

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. II. NO. 204.

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1869.

PRICE ONE PENNY

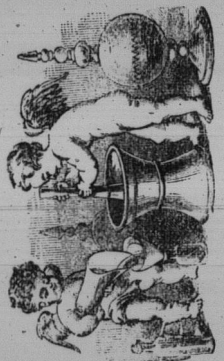
THE OLD ESTABLISHED SADDLER SHOP.

The subscriber in returning thanks to the public for the patronage bestowed on the late firm of Galbraith & Beattie, would beg to say that he intends carrying on the business in all its branches at the old stand, West Market Square, Guelph, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public support. As he intends using only the best of stock, and employing none but first-class workmen, the public may depend on getting a good article. He will always keep on hand, and make to order, the newest and best styles of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,

And a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, WHIPS, HORSE BLANKETS, CURRY COMBS, MANE COMBS, CARDS, SPURS, WHIP LASHES—of all kinds OIL AND VARNISH For Cleaning Harness, and all other articles connected with his business. A liberal discount made for cash. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch. GEORGE BEATTIE, West Market Square, January 19, 1869.

MEDICAL HALL, GUELPH.



DR. L. M. BYRN'S

Only original and Genuine

Tobacco Antidote!

Packets 50c. each.

E. HARVEY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, Agents for the County of Wellington. Guelph, March 15, 1869.

PETRIE'S

DRUG

STORE.

SODA WATER

The undersigned begs to inform the people of GUELPH and the VICINITY

That he will in a few days open a Manufactory of Soda and every description of Aerated Water, in connection with the Well-known Toronto

Steam Soda Water Manufactory,

Of which he has been for several years manager. Any person having a suitable building, or part of one, with Steam or Water Power TO LET, will please address C. G. HAMPTON, 3rd-11w Guelph, March 12, 1869.

CAUTION.

Thereby notify all parties against purchasing or negotiating a promissory note made by me to William Hoover or order for the sum of \$100, dated the 2nd of March, 1869, and payable at my office seven months after date, as I have received no value for the same, and shall not pay it. F. PREST, Guelph, 11th March, 1869.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

Life Insurance Comp'y.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT. A comparison of our rates with the rates of any Company either doing or purporting to do a legitimate business respectfully invited.

Every Information given

To intending Insurers. Medical Examiner—Dr. Howitt and Kea, 'g. HENRY L. DRAKE, Agent, Box D, Guelph P.O. Mar 12, 1869.

BLANK BOOKS!

ON HAND,

a large stock of Blank Books.

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE!

Comprising

DAY BOOKS JOURNALS LEDGERS CASH BOOKS

BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, at my usual low prices. AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE, Opposite the Market, Guelph, March 11, 1869.

To the Trade.

JUST RECEIVED, 700 BOXES CHEESE OF Extra Quality.

E. HARVEY & CO.

Chemists and Druggists, 275 BOXES VERY CHOICE

PING SUEY & MOYUNE

YOUNG HYSON. (ex Prussia) Guelph, March 15, 1869.

JAMES MASSIE & CO.

Educate, Educate

It is the Panacea for every Social Evil.

SUBSCRIBE to Cuthbert's

Circulating Library, only \$1 per year in advance.

CUTHBERT'S BOOKSTORE,

WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH February

CUNARD OCEAN STEAMERS.

LEAVING New York every Thursday for Queenstown or Liverpool. FARE FROM HAMILTON First Cabin, - - - \$87, gold value Storage - - - 29. Berths not secured until paid for. For further particulars apply to CHARLES T. JONES & CO., Exchange Brokers, Hamilton Agents for the Erie and New York Railway, Fare from Hamilton to New York \$7, gold value Hamilton 1st June, 1868

Evening Mercury.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Any person of good moral character, being a voter, may practice law in Indiana.

The whole Dominion is divided into militia districts; the regimental divisions numbering 181 altogether, or one for each constituency.

Large quantities of goods for Montreal are delayed at Portland, and the business of some large houses is considerably interfered with in consequence.

A volunteer rifle company has been organized at Reading, with Mr. E. Leslie as Captain, Mr. W. Donaldson, as Lieutenant, and Mr. H. McCosh as Ensign.

The effort for the endowment of Queen's College goes on still very prosperously. The talk is now to aim rather at \$150,000 than the mere hundred thousand.

It is said that President Grant wore a stand-up Sandfield Macdonald collar at his inauguration as a token of good-will towards Canada. We wonder if his ears were badly lacerated.

Grant has a son at school at Exeter, N. H., and hesitated about bringing him home to see the inauguration; but Mrs. Grant plainly told him that if the children could not see the show she did not want to.

There is some talk among the members of the Canada Presbyterian Church about an effort for the endowment of Knox College. A beginning was made some time ago by Mr. McLeod, of Woodstock, giving \$4,000.

A new swing-bridge will soon be erected over the Scugog, south of Lindsay. The total length will be 82 feet, with a span of 44 feet. The superstructure will run on a centre pivot and five friction rollers; and the cost will be about \$2,500.

They have in Wisconsin what are called "hard times parties." The invitations are written on brown paper, and request the guests to dress in their old clothes. Bean soup, crackers and dried herrings, constitute the refreshments, with "cambrie tea" and water to wash them down. The guests walk home.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet, at a recent sitting, had an interesting discussion on the question whether a citizen of Prussia should be called "Prussian" or "Prussian subject." The Conservatives were very anxious to be called subjects, but they prefer not to be called so officially. They desire to be "Prussians."

The Pall Mall Gazette of Feb. 24th states that the Pope is likely to call a hornet's nest about his ears in the great Ecumenical Council of October, 1869. Not only several of the French Bishops, but some from other countries, threaten to raise a vigorous protest against the monopoly of the great prizes of Rome by the Italians.

When Mr. Trow was elected to represent South Perth in the Local Legislature, he stated that if elected he should accept no part in the sessional allowance to members for his own use; but would devote it to school purposes in the various sections of his constituency. The Stratford Beacon says Mr. Trow has redeemed his promise, and congratulates him.

Refined sugars, says the New York Times, have been reduced fully two cents per pound from the highest figures made during the recent speculative rise. Best cruets and granulated sugar (Spartan's) is now quoted at eighteen cents cash per pound, in lots of twenty packages and upward. Grocers "about town" will please make a note of this, and give their customers the benefit of the reduction.

A remarkable pamphlet has appeared at Pesth, and is attributed to Bishop Howath, entitled "The Present and Future of Hungary." The author in effect declares that Hungary sees no alarm in the prospect of the destinies of Germany being accomplished under the guidance of Prussia, and would oppose no resistance to such a movement even in the fusion of the States of South Germany with the Confederation of the North, provided that she on her part were guaranteed for the future against any hostile action from Prussia.

A proposal is on foot to unite all the St. George's Societies in the Dominion with the St. George's Society of Toronto. These Toronto folks have come to think seriously that nothing good can be accomplished unless concentrated in and performed by themselves. Unfortunately their acts do not always tally with their professions. As an example we cite the narrow gauge railway, which is advocated not so much that it will be the greatest possible benefit to the people who pay the shots as that the cash will be handled by Toronto speculators.—Goderich Signal.

The London Free Press says that to "rob a poor man of his beer" has been held up in England, in popular song, as one of the meanest and most reprehensible of actions. Yet a movement is now on foot against beer, and the national beverage is to be made the subject of a combined onslaught. The amount of John Barleycorn that is consumed is something enormous. But the quantity of beer drunk is not so much a difficulty as the quality—which is in a majority of cases, very low. If instead of "robbing the poor man of his beer," an effort was made to improve its quality, an important advance in social economy would be gained.

Black Mailing in New York.

A MINISTER IN TROUBLE. From "Sunshine and Shadow."

On Broadway, below Fourteenth Street, stood a church that at one time was one of the most fashionable in the city. The congregation was wealthy and large, the minister eloquent and popular. The belles of the city, with the young and fashionable, crowded the church when the pastor filled the pulpit. In the full flush of his popularity, when a pew could not be hired at any price, when any salary would have been paid to him that he demanded, the minister disappeared.—Quite late on Saturday night the vestry received a letter from the rector, dated off Sandy Hook. The letter tendered the rector's resignation, and announced that he had sailed that day at noon in one of the Cunard steamers for Europe. The parish were surprised and alarmed. The whole affair was a painful mystery. Here was a minister, settled over a flourishing and liberal charge, with a fine church and parsonage, a church crowded with the elite of the city, with a salary equal to any demands he might make, with the best singing in the city, and all the popular appliances, who had suddenly resigned, and privately left the country, to go no one knew where.

The story is a romance. The explanation came after the minister had completed his European tour. At midnight the door-bell of his parsonage was violently rung. Going to the window, the minister saw a man standing on his doorstep, and he demanded his business. He came with a message, he said, from a dying woman. Hastily dressing himself, the good man came to the door and received the message. Just around the block was a poor woman, and she was dying. Her only treasure was a babe. She could not die in peace unless her babe was baptized. If his reverence would come to her dying pillow, and administer that sacrament, the blessing of a poor dying woman would be his reward. It was much to ask, and at midnight too, but his great Master, who loved the poor, would not have denied such a request as this.

His humane and religious sympathies were aroused, and the minister followed the messenger. Common prudence would have said, "Take a policeman with you. Call up a friend, and get him to bear part of the economy." But, dreaming of the peril, he went on his way to do, as he thought, his Master's will. He was soon in a disreputable region, in a street notorious for its uncleanness. The messenger knocked at a heavy gate, that closed up a narrow, dark alley. It opened immediately, and slammed behind the parties like a prison door. Through a long, narrow, and unwholesome epy, that seemed to be an alley-way covered, the parties took their way. They passed up a narrow staircase, broken and rickety. Lewd women were passed on the stairs. Dark-featured and villainous looking men seemed to crowd the place. With his sacred vestments on his arm, and his book of services in his hand, the minister was ushered into a dark and unwholesome looking room. The door was closed behind him, and locked. A dim candle on the table revealed the outline of a dozen persons, male and female, of the most abandoned and desperate class. His inquiry for the sick woman, and the child to be baptized, was greeted by shouts of laughter. He knew he was a victim. He demanded the reason for this outrage. He was informed that his friends who had invited him there wanted money. His standing and character were well known. He was in one of the most notorious houses in New York; his midnight visit to that place was well known, and could easily be proved. If he paid one thousand dollars, all would be well. If not, his ruin was certain. Instead of defying the villains, calling on the police, or confiding in his congregation, he thought he could hush the matter up. He might have known that it would all come out, and that every dollar he paid would be used as evidence against him, or as means to extort more. But he was thoroughly frightened; would not have the thing known for the world; his hand was in the lion's mouth, and he must draw it out as easily as he could; so he gave his obligation to pay the money promptly at noon the next day, which he did. Of course new demands were made from time to time. He was dogged in the streets. Suspicious looking men stopped to speak with him on the corners. Notorious men rang his door bell. Mysterious notes from ignorant, low-bred and vicious persons—as the spelling and language showed—came to his hands, and into the hands of his family. The poor man was nearly distracted. He paid away his own money, and borrowed till his reputation suffered. The threat of exposure hung over him like an ominous sword held by a hair. In a moment of desperation he decided to leave the country, which he did to the astonishment and regret of his friends.

On his return from Europe, the rector settled in Massachusetts, over a small rural parish. He was soon tracked to his country home. Black-mailing was renewed. His old terror came upon him. Again he acceded to the extortion. The police of New York at length came to his relief. In searching for other game, they came upon proof that this minister was in the hands of black-mailers. Letters were found containing information of his whereabouts, how to terrify him what sums to demand, and at what time his salary was due. He was relieved from his pursuers. The large sums he had paid were not refunded. His spirits were broken, and he has never recovered his position. I saw him not long since in Canada. He holds a subordinate position, and is preaching to a small parish. He will die a victim of black-mailing.

The Countess Guiccioli, now Madame de Boissy, in her recently published "Recollections of Lord Byron," charges Tom Moore with destroying five unpublished cantos of Don Juan, besides a private journal of Byron's fatal expedition to Greece, because they contained some violent strictures on English society.

One hundred tons of Blossburg coal were sold for the picaune price of \$150 per ton under a distress warrant for rent, at Beard's Coal Yard, Toronto.

Appointment of County Registrar.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

Sir: Your remarks, and those also of the Cornwall Freeholder, which you copied in a recent number of the Mercury, on the appointment to the vacant Registrarship of Wellington, I read with some interest, and whilst I fully agree with you that the appointment of a Conservative to the office will prove distasteful to a large proportion of the people of the County, the appointment of the present Deputy will certainly prove doubly so. It is generally understood, and the principle is a good one, that such offices should be conferred on men who have served the County, and party interests as generally suggest that they are a fair reward for political services. Yet there is good reason to suppose that neither one consideration nor the other prevails at this time, but those of a much more mercenary character. Party matters are to me quite secondary, but the character of our public men is of interest to all, and consistency on either one side or the other is to be commended. I, therefore, regret to see so old and often tried a Reformer as the Premier of Ontario prides himself in being, forsaking his professions, and falling so deliberately into the hands of those who have hitherto hated him, and now no less despise him. I am sorry to see that he who took two colleagues into his Cabinet as Reformers, and boasted that the remainder of them he was schooling into the same principles, should so soon have become demoralized by his pupils, and have to retain office by the support of Conservatives, to whom he gives the public patronage as a consideration for their votes.

The Patent Combination has proved a failure, has caused a loss of principle, and dragged into the mire leading politicians, who have hitherto prided themselves on possessing some public principle. But the political opinions of one man are of little consequence in comparison with the preservation of public morals, and a strict obedience to the laws of the land. Some months since a noted Tory in Guelph was hanging on the Government skirts, in hopes of influencing them in favour of making a transfer of the office, falling in with the views of his own candidate. But he was told by the then Independent Premier to go home, as he had no intention of aiding to make Government appointments hereditary. Since then, John Sandfield's independence has fled, his sense of right has become dim, and he now concurs in what he then indignantly spurned. But whether right or wrong on that occasion, he certainly is not right now, for nothing has since transpired to justify the change of view as to who should be Registrar of Wellington, except those of a metallic nature. Not that I would insinuate that the Premier has been bribed. He is too rich, and I would fain hope still too independent for that. But I am informed that there are considerations in connection with this appointment which are as good as made, that will not bear a Parliamentary inquiry—and which are in open contravention of the law, and consequently demoralizing in their effects. When offices are farmed out, when appointments are bought and sold, a high crime and misdemeanor is committed, and the Government that winks at such proceedings are as culpable as those who are direct parties to the transaction.

Nor are such things rare here, for the second best office in the County is now being openly farmed out, the responsible officer showing his face in the office about twice a year, when the regulations of the department require him to be daily. If this system is repeated, such an investigation will be necessary, such as some years since resulted in displacing a Sheriff of Norfolk, and bringing equal disgrace on the parties as on the government which made the appointment, evidently with a full cognizance of the bargain and sale through which the office was transferred.

There is another aspect of the case which should not be entirely overlooked by those who wish to profit by the past. I see the Freeholder justifies the deliberate intentions of the administration to make a Tory appointment on the ground that the member for the Centre Riding is a Tory, and supports the government, whereas the Reformers who represent the South and North Ridings are in opposition. Admitting the reasonableness of this plea, as being in consonance with the principles of responsible government, what are we to think of those tricky wire-pullers who caused the loss of the Centre Riding to the party? Had Sandfield no supporters in the House from Wellington, he might have been able to confer patronage in accordance with his professions, and if he had not done so the mask of Reform must have been cast aside, and we should have seen him and his Cabinet in their true colors. It is to be hoped the Reform party have seen enough of the results of following such leaders in the past, as to make them more careful for the future. TRUE REFORMER, Elora, March 13th, 1869.

HORRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN HIGH LIFE.—The French papers of the 24th ult. mention a frightful occurrence which transpired on the 20th ult., and has spread consternation and dismay through out the quiet old city of Grenoble. Baron Brayer occupies an apartment in the Rue Lafayette, part of which he ceded to his brother, with his wife and child. On returning from a walk on Sunday the Baron was astonished to find all the doors carefully fastened, and tearing some crime, he had the main entrance forced open. The sight that met his gaze was shocking. At a desk in the dining room at his brother, killed by a shot from a revolver fired from the back. The child twelve years old, was lying dead in the kitchen, killed by two bullets, and had evidently struggled hard. The body of his sister-in-law was lying close by, with a bullet through the heart. From notes written in the wife's handwriting it is evident that she committed the murders and her suicide under the excitement of a real or imaginary financial disaster.

The German citizens of New York are taking steps to celebrate the anniversary, on the 15th of September next, of the birth of Humboldt, the explorer of South America, and author of "Cosmos," by the erection of a monument to his memory in Central Park.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER ATLANTIC CABLE.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

MADRID, March 14.—In the Constituent Cortez last week, Minister Sagosta asked for power to raise 25,000 recruits, which he said were necessary to complete the army. After a long debate, the majority of the Cortez voted in favor of granting power to the ministry; but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future military conscription should be abolished. A demonstration was made to-day by the people of this city against conscription. Another insurrectionary attempt is reported at Andalusia; no particulars received.

BERLIN, March 14.—A motion has been made in the North German Parliament that departments of war, marine, foreign affairs, and commerce, with a minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

QUEENSTOWN, March 14.—The steamers Jamaica and Colaba, from New York, have arrived. The steamship North American, from Portland, has arrived off Mobile.

American Despatches

New York 15th.—Steamer Cella from London, has arrived.

Augusta, Ga., 15th.—Dr. Darden, who killed Charles Wallace, editor of the Clipper, was taken from gaol at Warrenton, last night, by a party of disguised men, who took him some distance from the town, where they shot and killed him.

Havana, 14th.—Official despatches report that a battle has taken place at Mayori, the headquarters of the rebel forces in the eastern department. The Government account states that a column of 500 regulars, supported by heavy artillery, first carried the fortifications of Mayori, and then captured the town, which was defended by 2,000 insurgents. No rebel version of the affair has been received yet.

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