

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 18.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1867.

PRICE ONE PENNY

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTER BOYS.

WANTED immediately at this office, a young lad who has a knowledge of type setting. **McLAGAN & INNES.**
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

Apprentices Wanted.
WANTED three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at **JOHN HILLS, Merchant Tailor,** Guelph, 30th July, 1867. Quebec Street.

Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMENT!
CHEAP!
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY!

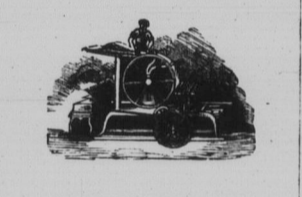
AT THE LOWEST PRICE,
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LION,
Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNES,

HAVE much pleasure in intimating to their numerous patrons and the public in general that they have

REMOVED

Their Printing Establishment to more extensive and commodious premises, especially erected for the requirements of their extensive business.

JOB PRINTING

In connection with the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY Newspapers we have the Largest and most complete JOB DEPARTMENT west of the City of Toronto. We have within the past few days added an immense assortment of

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

Imported direct from Miller & Richards, Edinburgh. We have also in constant operation

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

Thus enabling us to turn out work on the shortest possible notice. Having only facilities at our command, employing none but the best of workmen, and using good stock, we enjoy great advantages in the execution of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

Our charges in the future, as in the past, will be moderate, at least

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,

While the style and quality of the work will be fully up to that of the large cities.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Will find it specially to his advantage to give us a call and examine specimens and learn prices.

All Orders by Post Promptly attended to.

McLAGAN & INNES,
EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,
Macdonnell St., Guelph.

Guelph, July 30, 1867.

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.		CLOSE.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Hamilton	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Great Western	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Grand Trunk, west.	8.30	9.30	6.30	4.15
Toronto	10.30	6.30	9.30	2.30
Atchafalaya				
Eden Mills				
Nassagaweya				
Campbellville				
Lowville				
Nelson				
Wellington Square				
Aberfoyle				
Freelton				
Greenville				
Morrisston				
Pushnich				
Strathane				
Epworth				
Monday, Wed. & Friday				
11.30				
Orangeville	8.00	1.30	9.00	
Fergus	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Marion	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Ponsonby	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Alma	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Wynford	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Montreal	10.30	6.30	2.30	
Grand Trunk, east.	10.30	6.30	2.30	
Way Mail, between				
Orangeville & Guelph				
Guelph & Toronto				
Gourock	8.00			
Berlin	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30
Windsor	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30

Guelph P. O., July 23, 1867.

A CARD FROM

The American Watch Company,

OF
WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new Dominion of Canada, that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world. They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome MANUAL processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative must vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, most European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Aneres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered—whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

How American Watches are Made.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones—to the final completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skilful and competent direction. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merit only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A Better Article for the Money

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low-priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases, but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be good TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," all watches made by them

Are Fully Warranted

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
158 Washington St., Boston.
General Agents.
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal.
Agent for Canada.

STORE TO LET in ACTON

A commodious STORE and Dwelling House in Acton, situate in a good locality for business. This presents a favourable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to
W. DARLING & CO., Montreal,
or **W. H. STOREY,** Acton.

August 3rd, 1867. 4-17
DAILY GLOBE copy till forbid.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

Mail	9.45 a. m.	Day Express	9.45 a. m.
Day Express	2.55 p. m.	Ev. Express	3.33 p. m.
Ev. Express	6.45 p. m.	Mail	5.50 p. m.
Night Ex.	2.45 a. m.	Night Ex.	2.45 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.

Mail	11.10 a. m.	Accommoda	7.40 a. m.
Accommoda	11.40 a. m.	Mail	1.45 p. m.
Do	9.10 p. m.	Accommoda	4.50 p. m.

Evening Mercury.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

General News.

A committee has been appointed in Toronto to take the necessary steps to secure the erection of an inebriate asylum.

The Washington Chronicle says that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis is about to make a tour through the United States. He is the third son of the Czar.

Important tin mines have been discovered in Missouri. The geologists who have examined them allege that they contain tin enough, not only to supply the United States, but the whole world.

It was reported by the steamship *Saxon*, that arrived at Table Bay from the Eastern route, previous to the departure of the mail, that there was every probability of Dr. Livingstone being still alive.

From a census just taken in Toronto, it appears that the population of that city is now 49,916. In 1861 it was 44,821. In that year (1861) the number of persons in "religious, collegiate and other public institutions" was: males 958, females 954; total 1,912.

The news from the wheat growing portions of Europe, as well as from the States, is in favor of heavy crops. From the Baltic it is said that "there will be an immense surplus for exportation." The natural result will be to depress the markets both in England and on this continent.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says of the "Items column" in the newspapers, that it "is worth more than all the small fry of correspondents, with an editor thrown in to boot! Like a caravan, it stretches along its columns with packages and parcels, spices and gems, bits of fragance or cunningly wrought metals, gathered from the Orient and from the whole world besides. The items of the paper, like the stuffing of a Thanksgiving day turkey, represents everything in the house, crusts of bread, crackers and all spices.

Press Association.—The greater number of the Press Association arrived at Gederich on the 6th inst. The members met at 2 o'clock p.m., the next day, and the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. A. G. Campbell, of the *Whitby Gazette*; First Vice-President, Mr. Cox, of the *Huron Signal*; Second Vice-President, Mr. Boyle, of the *Pictou Times*; Recording Secretary, Mr. Jackson, of the *Newmarket Era*; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Behl, of the *St. Mary's Argus*; Executive Committee, Messrs. C. H. Hall, Wm. Nicholson, J. C. McLagan, Hogg and John Cameron.

The Quebec correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* writes as follows: Politics are running high in all quarters of the new Dominion at present, and the coming elections promise an exciting time. It is much to be regretted to see the Sabbath desecrated by large concourses of French-Canadians meeting on the Lord's day for political purposes.

More Meteors Expected.

The meteoric display promised us on the 10th, to-morrow, will be, according to the calculations of M. Leverrier, one of unusual brilliancy; in fact it is the one which delayed reaching us last November. The month of August is always rich in falling stars, consequently something out of the common must be of singular type, and will attract great attention. These meteors expected to visit us move on in an orbit exactly perpendicular to that of the earth, though Sir John Herschel seems to think the fact would be contrary to the theory of the nebulae. The meteors belong to a formation much more recent than our known planets, because our astronomers agree that if they were of more recent date they would be by this time transformed into a continuous ring. Our citizens should look out about the 10th of August, and they will then be able to form their own theories in the matter. The exhibition, at all events, promises to be very interesting.

For the past few days the planet Saturn has not only been peculiarly brilliant, but has shown its rings to be greatly increased in size. This can be readily observed with the naked eye, and with the aid of a telescope the rings are seen to be beautifully distinct. The flattened sides of these belts or rings of Saturn are now turned towards the earth, and that is the reason that they can be observed so clearly. The phenomenon will probably last for some days longer, and the curious would do well to take advantage of the opportunity they now have of witnessing it. Any ordinary telescope will do; but with a good field glass the belts come out as distinctly as possible, standing out, as it were, in relief.

On the 21st of August the planet Jupiter will present the appearance of being moonless to European observers, although this sight cannot be witnessed in America, because Jupiter will be on the same plane as the horizon. The reason of this eccentricity in the arrangement of the planet is that three of its moons will be revolving across the axis and one behind it.

Local News.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match took place at Hamilton yesterday between the Maple Leaf Club of that place, and the Guelph Club, the latter winning by 45 runs after a sharp contest.

Police Court.

Before T. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., Police Magistrate.
This morning Robert Patterson was charged, by the Chief Constable, with having made a row in one of the hotels on the last fair day. Defendant admitted the charge, and was let in for a total of \$4.70.

Young Man Killed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Casualties are of not only daily, but apparently of hourly occurrence. Guelph has had a few, but an accident which happened to-day surpasses in horror any that have preceded it. Death, under all circumstances, is appalling, but its terrors are heightened when it comes with suddenness and violence. To-day a boy named John Yeats, just verging into manhood was killed almost instantaneously. He was perhaps seventeen or eighteen years of age, the son of a laborer who is pretty well known about town. He had gone in company with a son of Mr. Present's to bathe in the tail race, which runs from that gentleman's mill. They effected their descent by a ladder, from the floor to the pit in which the water wheel and some of the other machinery work. It was their custom to undress and dress below, and return by the way they had gone down. In climbing the ladder they would unavoidably come near one of the wheels, still there is apparently space enough to pass up and down without danger, if ordinary caution were only used. The boys had bathed until they were satisfied, Mr. Present's son had already gained the floor, when looking behind him he saw Yeats caught between the spur wheel and the pinion. The body getting between the two wheels stopped the machinery, and young Present immediately cried for aid and shut off the water. He had never heard Yeats utter a groan. Caught by some fatal mischance in the spur wheel, he was whirled in an instant to a fearful death. The organs occupying the chest were partially torn out, and all literally crunched to jelly; and his left arm was broken and mangled from the shoulder to the tip of his fingers. Dr. Clarke was sent for; that was as natural but useless. The King of Terrors had suddenly made his approach in his most frightful aspect, and held the unfortunate boy in a grasp from which surgical or medical aid was unable to deliver him. The time that the sad event occurred was about eleven o'clock this [Friday] morning. At half past one p.m. a jury, under Dr. Orton, was summoned to investigate the case. The following are the names of the jurors—Geo. Tolton, foreman; James Hodgson, Wm. Roper, Wm. Beattie, Geo. Harley, Geo. Faddie, Henry Darby, Jas. E. Worsfield, F. J. B. Forbes, John Albig, Robt. Shane, Jehu H. Clarke, John Howse, Jehu Clarke, Wm. Hosken. The jury after being sworn adjourned to view the body. The particulars of the inquest we will publish to-morrow.

Qualification of Voters.

The following abstract of the election law has been prepared by an eminent legal authority, and will remove some doubts which have been started by several correspondents:
The qualification of Parliamentary electors is defined by the 81st section of the Municipal Act of 1866, to be as follows:
The owner or occupant of real property of the actual value,
In cities, of \$600
In towns, of 400
In villages, of 300
In townships, of 200
Besides possessing the requisite property qualification, the elector must have been entered on the last revised assessment roll, from which the voters' list is prepared. In municipalities where the assessment roll of 1867 has been revised, it is the duty of the Clerk to prepare the voter's list from this roll, and if completed by him and filed with the Clerk of the Peace one month before the date of the writ for the election, such list is the proper one to govern who are electors. Where this has not been done, the voters' list will be that prepared from the assessment roll of 1866. Whether that should have been prepared on the old qualification or on the new, gives rise to a question of some uncertainty. By the 427th section of the Act of 1866 (which introduces the new qualification), the provisions with reference to the qualification of electors and candidates are postponed from taking effect until after the 1st of September, 1867. "The Act contains distinct provisions with reference to the qualifications of Municipal and Parliamentary electors, and also as to municipal candidates, and the first part of this 427th section applies expressly to "municipal candidates," and following the usual legal rule of construction, according to the maxim "*novetur a sociis*," it would seem that the electors and candidates meant by this section are municipal. The voters' list, when finally revised, is final and conclusive, and no question of qualification can be raised at the election, but of the identity only of the voter with the elector, whose name is on the list.—Globe.

Centre Riding.

DR. PARKER'S MEETING IN ERIN VILLAGE.
Dr. Parker held a meeting in the village of Erin on Tuesday evening the 6th inst. which was well attended.
Mr. H. Milloy was called to the chair, and before introducing the Doctor said that there had been a feeling in this township that he was not quite sound, that he was in fact playing into the hands of both parties, but he had reason to believe now that this was not the case.
Dr. Parker, on rising, said that the imputation cast against him was a slander; he had never since he had been in Erin taken part with one side in politics. He never had the fullest confidence in Confederation as being able to do away with the sectional difficulties with which we have hitherto had to contend; he feared that we in Ontario might not get justice in the division of that portion of the public debt not assumed by the Confederation. It is important, he said, in working the new constitution that the

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Special Despatches to the Even Mercury.

From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Various rumors prevail as to how the jury in the Sur case is divided, but the most reasonable report is that nine are for acquittal and three for conviction. The cost of the trial will be at least one hundred thousand dollars.

From Detroit.

Detroit, Aug. 8th.—All the printers in this city have struck and stopped work.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 8th.—The *Herald's* Content telegram says H. B. St. Johns this morning arrived from St. Johns this morning, and on his party charged with the murder of the soundly of, and around the spot where the *Canoe* of 1866 was broken. The *New York Newfoundland & London Telegraph* is now engaged in building their telegraph lines between this place and Nova Scotia, to be in connection with the Western Union Telegraph line of New York.

From Paris.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The French squadron which sailed recently for the island of Candia to relieve the suffering families of the Cretans, took on board 150—mostly women, children and men, and conveyed them to a place of safety.
Paris, Aug. 8, evening.—The Russian loan is being more readily taken on the Bourse than was at first expected, and its success may now be said to be established here.

From London.

London, Aug. 8th, evening.—I positively denied in Copenhagen to the government of Denmark having intention of entering into negotiations for the Island of St. Thomas. Denial is rendered necessary by the presence in that city of Senator Little of the U. S., who was expected to be the bearer of proposals from the American government in the chase of that island.
London, Aug. 9, one a.m.—An exciting debate took place in the House of Commons to-day on the Reform Bill, which had been introduced from the House of Lords. The bill had been made in the Lords, modifying the law of peerages and leasehold franchise, and the use of voting papers and the franchise upon university grounds. The Universities; all of which were objected but an amendment proposed for the representation of minor universities.

From Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—It is stated Baron Von der Heydt, the minister of finance, will be able to show a forthcoming budget, that the revenue of the kingdom of Prussia exceeds expenditure and that the government will not be under the necessity of imposing any new taxes. The government has agreed to sign a treaty with Prussia.

TRAVEL IN LOWER CANADA

This year has been pretty well the same as last year. The steamers are always crowded with passengers between this city and Montreal, and the same is true of the boats which run between Quebec and Saguenay. It is really more crowded than ever. Since a year or two the Saguenay coming quite a favourite trip with tourists, and another season will pass over before it will be the great sort for tourists, that is known. It is that a trip to Canada now that comprises a visit to the Saguenay, considered nothing at all. Every one who visits the Saguenay, and really there such a river in the world. The Hotels too are all full. The thing indicates a prospering country who depend upon the travel. It is gratifying.—*Quebec Daily*

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Arthur, August 8, 1867.

A Chicago paper says: Things are rapidly approaching a condition when no man in Chicago will know whether he is a married man or not. The people of that city are evidently rivaling those of Rome in the latter days of the republic, when "women married in order to be divorced, and were divorced in order to be married."

THE ARTHUR MEETING.

MR. McCURRY'S STATEMENTS CORROBORATED.

To the Editor of the GUELPH MERCURY.
SIR,—In to-day's *Advertiser* appears an article from a supplement of the North Wellington Times, which the former journal accepts as a true report of the meeting held here on Saturday evening, the 3rd inst. As an eye-witness to the whole affair, I will endeavour to point out two or three false statements made by the *Times*.
In the first place he says Mr. Drew did not interfere with Mr. Foley at any of his meetings; whereas the latter said that the former had appeared at five of his meetings, and was received with the utmost courtesy, a statement corroborated by several persons, including Mr. Beattie. One cause of the disturbance is said to have been that Mr. Foley's men would not allow Drew to speak the night previous at Zass's Inn. I have heard from good authority how the disturbance commenced there. It seems that Mr. Drew had a good hearing there, and was about done speaking when Mr. McCurry asked him a question about Mr. Foley's vote on the Homestead Bill, which he refused to answer. His supporters protested against any person's asking questions, and commenced the hubbub, which finally ended in a total rout of the Drew party. What objection can they have to a man, who is looking for the suffrage of the people, answering a simple political question? The Editor of the *Times* says the people in that neighborhood being naturally indignant assembled in great numbers. I think I am as well acquainted with those people as he is, and I did not see more than four of those to whom he alludes, and three out of the four said it was Drew's own party who disturbed the meeting. It is further alleged, that Mr. McCurry was drumming up a crowd of roughs for the purpose of creating a disturbance. To show how false the imputation is, I will state that while Mr. Drew was speaking, and uttering some of his absurd arguments, I whispered to a person sitting next me, and he to me.—Mr. McCurry was standing near, and being acquainted with us, and fearing that we might give way to our feelings and speak aloud, he admonished us to "keep still, and hear him through." He was anxious, as were a great many others present, that both sides of the question should be heard. The result of the meeting proved this. Out of 180 only 28 remained with Mr. Drew. I have only to say in conclusion that the *Observer's* extra is no exaggeration, and Mr. Beattie has in my own presence, and that of others admitted it to be true. The Conservatives are losing ground here by using such dishonourable means to carry their meetings, and by their mean misrepresentation of facts.
Yours, &c.
A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Some Workmen Were Struck.

In Monroe county, some workmen were struck a block of appeared with a dull tool. The action disclosed a chain of events, and eight men were seen within the walls, and some of them were seated upon the ground. The men were row-heads at the end of brackets of some kind, and were dropped, and have been found in various positions, some as exposed as the tools used in the work.