canada on very liberal terms, by applying to Scott & DeGrassi, with whom also claimants who have not already done so, should communicate at once.

CALL OF THE REV. WILLIAM COCHRANE, M. A. OF BRANTFORD.—The First Presbyterian Church Boston, U. S. have given a unanimous call to the Rev. William Cochrane, M. A. of Brantford, to the pastoral charge of said congregation. It will be remembered Mr. Cochrane received but declined a call to New York city last year. As to the present one it is expected that he will accept it.

## BY TELEGRAPH

## Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

### BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Feb. 19th.—Allen, the Fenian prisoner who was discharged from custody yesterday, after being examined on the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was soon after re-arrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—In the Prussian house of Deputies yesterday, the Government was asked to explain why the U. S. Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one Markus, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope—and why after her guardian had been thrown into prison, to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand as a subject of the King of Prussia for protection.

Vienna, Feb. 19.—The members of the royal family of Hanover, and a number of their adherents now here, met at a private banquet this week, at which King George was present. It is reported that, in a speech on the occasion, the King assured the company that he would soon return home and resume his seat upon the throne of Hanover, in spite of Prussia.

London, Feb. 19.—Despatches and letters from Lisbon represent that the political agitation in Portugal continues. The new Government is very unpopular, and rumors are reported in various parts of the country.

Private advices from Brazil state that a general conscription has been ordered by the Government to provide reinforcements for the army on the Rio Parana.

London, Feb. 19.—The House of Commons this evening passed the bill for continued suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland. Leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to the United States Minister Adams. Sir George Lee, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

Florence, Feb. 19.—A report is current here that the French government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron, under the command of Admiral Farragut, in Adriatic gulf and the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

Dublin, Feb. 19.—Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin Freeman, has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

London, Feb. 19.—The Paris Temps of to-day says twenty persons were arrested on second performance of Victor Hugo's drama "Ruy Blas" at the Odeon.

## American Despatches.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—It is reported that the Fenian organization on Pacific coast is being placed on war footing with probable intention of a raid on the British possessions in the north. The State Senate to-day passed resolutions asking the President and Congress of the United States to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the U. S.

New York, Feb. 20.—The Herald's Madrid special says despatches from the Province convey intelligence that leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella in the north, and that their adherents have taken up arms in considerable numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civil guard and the insurgents in city of Navarre, the Queen's officers maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the tumult, and the ancient province of Navarre is agitated at many points. It appears as if the movement is the result of a well-planned organization. The officers have already found