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1025 Hargrieve Rd., Unit 3,
London, Ontario N6E 1P7

Phone: (519) 686-1970
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THE FALL TRADE.

Now that the Fall Trade has commenced, we have to remind the business 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 workmen, and our charges are LOWER than any other office in Guelph. Orders from the country attended to, and work forwarded to all parts by the earliest mode of conveyance.

Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY EV'G, SEPTEMBER 21.

Troubles in Europe.

Every day seems to make it more certain, that war will soon again be raging in Europe—a war which for extent has not been equalled since Waterloo decided the fate of the continent. England keeps quiet, and while admirably equipped for war shows no disposition to essay any conquests but those which her merchantmen are making on the deep; she still shows her love of commerce and her detestation of battle. But the continent of Europe is like a seething cauldron. The fires of hatred, ambition and revenge have been kindled, and it will be strange if they do not ere long burst forth into a devouring flame. The Emperor Napoleon proclaims his pacific intentions, whilst the warlike preparations that are making in his dominions indicate anything but peace. To a certain degree he has lost his prestige, and he is evidently anxious to regain it, but the ardour of the warrior is, in his case, kept in check by the caution of the diplomatist. His Mexican failure cannot be revenged, as the mistake was his own, but he has a score to settle with Bismarck, who so cleverly and fearlessly checkmated him on the Luxemburg question, and it is doubtful if Napoleon's mind will be at rest until he has at least attempted to punish the boldness of the Prussian minister, win back for himself the reputation as a politician which he once enjoyed, and have France to prove her right to the position, which she held without dispute before the Prussians showed themselves such "lions in the fight," of being the first military power of Europe. That he is eager for the fray is evident; when he will begin is uncertain. There are many causes to incite him to speedy action, and perhaps there is none more forcible than his increasing unpopularity with the Liberals, who regard the Mexican expedition, and the snubbing by the dictatorial Prussian minister as stains on the honour of France. The Emperor and Bismarck watch each other with keen and jealous eyes, and no doubt the first false diplomatic step made by one will be taken advantage of by the other. Even now there are indications of a rupture between France and Prussia. While the latter is withdrawing the last lingering remnant of her garrison from Luxemburg, the former is assembling a force of some 60,000 men in her north-eastern provinces. This will be another of those many movements calling for explanation; and in short such is the jealousy, such the spirit of the French people, who believe in the reality, and not in continual and indefinite foreshadowings of war, that hostilities between the two countries appear to be unavoidable. But again 40,000 French troops are concentrated at Toulon, ready to embark for the city of Rome on the shortest notice. The Italian Government is hesitating between a French and Prussian alliance on one hand, and absolute neutrality on the other. The inducements held out by France are not stated, but Bismarck has been extremely lavish of promises; and all the journals of Southern Italy, and even many of the Pope's ministers look upon Napoleon as an enemy.—While thus the countries of western and middle Europe are likely to be soon involved in the horrors of war, Russia in the east is making warlike preparations on a large scale. She has in her Treasury American gold, which she received from the United States in payment for a barren region, in the frozen North, and with which she has purchased large quantities of arms, and set her own military arsenals busily to work. The object of her dislike is, and the probable object of her attack will be, Turkey. The subjects of the Porte who are of Slavonic origin, are likely to make an attempt to liberate themselves and Russia makes no secret of her intentions to assist them in their efforts. From east to west (for Austria will inevitably be drawn into the quarrel, and [illegible] of the minor German States [illegible] remain neutral) Europe [illegible]s to be converted into one red [illegible]eld. Diplomacy may yet [illegible] horrors of war, but the po[illegible]e of the continent is such [illegible]uld seem as if quiet could [illegible] restored by any other [illegible] appeal to the sword, [illegible]ions that this will [illegible] resort.

The Michigan State Fair.

From a Special Correspondent.

Having long cherished a desire to see our American cousins on one of their gala days, I resolved to pay them a visit on the occasion of the Michigan State Fair, which was held in Detroit during the past week; and I must in candour say I was much pleased with my reception, and equally so with their free, easy and communicative manners. In accordance with the wish I had entertained, and also for the purpose of instituting a comparison between their gatherings and our own, I left Guelph last Tuesday morning by Grand Trunk, and reached Detroit somewhat late in the evening, having been detained by the way. I was very forcibly struck on my arrival with the splendour of the Michigan Central Railway Depot at which the Grand Trunk trains stop. Although the building can boast of no great external splendour, yet its internal arrangements, its light and graceful proportions, and, when brilliantly lighted up, the fiery glare and snorting of engines on every side combine to render the whole an imposing scene. Neatness and order everywhere prevail, and its waiting rooms are furnished with all the elegance of modern drawing rooms. Having easily obtained lodgings for the night (for the city was not yet thronged), and the inner man being replenished with a cup of tea, I sauntered out to visit some of the places of amusement, and I must confess that in my opinion they will not exercise an elevating tendency on the morals of the young. You can form your own opinion when I tell you, that in some of them although ladies are not excluded, they are not expected to attend. It was now growing late, and being fatigued with my long ride I retired to rest, and for the first time in my life I closed my eyes in a foreign land beneath a foreign flag. I resolved, if spared, to be up betimes in the morning, hurriedly run through the city, cross over to Sandwich, up to Windsor and back again to dinner. I acted in accordance with this programme and note a few of the principal parts of the city, which stands on an elevated plain on the banks of the Detroit river. The streets are well paved, wide and airy, the houses compactly built, principally of brick, with here and there one of Ohio or Cleveland stone to relieve the monotony of the scene. Woodward and Jefferson Avenues may be considered as two of her great centres of trade. Fort Street, the location of her merchant princes, and her market buildings, whilst boasting no external embelishments, are spacious and airy. The new City Hall in course of erection near the market will be a great ornament to that part of the city. There is a number of handsome churches with comfortable looking parsonages attached, also a number of extensive hotels such as the City Hotel, Russel and Biddle Houses, and each of these named could accommodate from ten to fifteen hundred during the fair week. We will now step on board the street cars and visit the Fort, which is about two miles down the river, and is considered a place of some strength, garrisoned with some three or four hundred men, and is now undergoing extensive alterations; its defences being materially strengthened by widening its trenches and raising its breastworks, and a number of guns are being placed in position inside the works; whilst to crown all a number of guns of enormous calibre are being placed on the banks of the river, and with a grim and defiant look are pointed towards the shores of our new Dominion. I may just mention as illustrative of American subordination that out of the three or four hundred men in the fort I saw sixty of them drilled, marched to the guard house, and placed under arrest for disorderly conduct the night previous.

But time flies, and I must away to Sandwich, which place offers no attraction to the visitor apart from its historical association as being one of the early French settlements, and also having stood the brunt of war in 1812. It is also the County Town of Essex. But complying with the "all aboard for Windsor," in a short time I was in that more thriving town, which owes its importance chiefly to being the grand western terminus of the Great Western Railroad, and was kindly shown through all its works by their Chief Superintendent, Mr. Rosevear, [so long and favourably known in connection with the Galt and Guelph branch.] The most important feature connected with this establishment is an immense iron boat which has been built at a cost of something like $200,000 and is propelled by two powerful engines of 250 horse-power each, by which fourteen loaded cars are carried from one side of the river to the other, greatly facilitating trade with the Western States of which this road now commands a large share. Acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. Rosevear for his many kind attentions, in a short time I was again in the city of Detroit. I must now with others hasten to the Fair grounds which lies some four or five miles up the river, and easily reached either by street cars or steamboat. Preferring the latter, in a short time I was opposite the grounds, and found it was pleasantly located on a fine level plain overlooking the river and used as one of the city race courses. Making my way through amongst the usual number of tents, all alike anxious to dispose of their wares, I entered the ground. Here no Crystal Palace with lofty dome meets the eye, but a long series of low temporary wooden buildings in which the goods of the different departments are exhibited. The first we enter is the Agricultural Hall in which we find domestic manufactures and agricultural produce of all kinds; and without being chargeable with prejudice, I would say that it did not much excel the Agricultural Show in the Guelph Drill Shed last year, whilst in grain and roots it was vastly inferior. The machinery next attracted our attention. This department certainly excels anything I have ever seen. Two power-steam engines drove a main shaft which runs the whole length of the building, (overhead,) with pulleys attached from which the various machines are driven when being tested, and from one end to the other is one continued clank of shingle, stave, barrel heading, dove tailing and gumming machines, and others I am free to confess I did not know the use of. One I must particularly notice for the cutting of what they called "hair," out of basswood, for stuffing mattresses. We now enter the Arts Gallery, but this not being in my line of "bisness," I will not institute a comparison but just notice two oil paintings which I think would be a credit to any Exhibition, the one the Frontier Home, by J. S. Smith of Detroit; the other scenes from Ten Nights in a Bar Room, "Father, dear Father come Home, and Father come Home," by Mr. Gardiner I think of the same place. Implements will next engage our attention. The first we meet is the reaping and mowing machines, which are numerous.—Nothing new, however, presents itself with the exception of a reaping machine with a platform attached to the outside of the driving wheel, in which two men stand to bind the grain which is brought over the driving wheel by means of an elevator to the binder, and it is said two men will bind ten acres a day with ease.

There is also here an endless variety of hay spreading machines, horse rakes and none that would excel either in design or elegance of finish those manufactured by J. B. Armstrong, of the Excelsior works, Guelph. Ploughs are here in any number, but there is scarcely one that a farmer in Wellington would use. I had an opportunity of seeing a number of them tested, and the general instructions given to the ploughmen, was "Now you mind and hold as close to fifteen inches as possible." In talking with farmers on this important point, I found it was their system to plough wide and lay the furrow flat; the land is then harrowed, or cultivated down smooth, and the grain is sown by the drill or gang plough. I should suppose the harrow is not much used here, for there were not more than three or four pair on the ground. Without noticing the endless variety of washing machines, corn-shellers, churns, &c., we will now walk over to the stock shed, and the first object of interest that meets our eye is a herd of twenty-one head of fat cattle, partly of the Durham breed, owned by a Mr. Smith, of Detroit, which as a herd excel anything I ever saw, two of them especially of enormous weight, and for which I was told $1000 had been refused. The different classes of cattle are but moderately represented, and would not by any means excel what we are accustomed to see at our own Provincial Exhibition. A glance over the sheep pens will show that they are principally of the short-wooled breeds, French and Spanish Merinoes. George Millar, of Markham, exhibited a lot of long-wooled sheep which were much admired. The porcine race were not numerous. Mr. Smith is also here again with hogs that are blind fat. From an American point of view we now come to the most attractive feature of the show, the horse department. Some 200 box stalls were provided for their accommodation, and mostly used, but here again I was doomed to disappointment. Although a great number of them could make their mile in good time, yet as a class of useful general purpose horses, I consider them inferior to our own. There were no crack horses on the ground. The famed Canadian horse "Melton" is owned by a lady of some celebrity in Detroit.

Having noticed a few of the leading features of the Show in my own homespun way, I would, in conclusion, state that as an exhibition of Industrial wealth, I consider it vastly inferior to our Provincial Exhibitions, and in many of the classes not equal to some of our County shows. This [Thursday] being the great day of the fair, and the crowd being almost unbearable, I left the grounds and by means of street cars soon reached the citv. At 3 p.m., I bade adieu to Detroit, stepped on board the steamer *Reindeer*, enjoyed a pleasant sail up the lake and river St. Clair, arrived in Sarnia late in the evening, and under the protecting folds of the flag that "For a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," I slept soundly, reached Guelph the following day by the Grand Trunk, and more fully than ever realized that "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home.'

A GUELPH FARMER.

Guelph, 21st Sept., 1867.

THE ELECTIONS.

At the close of the poll in North York Mr. McMurrich had a majority of 221 over Mr. Boultbee.

In Peel, at the close of the first day's poll the vote stood: Cameron, 831, Barber, 768; majority for Cameron 63. For the Local Legislature, Coyne 828, Smith 756; majority for Coyne 71.

For Cardwell, Mr. Fergusson's majority is 87; and for the Local Mr. Swinarton's majority 105.

Mr. McKellar has been elected for Bothwell, by a majority of 75 over Mr. Kerby, and Mr. Mills by a majority of 109 over Mr. Glass.

In North Middlesex, at the close of the poll Mr. Scatcherd's majority over Mr. Watson is 727. For the Local Parliament, Mr. Smith's majority of Mr. McDougall is 46.

In Algoma Mr. Simpson has been elected over Beatty by a majority of 9; and for the Local Parliament Mr Cumberland has been elected by a majority of 235.

IT is proposed to have an intercolonial exhibition in Montreal next year. The subject is to be discussed at Kingston next Wednesday.

THE Ottawa *Times* says that gold quartz worth about $100 a ton has been discovered about four miles from the village of Westport, on the Rideau Canal.

THE highest achievement of a politician is the judicious kissing of babies. It goes straight to the mother's heart, and makes her a zealous canvasser for the balance of the campaign.

THE *Daily News* calls upon the capitalists of the city of Quebec, to establish trade on a new basis. It says a revolution in trade must take place or an exodus of our people. It suggests the establishment of factories.

☞ The Hamilton *Spectator* advocates strongly the repeal of the act which curtailed the franchise, and hopes that a law made during the last session will be abrogated in the early days of the session now fast approaching.

THE following, just received in a private letter from Bombay, will (says *The Athenaeum*) be read with hopefulness by all who are interested in the fate of Dr. Livingston: "We feel great anxiety here about the fate of the doctor, from whom nothing has been heard for upward of a year. We do not, however, credit the accounts given of his murder by Musa and his Hinzuania companions. Not a single one of the eleven Christian Africans who accompanied Dr. Livingstone from Bombay has returned to us; and we conclude that he has most likely gone with them into the unexplored lake country. Two of them, who were educated to a certain extent in the Mission Institution under himself, were young Ajawas whom he had brought to India; and they were well acquainted with the languages of the country to which he was going. Had their master fallen, as described by Musa, both they and their companions [who were all from the Church Mission at Naisk], would, we are confident, have sought to return to India, where they have many warm friends

Six months ago a Boston house sent out a cargo of 500 hoop skirts to Japan as a venture. The Japs put covers on them and used them for umbrellas.

FROM MONTREAL.—The directors of the Commercial Bank have reported, recommending a reduction of stock by forty per cent., to provide against possible losses. The business of the bank is said to be in a favorable position. The dry goods business is brisk this year. Buyers are purchasing freely.

THE NATIONALITY CRY.—Interested parties have for a long time endeavored to excite national prejudices between the various classes of people in the South Riding of Waterloo, but the result of the late election has shown how unjust, how iniquitous, have been the efforts to raise dissatisfaction between the Scotch and the Germans. The great heart of the people is sound, and on Friday and Saturday last they clasped hands and shouted the cry of Reform with a united voice. Let us hear nothing more of Dutchmen, Scotchmen or Germans, but as Canadians, every one, we will strive in honorable rivalry for the benefit of our common country.—*Galt Reformer.*

A GREAT TRIUMPH.—Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:—Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Montreal: GENTLEMEN,—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of the body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.—Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

New Advertisements.

New Songs.

"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."
"Norah O'Neil."
"Belgravia Waltzes."
"Wandering Refugee."

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
Opposite the Market.

Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867. daw tf

New Barber Shop.

THE Subscriber begs to infoom the inhabitants of Guelph and vicinity that he has opened a new Barber's Shop,

On Macdonnell Street,
NEXT TO COULSON'S HOTEL.

He will be on hand at all hours to accommodate customers. Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing on the most improved principles.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' Hair Cutting.

GEORGE ALLAN.

Guelph, Sept 20, 1867. d 1m

Insolvent Act of 1864

In the matter of James Inman, surviving partner of the late Firm of Inman Brothers, Cabinet Makers, Stratford.

Steam Cabinet Factory
FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the death of the late William Inman, the business carried on by him and the above-named James Inman, at Stratford, has been placed in my hands to be wound up.

The Machinery, Tools, Lumber and Furniture, will be sold in one block, and comprise the follow, viz:

One ten-horse power engine, running several machines, all complete and in perfect running order; together with the building in which the said engine and machines are put up. About 60,000 feet of seasoned lumber, assorted kinds. A large number of unfinished Common Chairs, and about $1,800 worth of Furniture, all quite new.

By virtue of the power vested in me, under the said Act, I will offer all the above property for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on the premises, Lot Letter A, Canada Company's Survey, Stratford, on

Tuesday 24th Sept., 1867

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

The purchaser can make arrangements with the undersigned to allow the above property to remain on the premises until the 1st day of May next, before which time the building, engine, &c., must be removed, unless arrangements can be made with the owner of the land for a longer lease, which, it is understood, can be easily effected on advantageous terms.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent. on the purchaser furnishing approved security.

THOMAS MILLER,
Official Assignee.

Dated at Stratford this 11th day of September, A. D., 1867. dw-td

NOW ON HAND

E. & S. S. SNIDER'S

UNSURPASSED

FARINA.

Sold in any quantity to suit purchasers.

GEORGE WILKINSON.
Next door to Telegraph and Express Office.

Guelph, 10th Sept., 1867. (d)

FRESH OYSTERS

Wholesale and Retail, at the

FRUIT DEPOT,

Wyndham Street, Guelph.

HUGH WALKER.

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

Wool, Hide and Leather
DEPOT,

No. 4 Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.

New Advertisements.

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 ATTENTION 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 SACKTEES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Doeskins, Meltons and Satarras, from $3.50 to $10.

IN PANTS AND VESTS

we have a large stock of the following:—Cottonades, Unions, Moleskins, Satinettes, Tweeds, Doeskins 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 competition. ☞ Remember the Stand—Sign of the Elephant, opposite the Market.

SMITH & BOTSFORD.

Guelph, 13th September, 1867. dw-tf

DR GUY'S ENGLISH CHOLERA REMEDY

IS the only medicine when taken as a specific

For Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, &c.

Is quick and certain in its action, pleasant to take, and never fails to cure. Don't trust to Pain Killers and other trash, but get a bottle of GUY'S Great English Remedy.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by Lyman, Elliot & Co., Toronto; Winn & Co., Hamilton; N. Higinbotham, A. B. Petrie, E. Harvey, and J. Holden, Guelph, and retailed by all medicine dealers. For testimonials see circulars and wrappers.

Guelph, 2nd August, 1867. dw-2m)

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the style and firm of Parker & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of said firm will be paid by Robert Parker, and all book accounts and promissory notes due to the firm will be paid to Robert Parker. The business will be carried on in future by Robert Parker.

As witness our hands this 18th day of September, A. D. 1867, in presence of HENRY HATCH.

ROBERT PARKER.
WILLIAM MILLER.

Guelph, 19th September, 1867. 6d 3w

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 accounts to Messrs. Blair & Guthrie for payment.

Witness,) JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

For Sale or to Exchange.

THE undersigned offers for sale, or to exchange for Real Estate in the Town of Guelph, the undermentioned property, viz:

FIRST.—A valuable improved Farm North of the Durham Road, in the Township of Bentinck, three miles from the Village of Durham, containing about 200 acres, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence. On the premises are a substantial Frame Dwelling House with good cellar, garden and well, with pump of excellent water. Also, a Frame Barn 60×30, with 18 feet posts and underground stabling, and a never-failing spring in the barn yard for the supply of water to cattle. This is a very eligible property, and well worthy the attention of those who wish to obtain a good farm.

Also—Lot 42, in the 3rd Concession of Bentinck, West of the Garafraxa Road, 100 acres, about 12 acres cleared, with a Frame House on the Lot.—The Rocky Saugeen River crosses one corner of this Lot, and has a valuable water power on it, capable of driving any machinery.

Also—Lot 25, in the 1st Concession, South of the Durham Road, three miles from the Village of Priceville, in the Township of Artemesia. There are about 25 acres cleared and fenced on this lot, with a good new Log House.

The above lands are well situated and timbered with the best kind of hard wood timber, with indisputable titles—the last two being direct grants from the Crown.

☞ For further particulars, &c., apply to the proprietor.

JOHN KAY,
Brass Founder and Fitter, Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph.

Guelph, 5th September, 1867. (d-tf.)

In the days of yore the Kings and Queens were invested with absolute dictatorship, would that it were so, in some respects, at the present day, and that our glorious Queen would issue a proclamation that all should avoid exposure to rain storms, and damp feet. We are sincere in this, and also in stating that it is a blessing, as we cannot enforce the observance of such a custome, that we