

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 15.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1867.

PRICE ONE

New Advertisements.

TO PRINTER BOYS.

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

Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at **JOHN HILL'S**, Merchant Tailor, Guelph, 30th July, 1867. Quebec Street.

Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMENT!

CHEAP!

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET. Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY!

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET. Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

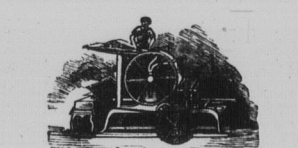
THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LIONS.

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNES,

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

REMOVED

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

JOB PRINTING

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

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

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

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

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

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

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

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

Are Fully Warranted

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

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York.

ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston. General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal. Agent for Canada.

STORE to LET in ACTON

A COMMODIOUS STORE and Dwelling House in Acton, situate in a good locality for business. This presents a favourable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to **W. DARLING & CO.,** Montreal, or **W. H. STOREY,** Acton. August 3rd, 1867. d-4f

DAILY GLOBE COPY till further notice. Guelph, July 20, 1867. d-4f

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.	CLOSE.		DELIVERY.	CLOSE.
Hamilton	8.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	Everton	8.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
Great Western	8.00 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	Grand Trunk, west	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Toronto	10.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.		
Arkel, Eden Mills, Nassagaweya, Campbellville, Lowville, Nelson, Wellington Square, Akerfoyle, Freelon, Greensville, Morrisson, Pushtinch, Strabane, Eramosa, Waterloo, Guelph & Toronto, 1.10 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.			
Monday, Wed. & Friday, 11.30 P.M.					
Elora	8.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	9.00 P.M.		
Fergus	8.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.		
Morden	1.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.			
Ponsonby	1.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.			
Alma	8.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.		
Wynford	8.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.		
Montreal	10.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.		
Grand Trunk, east	10.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.		
Orangeville	6.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.			
Way Mail, between Guelph & Toronto, 1.10 P.M.					
Gourock	8.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	4.15 P.M.		
Berlin	10.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.		
Waterloo	10.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.		

A CARD FROM

The American Watch Company.

OF WALTHAM, MASS.

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

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

How American Watches are Made.

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

A Better Article for the Money

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

Are Fully Warranted

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

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

182 Broadway, New York.

ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston. General Agents.

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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST. Mail, 9.45 a.m. Day Express, 9.45 a.m. Day Express, 3.35 p.m. Ev. Express, 6.45 p.m. Mail, 5.50 a.m. Night Ex., 2.45 a.m. Night Ex., 2.45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mixed, 11.10 a.m. Accommodate, 7.40 a.m. Accommodate, 11.40 a.m. Mail, 1.45 p.m. Do, 9.10 p.m. Accommodate, 4.50 p.m.

CENTRE RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the Centre Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a requisition signed by 416 of the most influential electors from different parts of the Riding, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in compliance with the said requisition, I now offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages for the representation of your constituency. My address has been circulated throughout the Riding. To I would refer you for my views on the political topics that are now agitating the country, also for my views on the powers conferred on the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and for my views on the duties of your representative under the new state of things inaugurated under the Confederation Bill. I shall endeavor to see as many of the electors as time and circumstances will permit at the meetings that I intend holding before the election comes on, when I shall explain myself more fully on the political questions of the day. I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, **JAMES LOGHRIN.** Eramosa, 6th August, 1867.

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

BASE BALL.—The Maple Leaf B. B. Club of Guelph will play a match with the Hamilton club of the same name on Thursday next, on the grounds of the latter. Rather courageous for the Guelph boys, since the Hamilton men have entered for the first prize at the tournament in Detroit.

Town Council.

The Council met on Monday night—Present: the Mayor in the chair, and all the members except Mr Mays.

The Clerk read a communication from Mr John L. Lewis, in reference to the amount charged him for a lot of a street [40], which runs through the centre of his property lately purchased from the town. He represents that the property is not worth the money, and suggests to the Council that they deduct from that amount the sum of \$20, being cost of advertising, &c. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr Herod read a petition from Robert White, A. Lemon and others, asking the Council to grade part of Palmer street. Referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

Mr Peterson read a communication from John T. Cunningham, accepting the offer of the Council recently made him for the purchase of a lot for gravel. On motion of Mr Mitchell, seconded by Mr Sayers, it was referred to the Road and Bridge Committee, with power to arrange and settle for the purchase of the same on the basis of the previous report of the said Committee, with the exception of the difference of frontage referred to in Mr Cunningham's communication.

Mr Chadwick read the report of the License Inspector, who had visited all the taverns, and found them kept in accordance with the By-laws of the town. Mr Newton, of the Grand Trunk Hotel, who was lately burned out, had erected a shanty, to be used for a time until his tavern was re-built, and he had hired the Sheriff's stables to accommodate his customers. On motion of Mr Chadwick, sec. by Mr McCurry, the report was referred to the License Committee.

Mr Chadwick moved, seconded by Mr. McCurry, that the street running between Neeve Street and the York Road be named Ontario Street, and that it be made one of the Town streets. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Day, seconded by Mr. Peterson, that the Road and Bridge Committee be instructed to examine the bridges which cross the Speed on the Edinburgh Road, also the Eramosa bridge, and make such repairs as will put them in a safe condition. Carried.

The Clerk stated that the Reeve had received a notice from the Receiver General's Office, that the share of the Clergy Reserve money accruing to the town for 1866 was \$552.96.

The Council then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Council met as a Board of Health immediately after the Mayor in the chair. It seems that there is a case of small pox in town—a colored man living in one of the houses on Waterloo Street having been attacked a few days ago. The Board decided that the health officer should at once secure or erect a building on the outskirts of the town, completely isolated, where this man should be conveyed to and kept in till he was recovered, with a view to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The Board then adjourned.

On Sunday, a private of the 60th Rifles died suddenly in London. His disease is supposed to have been cholera.

The Great Western Pic-Nic is described as a very spirited and successful affair. Four thousand people were present, and the prizes were contested energetically.

We receive continuous cheering news from Monck. Dr. Frazer and Mr. Morse are prosecuting their canvass with the most flattering success. The electors are getting their better judgments awakened and begin to see through the "No-party Coalition dust" that has been raised to cover the ignominy and treachery of McDougall, Howland and Blair, and for the securing of McDonald, Cartier and Galt in their old position, as the rulers of Ontario, so that they may be at liberty once more to rule the Dominion through the influence of the "Intercolonial Railway" money expenditure, and the general revenue of the country.—Thorold Patriot

Local News.

EXCESSIVELY HOT.—Every body, except perhaps the coloured part of the population, is complaining of the excessive heat. Yesterday (Monday) a drover was taking some cattle down from Arthur to the Elora Fair when a steer dropped dead on the road; heat being the cause.—Also, near the townline between Garfraxa and Eramosa, one of a yoke of oxen belonging to Mr. John Blakely while drawing a small load of lumber, fell dead on the road. It must be rather warm when an ox dies under it.

SMALL POX.—From some remarks made at the Council last night it would appear that there is a case of small pox among the coloured people who live on Waterloo street. There is no doubt that vaccination will mitigate the pain and effects of this loathsome disease, and we mention the case that parents who have till now neglected this duty to their children may do so no longer. We are glad to notice that the Board of Health have resolved to do the best thing in their power to prevent contagion from the disease.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—To-day (Tuesday) an unexpected flash of lightning surprised many and almost instantaneously afterwards came a loud sharp report. Everybody started, for each thought that he was the person injured. We have not heard that it did any injury except to the rear part of Mr. Harris's Bakery, where the lightning broke some glass, and shattered the facings of one of the window frames.

VANDUSEN'S PERPETUAL CALENDAR.—Mr Vandusen, the compiler of this calendar, has left a copy at our office. It is so arranged that the day of the week and month in any year, past or to come, may be easily ascertained. Such a calendar is very valuable to lawyers and others who have to find out back dates, or the day of the month in any year to come.—Mr Vandusen is now selling copies in town at 20 cents each.

CENTRE RIDING.

Dr. Parker's Meeting in Eramosa.

Dr. Parker held the first of a series of political meetings, at the Centre Inn, on Monday evening. On motion of Mr. James Mitchell, seconded by Mr. John Johnston, Robt. Royce, Esq., was appointed to the chair. He explained that the object of the meeting was to hear Dr. Parker express his views on the political questions of the day. All present knew that the doctor was a candidate, and he hoped that order would reign in the meeting, and that they would give a patient hearing to what might be said.

Dr. Parker on coming forward said that in a period of ten years, this was the first occasion on which he had ever addressed a meeting in the township of Eramosa, but he now stood before them to solicit their suffrage. He did so with a sense of his own inefficiency to represent them properly in the House of Commons, but he hoped to make up by assiduity and zeal what he lacked in ability. Being the nominee of the Convention it would not be necessary for him to say so much as he would, had he not been, but he wished to refer to one or two matters, personal in their nature, before passing on to speak on the political questions of the day. The doctor then went on to explain the course he had pursued with regard to the Railway question, for which some of the electors of Eramosa had objected to him. Hereafter he, as a member of the House of Commons, would have nothing to do with local matters, but if he had done anything then worthy of stripes or of bondage, he was surely not to be blamed for it now. In his connection with that road now, he was doing all he could for it, and if any person travelled thirty or forty miles from Guelph, and witnessed the difficulties that people there have to get their grain to market, and the losses they sustain on account of the imperfect state of the roads, he could not deny them sympathy. There was now a determination to carry that road, and he had been honored by being appointed one of the Directors, but they would ask for no bonus from the County; they proposed to go on by separate Municipal contributions, and if these failed the road must remain in abeyance for a time. There were little matters connected with parish politics, and chiefly with the newspapers to which he might refer, having been beaten right and left, sometimes by the Mercury and sometimes by the Advertiser, but he would pass on without further notice of these things.

A Voice—"Give us the history of the letters in the Advertiser."

Dr. Parker—"Well then if you demand it will. When the present proprietor of that paper first came to Guelph he brought letters of introduction to me, and in consequence we kept up a close connection for some years. Then our intimacy had a termination, and finally I did what I never did before, I stopped my subscription to his paper, in order, as I told him that he might abuse me to his heart's content. I considered that the meeting at Fergus was got up in a secret and improper manner, and it was against this impropriety that I wrote, but I never wrote a word in condemnation of the Convention. I then wrote an article reviewing the state of parties, and showed it to Mr. Gow and some others. The article was inserted in the editorial columns of the Advertiser, and I am responsible for it, but misrepresentation is easy when only a part is re-produced. I have written for papers for eight years, and although I have had differences with some of the editors afterwards, I was never so treated before, and I would venture to say that such conduct is unprecedented in the history of the Press.—(Exclamations of "Scandalous action," "The Advertiser is almost played out at any rate.") The doctor went on to say that as we are now entering on a different form of government we should proceed cautiously and with a due regard to the future. He had never anticipated from Confederation the great results that some had, but he was willing to accept it, and use his utmost efforts to make it permanent. He pointed out the danger that there is of misinterpretation between what is really local and what is general, and the unfairness of three commissioners being allowed to settle some questions of debt between Upper and Lower Canada, having received their instructions from the Government, who is

responsible to nobody. Economy he believed to be the principle that should underlie all others, not parsimony, nor yet extravagance. He protested against the enlarging of the canal; and having been obliged to accept the Intercolonial Railway along with Confederation, we should see that there is no jobbing or corruption in connection with its construction, for although there are now \$15,000,000 laid by for its construction we will never know the cost of it until it is completed. He then went on urging objections to Mr. Galt's Bank of Issue, and showing the dangers that might arise from any private institution getting control of the whole money circulation of the country. Reciprocity should again be secured if it can be honorably effected, and that at the earliest possible day.—The North West Company should be forced to abandon the arable land now in their possession, or be made to take means for the settling of it, and the Hudson's Bay Company he would treat in the same way. The question of defence was one that we should settle with Britain. She had no right to cast us off; we are not able to maintain a standing army, and if we support an efficient Volunteer force it is all that we are at present capable of doing. The number of Privy Councillors was too large; there was no necessity for four Finance Ministers to manage a revenue of fifteen millions, when there are some wholesale houses doing a business of eighty millions a year, and all attended to by one or two men. One was found sufficient in the States to manage three hundred millions, and he did not believe in four, in Canada, helping one another to do nothing. The Governor General's salary he considered too large. Mr. Guthrie had said at the late meeting in Guelph, that that point was settled by the Imperial Parliament, and Canadian ministers were not answerable for it. But he knew that the Finance of a province were not rashly interfered with, and the matter of salary was settled by the delegates before it was brought into Parliament at all. This was an evidence of that extravagance on the part of the present Government for which he condemned them. Were the Governor of India paid at the same rate in proportion to his labour and the number of people he governs, his salary would be about two millions of dollars. Then again, the members of the ministry have been running all over the country, purposely keeping back the writs which should have been issued not later than the 10th of July last, thus proving that they are determined not to deal with the people in the high-minded, honorable manner they should. A Coalition he thought an insult to the good sense of the people of the Province, especially such a one as had been formed. John Sandfield McDonald had set his face resolutely against Confederation, and was more a Lower than an Upper Canadian. Concerning Wood, he could if he chose, say things that must shock the audience. Then again there was no precedent for taking Mr. Richards, a man not having a seat in Parliament, into the ministry. It was altogether contrary to British practice to do so. It is to all intents and purposes the Cartier-Macdonald Government that we have now, and every one knows what they are. Messrs. Howland, Macdougall and Blair held the trust of their party and could not without a breach of faith form an alliance with the Conservatives; but having done so they had lost their place, they had betrayed the interests of their party and put themselves out of it. (A voice. "Let them go.") Even if a coalition is necessary, is the one we now have a fair one? We have three Reformers to six Conservatives for the two Canadas, and these three are mere children in the hands of John A. and Cartier. Out of twenty-one ministers Reformers have five against sixteen, although they are the most numerous party. It was said that there was now no grounds of difference between the parties, but every question under clause 91 of the Consolidated Act caused a difference in the past and might do so in the future. Some had asked that the Ministry should have a trial, but he thought they might be tried on their past record and on that certainly they would be turned out. He had not yet made up his mind as to the course he would take were a vote of want of confidence moved, but he did not think he would vote against them until they had been forced to state their policy, as that would be injurious to the government that would succeed them. This he believed would be good policy, although giving them more than what was their due. The conduct of Howland, Macdougall and Blair was simply scandalous, the last having come up on purpose to provoke opposition to Mr. Stirling, who had always stood to him, and did more than any other to make him what he is. Such action can only redound to his shame. The policy of the coalition will reveal itself not so much by their declarations, as by facts; what it is will be apparent on the face of it; but if their deeds were good and sound he would not oppose them out of a mere spirit of opposition; that would not be agreeable to the people. The doctor thanked the audience for their patient hearing, and took his seat amid loud acclamations.

A vote of confidence in Dr. Parker was moved by Mr. John Stewart, and seconded by Mr. Archibald Smith, and when put by the chairman to the meeting [at which about eighty electors were present], was carried almost unanimously.

Mr. L. Parkinson was next called upon to address the meeting. He said he would like to see the present constitution made permanent, and he hoped it would give us enlarged views and stronger patriotism. If John A. Macdonald had formed a Conservative government, claiming that the party was in the majority, so long as they were carrying out measures that were for the good of the country, he would not give them opposition—he would not wish them treated as the Brown-Dorion ministry had been. He then referred to the speech of John A. at London, and denied the statement made by him there that the Reform party was split up.

Mr. Henry Strange, after much solicitation, made a few remarks. He had always been a Conservative. He believed in one party or other governing, but not in the party being dragged through the muck by John A. Macdonald.

A vote of thanks was then voted to Dr. Parker for his able address, after which Mr. L. Parkinson was moved to the chair, while the same honor was conferred on Mr. Royce for the able manner in which he had presided over the meeting. After the usual number of cheers, the meeting broke up.

Cable News

OF TODAY

From Dublin

Dublin, August 4.—It is reported that Gen. Fariol has confessed his guilt with the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and has offered to reveal the details of the movement and testify for the government.

From Paris.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The departure from Vienna has been postponed.

It is said that arrangements were made for an interview between Emperor Napoleon and the King of Rome, to take place after the visit of the Emperor to Vienna.

The Emperor has received from the foreign members of the commission of the Exposition. In his reply he says: "The peace and progress of the world spring from such exhibitions."

From Hungary

Paris, Aug. 5.—Semi-officially it is reported that the visit of Napoleon to Vienna has no political object, and that the published rumors which political significance to the visit of courtesies between the Emperor of France and Austria are erroneous.

Paris, Aug. 5, evening.—The Emperor and French subjects appear to be carefully reviewing the situation, which has just been assumed by the Emperor Napoleon.

From Greece.

London, Aug. 3.—Despatches from Athens state that the Greek Government has announced its determination to resist the Emperor's proposal of the peace of the world, and the balance of the existing political with the Emperor of Austria.

From Prussia.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The press comment to-day upon the reply given to foreign members of the expedition, and express confidence in the Emperor's sincerity for the peace of the world.

From Russia

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—The Emperor's visit to the Crimea is extremely favorable and has a surplus for export.

From London

London, Aug. 5.—The Reform party, which was offered in the London Convention last, does not seem to have any success as small.

From Italy

New York, Aug. 6th.—The special, dated Florence, 5th, states that Garibaldi has come to the conclusion of all the circumstances best to abandon for the proposed movement against the government, who had been from all parts of Italy, and ready invaded the Papal territorial places, will disperse; the movement is only delayed, not ever. The preparations for the movement will be pursued with activity, and Garibaldi himself has his firm belief in the success of the movement.

TO-DAY TELEGRAMS

Special Despatches to Mercury.

From New Orleans

New Orleans, Aug. 5th.—Vera Cruz, dated July 24th, to that time the Mexican Government deliver up the corpse of the Emperor's general and Marshal, and at the head of large columns, bent on mischief. The Herald's New Orleans great indignation is felt by the Union men of the States. Gen. Sheridan. The

From Cincinnati

The Herald's Cincinnati living in Fairfield, Ohio, having ravished a young girl, who was dead body, and was tempted to lynching, and rescued.

Another

London, New York, Valentin, Atlantic suddenly about the Telegraph and

Mr. Henry Strange

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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.

Guelph Evening Mercury

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

NORAH CUSHALEEN

OR THE HAUNTED CASTLE.

The night was placid and beautiful—a perfect contrast to the preceding. The furious sea had calmed down, and reflected in its deep bosom the stars that shone in the blue sky above.

It was drawing near midnight when they reached the ruined castle, but fortunately for their purpose no human being had crossed their path.

But now a difficulty had presented itself. The girl could not remain in that lonely ruin by herself, and Terry's presence was required at Dundarra.

'I'll stay,' said the latter in a cheerful tone. 'Won't you be afraid of ghosts in this out of the way place?' asked his master.

Terry warmly thanked Andrew for undertaking such an important service, and when Norah looked at the kind, open, manly countenance of him who was to be her protector, she felt herself safe in his keeping.

In the morning Hargreave and Terry took leave of those who were to remain, and accompanied by the faithful Dash, took their way down the mountains towards Dundarra.

CHAPTER VI—DUNDARRA.

'Now, yer honour, is not that a mighty fine spectacle? Sure you haven't got a spot in Scotland to bate it. The Yankees boast that their prairies beat creation, but I would think shame to compare between any one of them and that—'

'It is magnificent—glorious,' said Hargreave, taking off his hat and gazing down over the valley, with a face flushed with enthusiasm, and eyes sparkling with animation intensified even to emotion.

'Oh yer honour, I knew it would please you,' exclaimed Terry, almost wild with delight. 'Haven't I seen it a thousand times, in my sleeping and waking dreams, when I was at the diggings, and didn't I wish with all my heart and soul that the day would come when mine eyes would light on it again. And this is the day, and here I stand, and there is the dear old spot just as I left it six years ago. Och, musha, but isn't there a big lump in my throat. Bedad, then if it doesn't melt, I'll be a dead man.'

And Terry suddenly began to jump about on the brow of the slope, to fling his arms wildly into the air, and cut vehement capers with his legs, till in a few moments he put his hands to his face, and sobbed and wept like a child.

Hargreave stood silently by, respecting and admiring the feelings that unmanned poor Terry—that unmanned did we say, nay but rather that showed the beating of a true man's heart in his bosom, a patriot's heart, warm with the love of country, and throbbing with a joy that can only manifest itself by tears, because it has come again to the spot where youth's happy, sportive, days were spent.

How very few of the sons of Erin, who have gone to labour on foreign soil, ever again see the land of their birth. Their love for it never grows cold, neither does the remembrance of their childhood's home ever die away, but a stern lot of toil prevents them from coming back to the old roof-tree, and they cherish it green and sacred in their memory till they are laid to rest beneath the sod in the land of their involuntary adoption.

'Perhaps yer honour may want to laugh at me,' said Terry, after he had given vent to his feelings, 'but I could not help it, the gladness wouldn't spake out in any other way.'

'Laugh at you,' repeated Hargreave. 'I wouldn't envy the man who could do that—Do you know Terry, my opinion of you, which has been high from the first, has been much heightened during the last five minutes. You have made me both admire and respect you. And so this is the valley in which Dundarra lies.'

'That's the valley, yer honour. You can just see the chimneys of Dundarra House looking out from the trees yonder in the hollow. Many's the day sin' the blue smoke went up from the hearth of the Ormonds.'

'Does your factor reside at the mansion?' asked the youth.

'Not sin' he robbed us of our farm,' answered Terry. 'He has lived at Mountjoy sin' that. We'll pass it as we go down. The house is shut up, and a purty desolate place it must be by this time, every thing going to bits with damp.'

'Whose house is you?' inquired Hargreave, pointing to a huge grey pile on the opposite side of the valley.

'You is Kendal Castle. The squire is

Squire Blantire wants to marry; the mother-in-law blackguard, she's ten million times too good for him!

'And therefore must be made his victim,' observed the youth.

Terry, whose eye was darkly roaming over the spot at the other end of the valley, pointed his finger to a dull grey patch fringed with trees.

TO BE CONTINUED.

New Advertisements.

CENTRE RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the Centre Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN—As a representative of a large part of your Riding in the late Parliament of Canada, and the nominee of the Convention which met at Forquiss on the 4th of April last, I beg to offer myself as a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the representation of the Centre Riding in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

Our new Constitution—the British North American Act—transfers the control of some interests from Parliament to the Legislatures, but enlarges the area and importance of those which remain, and adds others of grave consequence to the happiness and prosperity of the country. Confederation enlarges the field of Parliamentary action, but adds no new principle of government, which is to be controlled on the well understood principles of the British Constitution.

I will resolutely oppose any movement or agitation tending to dissolve the Confederation or to dismember the Dominion from the Empire, with a view either to independence or foreign alliance.

I will resolutely oppose any movement or agitation tending to dissolve the Confederation or to dismember the Dominion from the Empire, with a view either to independence or foreign alliance.

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English Magazines for July

TO HAND.

English Woman's Belgravia London Society Cornhill All the Year Round Temple Bar

Bow Bells Family Herald London Journal Cassell's Monthly The Quiver English Mechanics

Argosy People's Magazine Boys' Own Boys' Monthly Leisure Hour Sunday at Home

Good Words Sunday Magazine Christian Society Kind Words Children's Friend Infants' Magazine

Sunday Teachers' Treasury British Workman British Workwoman Band of Hope Christian Treasury Father William's Stories.

A T D A Y'S.

Guelph, 22nd July, 1867.

DOMINION BITTERS

R. HOPKINS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Guelph and surrounding country, that they are prepared to fill orders for any quantity of

The Dominion Bitters

Put up in barrels, half-barrels, kegs and bottles

N. B.—Purchasers will not confound the "Dominion Bitters" with the "New" or "Old" Dominion Bitters.

Manufactured a few doors West of the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street.

Guelph, July 23, 1867. d-w-tf

Tavern Stand for SALE

OR TO RENT.

FOR sale or rent, the large and commodious old established Wellington Hotel, in the Village of Rockwood. The Hotel is now rebuilt, having recently been destroyed by fire. Stone Stables, Driving and Wood Sheds, and other buildings attached. For particulars apply to the proprietor.

WILLIAM STOVEL, Near G. T. Station. 714-1f

Rockwood, 27th June, 1867.

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 gisting. Every attention paid to customers, and a trial solicited.

Guelph 14th March, 1867. 699-6m

E. W. MCGUIRE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. Licentiate of Upper Canada and Graduate in Medicine of University of Victoria College. Office and residence, Ainslie's Brick Building, opposite Knox's Church, Norfolk St., Guelph. Special attention paid to diseases of Women and Children. Consultation days, Tuesdays and Fridays till noon. 674

WILLIAM BROWNLOW,

(Late Tovel & Brownlow)

Carpenter and Undertaker,

In rear of the Wellington Hotel, DOUGLAS STREET, GUELPH

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public confidence. Coffins on hand or made to order, and funerals attended. All orders will receive prompt attention. A Hearses for hire.

Guelph, 6th June, 1867.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed sole Executors under the last Will and Testament of Richard Hewat Henderson, late of the Township of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, deceased, hereby give notice that all parties having claims against the Estate will oblige by lodging the same with them, and all parties indebted to the Estate will please call and settle without delay.

JOHN AMOS, ROBERT MCINTOSH, Executors. 717-4in

Guelph, 18th July, 1867.

PRESERVING KETTLES.

ANOTHER LOT OF Preserving Kettles!

BAKING DISHES, STOVE BLACKING, LAMPS, &c., at

JOHN HORSMAN'S.

Guelph, 18th July, 1867.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, a situation as assistant or errand boy in a store, by a lad from the country, 14 years of age. Can be well recommended. Enquire of G. A. HADDEN, Merchants, Guelph, 30th July, 1867. (dtd) Wyndham Street.

ROCKWOOD ACADEMY.

COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL.

The Thirty-Fourth Semi-Annual Session commences on the 15th August.

THIS Institution is better located, more economical, and presents a more thorough, varied and extensive curriculum of studies than any other private institution in the Dominion, comprising—

1st. A thorough English Education, including the higher mathematics, with special reference to the wants of first-class Teachers at the present time.

2nd. A complete Commercial course, affording instructions of the most practical kind in every department of Book-keeping, Banking, Steamboat and Railroad, Domestic and Foreign Shipping, Commission, Exchange, Business correspondence and routine, Commercial Law and Arbitration, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

3rd. A preparatory Classical course for the University of the professions.

The best of references given if required. Pupils received at any time during the session. Terms—Tuition, board, and washing, \$30 per teaching quarter. Classics, \$10 each per annum extra. Send for a Circular.

New Advertisements.

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

UNDER A NEW NAME,

E. CARROLL & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the public that they have purchased the

BANKRUPT STOCK OF KIERAN BROS.

at one half its actual cost, and will be open on WEDNESDAY, 7th Instant with a large and choice stock of

Groceries, LIQUORS, Crockery and Glassware.

and hope by strict attention to customers' wants, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Remember the stand—opposite Horsman's Hardware Store.

E. CARROLL & CO.

Guelph, 5th August, 1867.

NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED IN

GOLD BROOCHES!

Gold Ear-rings, Ladies' Gold Chains,

Gents' Gold Albert Chains, Jet Ear-rings.

D. SAVAGE.

Guelph, 5th Aug, 1867. d-w-ly

FRESH GROCERIES

FOR SALE BY

JAS. MASSIE & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

GUELPH, ON.

Just Received, Ex. Ship LAUREL, from London.

Boxes Selected Valencia Raisins, Barrels New Currants, in very fine order, Java Coffee, Fresh Sardines.

Just Received, Ex. HERON, from Bordeaux.

Barrels French Prunes, Cases Salad Oil, Bags Sicily Filberts, Bags Grenoble Walnuts, Barrels Bordeaux Vinegar.

ALSO,

Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin, Red Case DeKuyper's Gin, Green Case DeKuyper's Gin, Hhds. Martell's Brandy, Cases Martell's Brandy, Cases Jules, Robin & Co's Brandy, Cases Hennessy's Brandy, Cases Otard Duprez Brandy, Cases Claret, Cases Champagne, Green Seal

WE are daily adding to our Stock of TEAS, which for quality are unequalled; and being imported direct, we can offer special inducements to purchasers, and supply the trade at Montreal Wholesale Prices.

J. MASSIE & CO.

Guelph, 24th July, 1867. d-w

GREAT ANNUAL SALE!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Is now selling off his entire and complete stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Including the Newest and most Beautiful Dresses, Mantles, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS AND PARASOLS, THE WHOLE AT HALF-PRICE.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS, and the greatest bargains ever offered in Guelph can be obtained for CASH.

A. O BUCHAM,

Rockwood, 27th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS, and the greatest bargains ever offered in Guelph can be obtained for CASH.

TROUSERINGS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS

Denims and Cotton Goods, of every description, at a tremendous sacrifice in price.

Terms Cash, and only one price.

OCEAN STEAM

1867

GUELPH AGENT

Steam to Liverpool, Londerry and Glasgow

Steamship AUSTRIAN, from Quebec, August, for Liverpool.

Steamer ST. GEORGE will leave Quebec for Glasgow direct.

Tickets to and from the Old Country. Certificates to bring friends out, Return good for six months, issued at reduced rate. Rooms secured, and every information applied for. Insurance Policies for the year issued at the low rate of \$1 per 1,000 up to \$100,000.

Apply to GEORGE A. OXNA, Agent, G. T. R., Guelph, July 23, 1867. d-w

GUELPH Melodeon and Cabinet

FACTORY.

BELL BRO

WOULD respectfully intimate to the Dominion that they have in partnership with Messrs. P. B. Wood & Co., under the style and firm of

BELL, WOOD & Co.

Mr. Wood has worked in some of the best pianos in the United States and Canada, and has a practical knowledge of the business; his tuning has invariably been first prize wherever exhibited. Mr. Wood worked as case maker in the best factory has a thorough knowledge of that department of the business.

All our Instruments are warranted for one year. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application. Pianos tuned to order at Toronto Price. Factories guaranteed in every instance. First-class PIANOS for sale. Guelph, 18th July, 1867.

JAPANESE DU

THE only effectual preparation for destroying Moths, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, &c.

Prepared by WALLS, GLOUCESTER, London, England.

For sale by N. HIGGINBOTHAM, Me

CONDY'S PATENT

DISINFECTING FL

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

For sale by N. HIGGINBOTHAM

A CHOICE LOT

DYE STU

INCLUDING Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Cudbear, Fustic, Brazil, Peachwood, &c. Also a quantity of the 'ANALINE DYE' in liquid form to suit purchasers.

N. HIGGINBOTHAM

Guelph, 27th July, 1867.

GROCE

AND HARDWA

ENLARGEM

OF PREMISES.

A. WARN

ROCKWOOD

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal patronage, and would beg to inform them that

Greatly ENLA

and thoroughly refitted his store, and supplied with a large stock

GROCERIES and

HAR

he is in a position to compete with any establishment in Rockwood.

ANDREW

Rockwood, 27th July, 1867.

PETRI

CHOLERA

Diarrhoea R

AN unparalleled remedy for

Cholera, Cholera

Diarrhoea

and Summer

All the above diseases will result fatal if not promptly treated.

Every bottle

Price

Complete

