

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 54.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

Patented May, 1867. THE Star Shuttle Sewing Machine makes a stitch alike on both sides of material sewed, which will not rip or ravel. Does all kinds of work equally as well as Singer's high-priced machine. Combines simplicity with durability, and is warranted for five years. It is suited alike for the dressmaker, tailor, manufacturer or family. Mr. J. SPAFFORD having been appointed General Agent for Ontario, wishes to engage a few good local and travelling agents, to whom good inducements will be offered. For machine, sample of work, or terms, address—

J. E. SPAFFORD, P.O. Reference—Rev. E. A. Healy, Stratford P.O., or Box 456, Toronto. Stratford, 3rd September, 1867.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

1867 1867

GUELPH AGENCY. Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow. The Steamer HUNGARIAN leaves Quebec for Liverpool, and ST. PATRICK for Glasgow, on the 14th September. Tickets to and from the Old Country, Passage Certificates to bring friends out. Return Tickets good for six months, issued at reduced rates. State Rooms secured, and every information given on application. Insurance Policies for the voyage issued at the low rate of \$1 per 1,000 up to 10,000.

Apply to GEORGE A. OXNARD, Agent, G. T. R. Guelph, Guelph, Aug. 28, 1867.

JAPANESE DUST

THE only effectual preparation for exterminating Moths, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, &c. Prepared by WALLS, CLOSE & CO London, England.

For sale by N. HIGINBOTHAM, Medical Hall

CONDY'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID.

THE safest and best disinfectant ever discovered, much superior to the chlorides of Lime and Soda. In bottles, with full directions.

For sale by N. HIGINBOTHAM, Medical Hall

A CHOICE LOT OF DYE STUFFS!

INCLUDING Indigo, Madder, Extract of Logwood, Cudbear, Fustic, Sumac, Quercitron, Brazil, Peachwood, &c. Also, a complete assortment of the ANILINE DYES, of every shade in fluid form to suit purchasers.

N. HIGINBOTHAM, Medical Hall, Guelph, Guelph, 27th July, 1867.

Extensive Sale!

Valuable Thorough-bred Leicester and Southdown Sheep

ESSEX PIGS, ETC.

THE subscribers will offer for sale on the Market Ground, Guelph, On WEDNESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER

(being the first day of the South Riding Fall Show), the following Thorough-bred Leicester and Southdown Sheep:

LEICESTERS.—Twenty Ewes, various ages, some imported; 15 Ram Lambs, 15 Ewe Lambs—all pure-bred Stock.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Six Ewes, 6 Shearling Rams and 5 Ewe Lambs, and an aged Ram. All the Shearlings and Lambs are from imported stock, and the Ewes from Stock imported by Mr. Daniel Tye, Wilmet.

GALLOWAY STOCK.—Will be sold at the same time, if not previously disposed of, five pure-bred Galloway Bull Calves.

ESSEX PIGS.—Also, will be offered for sale at the same time ten pure-bred Essex Pigs.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

TERMS.—Sums of \$10 and under cash given; that amount, twelve months' credit will be given in approved endorsed notes if required.

THOMAS MCRAE, JAMES ANDERSON, Guelph, 5th September, 1867.

PETRIE'S CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy!

An unparalleled remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaints.

All the above diseases can be cured by the timely use of this remedy.

Particular Attention Must be given to the premonitory symptoms—especially Diarrhoea, and if taken in time, few cases will result fatally.

Every Family should be provided with a bottle. Price - - - 25 Cents per Bottle. Compounded and Sold by ALEX. B. PETRIE, Chemist, Market Square, Guelph, July 22, 1867.

Belfast Ginger Ale!

CHOICE WINES

Oosen's Pale Sherries, Cosen's Brown Sherries, Domecq's Pale and Brown Sherries.

OFFLEYS OLD PORTS, GRAHAM'S OLD PORT.

THESE Wines were imported direct, and intended especially for our retail trade, and will be found superior to any others offered here.

VERY CHOICE CLARET.

CLARET, a few cases of very choice. do 200 cases in nice order, from \$3.50 to \$4.

ALE AND PORTER!

100 cases Guinness' Porter, Bottled by E. & J. Burke, Dublin. 100 cases Guinness' Porter, Bottled by Blood, Wolfe & Co., Liverpool. One Hundred Barrels BASS' PALE ALE.

FRESH TEAS. FRESH TEAS.

WE do all our Teas direct, and from the great quantity which passes through our hands, ours are pre-eminently the choicest in flavor and strength, and the cheapest in Ontario.

J. MASSIE & CO.

THE RUSSELL WATCH!

A FEW REASONS THAT MAKE IT SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

- 1st—It proves itself a reliable time-keeper beyond all question. 2nd—The RUSSELL WATCH being made on correct and scientific principles, it must follow as a natural consequence that it will keep time. 3rd—Each part of which the RUSSELL WATCH is composed is a reflex of the perfect machine by which it is produced. 4th—Truth is the essential of each part. 5th—Uniformity and conformity must therefore characterize the several parts in fulfilling the purpose for which they are made and brought together. 6th—Reproduction, as regards watch work, is simply an application of the principle that "things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another," and if there is any merit, the RUSSELL WATCH possesses that merit to a demonstration. 7th—The greatest variety of price, quality and size, that confidence and perfection will admit, afforded by the RUSSELL WATCH. 8th—The RUSSELL WATCH stands pre-eminently above all competitors for public favor and patronage. 9th—Proofs of the foregoing—the universal testimony of all Watchmakers who have sold, and the positive statements of the thousands in Europe, the United States and Canada, who have worn the RUSSELL WATCH.

TESTIMONIAL.

To Robert Cuthbert, Watchmaker, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

If Society was as perfect in its organization, and was as obedient to the dictates of truth as the RUSSELL WATCH I bought from you is in indicating time, evil would be swallowed up in good, and happiness would become monotonous.

IMPORTANT! ROBERT CUTHBERT, WATCHMAKER, WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

has always on hand a large variety of the celebrated RUSSELL WATCHES. His stock of Clocks, Jewellery and Fancy Goods will be found equally large and attractive. Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

BRITANNIA HOUSE WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATIONS! JUST OPENED AT HEFFERNAN BROTHERS'

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, The Best Assortment, and Cheapest in Guelph.

HEFFERNAN BROTHERS, Britannia House, Wyndham Street, Guelph, April 25, 1867.

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

Just Received, a large and Choice Stock of the Best

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,

which we are offering Cheap.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS!

Hotel Keepers would do well to call and examine our LIQUORS AND CIGAR before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CARROLL & CO. Guelph, 5th August, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted. OOW STRAYED.

WANTED, an apprentice to the Carriage Trade—One from the country preferred. None but one well recommended need apply.

STRAYED on the 12th instant, a three year old Cow, color red and white, with heavy horns standing well up. A reward will be given for her recovery. ANDREW SIMS,

Over the River.

The river is dark and the waves are cold, The boatman is pale and the bark is old; 'Tis the burden that's breathed from the lips of day, And the spirit shudders to launch away, To ungrasp the chains from the shores of Time, With an outward bound for an unknown clime; To lose its grasp from the realm of the Real, And to be drifted away to the dim Ideal.

But a mystical voice that the deep life hears, Would scatter such doubts and would banish the fears; It talks to the soul in a different way, And it says that the rays from the regions of Day Give warmth to the waves that we dream are so cold, And the river is gilded with glimmers of gold; That the ripples are bronzed by a brilliant bright, Unswayed by the shadows that darken Time's flight.

And it says that the bark, though a fairy thing, Is a masterpiece of the heavenly King; And though light as a cloud in the ether blue, And clear as the air, it is strong and true.

And angel wings are the sails that fan The longing life to a lovelier land; And the music that drifts from the world of bliss, Makes the spirit forget all the music of this.

And this is the way our bark shall ride Over the murmuring, musical tide; And a host of souls on the other side, So pure and fair, and so glorified, With anthems of rapture shall welcome in Another life from the land of sin; And the spirit released shall never more Regret its change to the faithless shore.

Evening Mercury.

SATURDAY EV'G, SEPTEMBER 21.

Local News.

A new Reform journal named the Bruce Reporter is to be started in Kincardine about the first of October.

The four Reformers returned for Waterloo, are natives of Canada, and were born in the County they represent.

The friends of Mr. John S. Armstrong are going to give that gentleman a public dinner at Whyte's Hotel, Fergus, at an early day.

KNOX'S CHURCH.—We are requested to state that the Rev. D. H. McVicar, of Montreal, will preach in Knox's Church, to-morrow evening at half-past 6 o'clock.

Mr. Dalglish intends to protest the election of Mr. Jackson, for South Grey, on the ground that Mr. Jackson owes his majority to illegal and fraudulent votes.

IRON ORE.—James Hough Esq., has shown us a sample of iron ore taken from Marmora mines. It is very heavy for its size, and if subjected to the process of smelting would probably show nine tenths of the whole lump to be iron.

The Milton Champion says:—We regret to learn that the barn of Mr. Armstrong, of the 9th concession of Esequing, was totally consumed early on the morning of Tuesday the 10th inst. The barn was stocked with a large crop of wheat, &c., on which as well as the barn, there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been incendiary, as the horses were let out into the field, and their halters were tied up.

POLICE COURT.—The people of the town have been remarkably moral for the past few days, not one of them having perpetrated an overt deed considered worthy the notice of the police. But last night [mirabile dictu] Mrs. Ogilby got on the spree, and this morning she was obliged to make her appearance before his Worship. She pleaded earnestly for liberty and permission to leave town, but her modest request was denied. She was fined \$5 and costs, but as she could not be sent, she was obliged to go to goal for 20 days. Henry Oliver, for being drunk was reprimanded and dismissed, on the understanding that he was to be a better boy in future.

PRESENTATION.—We learn from the Berlin Telegraph that about a week ago the Volunteer Company of that town presented Lieut. Joseph W. Bowman with the complete works of Shakespeare, neatly bound in 15 volumes, with the initials of the recipient upon the back, and an appropriate inscription in the first volume, as a mark of their respect for him, previous to his taking leave of Berlin. The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association also presented him, as a token of their esteem, a copy of Longfellow's Dante's Inferno. Mr Bowman must and certainly does feel gratified at these tangible expressions of the respect of his numerous friends.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS COMING TO GUELPH.—We copy the following extracts from long editorial notices in various religious papers complimentary to the Alleghenians, Vocalists and Bell Ringers, who returned from their European tour a few weeks since, and are to give one of their concerts in the Town Hall, Guelph, on Monday evening, Sept. 30th. Their concerts are very popular, and always attended by our best citizens, including the clergy of all denominations. The Christian World, London, England, January, 1866, says—"No description could convey an adequate idea of the charming pathos of this great musical feast." The Congregationalist [Scotland] says—"They have not only astonished, but won the admiration of all our lovers of soul stirring music." The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says—"No human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music."

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Globe says it is contemplated shortly to hold a grand musical festival in Toronto, to last over a week. Arrangements are in progress having in view the procuring of some celebrated vocalists throughout the Dominion and the United States to take part; and, if carried out on the scale intended, the affair will no doubt be one of the grandest musical efforts that has ever taken place in Canada. It is proposed that two nights of the week should be devoted to the rendering of Oratorios, and the remainder occupied in the rendition of operas and other musical productions. A committee of citizens, organized to confer in regard to the matter, has had one or two meetings, specially with a view to discuss the feasibility of the scheme; but no details further than those stated have as yet been determined on.

Mr. Bonner, of New York writes to the Tribune that he once gave Charles Dickens \$5000 for a story of three numbers, and that the money was not paid.

THE MORALITIES OF COMMERCE.—A retail Dry Goods merchant, of Guelph, has written to the Journal of Commerce, complaining of the unfair dealings of some of the large wholesale houses, whose advance rates to cover charges and pay profits are so widely different. He says:—I have been offered goods at, I may say, all sorts of advances, say from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. I never could understand how it was that one house wanted 70 per cent. for what another house offered at 60 per cent., and another for 65 per cent., and I came to the conclusion that if there was a fair profit to the importer at 60 per cent. advance, he who asked 70 per cent. either meant to rob me or did not want anything to do with me. I remained under this belief some time, but an accident led to the solution of the matter which had bothered me so long. I gave an order to a traveller from a 65 per cent. house for some goods which I thought very cheap; the price was \$3, and 18. sterling. I afterwards saw the same goods in another house whose sterling price was 7 1/2 and 11d., and I don't believe that one house paid more than the other for them. Well, I have made the calculation, and I find that, taking the cost of these goods to be 7 1/2 and 11d., instead of paying 65 per cent. advance, I have paid in the case of the 7 1/2 goods upwards of 75 per cent. advance, and in the case of the 11d goods exactly 80 per cent. advance, as any person can see who will refer to those little books of advance tables so liberally presented by the importer to his victim. It is difficult to believe that such a system is in general practice, but that it is I know for I have had confirmation of it in innumerable instances, and the "sailing of inventory" that is the trade term for it, is done upon a scale very different from the two instances which I have given you—I need not multiply instances, but I will give you two which are in my mind at the moment. In our town one house quotes a particular kind of goods 1s. 8d. and 5s. 3d. respectively, another house quotes for precisely the same goods 1s. 10d. and 6s. 6d. I think I have said enough to open the eyes of some of the victims of this new market of robbery—I give no names, my object is not to pick out and expose the rascality of individuals, but to expose, and, if possible, stop a system which is a disgrace to the age and the country in which we live.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From New York. Special to the Guelph Mercury. New York, Sept. 20.—It is stated that one of the crew and one passenger of the steamer Dean Richmond were lost in the collision with the Vanderbilt last night.

From San Francisco. Special to the Guelph Mercury. San Francisco, Sept. 20.—The Pacific mail steamer Colorado arrived from Yokohama and Hong Kong this morning. She brings 362 passengers and 1140 tons merchandise. News from China and Japan unimportant. The China overland mail contradicts the report that Hong Kong and Shanghai telegraph system is to be abandoned.

From Chattanooga. Special to Guelph Mercury. Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 20th.—The Crutchfield house was totally destroyed by fire at six o'clock this evening. Loss \$150,000.

Cable News! OF TO-DAY.

From London. Special to Guelph Mercury. London, Sept. 20th, evening.—Consols closed a shade weaker at 94 11-16. London, Sept. 20.—Sugar closed at 25s for No. 12 D. S. Oils and Linseed unchanged.

London, Sept. 20th.—A despatch from Bradford reports that Kelly and Deary were seen in that city this afternoon, but the police, though immediately on the scent, failed to arrest them, and they have again disappeared.

From Liverpool. Special to Guelph Mercury. Liverpool, Sept. 20th.—Advices from Manchester are favorable. Market good and yarns buoyant.

From Manchester. Special to the Guelph Mercury. Manchester, Sept. 20.—Everything is quiet here. The rioters appear satisfied with their success, and there have been no more disturbances. No traces of the rescued prisoners Kelly and Deary have been discovered. Arrests continue to be made of persons who took part in the riot.

From Dublin. Dublin, Sept. 20.—Capt. Osborne, one of the Fenian prisoners, made his escape from goal, at Clonmel, last night. He had not been recaptured until noon, today, though the goal guards started in immediate pursuit. The police are now searching for him in every part of the surrounding country where it is supposed he is still concealed.

From Italy. London, Sept. 20th.—The preparations of the "party of action" in Italy, for a revolutionary movement on Rome, are now about completed, and it is rumored here that Sunday next has been fixed upon by Gen. Garibaldi as the day upon which the long-deferred attempt is to be made.

From Prussia. Count von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia, in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and Continental newspapers. In it Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to accept the representation made by France, that the conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States. The London journals comment favorably upon this note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquillizing in its tendency. The French press, while they seem disposed to find little fault with what M. Bismarck says, denounce the circular, because in all its reference to German unity, it completely ignores the treaty of Prague, and omits all allusion to the obligation under which Prussia rests to fulfill the stipulations of that solemn compact.

From Paris. Paris, Sept. 20.—As the day of the annual statement of the account of the Credit approaches, much disquietude is apparent. On the Bourse, the operations of the Credit Mobilier exercises powerful influence upon monetary affairs in France and the anxiety to know the exactitude of its condition is corresponding.

The Montana Post says that an exploring party which has been to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, has just returned, and reports that for eight days the party travelled through a country emitting blue flame and a living stream of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, long level plains intervening between rolling mounds. On the summit of the rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters from four to six inches in diameter, from which streamed a blaze and a constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they travelled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of Hell.

MILITARY CHANGES.—It is said that Lieut. Colonel Boulton is to assume the duties of Brigade Major to the 1st Canadian; and that Lieut. Colonel Francis Military Secretary, will act in the capacity of the staff of Lieut. Colonel Sir Chas. Windham, who is expected out to relieve Major-General Michel, Secretary of the War Office.

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

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The Milton Champion says.—We regret to learn that the barn of Mr. Armstrong, of the 9th concession of Esquevieux, was totally consumed early on the morning of Tuesday the 10th inst. The barn was stocked with a large crop of wheat, &c., on which as well as the barn, there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been incendiary, as the horses were let out into the field, and their halters were tied up.

POLICE COURT.—The people of the town have been remarkably moral for the past few days, not one of them having perpetrated an overt deed considered worthy the notice of the police. But last night [mirabile dictu] Mrs. Ogilby got on the spree, and this morning she was obliged to make her appearance before his Worship. She pleaded earnestly for liberty, and permission to leave town, but her modest request was denied. She was fined \$5 and costs, but as the needful had been all spent, she was obliged to go to gaol for 20 days. Henry Oliver, for being drunk was reprimanded and dismissed, on the understanding that he was to be a better boy in future.

PRESENTATION.—We learn from the Berlin Telegraph that about a week ago the Volunteer Company of that town presented Lieut. Joseph W. Bowman with the complete works of Shakespeare, neatly bound in 15 volumes, with the initials of the recipient upon the back, and an appropriate inscription in the first volume, as a mark of their respect for him, previous to his taking leave of Berlin. The Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association also presented him, as a token of their esteem, a copy of Longfellow's Dante's Inferno. Mr. Bowman must certainly do us feel gratified at these tangible expressions of the respect of his numerous friends.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS COMING TO GUELPH.—We copy the following extracts from long editorial notices in various religious papers complimentary to the Alleghenians, Vocalists and Bell Ringers, who returned from their European tour a few weeks since, and are to give one of their concerts in the Town Hall, Guelph, on Monday evening, Sept. 30th. Their concerts are very popular, and always attended by our best citizens, including the clergy of all denominations. The Christian World, London, England, January, 1866, says—"No description could convey an adequate idea of the charming pathos of this great musical feast."

The Congregationalist (Scotland) says—"They have not only astonished, but won the admiration of all our lovers of soul stirring music." The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon says—"No human tongue could discourse more mellifluous music."

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Globe says it is contemplated shortly to hold a grand musical festival in Toronto, to last over a week. Arrangements are in progress having in view the procuring of some celebrated vocalists throughout the Dominion and the United States to take part; and, if carried out on the scale intended, the affair will no doubt be one of the grandest musical efforts that has ever taken place in Canada. It is proposed that two nights of the week should be devoted to the rendering of Oratorios, and the remainder occupied in the rendition of operas and other musical productions. A committee of citizens, organized to confer in regard to the matter, has had one or two meetings, specially with a view to discuss the feasibility of the scheme; but no details further than those stated have as yet been determined on.

Mr. Bonner, of New York writes to the Tribune that he once gave Charles Dickens \$5000 for a story of three numbers, and that the American people...

THE MORALITIES OF COMMERCE.—A retail Dry Goods merchant, of Guelph, has written to the Journal of Commerce, complaining of the unfair dealings of some of the large wholesale houses, whose advance rates to cover charges and pay profits are so widely different. He says:—I have been offered goods at, I may say, all sorts of advances, say from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. I never could understand how it was that one house wanted 70 per cent., for what another house offered at 60 per cent., and another for 65 per cent., and I came to the conclusion that if there was a fair profit to the importer at 60 per cent. advance, he who asked 70 per cent. either meant to rob me or did not want anything to do with me. I remained in this belief some time, but an accident led to the solution of the matter which had bothered me so long. I gave an order to a traveller from a 65 per cent. house for some goods which I thought very cheap; the price was \$4. and 1s. sterling. I afterwards saw the same goods in another house whose sterling price was 74d and 11d., and I don't believe that one house paid more than the other for them. Well, I have made the calculation, and I find that, taking the cost of these goods to be 74d and 11d., instead of paying 65 per cent. advance, I have paid in the case of the 74d goods upwards of 75 per cent. advance, and in the case of the 11d goods exactly 80 per cent. advance, as any person can see who will refer to those little books of advance tables so liberally presented by the importer to his victim. It is difficult to believe that such a system is in general practice, but that it is I know for I have had confirmation of it in innumerable instances, and the "sailing of invoices" that is the trade term for it, is done upon a scale very different from the two instances which I have given you.—I need not multiply instances, but I will give you two which are in my mind at the moment. In our town one house quotes a particular kind of goods—1s. 8d. and 7s. 3d., respectively, another house quotes for precisely the same goods 1s. 10d. and 6s. 6d. I think I have said enough to open the eyes of some of the victims of this new market of robbery. I give no names, my object is not to pick out and expose the rascality of individuals, but to expose, and, if possible, stop a system which is a disgrace to the age, and the country in which we live.

GUELPH MECHANICS INSTITUTE. To the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR—I noticed in the Globe a few days since that the Toronto Mechanics Institute is making preparations for the re-opening of their winter evening classes. For several years, as no doubt you are aware, they have conducted evening classes during the winter months for the benefit of the young people who choose to profit by them. This year I see they are taking steps to improve them and increase their usefulness. Now, Sir, why does not our Institute do something of the kind here? There is certainly great need for it. Guelph is fast taking a place among the manufacturing towns of the Dominion. Already the young Mechanics form a considerable proportion of our population. In the summer time it is not difficult for us to pass away our spare hours, but when King Frost holds sway they often hang heavy on our hand. Those who have homes of their own and can make arrangements to suit themselves, may not be so badly off. But for us poor wandering "Jours," who have no permanent place of abode to pass our spare time profitably, it is a different matter, for boarding houses however good in other respect are not generally renowned for the advantages they afford their inmates for studying. To secure quiet the would-be student has generally to betake himself to a fireless room, and no matter how strong his inclination, after studying a few nights with his ever-on and on half his time spent in rubbing his hands to keep them warm, he generally abandons it in disgust and even under more favourable auspices studying alone is too dry for most young people. The young are of a sociable nature generally, and plenty who would study hard enough with companions cannot bring their minds to sit down to it alone.

I cannot see anything to hinder us from having a first class evening school here. Look how well every writing and drawing master is patronized whomever along, and if the young people will pay them so liberally for a few nights teaching, think you would they not gladly profit by a full winter's course had they the opportunity. I know that there are plenty young mechanics who have neglected their past opportunities, whose eyes are now open to their former folly, who would thankfully avail themselves of such a chance. It is not necessary for me to say any thing about the benefit it would be to young people of the town and society generally; that must be patent to everyone. This could be done by private enterprise I presume, but I think were our Institute to take hold of it, it would be more popular and permanent, and I think could be made more efficient.

We often hear our clergymen and moralists of our town lamenting over the depravity of the young men in spending their time in billiard saloons, bar rooms and in going to dancing schools &c. But what can they expect if they will not try and open some way for us to spend it profitably. Is it any wonder we should meet the advances of those who offer us so many inducements to spend it unprofitably, nor do I think they can say that their skirts are altogether clear of our sin, until they open better means of escape than have yet been shown in Guelph.

The classes in Toronto, you are aware, are supported principally by donations from business firms and individuals. The N. E. B. Company gives \$100 yearly, and several of the business men have testified that the increased value of the services of their employees from knowledge gained at these classes have repaid their donations four fold, so that in a pecuniary point of view they were gainers, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that they have aided a noble enterprise.

I am not particularly anxious, Mr. Editor, that you should publish this letter but I hope you will at an early day notice the subject in whatever manner you may think best, and I trust you will write us a stirring article upon it; one that will rouse our Mechanics Institute, Clergymen, Philanthropists, Temperance societies, and all others who profess to take such a lively interest in the young, to their whole duty in the matter, and by doing so I can assure you you will oblige your obedient servant, MECHANIC.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From New York. Special to the Guelph Mercury.

New York, Sept. 20.—It is stated that one of the crew and one passenger of the steamer Dean Richmond were lost in the collision with the Vanderbilt last night.

From San Francisco. Special to the Guelph Mercury.

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—The Pacific mail steamer Colorado arrived from Yokohama and Hong Kong this morning. She brings 362 passengers and 1140 tons merchandise. News from China and Japan unimportant. The China overland mail contradicts the report that Hong Kong and Shanghai telegraph system is to be abandoned.

From Chattanooga. Special to GUELPH MERCURY.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 20th.—The Crutchfield house was totally destroyed by fire at six o'clock this evening. Loss \$150,000.

Cable News! OF TO-DAY.

From London. Special to Guelph Mercury.

London, Sept. 20th, evening.—Consols closed a shade weaker at 94 11-16. London, Sept. 20.—Sugar closed at 25s for No. 12 D. S. Oils and Linsed unchanged.

London, Sept. 20th.—A despatch from Bradford reports that Kelly and Deary were seen in that city this afternoon, but the police, though immediately on the scent, failed to arrest them, and they have again disappeared.

From Liverpool. Special to Guelph Mercury.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.—Advices from Manchester are favorable. Market goods and yarns buoyant.

From Manchester. Special to the Guelph Mercury.

Manchester, Sept. 20.—Everything is quiet here. The rioters appear satisfied with their success, and there have been no more disturbances. No traces of the rescued prisoners Kelly and Deary have been discovered. Arrests continue to be made of persons who took part in the riot.

From Dublin. Dublin, Sept. 20.—Capt. Osborne, one of the Fenian prisoners, made his escape from gaol, at Clonmel, last night. He had not been recaptured up to noon, today, though the gaol guards started in immediate pursuit. The police are now searching for him in every part of the surrounding country where it is supposed he is still concealed.

From Italy. London, Sept. 20th.—The preparations of the "party of action" in Italy, for a revolutionary movement on Rome, are now about completed, and it is rumored here that Sunday next has been fixed upon by Gen. Garibaldi as the day upon which the long-deferred attempt is to be made.

From Prussia. Count Von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia, in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and Continental newspapers. In it, Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to accept the representation made by France, that the conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States. The London journals comment favorably upon this note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in its tendency. The French press, while they seem disposed to find little fault with what M. Bismarck says, denounce the circular, because, in all its reference to German unity, it completely ignores the treaty of Prague, and omits all allusion to the obligation under which Prussia rests to fulfil the stipulations of that solemn compact.

From Paris. Paris, Sept. 20.—As the day of the annual statement of the account of the Credit approaches, much disquietude is apparent. On the Bourse, the operations of the Credit Mobilier exercises powerful influence upon monetary affairs in France and the anxiety to know the exactitude of its condition is corresponding.

The Montana Post says that an exploring party which has been to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, has just returned, and reports that for eight days the party travelled through a country emitting blue flame and a living stream of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, long level plains intervening between rolling mounds. On the summit of the rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters from four to six inches in diameter, from which streamed a blaze and a constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they travelled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of Hell.

MILITARY CHANGES.—It is said that Lieut.-Colonel Boulton is to assume duties of Brigade Major to the 6th Canadian; and that Lieut.-Colonel Military Secretary, will act in his capacity on the staff of Lieut.-Colonel St. Charles Windham, who is to be promoted to relieve Major-General Michel. Several other changes are also reported.

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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, 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 Luxembourg 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 Luxembourg, 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 so great, 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 many of the minor German States that remain neutral) Europe seems to be converted into one red field. Diplomacy may yet avert the horrors of war, but the probability of the continent is such that it would seem as if quiet could be restored by any other appeal to the sword, and that the only way to prevent the horrors of such a war is to force the observance of such a custom, that

The Michigan State Fair.

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, and 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. For Street, the location of her merchant princes, and her market buildings, whilst boasting no external embellishments, 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, Russell 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 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 domes 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, stove, 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 "business," 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. Gardner 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-drawn, 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 pairs 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 bred 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 homely 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 unmanageable, I left the grounds and by means of street cars soon reached the city. At 3 p.m. I bade adieu to Detroit, stepped on board the steamer *Reindeer*, stopped 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. Boulton. 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. Ferguson's majority is 87; and for the Local Mr. Swinerton'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. Camberland 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 Huzianza companions. Not a single one of the eleven Christian Africans who accompanied Dr. Livingston 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 would be all from the Church Mission at Naisk], all were, 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 Shoulders Here"
"Lonely Oh, So Lonely"
"When shall I see my Darling Again?"
"Sweet Face of the Window"
"Come when you will, I've a Welcome for Thee"
"Nora O'Neil"
"Belgium's Waltz"
"Wandering Refugee"

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
Opposite the Market.
Guelph, Sept. 20, 1867. daw tf

New Barber Shop.

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

On Macdonnell Street.

NEAT TO COLEMAN'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 following, 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. My 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 October 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 purchase-furnishing approved security.

THOMAS MILLER,
Official Assignee.
Dated at Stratford this 14th day of September, A. D. 1867. dw 1m

NOW ON HAND

E. & S. S. SNIDER'S

UNBLENDED

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, Garden 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 1m

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 PILOTS,
Black, Brown and Blue ELYSIANS, ranging in price from \$5.50 to \$16.

Black, Blue and Brown BEAVERS,
Black, Blue and Brown WHITNEYS,

ALSO A SPLENDID LINE OF

TIP-TOP PEA JACKETS

They would also beg to call attention to their HUDSON BAY AND RED RIVER OVERCOAT UNDERWEAR SACKS AND SACKETTES, in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds, Duckings, Meltons and Satinets, from \$1.50 to \$10.

IN PANTS AND VESTS

We have a large stock of the following: Cottons, Unions, Melonskins, Satinettes, Tweeds, the Skins and Pilots. Their BLACK CLOTH FROCKS, Shooting Coats, Sacks, Pants and Vests, for style, quality and price, can cope with anything in the Dominion.

A large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING always on hand. S & B defy 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

It is the only medicine when taken as a specific

For Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, 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. Higginbotham, A. B. Petrie, E. Harvey, and J. Hobden, Guelph, having 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 HAYCOCK.

ROBERT PARKER,
WILLIAM MILLER.
Guelph, 19th September, 1867. (d) 3w

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties having claims on 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 x 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 will 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 Preville, in the Township of Ardenensis. 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 in-disputable 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 1m)

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 dump feet. We are sincere in this, and also in stating that it is a blessing, as we cannot enforce the observance of such a custom, that

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
 Subscribers wishing to take the Evening Mercury by the week, or for a longer period, will please leave their names at the office, and it will be regularly delivered at their residences. Subscribers whose papers are not regularly left by the Carrier Boys, will please call at the office at once and inform us of the neglect.

Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY, EV'G, SEPTEMBER 21.

My Bosom Friend,
 OR
Yankee Fairies at Work.

I had been reading to my little ones the legends of the Northern lands, in which, to tell the truth, I had taken as deep an interest as the open-mouthed young folks themselves.

When the children had gone to bed I lamented that the belief in fairies had died out.
 "Alas!" said I, "that they have vanished!"
 "Well, I no ken that," replied my Scottish friend McHaggis; "I'm a thinkin' there are as many giants and fairies in the world as ever there war! Gang yer gate to Waltham, as ye were a talkin' o', and if ye dinna see a lot o' fairies there, and if it is na a giant that carries ye there, ye ken say I'm wrang!"

"A giant carry me?"
 "Aye, mon!" said the Scot; "what auld giants that ye'er read o' can be mated wi' an engine?"

And so, one day, I placed myself behind the giant of the nineteenth century—a locomotive engine—and went to the pretty rural town of Waltham, Mass., in the United States—a town famous "not for a day, but for all time," for here a pair of great steam giants turn the wheels that again turn the wheels that mark the time for a continent. It takes a four-acre lot to hold these giants—each with a hundred iron arms and a thousand steel fingers; and this four-acre lot is built within and without and overhead with brick and iron and glass, and is called, "The American Watch Factory of Waltham," and it was thereabout that McHaggis said I should find the fairies.

But the fairies of our day—that is, the Waltham fairies—are not like those we read of. They don't play elfin pranks, for their every step is measured by the sun; and they have nothing to do with wings, but to mark the steady motion of those of old Father Time himself.

But to drop metaphor, and come down to the practical as well as the poetical part of this fairie hive of industry and order, let us walk through some of the long galleries of this fairie palace, and for guide and mentor we will take one of the managers.

"But first," said we to our guide, "will you please inform us how this great establishment originated?"
 He informed me that the manufacture of watches by machinery is a distinctively American undertaking. For several generations a vast number of watches have been made in England, Switzerland, and France; but the component pieces have been made and finished by hand in different factories, and even in different provinces, with no direct relation to each other. Here in Waltham, on the contrary, a watch is created in all its wonderful harmony and exquisite beauty from the original and crude materials—the brass, the steel, the enamel, the gold, the unwrought jewels—under one roof and one supervision, by a mechanism that never tires and never varies.

The task of competing with Europe in the manufacture of watches seemed at first sight to be hopeless. Europe had the market, the reputation, two centuries of experience, and the cheapest of human labor. To make matters worse, there was free trade in watches. A petty tariff of only seven and a half per cent. was all the "protection"—nominal or real—that existed fifteen years ago to foster native enterprise and genius. Ingenious men conceived the idea of manufacturing every part of the watch, and of performing every process of manipulation, by a succession of machines, each of which should execute one function only, and then pass its work over to another piece of mechanism. The only duty left to man in this daring conception was to superintend the work of the iron slaves whom he had created, to carry their products from one to another, and to put the watch together after all its parts had been completed. The scheme was an ideal one; there were no such machines in existence; but the plan was seconded by capital, and, in 1853, the experiment was tried. At that time, although the chief parts of a watch were made by machines, there were still a large number of the pieces turned out by hand, and various important processes entrusted to manual skill, which are now done wholly by mechanism. The company of machines was quickly increased to a regiment, the regiment to a brigade, and now the brigade has become an army.

I asked how many watches were imported annually.
 "Formerly about four million dollars' worth yearly," the manager said, "and it took about four millions more to make them go. At the present time, the English watch trade with the United States has nearly ceased, and the Swiss has greatly fallen off."
 "How many watches," I asked, "are manufactured at Waltham now?"
 "We turn out," said he, "at the rate of 250 a day, or 80,000 a year, of all varieties from good to best."
 I asked as to the number of hands employed.
 "We average," he replied, "700. We pay good wages, and require intelligent operatives. The situations are soon filled. You will see how we keep the factory; we intend that every room shall be as clean, comfortable, and pleasant as a parlor, and that is one reason why we always secure first-class help."

There is hardly any work in the factory. Iron muscles do everything of that sort. All that the operatives are needed for, after the machines are made, is to watch and guide them.

The Fairies' Home.

We now requested that he would show us something of the factory.
 "With pleasure," he replied. "To begin at the beginning, here is the engine-room, where four boilers of thirty horse-power drive the two huge giant that in turn drive a little army of iron fairies all day long to their several tasks. No manning was body of a screw-maker

these surly old genii in their dens are busy."

Dens! Why, in this neat room, which has its walls adorned with pictures and many pretty devices, and which, under its window that looks out on a green lawn, has several dozens of thrifty conservatory plants growing in pots—is this the Engine House? Sure enough, this is the place. There, sullen and silent, but beautiful, lies the grim power which drives half the factory fairies at work! Let us go up stairs. This long, clean room, filled with lathes and machinery, but neither odorous nor noisy, although the hum of mechanical and human industry never ceases in it—this is the basis of the whole factory: the machine shop. It is 165 feet long, and 30 first-class mechanics are kept at work in it, only in making and repairing the machines and tools which are, without exception, of the best and costliest character. Like all the rooms, this is light and pleasant. But in the next room—to use the words of the excellent Richard Swiveller—there was a staggerer. It was a little side room. It had a floor clean as any, walls entirely undisturbed with smoke, neat stalls and shelving for the assortment of steel and iron, and—I pinched myself to see whether I was asleep or awake—nice white curtains hanging at the windows. It was the blacksmith's shop. There were the forges, and the trip hammer, and the anvils, but there were those curtains. I felt that civilization was no longer a problem. The anvil and the Athenaeum are wooing. We passed in to another room.

Fairy Workmanship.

"Look!" said my guide, "what do you suppose these are?"

He held up a little vial, such as homoeopathic globules are kept in, which was filled with what seemed to be grains of coarse sand of the color of blue tempered steel.

I placed one of these grains under a microscope, and it proved to be a perfect screw.

"Now," said he, "you may note that it takes 300,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, and that they are worth from \$3,000 to \$3,500 a pound."

Again, they showed me a microscopic bit of steel, the point of which, under the glass, appeared to be exquisitely polished.

I took up a couple of screws and the balance-staff by wetting my finger, and put them carefully into a piece of paper.

"Not that I wish to make you think that you are taking valuable property," said the manager, "but how much do you suppose that stuff is worth?"

The foreman made the calculation.
 "They are worth \$20,000 a pound," he said, "or about 25 cents a piece."

The screws are worth a dollar and a quarter a hundred. It takes fifty-two of them to weigh a grain!"

"Well," said S., "that doesn't seem much, for such workmanship. How do you make watches so cheap?"

"The use of machinery to its utmost limit, and the division of labor as far as possible, accounts for all," rejoined the manager. "Every machine in the factory does one thing only, and it can do nothing else. But it does that one thing incessantly, with incredible rapidity and with unvarying accuracy. Thus, all our watches of one style are precisely alike in all their parts. It is imperative that the watch should be entirely made in a single factory, and under one superintendence. Now foreign watches—the cheaper sort—can have only a relative similarity. They are made in parts everywhere, and get together in Geneva and Paris and London. There are not a score of Parisian watches made in Paris any more. The pieces are made in the rural districts or in Switzerland, and they are sent on to Paris to be fitted together. Many of the English watches are made in the same way—ready manufactured on the continent, and put up in London. There is no great watch factory anywhere, excepting ours, where all the processes are conducted and the movements adjusted under the same roof. We produce a greater number of watches than any other establishment in the world."

"Are you quite sure?" I asked, "that this is the largest factory in the world?"

"There is no question of it," the manager replied, "and what is more, I am told that we made more watches in Waltham last year, than were made in all England!"

Fairy Workshops.

This is the press room. It is filled with presses, punches, dies, and rolling and slitting machines. Here long, thin ribbons of steel are passed under a die, which descends with a regular motion, and cuts out a balance wheel at every blow.

In the next room, the blanks—as the rough pieces are called—are prepared for advancement. The barrel blank is a wheel about three fourths of an inch across, and 3-16ths of an inch thick. It is put on a lathe. Round and round it spins with great velocity, rubbing its rough edges against a series of immovable sharp tools which polish off its coarseness; makes it thin and smooth; turn out a chamber for the main spring; drill a hole in the centre to receive the barrel arbor, and turn a flange on the outer edge in which the teeth are cut.

All this is done in a twinkling—faster than you or I could describe it in short hand. This machine sets itself.

The barrel is now taken to the dentist's—to have its teeth cut. It is placed in position. Quickly a little chisel spins on a cylinder, cut, cut, cutting as it "swings round the circle," and presently its sixty teeth are finished—all exactly uniform and equidistant. This cutter is a sapphire ground down to the proper size and form by diamond dust and oil, and then fastened into a little wheel or disk. No other material could stand the wear and tear of eating all day long into this hard brass and steel.

Here, in another room, a little machine is splitting out screws, so small that you cannot see their threads.

What you do see at the first glance is a thin thread of steel, finer than the most delicate of pins, slowly pushing its way through a little hole in a machine, and being grasped by a tiny tool which runs round it, as if embracing it; and then, presto! change! out comes a knife and cuts off its head. All this is done so quickly that you have to wait and watch the operation, after you know what it is all about, before you can see the process I have described. The bits thus beheaded with a hug look exactly like little grains of powder. But they are screws.

You notice that when you take a microscope and examine them. They are complete—almost! Not quite yet. The operative picks them up, one by one,

New Advertisements.
CO-OPERATIVE STORE!
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE PURCHASED FROM JOHN WHYTE, ESQ. ASSIGNEE, MONTREAL, JOHN DAVIDSON'S STOCK, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Stock amounts to \$670. The price paid was \$2,381.70, being Fifty-one Cents on the Dollar, and the Goods will be sold at the undermentioned figures, being on an average 40 per cent. under wholesale and 108 per cent. below retail prices. For example, goods which originally cost \$1.00, and which have been retailed for \$1.25, cost the subscribers only 51 cents, and are now offered at 60 cents.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT BANKRUPT STOCKS.
 A merchant only a short time in business fails and assigns, and then his Goods are called an old Bankrupt Stock. Does the circumstance of his failure convert new coops into old? No! Bankrupt Stocks be as good and as new as others? Purchasers, however, should be the Judges. Sellers should not give evidence in their own cause.

LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES:

Former Retail Prices.	Wholesale Prices.	Present Prices.	Former Retail Prices.	Wholesale Prices.	Present Prices.
Winceys, Challies, Checks \$0 40	\$0 32	\$0 20	Beaver Cloth	\$2 50	\$2 00
Cobourg Lustras, Orleans \$0 25	0 20	0 12 1/2	Wool Shawls	3 25	2 50
French Merino	1 00	0 80	Mixed Carpets	0 75	0 60
Black and Striped Silks	1 50	1 18	Costs	3 75	3 00
Bleached Cottons	0 12 1/2	0 10	Pants	2 25	1 80
Prints	0 15	0 12 1/2	Vests	1 75	1 35
Cambric Linings	0 10	0 08	Ladies' Mantles	2 50	2 00
Fannels	0 40	0 32	Hats	0 25	0 20
Striped Shirtings	0 20	0 16	Caps	0 50	0 40
Canadian Tweeds	1 00	0 85	Ribbons	0 20	0 15
Casimeres	2 25	1 80	Hose	0 25	0 20
Black Cloth	3 50	2 80	Cloth Gloves	0 37 1/2	0 30

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Collars, Sets, Laces, Trimmings, Belts, Floccers, Braids, Buttons, &c., &c., Equally Low.

The second semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid to customers on presenting their Pass Books, on and after the 1st October.

Fresh Importations Just Arriving.
WILLIAM MACKLIN & CO.
 Guelph, 21st September, 1867.

THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
 IN AFFILIATION WITH THE
University of Toronto.

25th SESSION—1867-1868.
 THE Lectures will commence on the 1st of October, and continue six months.

FACULTY.

- M. Barrett, M. A., M. D., Emeritus Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine.
- Joseph Workman, M. D., Superintendent of Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Clinical Lecturer of Psychological Medicine.
- E. M. Hodder, M. D., F. R. C. S., England, Physician to Toronto Lying-in-Hospital, Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 129 Queen St., West.
- W. T. Atkins, M. D., Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Surgery, 70 Queen-St. West.
- H. H. Wright, M. D., L.C.P. & S., U. C., Physician to the Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Medicine, 187 Queen Street East.
- J. H. Richardson, M. D., M. R. C. S., England, Surgeon to the Gaol, Lecturer on General and Descriptive Anatomy, 116 Bloor Street.
- Uziel Ogden, M. D., Physician to the House of Industry and Protestant Orphans' Home, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 57 Adelaide Street West.
- J. Thompson, M. D., Edinburgh and Toronto University, Physician to Toronto Dispensary and Boy's Home, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 105 Church Street.
- James Bovell, M. D., L. R. C. P., England, Physician to the Toronto Lying-in-Hospital, Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine, Denison Avenue.
- James Rowell, M. D., Surgeon to the Toronto General Hospital, Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy, 306 Yonge Street.

CLINICAL LECTURES

will be given to the pupils of this School, at the General Hospital by Drs. Hodder, Atkins, Wright and Rowell.

HENRY H. CROFT, D. C. L., F. L. S., Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy at University College.

WILLIAM HICKES, F. L. S., Professor of Botany, &c., University College.

Further information may be had of any member of the Faculty.

W. T. ATKINS, M. D., President.
 H. H. WRIGHT, M. D., Secretary.
 Toronto, 13th Sept, 1867. s,t,d,w.—wzln

MOLASSES!
Standard Syrup.
Golden Syrup,
Amber or Honey do.

For sale at Lowest Prices
AT JOHN A. WOOD'S.
 Guelph, 3rd September, 1867. dtf

QUEEN'S BOOK!
 A FRESH SUPPLY of the above expected at
AT SHEWAN'S

BOOKSTORE
 IN A FEW DAYS, which will be SOLD CHEAP.
 N. B.—The spies of Day expected at the same time.
 Guelph, 10th Sept., 1867. d

MRS. ROBINSON
 Has just received at the
Dominion Grocery, Fruit and
FANCY STORE,

Ripe Tomatoes, Lemons, Cherries, &c. Also, a varied stock of General Groceries and Fancy Goods. Don't forget the stand, next door to the Wellington Hotel, Upper Wyndham Street.

Post Office Store to Rent.
 Apply to Mrs. Robinson, or at the Post Office.
 Guelph, August 1, 1867. daw

FARM FOR SALE.
 FOR SALE, an excellent farm in Ermosa, with a good stone house and other buildings thereon. For full particulars apply to
BLAIR & GUTHRIE,
 September 10, 1867. Solicitors, Guelph.

TO PRINTERS.
 WANTED at this office a young lad who has a

New Advertisements.
NEW GOODS



DIRECT from ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

Just Received, a few Cases of New

MANTLE CLOTHS!

NEW SHAWLS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW SKIRTINGS,
NEW WINCEYS,
NEW MANTLE BUTTONS.

ALL ARE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Special attention is directed to our new Autumn and Winter CLOAKINGS, &c.
HOGG & CHANCE.
 Guelph, 13th September, 1867. do-1f

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

TO DAY'S BLOCK!
 (Opposite Horsman's Hardware Store.)

Where he will be most happy to see his old customers, and all others who may wish to try his celebrated Boots and Shoes. All orders promptly attended to.

THOMAS BROWN,
 Guelph, 5th September, 1867. dw Day's Block, Wyndham-st., Guelph.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE!
MONTREAL

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

JOHN McNEIL,
 Who has been in the employment of Wm. McLaren for years,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Guelph and vicinity that he has purchased the whole stock in trade of Wm. McLaren, consisting of BOOTS and SHOES, at

A GREAT Reduction on Original Cost!

and is determined to give a BENEFIT to the old customers of this Institution, and all who may favor him with their patronage. JOHN McNEIL is determined to maintain the old laurels won by his predecessor, and also to add many new ones, by keeping only the best of Goods, and always selling at the LOWEST PRICES.

During the Next Thirty Days,

he will sell off all Light Goods at less than than original Cost Prices. Low prices must be coupled with Ready Money. No man can sell at small profits unless he does a large business, and adhere strictly to the cash principle.

HOME MANUFACTURED GOODS!

always on hand. All kinds of Goods made to order. REPAIRING done with Neatness and Dispatch.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!

Country Merchants are invited to call, examine our Stock, and hear our Prices.
JOHN McNEIL,
 Montreal Boot and Shoe Store, Wyndham-st., Guelph, O.
 Guelph, 3rd September, 1867. (dw)

CARD.

HAVING disposed of my BUSINESS to Mr. JOHN McNEIL, who has been in my employment, I have much pleasure in recommending him as a qualified to maintain the reputation which I foster myself has been accorded to the Boot and Shoe Store since it was opened. The best proof I could have of this being is the more than liberal support extended to myself during the time I have been in charge, and has an extensive connection in this County, which, coupled with his liberal and courteous manner, augurs well for the success of his business, and courteous manner, augurs well for the success of his business.

INTECH (1884) associates

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

Phone: (519) 686-1970
After Hours: 657-0390

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

COMMERCIAL

MERCURY OFFICE, GUELPH,
September 21, 1867.

Flour, per 100 lbs.	\$3 75	@	4 00
Fall Wheat per bushel	1 35	"	1 43
Spring Wheat	1 30	"	1 40
Oats	0 65	"	0 78
Barley	0 65	"	0 78
Hay, per ton	3 00	"	3 00
Straw	1 00	"	1 00
Shingles per square	1 00	"	1 00
Wood per cord	3 50	"	3 50
Wool	0 27	"	0 29
Bees per dozen	0 30	"	0 30
Butter (10 lbs.)	0 75	"	0 87
Potatoes (new)	0 75	"	0 87
Apples per bushel	0 60	"	0 60
Lamb per lb.	0 07	"	0 07
Beef	0 07	"	0 07
Pork	0 07	"	0 07
Sheep	0 07	"	0 07
Lamb skins	0 30	"	0 30
Hides per 100 lbs.	0 75	"	0 75

Money Market.

JACKSON'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Guelph, September 21, 1867.

Gold, 145¢
Greenbacks not at 68 to 69; sold at 69 to 70
Silver bought at 4 to 4 1/2; sold at 4
Upper Canada Bank Bills bought at 45 to 50c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co's report by Special
Telegraph to "Evening Mercury.")
MONTREAL, September 21, 1867.

Flour—Fancy, \$7 25 to \$7 30; Superior No. 1,
\$7 20 to \$7 25; Welland Canal, \$7 20. Bag flour,
\$6 20 to \$7 70. Oats 45¢ to 50¢. Barley 55¢ to
70¢. Butter—dairy 13¢ to 15¢; store packed 12¢
to 15¢. Ashes—Peebles 95 to \$6 00; pearls, \$6 05
to \$6 07.

HAMILTON, September 20, 1867.

New fall wheat, \$1 35 to 1 40; spring do, \$1 37
to 1 40; Welland Canal, \$7 20. Bag flour,
\$6 20 to 70; Oats 45¢ to 50¢. Barley 55¢ to
70¢ per cwt.; dried Hams 10¢ per lb.; new Potatoes
\$1 00 per bushel; Eggs from farmers' wag-
ons, 12¢ to 15¢ per dozen; Butter, fresh, 20¢
to 22¢ per lb.; Lard 10¢ to 12¢ per lb.; Hay \$8 to \$10
per ton.

TORONTO, Sep. 20, 1867.

Flour—No receipts; No. 1, at \$6 30, with none
offering. Wheat—at \$1 38. Barley—73¢ to 88¢.
Oats—38¢ to 40¢. Peas—76¢.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREAT 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	3:35 p.m.
Ev. Express	6:45 p.m.	Mail	7:00 p.m.
Night Ex.	2:45 a.m.	Night Ex.	2:45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH.		DEPART.	
Mixed	11:30 a.m.	Accommodated	7:00 a.m.
Accommodated	11:40 a.m.	Mixed	1:45 p.m.
Do	9:10 p.m.	Accommodated	4:50 p.m.

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.	CLOSE.
Hamilton	8:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Great Western	8:00 12:30	6:30 4:15
Grand Trunk, west.	3:30 9:30	
Toronto	10:30 6:30	9:30 2:30
Atch.		
Eden Mills		
Nassagaweya		
Campbellsville	6:30 10:30	
Lovellville		
Nelson		
Wellington Square		
Aberfoyle		
Freelon		
Greensville	6:30 10:30	
Morrison		
Pushish		
Strabane		
Ernossa	Monday, Wedly. & Friday	
Exvorton	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Osprey		
Elora	8:00 1:30	12:30 9:00
Pergus	8:00 1:30	12:30 9:00
Maitland	1:00 12:30	
Ponsonby	1:30 12:30	
Alma	8:00 1:30	12:30 9:00
Windsor	10:30 6:30	12:30 2:30
Montreal	10:30 6:30	2:30
Grand Trunk, east.	10:30 6:30	2:30
Orangeville	6:30 2:30	
Way Mail, between		
Guelph & Toronto,	10:30 2:30	
Gourock	8:00 A.M.	4:15 P.M.
Berlin	8:30 3:30	6:30 5:30
Waterloo	10:30 3:30	9:30 5:30
Guelph P. O., July 23, 1867.		

Great Cure of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia in Canada.

Consecon, Prince Edward Co., C.W.,
March, 1867.

Messrs. Young & Chamberlain, Sirs—Having
proved within my own person that there is
at least a medicine that will cure Liver
Complaint and Dyspepsia, I am induced to
make this statement under oath, which is to
certify that I have been severely afflicted for
the last three years, according to the Doct-
ors' statements, with Liver Complaint and
Dyspepsia. I had a feeling of sinking and
vague uneasiness about the stomach, worse
than pain, eructations of wind, occasional
pain, drowsiness, constipation, "uneasiness in
the right side, headache, a poor appetite, &c.,
and was greatly reduced in strength. Hearing
your new Indian medicine, the Great Sho-
shonee Remedy, spoken of so highly, I tried
a bottle with you Pills, from these I must
say I found but little relief, but when I
then found my health improving. I con-
tinued it until I have taken about ten bot-
tles, using the Pills, and find that I have
quite recovered. I eat hearty without pain
or uneasiness. I am well and have pleasure
in attending to my business. The doctor re-
marked to me I was looking much better. I
told him that the Great Shoshonee Remedy
was doing it. I have recommended the Re-
medy in several cases, and it has invariably
given good satisfaction, and I would strongly
recommend it to all afflicted with it.

AMBROSE WOOD.

Sworn before me at Consecon, C.W., this
2nd day of March, 1867.
M. CADMAN, J. P.
A Commissioner in Q. B. and for the Co.
of Prince Edward Co., C.W.

WORKS OF NATURE.

In a state of health the intestinal canal
may be compared to a river whose waters
flow over the adjoining hills through the
channels or art has made, and im-
prove their qualities; so long as it runs
smoothly the channels are kept pure and
healthy; if the course of the river is stopped,
the water in the canals is no longer pure,
but soon becomes stagnant. There is but one
way of circulation in nature. When there is
superabundance of humoral fluid in the
arterial tubes, and coarctation takes place,
it flows back into the blood vessels, and in-
stitutes itself into the circulation. To estab-
lish the free course of the river, we must re-
move the obstructions which stop its free
course, and those of its tributary streams.
With the body, follow the same natural prin-
ciple—remove the obstructions from the bow-
els with Brandreth's Pills, which never in-
jure, but are always effectual for the perfect
cleansing of the system from foulness or dis-
ease. Remember, never suffer a drop of
poison to be taken from you. Evacuate the
humors as often and as long as they are de-
tangled, or as long as you are sick. See that
BRANDRETH'S is in white letters in the
government stamp. Sold by all Druggists.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a bush farm in the Township of Gar-
rard, being East half of Lot 18, on 2, con-
sisting of 100 acres. It is well watered, and there
is access to it by good roads. The land cannot
be surpassed in quality. The lot is about 20 miles
from Guelph, 7 miles from Elora, 6 miles from
Angus, 5 miles from Douglas, and about 14 miles
from Guelph. When the Wellington, Grey and Bruce
Road, and the Toronto Central Railroad are
finished, it will be between the two lines of rail-
road. Cash price \$2,000. For particulars apply
to
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
84th Ave., 1867.

HORSE STOLEN.

From the premises of the subscriber,
with Con. Ernossa, on Tuesday evening
last, a dark bay, with Coll. bay, with
white blaze, from foot to nose, shot, and
with white blaze on his eyes. Any person giving
information which will lead to the recovery of
the same, will receive a reward of \$20.
WILLIAM LYMAN
1867.

MINERAL BATHS

MINERAL BATHS, now so favorably known,
are open to the accommodation of the pub-
lic. The Spring which supplies these Baths pos-
sesses medicinal qualities not surpassed by any
other in America. The grounds are fitted up in a
suitable manner, and the house is prepared to
furnish every comfort and luxury to all who may
avail themselves of the Preston Mineral Baths.

Wall PAPER.

18 CASES

New Wall Paper

MADE AT
WALTHAM, MASS.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE CHEAPEST and
THE BEST STOCK

IS AT

DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market, Guelph.

Guelph, May 2, 1867. 106-11

New Grist Mill in Guelph

ALEX. FERGUSON

HAS erected a Grist Mill at Well's Bridge,
near the Waterloo Road, and is now
Chopping and Grinding. Every attention paid
to customers, and a trial solicited.
Guelph 14th March, 1867. 699-6m

GREAT SPRING AN

Summer Medicine!

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

Bristol's SARSAPARILLA!

In quart Bottles.

The Best Purifier of the Blood.

Are you afflicted with Boils?
Purify the Blood.
Have you Ringworm or Tetter?
Purify the Blood.
Have you an Abscess or Ulcer?
Purify the Blood.
Have you Scaldhead or Scurvy?
Purify the Blood.
Have you an Old Sore or Tumor?
Purify the Blood.
Have you Strops or a King's Evil?
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Are you a martyr to Salt Rheum?
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Are you annoyed with Eruptions?
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Have you Syphilis or Venereal Diseases?
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Are you suffering with Fever and Ague?
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Are you troubled with White Swellings?
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Are you the victim of an excessive use of
calomel? Purify the Blood.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

Is the only sure and safe
PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It never fails. Contains no minerals,
And is safe for infants and delicate persons.
Full directions how to take this most val-
uable medicine will be found around each
bottle.

For sale by A. B. Petrie, J. Harvey, Junr.,
N. Higginbotham, and also by all respectable
Druggists in Canada.

F. M. WILSON,

LATE BRAY'S

EXCHANGE OFFICE!

—AND—

GENERAL PASSAGE AGENCY,

No. 5, James Street,
HAMILTON, C. W.

American Money and Silver

Bought and Sold.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK.

AGENT FOR
INMAN LINE STEAMSHIPS,
Wednesdays and Saturdays from New York
ANCHOR LINE of Glasgow Steam-
ships,
To and from any part of Europe.
TAPSCOTT'S LINE PACKETS
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
To California, via Aspinwall and Panama.
GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can
obtain Pre-paid
Passage Certificates,
At this Office. Application by letter, or
otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
Hamilton, Nov. 8, 1866. 681-1y

STEPHEN BOULT,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
Office, Woodwick Street, nearly opposite
Douglas Street.

Plans, Specifications & Estimates

Supplied, and work superintending
in all its branches.

STEPHEN BOULT having succeeded to
the old established Lumber Yard of Thos
McCrae, Esq., begs a continuation of public
patronage. All kinds of Lumber on hand—
Prompt attention given to all orders.

Planning Done to Order,

AND ALL KINDS OF
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds,
and Machine Joiners' Work,
Executed with despatch and kept always on
hand. Cash paid for all kinds of Lumber at
the yard.

S. Boulton thanks the public for eleven years
kind favors, and hopes for a continuance of
the same.

THOMAS McCrae thanks the public for
past favors, and recommends Mr Boulton to
their favourable consideration.
Guelph, January 31, 1867. 698-11

GUELPH STEAM FOUNDRY

AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Wyndham Street, Guelph.

MILLS & MELVIN

HAVE now on hand a complete assortment
of Gray's and Paterson's celebrated Steel
PLOUGHS!

Cast Iron Ploughs of the most approved
patterns.

CULTIVATORS,

SCARIFIERS,
HORSE HOES,
DRAG SAWS,

Straw and Turnip Cutters, and Agricultural
Furnaces (greatly improved from those now
in use). Stoves, Furnaces, &c.

All kinds of Castings made and finished to
order. Tinmithing, in all its branches, car-
ried on.

W. E. Trough, Ears Pipes, &c., made
and put up in order in town or country.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA

North American Steamship Com'y

will dispatch one of their Fast and Elegant
Steamships from NEW YORK.

Every Twenty Days.

Rates for First, Second and Third Cabin
VERY LOW.

For special Berths, Tickets, &c. apply to
J. W. MURTON,
General Passage Agent.

Hamilton, 18th April, 1867. 3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have Reduced all our Ready-made Clothing

TO GREAT BARGAINS, CALL.

HOGG & CHANCELLOR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

Bristol's SARSAPARILLA!

In quart Bottles.

The Best Purifier of the Blood.

Are you afflicted with Boils?
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