

INTECH (1984) associates

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THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

friends of Davis, including his bonds-
men, assert that he will put in an ap-
pearance at court when wanted, and
that he is not only willing but anxious
to go through a regular trial on the
indictment against him. Mr. Chan-
dler has as yet received no definite in-
structions, the case being still under
consideration.

THE FALL TRADE.

Now that the Fall Trade has com-
menced, we have to remind the busi-
ness 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 work-
men, and our charges are LOWER
than any other office in Guelph. Or-
ders from the country attended to,
and work forwarded to all parts by
the earliest mode of conveyance.

Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY EV'NG, SEPTEMBER 28.

War with Abyssinia

Of course our readers are aware
that despite the pacific dispositions of
England, she has been compelled to
declare war against a people of whom
little we knew little or nothing.—
The simple fact that an expedition to
Abyssinia was being planned and
executed with the utmost despatch
in Britain to take satisfaction for
wrongs inflicted on some of subjects her
in that distant region almost univer-
sally known, but the difficulties to be
encountered are not generally under-
stood, nor can they be easily conceived.
But to Britain, difficulties, dangers
and sacrifices are accounted as nothing
when her honor is at stake, or when
the voice of a subject oppressed by a
foreign despot cries aloud for sym-
pathy and assistance. Never but once
so far as we know has an appeal been
made in vain for aid against the cruel
injustice of tyranny. A few English-
men and two or three natives of Euro-
pean countries lie immured in Aby-
ssinian dungeons, guiltless of any crime
against the civil laws, and suffering
for the gratification of the passions of
a savage and inhuman tyrant. Long
ago their cries reached the ears of
British statesmen, who endeavored to
compass their liberation without re-
sort to force of arms. All the efforts
made were ineffectual, and an expedi-
tion is now on its way to attempt the
rescue of the prisoners by the power
of their valor and daring. The troops
chosen for the undertaking are drawn
from India, somewhat fitted it is pre-
sented by the climate of that country
for bearing the scorching rays of an Af-
rican sun. And what horrors do these
brave fellows see staring them in the
face? Coast fever, hunger, thirst, the
Guinea worm, which often attacks and
destroys whole regiments; the teize fly
which kills every beast except the rhi-
noceros with its impervious skin
miles of untrodden jungle, that will
require to be broken down by ele-
phants, and all this with the object of
rescuing men whose throats may be
cut while their deliverers are yet hun-
dreds of miles distant. Such are a
few of the difficulties to which British
troops and British valour must now
address themselves to reach Abyssinia.
But even should a remnant of the
invading force live to reach the de-
serts of the barbarous Theodoros
unknown calamities still await them.
An entire population, imbued with an
implacable detestation of foreigners—
and more particularly hostile ones—
will become an immense army first of
resistance, and finally perhaps of ag-
gression. The Abyssinians will prob-
ably resort to such measures as the
Russians did, when Napoleon with his
half million of veterans marched on
Moscow, and the bones of thousands
of British troops may be left to whiten
on desert sands, while the inno-
cent causes of the war have been sent
to another world, and no glory has
been gained, and honor barely saved.
We do not say that these things will
be so; but we say they are at least
possible, and perhaps more than usu-
ally probable. We know the power
of British arms, we know what they
have done in Asia and in Africa, but
if we are to believe the accounts
which we are constantly receiving of
the difficulties inseparable conjoined
with this "leap in the dark," they
are such as have rarely, perhaps never
before, beset a British expedition.
Theodoros fully expects to hear the
thunders of British cannon, and by
the aid of imported European and
American talent, he is preparing to
answer them in tones as fierce and fu-
rious as their own.

The Red River War, Western, echo-
ing the sentiments of the people of the
great North West, says in its latest issue
that the Hudson Bay Company is "com-
posed of men who care more for the
profits of their stocks than for the
wishes of the unhappy
Indians, whose misfortune it is to be
under their rule and at their mercy;
and until this company is swept
away and their absurd claims over-
thrown, the Canadian occupation, will
be able to know who to praise when
one or who to blame when evil

The Nova Scotia Opposition.

The Montreal Daily News (Conser-
vative), as will be seen by the follow-
ing extract from a recent article, fol-
lows the example of the *Leader*, and
tries to secure the favor of Mr Howe
and his colleagues:—

"The Hon. Mr Howe's overwhelm-
ing victory must place him in the fore-
most rank in the Commons. He has
for long years filled a prominent po-
sition in Nova Scotia. His figure al-
ways loomed out as the acknowledged
chief of a formidable majority, and it
would be as unwise as it is unfair to
impute to him unworthy motives, or
depreciate the confidence reposed in
him by his countrymen. We never
shared in the pretence that he was
false to British connection, or that a
similar reproach could be hurled
against his followers. The old adage
says that extremes meet. It has been
verified in Nova Scotia. In no quar-
ter of Her Majesty's wide dominions
can a population be found more in-
tensely and enthusiastically attached
to British connection, and their bit-
terest maledictions were showered up-
on the Confederation scheme, because
in their estimation it weakened and
imperilled that connection. As a har-
time colony, incessantly visited by
British ships of war, with its chief
city a great naval station, brought
constantly into intercourse through
such channels with the home authori-
ties, and appreciating the tremendous
agencies of defence afforded by a pa-
rent confessedly supreme on the ocean,
it is not strange that they viewed with
anxiety and suspicion any alteration
in old relations which had through
long years assured them repose, and
left them absolute masters within their
own borders. . . . The elections
are now concluded—an overwhelming
majority pronounced itself adverse to
our new nationality; but not one soli-
tary member goes beyond an angry re-
monstrance—none pretend that the
Imperial enactment is a dead letter,
that its provisions can be evaded, or
that any local ebullition of feeling can
cause it to be rescinded. The newly
elected members may deplore their
impotence and express their irritation,
but one and all will take their appoint-
ed places in the Commons. We have
no misgivings as to the result. A
nearer and closer acquaintance with
Canada will dissipate delusions and
prejudices. The oratorical gifts of Mr
Howe, his familiarity with Parliamen-
tary life, his long experience of
public affairs, proclaim his right to
lead; but even Mr Howe is not inac-
cessible to reason or to the logic of
facts."

The Situation in Italy—Garibaldi's Arrest.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The arrest of Garibaldi is the strongest
denial of the deepest conviction of the
Italians—that Rome is a part of Italy.
The condition of Rome was not a national
question when Victor Emmanuel was
merely the King of Sardinia, but now
when, by the virtue of the very principle
Garibaldi represents, he is King of Italy,
the possession of Rome becomes more
than a question of policy; it becomes a
point of national honor. We cannot fully
understand the passion the Italians feel
for the eternal city, though we may mea-
sure it by the reverence of the rest of the
world. When Garibaldi, in 1862, appealed to
the people, enrolled his volunteers, and with
"Rome or Death" for his watchword,
marched upon the city, the heart of the
nation went with him. Rome waited for
his coming as for that of a deliverer.
For years he had demanded her liberation,
and nothing but French troops opposed
a revolution which in a single day would
have united her with the rest of Italy.
It was a tyrannical divorce, and Garibaldi,
in the effort to destroy it, did not obey
any personal ambition or any partial
policy, but was simply the instrument
and expression of the nation's will. So
strong was the movement that Ratazzi
did not dare to oppose force to his march
till he had pledged the honor of the Italian
Government to secure eventually the
possession of Rome. Thus deceiving the
people with a promise, which time has
proved there was little intention of keep-
ing, the Government attacked Garibaldi's
little army at Aspromonte. The wound
received in that battle every patriot
felt as his own, and it is not exaggeration
to say that the whole of Europe was
amazed at the boldness of the Govern-
ment. By precisely such a movement as
that upon Rome Garibaldi had won for
Victor Emmanuel the Sicilies, and the
action, that in one case was rewarded as
the highest patriotism, in the other was
punished as a crime. It was astonishing,
indeed, to find a Government which had
been established by revolution crushing the
results of that revolution—to behold the
humiliating spectacle of a government
affirming itself to be based upon the unity
of Italy using its armies to divide Italy.
Yielding to the indignation of the people,
the Minister of Foreign Affairs officially
declared that the watchword of Garibaldi
was but "the expression of a national
necessity." The Chamber of Deputies,
in its address to the King, said, "We will
increase our army to 400,000 men, and
then, Sir, with you at its head, we will
see who will withhold Rome from us."
All this is matter of history, which five
years afterwards is repeated with even
greater disgrace to Italy. If the desire
for the union of Rome with the rest of the
nation was then a purpose, it is now a
passion. Garibaldi, when he left the
Peace Congress at Geneva on the 12th of
this month, once again marched upon
Rome. But this time he was not at the
head of an army. He went alone—a
single man invading an empire. But at
every step he took the ground trembled.
The Roman government listened with
dread to the sound of his coming; our
dispatches tell how it gathered in its
troops from the surrounding provinces,
and walked in the city with an army; it
feared attack from without, and revolt
within, and had reason for its fear. One
man could easily be met; twenty thou-
sand men could be repulsed; but when
that man was Garibaldi, then it was no
longer an army that menaced Rome, but
Italy herself. A terrible thing, a terrible
thing, Garibaldi could not depend upon
five thousand men to strike the first blow;
but he could depend upon Italy, and no
sooner did he begin his solitary journey
to Rome than the Pope massed his armies,
and even France ordered her soldiers to
guard the Papal frontiers. But the Italian
government knew where to strike. It
also sent its troops to protect Rome, as its
monarch; but, as its blow, it arrested
Garibaldi.

But this principle cannot be slain. If
Italy is one nation, Rome is a part of it.
The government cannot repress a move-
ment which owes its tremendous force
not to the mere personal popularity of
Garibaldi, but to his principle.

defeat of that will but strengthens it, and
every humiliation that Victor Emman-
uel's government imposes upon Italy but
hastens the day when Rome shall be
made free. That the Administration
should continue to yield to French influ-
ence in this matter is more painfully than
ever felt by the Italians, now that they
have won Venice from Austria. The
arrest of Garibaldi may have paralyzed
themselves in the next. Ratazzi
and his Cabinet fell in 1862 in disgrace
solely because he defeated Garibaldi, and
if that daring minister—the notorious
tool of Napoleon—has made good his
threat that the second defeat should be
worse than three Aspromontes, then his
second fall will be the last. Rome must
be freed because Italy will be united.

Provincial Exhibition.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL
ASSOCIATION.

The weather was very favorable on
Friday (as it had been all the week), but
there were comparatively few visitors on
that day, and no tickets worth mentioning
were sold. On the whole, the Exhibition
has been for Kingston a success. There
were in all some 16,000 tickets sold, and
this number, though below the sales of
even a single day in Toronto, Hamilton
or London, is yet a great improvement on
the last Exhibition there.

On Friday morning the annual meet-
ing of the delegates was held on the
grounds, and on motion of Mr. McCrae,
seconded by Mr. Rykert, the City of
Hamilton was fixed on as the next place
of Exhibition. The Mayor of Hamilton
said that the City Council had pledged
themselves to provide sufficient and suit-
able accommodation, and to do whatever
could be done for the Exhibition within
the bounds of reason. Mr. Swinyard had
also offered the usual railway accommoda-
tion for freight and passengers to the
Exhibition, and an effort is to be made
to prevent the transhipment of the freight
at Toronto that week.

The following officers were elected for
ensuing year.—On motion of Mr. Rykert,
seconded by Mr. Caven, Mr. Thomas
Stock, of East Flamboro, was elected
President. On motion of Mr. Madden,
seconded by Mr. Roderick, Mr. James
Nimmo, of Camden, was chosen first Vice-
President. On motion of Mr. Stock, se-
conded by Mr. Rykert, Mr. John Walton,
of Peterboro, was appointed second Vice-
President. On motion of Mr. Brown, se-
conded by Mr. H. J. Morgan, Mr. R. L.
Denison was appointed Treasurer.

Thanks having been voted to all the
officers for the past year, and to the
Grand Trunk Railway, it was resolved
on motion of Mr. R. L. Denison, seconded
by Mr. Shea, that in the opinion of this
meeting it will be advisable for the
County Agricultural Societies, Mechan-
ics' Institutes and Horticultural Societies,
each to appoint one delegate to attend a
meeting of the Board of Agriculture dur-
ing the month of November, in the City
of Toronto, to advise with them upon an
application to Parliament for a new Agri-
cultural Bill—the time to be fixed by
the Board, who shall send a circular to
each County Society, and that the name
of each delegate be forwarded to the
Secretary of the Board; also, that each
delegate be paid by his own Society.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, seconded
by Mr. McLean, it was resolved that it
was desirable to change the day of the
annual meeting to Thursday, and that
the delegates to the Toronto meeting in
November next be requested to take the
point into consideration.

A letter was read from the Secretary
of the Lower Canada Agricultural Asso-
ciation, suggesting an Intercolonial Ex-
hibition, to be held at Montreal. "He
meeting adjourned."

Prize List Continued.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
Best collection not less than six varie-
ties plants, correctly named, six of each.
Wm. Benham, Guelph.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.—12 early horn
carrots, 2nd, Wm. Benham. 12 carrots
for table, long red, 2nd, Wm. Benham.
Best 12 table parsnips, Wm. Benham. 12
blood beets, 3rd, Wm. Benham.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.—Model of grain
cleaner, O. Small, Orangeville.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Harmonium,
Bell, Wood & Co., Guelph, highly recom-
mended. Melodeon, 2nd, Bell, Wood & Co.
BUICK MAKING.—Jno. Watson, Guelph,
model brick-making machine. Best bricks
pressed, one dozen, John Watson.

"SANE" ALLEN.—This culprit, one of the
four arrested for the robbery of Morton's
brewery at Kingston, and the murder of
the watchman Driscoll, and who has been
marked by the confessions of his
companions, in guilty as the murderer
direct, is a character well known in this
city. He belongs in Buffalo, and is not-
ed as one of the most desperate thieves
and ruffians hailed from that city. Among
those of his class, he has the reputation of
having committed numerous murders,
and during the late war he is said to
have killed several sentinels, while effect-
ing his escape from military service,
after having secured bounty money.
The circumstances of the heinous deed at
Kingston would suggest that his career
of atrocious wickedness will now be
shortly terminated by the severest pen-
alty known to the law.—Times.

THE LEADERSHIP.—The Hamilton
Times has the following:—The Conser-
vative journals seem to be terribly
exercised with regard to the Leader-
ship of the Reformers in the Legisla-
ture of Ontario. We think
they give themselves needless concern
about the matter—far more than the
Reformers themselves evince. When
Parliament meets, we presume the
Reform members of the House will
select for their leader him upon whom
the majority of them may agree,
whether it be Mr. Blake, Mr. McKel-
lar, Mr. Pardee, or anybody else. It
can hardly be doubted that the Re-
form Delegation to the House of As-
sembly are capable of making their
own choice more wisely than outsiders
and especially their opponents, can do
it for them. We advise all parties to
keep cool. When the proper time
shall arrive, a suitable leader will not
doubt be chosen. There will be a
great variety of good material to select
from, and an excellent choice can easily

BIRTHS.

McGIBBON.—In Nassagaweya, on the 23rd inst.,
the wife of Mr. Finlay McGibbon of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WISSLER.—BIGGAR.—At Elora, on Thursday the
26 inst., by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, John R.
Wissler, Esq., son of the late Senr. Wissler,
Esq., to Harriet, daughter of the late Senr.
Biggar Esq.

DEATHS.

TAYLOR.—At Nichol on the 27th inst., Robert Tay-
lor, aged 70 years. Deceased was a native of
Grief, Perthshire, Scotland.
McLEOD.—In the Township of Arthur, on the 24th
inst., Mr. John McLeod, aged 27 years.

New Advertisements.

Toll-gates to Let.

Elora and Saugeen Road.

THE two Toll-gates below Elora, and the Alma
Gate, will be let at Biggar's Hotel, Elora, on

SATURDAY, 12th of OCTOBER

at 9 o'clock a. m.; and on the same day at 2.30
p. m., the remainder of the gates will be let at
Rothsays

The parties tendering must be prepared
with two responsible securities.

G. GRAIN, Road Superintendent.
Fergus, 28th Sept., 1867.

New Songs.

"I am Dreaming."
"The Colonel from Constantinople."
"Mary Allen."
"Pat Malloy."
"Somebody's Darling Slumbers Here."
"Lonely Oh, So Lonely!"
"When shall I see my Darling Again?"
"Sweet Face at the Window."
"Come when you will, I've a Welcome for Thee."
"Sons of O'Neil."
"Belgravia Waltzes."
"Wandering Refugee."

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
Opposite the Market.

Guelph, Sept. 27, 1867. daw tf

STRAYED STEER.

STRAYED from the York Road, on the night of
the last Guelph Fair, a Red Steer, with
white spots on forehead, three years old, and marked
with a small H on the right hip bone. Any per-
son giving such information to the undersigned as
will lead to the recovery of the animal will be suit-
ably rewarded, by applying to the undersigned at
Lindsay's Hotel, Guelph.

GEO. PATTERSON.
Guelph, Sept. 26, 1867. 3 daw

FARM FOR SALE.

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

JAMES MAY.
Guelph, 28th September, 1867. daw tf

FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the

FRUIT DEPOT,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

HUGH WALKER.

Guelph, 16th Sept., 1867. (4)

NEW FANCY GOODS

MRS. HUNTER.

No. 7, - - - Day's Block,

HAS pleasure in informing the ladies of Guelph
and surrounding country that she has re-
ceived a large and choice assortment of

BERLIN WOOL

FINGERING WOOL,
FLEECE (Single and Double) WOOL,
ZEPHYR WOOL.

New Slipper Patterns and Worked Ottomans.
Also, a large variety of other Fancy Goods and Toys.
All orders for fancy work promptly executed—
Stamping and Binding done to order.

Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. daw 4m

Dominion Grocery, Fruit and

FANCY STORE,
(Late Post Office Store.)

MRS. ROBINSON

HAS just received a very large and varied
assortment of Fancy Goods, comprising Wool of
all kinds, Braids, Crochet Cottons, Machine Spools,
Common Spools, Hair Pins, Pins, Boot Laces,
Satchels, Portmanteaus, Neckties, Belt Buckles,
Earbobs, Scarf Pins, Rings, &c.

Don't forget the stand, next door to the Well-
ington Hotel, Upper Wyndham Street.
Wanted to purchase for cash 300 lbs.
BEEH-WAX, early next month, for a firm in
Montreal.

MRS. ROBINSON.
Guelph, Sept. 24th, 1867. daw

MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of,

DYE-STUFFS!

Consisting of
Logwood, Fustic, Nickwood, Madder, In-
digo, Cochineal, Indigo Compound,
Madder Compound, Cudbear, &c.

Use Harvey's No. 2 OILS

For sale at the Drug Store opposite the English
Church, Wyndham-st., Guelph.

E. HARVEY.
Guelph, 25th Sept., 1867. daw tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned was
this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
parties having claims against the late firm of
O'Connor & Bunyan will please send in their ac-
counts to Messrs. Blair & Guthrie for payment.
Witness:
JOSEPH O'CONNOR,
D. GUTHRIE.
DENNIS BUNYAN.
Guelph, Sept. 17th, 1867. dw

LOT FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a valuable lot on the main street in
the village of Hanover, on the Durham Road,
with a Blacksmith's Shop, 24x36 ft., and a Dwell-
ing House attached 18x24 ft. Will be sold cheap,
and on reasonable terms. The owner being a wag-
gonmaker would like to sell to a good blacksmith.
For particulars apply (post-paid) to

JAMES C. CLARK.

New Advertisements.

GRAND SHOW OF NEW GOODS

AT THE

GUELPH CLOTH HALL!

A. THOMSON & CO.

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR

Fall and Winter Importations!

which for STYLE, TEXTURE and DURABILITY, are equal to any House in the trade.
As we give our undivided attention to

Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Hats

CAPS, TIES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

we can offer to the public excellent value in the above. Special care given to Ordered Work.

Guelph, 25th September, 1867. dw tf

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

AT THE BRADFORD HOUSE.

GEORGE JEFFREY

Has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

WHICH WILL BE FOUND ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN
CANADA. HE WOULD PARTICULARLY DIRECT AT-
TENTION TO A FEW DEPARTMENTS:

SILKS, Black and Coloured.

REPS, PRINCESS' CLOTHS,

MANTLE CLOTHS,

Some things Quite New.

And every other description of Goods will be shown as they
appear in the Market.

GEORGE JEFFREY.

Guelph, September 21, 1867. d tf

HURRAH FOR THE

Opposite the

MARKET.

Opposite the

MARKET.

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 BEAVERS,

Black, Blue and Brown PILOTS, Black, Blue and Brown WHITNEYS,

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 SAKTEES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Duckskins,
Meltons and Satinets, from \$5.50 to \$16.

IN PANTS AND VESTS

we have a large stock of the following:—Cottonades, Cullens, Molekins, Satinets, Tweeds, Doe-
skins 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 competi-
tion. Remember the Stand—Sign of the Elephant, opposite the Market.

SMITH & BOTSFORD.

Guelph, 13th September, 1867. dw tf

BINBROOK

Semi-annual FAIR!

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

JOHN BROWN, Jr., Township Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Semi-annual Fair of the Township of Bin-
brook and surrounding country will be held
at Hall's Corners, in the said Township,

On THURSDAY, 10th OCTOBER

for the purchase and sale of Live Stock, Agricul-
tural Produce, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., Township Clerk.