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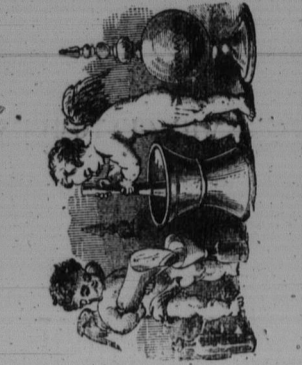
Guelph Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 218.

GUELPH ONT., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1869.

PRICE ONE PENNY

MEDICAL HALL, GUELPH.



DR. L. M. BYRN'S Only original in Guelph

Tobacco Antidote!

Packets 50c. each. E. HARVEY & CO. Chemists and Druggists. Agents for the County of Wellington.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, West Market Square, Guelph.

J. M. LER, Proprietor. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL has recently been opened and fitted up in a style to meet the wants of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC, and secure to its patrons all the comforts and convenience of a home.

LIVERY STABLE

Attached to the Hotel to meet the requirements of all parties as well as transient customers. Guelph, March 31.

To the Trade.

JUST RECEIVED 700 BOXES CHEESE OF Extra Quality.

PING SUEY & MOYUNE YOUNG HYSON.

JAMES MASSIE & CO. Guelph, March 31

A RARE CHANCE. A Six Year's Lease and Furniture of a First-class Hotel in the Town of Guelph for sale.

To be sold by private sale, a six year's lease and furniture of one of the best Hotels in the Town of Guelph.

MEXICAN EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY

WM. STEVENSON, Nurseryman, Guelph. HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of this remarkable plant for the County of Wellington, is prepared to take orders for the same.

Special Notices. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is the best article known to preserve the hair. It will positively restore gray hair to its original color and promote its growth.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No Disappointment.

Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam—Cures Colds, Croup and Consumption. Allen's Celebrated Lung Balsam—Cures Asthma and Whooping Cough.

Beautiful Hair Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER

Restores gray hair to its natural color and beauty, and produces luxuriant growth. It gives the hair a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance.

CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER

A Family Medicine, well and favorably known for the past ten years, never failing in a single instance to give permanent relief when timely used.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills

This valuable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female sex is subject.

WHITEWASHING AND WALL COLOURING

Done by WILLIAM DAVIS, Waterloo Street, in rear of Messrs. Robins and Tolson's granary, near the Grand Trunk Station.

STEEL ALUMINUM BELLS

The undersigned begs to notify the public that they have commenced the manufacture of larger bells than they have hitherto made.

JONES & CO. Markham Post Office, Ontario.

JOHN BOHMAN, sole Agent for Guelph, where samples of the Bells can be seen at all times.

Evening Mercury. WEDNESDAY EV'G, MARCH 31, 1869.

Local and Miscellaneous

BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS.—We would remind our readers of Dr. Roseburg's visit to Guelph on Saturday, April 10th.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. J. B. Thornton has sent us the following publications, viz: Illustrated London News, Punch, Judy, and the Penny Illustrated.

A cable telegram received in Toronto on Monday states that Mrs. Henning, sister of the Hon. George Brown, and also of Mrs. Ball, of this town, at present in the south of France, is dying.

DR. MCGARGARY.—As will be seen by the notice in another column, Dr. McGargary will be in Guelph on the 12th April and remain till the 17th, when he may be consulted by all who are afflicted with disease.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—Mr. J. B. Thornton has received Appleton's Journal—a new weekly issued by the celebrated publishing house of Appleton & Co., New York.

OSTIC STORE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Thomas Whitehead, who announces that he has at present in stock a splendid assortment of dry goods, groceries, readymade clothing, liquors, crockery, &c.

THE GALT REVIVAL CASE.—We have received a well written letter from a "Layman," in which he comments on several of the doctrinal points advanced in Mr. Galt's letter, published in our report of the Presbytery's proceeding last week.

THE MEXICAN EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY.—As will be seen by advertisement Mr. Wm. Stevenson has been appointed agent for the sale of this new and favorite variety of strawberry.

BRUCE'S CARRIAGE SHOP, &c.—A visit to the extensive establishment of Mr. George F. Bruce will repay any one interested in those branches of trade of which Mr. Bruce makes specialties.

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On the Importance of a Liberal Sowing of Clover Seed.

Sir,—I read with much pleasure in your Weekly, last spring, an interesting article on turnip culture, &c., which I hope afforded as much satisfaction to others interested in the subject as it did to myself.

And now, Sir, to the purpose for which I have taken up my pen. The earnest, practical, and comprehensive manner in which your correspondent has urged the thick sowing of turnip seed, has set me thinking how advantageous and desirable it would be to the farmers generally of Canada, could they be induced to sow double the quantity of clover seed to the acre which they now do.

I am fully aware many farmers think that five pounds of clover seed to the acre, with a few of timothy, a sufficiently heavy seeding to secure a heavy crop of hay, or a good pasture. As far, however, as my experience goes, which has been pretty extensive, I have never seen that accomplished yet—but I have repeatedly seen, from such seedings, only twenty to thirty hundreds of hay per acre cut, and perhaps in a very favorable season, a trifle more, though very frequently less, and pasturage has been commensurately meagre with it.

Now let us consider how trifling the additional cost of eight or ten pounds more seed to the acre in comparison with the gain by such sowing.

If fifteen pounds of clover seed are sown, with four or five of timothy, or even without, I will guarantee, in a favorable season, a cutting of three tons or three tons and a half of hay per acre, and two, or two and a half the second year, and more especially if a hundred or a hundred and a half of plaster of Paris is sown each year, so that vegetation begins to stir, or in other words a ton and a half more grass shall be cut to the acre for the extra quantity of clover seed sown, independently of double the quantity of pasturage gained thereby.

But there is another equally important consideration to be taken into account, never thought of by many resulting from the thick sowing of clover seed. The clover roots—the best preparation of auxiliary that you can possibly have for a wheat crop, I have had my winter wheat better in quality, and far heavier in bulk and in weight after ploughing up my one year clover, being eaten off by all kinds of stock close to the ground after mowing them, than I could produce in any other way.

First, crop turnips, afterwards barley or spring wheat, then clover, and the next and fourth crop wheat. As the pea crop, generally speaking, is of importance to the farmer in this country, the clover might be taken, if desired, after the fourth crop—wheat—without any detriment to the land.

Every man who has reasoning powers to exist must see it as clearly as I have found it to be so by practice. Another point should be taken into consideration also, and that is, very important, once a clover hay, as it is well ascertained, has far more feeding or nutritious matter in it than hay; timothy, consequently, is of more value to the farmer. Besides which, the latter is a very searching crop, whereas clover is a feeding crop to the stock.

I will just here allude to the manner of securing clover hay in the best possible condition, knowing as I well do that two-thirds of the clover crop is ruined in the making of it in this country. In the first place it is often cut sadly too late, it ought to be taken when in full bloom, and no wait till the sap is nearly all out of the straw, or, which is too frequently the case, till the timothy seed is ripe, and the straw of that, as well as of the clover, is a mass of hard wood grain, and by moonlight, if the sun is very powerful, or by two or three o'clock in the afternoon if not very hot; throw that part of the field first cut into cocks of about two to three hundred weight each, and so on with the rest of the field, and there let them remain from two to four days, according to the state of the weather, to sweat. Then before commencing to draw in spread every cock well open for about three or four hours, when the sun will do all that is needed for it, and you will have hay that will be as good and nutritious at the end of ten years, if properly stowed away, as the day it was carried. I know this has been done, and it can be done, again, if rightly managed.

A greater mistake cannot be made than by spreading and exposing clover to the heavy dews at night and hot sun in the day to frizzle up all the clover leaf, and otherwise injure its quality.

Seriously apologizing, Mr. Editor, for the unintentional length of this epistle, I am, yours sincerely, A SUBSCRIBER.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS. SCHEME OF GRADATION.

The Committee on School Management recommend to the Board the following scheme of gradation for the common schools of this town, as follows:

That these schools be classified in four departments with subdivisions as follows: A first, or lowest department, in which the first and second books shall be taught in classes arranged for children according to their attainments and progress. It is recommended that when the first book they be taught to copy figures and letters from the black board, on their slates, with the elementary principles of notation, so as to be able to read and write two periods of figures; and that as they advance through the other departments of reading they be taught gradually, and by easy lessons, the four simple rules of arithmetic, including the multiplication table, so as to know them correctly by the time they have got through the second book and to write in copy books.

A third department in which the third and fourth books shall be taught, together with the first parts of the spelling book, and they recommend that strict attention be given to the spelling and definition of words: That pupils on commencing the third book be required to commit to memory the tables of weights and measures, and that they be regularly exercised on entering what the compound rules; that they begin at the same time to learn Lennie's English Grammar, and be carried through the part on etymology, exclusive of the observations at the foot of the page, and that by the time they get through the fourth book they should be acquainted with the observations and be able to parse simple sentences; that they know the definitions and outlines of geography to P. S. Campbell, and be able to point out on the maps the countries on each continent, and describe the boundaries—with the seas and principal rivers, and that they be regularly exercised in both Arabic and Roman notation.

A second department in which the fifth book and Collier's history of the British Empire shall be taught, with the third part of the spelling book, and that care be taken to ascertain that the pupils understand what they read: That in geography they enter what they have previously learned in the other departments, and be instructed in the geography of Canada both physical and political, and carried down to p. 37 of Campbell; that in arithmetic they begin at fractions and go to the end of practice according to the arrangement in Sangster; that on grammar they exercise on the first twelve pages of parsing, and the first twelve rules of syntax in Lennie; that there be a dictation class in order to secure greater correctness in orthography and a class in composition to be taught once a week, and also one in book keeping by single entry, and one in elementary algebra.

A first, or most advanced department, in which they would recommend a careful study and explanation of the lessons in the fifth book on the natural, the mathematical and physical sciences, and the arts, together with some work on natural philosophy and chemistry—the remaining parts of the spelling book and history of Canada: In arithmetic the sections in Sangster after practice should be learned, and pupils, after being some time in the department, should be acquainted with each rule exercise from the beginning of the book: In grammar they should be expected to parse any sentence and correct any example of false syntax. Half an hour once a week should be devoted to original composition to secure proper orthography and ability to express their ideas readily and correctly. Algebra should be taught on two days of the week, and the portions of the book should be expected to parse any sentence and correct any example of false syntax. Half an hour once a week should be devoted to original composition to secure proper orthography and ability to express their ideas readily and correctly. Algebra should be taught on two days of the week, and the portions of the book should be expected to parse any sentence and correct any example of false syntax.

Your committee would further recommend that teachers be requested to drill their pupils thoroughly in the subjects they are studying—that there be no advancing from one subject to another in their departments until the scholar be master of what he is learning, and that examinations for promotion from one department to another be not often than twice a year unless the Local Superintendent is satisfied that the requisite attainments have been reached.

The Prince de Joinville, Louis Philippe's third son, recently crossed from Switzerland over into Italy. At a certain point near the frontier of Savoy, he said to the postilion driving his carriage, "Stop! tell me, is that France?" (pointing to the country before him). "Yes, that is France." The Prince immediately rose from his seat, took off his hat, and gazed a long time bareheaded, at the country from which he is exiled.

Great joy was manifested by the miners in the White Pine district over the birth of the first native of the region. They made up a purse of several thousand dollars in silver bars and gave it to the pioneer infant.

BY TELEGRAPH PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury LONDON, March 30.—Important despatches were received at the War Office to-day from India. Lord Mayo had received Shere Ali with great splendour. Lord Mayo presented him with his own sword, and assured him that the British would always be friendly. Shere Ali was very much gratified with the interview, which has inaugurated an area of peace and good will.

LONDON, March 31st.—Sheward, who murdered his wife in 1851, at Norwich, has confessed. His guilt and received sentence of death.

American Despatches

Havana, March 30th.—Mr. Codrington, the U. S. consul general, who was recently brought here in irons on suspicion of being a rebel spy, was released to-day, at the intercession of acting consular general Hall. The Government is re-organizing the police system of Havana. The office of Chief of Police has been abolished, and the Governor of the city will perform the duties of that position. The control of the police is to be placed entirely in the hands of the civil authorities. It is expected that a great saving will be made in the expenditures of the Government by this change. The police of Matanzas arrested two Cubans on board of an American vessel in the Bay, while they were attempting to make their escape to the United States.

Albany, March 30th.—The 10 o'clock train from this city on Monday morning, on the Susquehanna R.R. met with quite a serious accident near Esperance, occasioned by breaking a rail. The locomotives were thrown off the track, and the passenger cars pretty well wrecked. Two passengers were severely injured. San Francisco, March 30th.—The steamer Colorado sailed to-day for Panama, with \$858,000 in treasure, of which \$530,000 is for New York, \$262,000 for England, \$40,000 for France, and \$20,000 for Panama.

A despatch from Yedid states that two states that two engines on the Central Pacific R.R. ran off the track beyond Elko. Fourteen cars were smashed, and the conductor, two engineers, two firemen, and three brakemen killed. The Company's buildings at Truckee were destroyed by fire yesterday—Loss \$30,000.

The O'Brien.

The following spy paragraph appears in the Montreal Star, but of course we do not vouch for its accuracy—stranger things have happened nevertheless: We heard some days ago, which rather curious story about this party, which may be as well to give, as everything relating to so great a man should be recorded for the benefit of future generations, and the Boston Pilot. It appears that when he and the "ablest criminal lawyer in Canada" went to Quebec, they were accompanied by a contractor who nobly gave them his pass for two over the Grand Trunk, with which contractors with the Company are furnished. These two great men with consciences void of offence, started for Quebec, and on the way were asked for their tickets by the gentlemanly conductor. The gentlemanly conductor remarked that he hardly thought they were contractors or employees of the locomotive Department, to which the O'Brien or the O'Farrell responded that the gentlemanly conductor was a rascal, and a dog, and that his mother was distinguished by canine proclivities. The conductor telegraphed to Point St. Charles to report the incident to Mr. Dryden, and the consequence is that all contractors' passes have been stopped. So our informant says. It is hard that a lot of men should be put to inconvenience for the abuse of a generous system by one black (or rather green) sheep.

NEURALGIA, or TOC-BOLEUX, is one of the most painful affections to which the human family is subject. It more commonly occurs in the nerves of the face, though it is met with in different parts of the head, in the breast, hip-joint, and in other parts of the body and limbs. Its attack is usually sudden and the progress of pain varies in its duration. The pain is agonising, excruciating, and shooting along the nerves like a shock of electricity, frequently feeling as if red-hot wires were thrust into the face, though it may pass away, a numbness remains for awhile. At these times, instead of attacking suddenly, it comes with a slight heat, or sense of itching or numbness, which augments in severity more or less rapidly. The pain increases from time to time until it becomes almost unbearable. Dr. Briggs' Alleviator is a positive remedy. Sold by E. Harvey & Co., Guelph, and druggists and country merchants everywhere.

DEATH OF JAMES HARPER.—Mr. James Harper, the senior member of the well-known publishing firm of Harper & Bros., New York, died on Saturday last from the effects of injuries received by him a few days previous in a fall from his carriage. Deceased was born in 1795 on Long Island, and was of Anglo-Dutch extraction. He learned the business of a printer in his early life, and at sixteen years of age went to New York to make his fortune. By untiring industry he and his brothers soon established a remunerative business, and ultimately their publishing house became one of the largest, if not the largest in America. There were four of the Harper brothers in the business firm, three of whom still remain.

SPRING FRESHET AT SOUTHAMPTON.—The rapid thaw of the last two or three days has caused considerable inconvenience at Southampton. The bridges on the Sauguenay River have been carried off by a freshet, and the only way travellers can now get to Southampton is either by Port Elgin or through Arran, via Stack's Corners. The river is rising rapidly, and a great flood is expected.

The Reach and Seagov Agricultural Society holds its spring fair on Tuesday, the 27th of April. Special prizes will be offered at it for the best velocipedes, and also for the best velociped riders.

Specie payment has been restored in New York. The driver of a Third avenue car swore the other day that a policeman paid his fare of six cents in small silver, and that he, the driver, had heard the said silver jingle.