

Business Cards.

OLIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, Guelph, Ont.

FREDERICK BISCOE, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Guelph Office, corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets.

STEPHEN BULL, Architect, Contractor and Builder, Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public.

CARVER & HATHERLY, Contractors, Well Sinkers and General Jobbers, Excavations of all kinds undertaken by day or job.

THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH, remodelled and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers.

WILLIAM J. PATERSON, Official Assignee for the County of Wellington.

JOHN KIRKHAM, Silver Plater and Brass Finisher. All orders promptly attended to.

LEMON & PETERSON, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

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New Advertisements.

TO LET—With immediate possession, a stone house, with good cellar, several rooms. Situated on the R. C. Glebe.

10,000 BUSHELS OF CORN for sale. A. R. DAVIES, On the Market. Guelph, Mar. 13. dwtf

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE.—For sale, several first-class Sewing Machines, different makers, all new, cheap for cash.

WANTED—A man and wife for a farm in Howick. The man must have a knowledge of farm work, and his wife will live in, and have charge of the house.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—In town, well cultivated, well fenced, 4 acres, spring creek running across, 60 assorted fruit trees, frame stable, &c. Terms easy.

BLACKSMITH AND APPRENTICE WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a Journeyman Blacksmith. A good hand only need apply.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the stone cellars, rooms, offices, and upper story in Brownlow's Buildings, on Douglas street, near the Post Office.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Part of Lot 5, Div. F, Guelph Township (4 acres) board fence, orchard, barn, root house, out houses, well and pump, 2 log houses. Apply at the law office of the undersigned, in Guelph.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—Lemon & Peterson have removed their offices to Brownlow's new buildings, near the Registry Office, Douglas street, Guelph, March 22nd, 1873.

HAY FOR SALE.—From 40 to 50 tons of hay for sale, by the ton or load. Will be sold on the farm and can be weighed on the scales at Wilson's Corner. Apply to JOHN LAIDLAW, James Laidlaw & Co., Paisley, Glasgow.

DR. BROCK, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. Directly opposite Chalmers' Church, Quebec street, Guelph.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Consisting of 14 acres of excellent land, with good roughcast cottage, stable, etc., within one mile of Guelph Market House.

TEA MEETING.—A Tea Meeting in aid of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3rd.

PLUGS.—Just received, a quantity of the celebrated Gray Ploughs, from Scotland, manufactured by Gray & Co., Glasgow, near Glasgow.

THE PORTER, ONTARIO & VICTORIA Steel board Ploughs; also some cheap Cast Board Ploughs on hand. Prices from \$7.50 to \$30.

HOSIERY.—We have in stock 10,621 DOZENS! Full range of Sizes. Full range of Qualities. Full range of Prices.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO., TORONTO. NORTH WELLINGTON REFORM MEETING.

AT COLLISON'S HALL, HARRISTON, On Friday, the 4th April.

FREDERICK STURDY, GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, now prepared to supply Eggs for Hatching.

STEAM DYE WORKS, Upper Wyndham Street.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA. (Special to The Mercury.) OTTAWA, April 2nd.

THE NARROW GAUGE AND THE SNOW STORM.—The Orangeville Advertiser says:—During Tuesday and Wednesday of last week there was a severe gale of wind which sent the snow which had fallen the previous days into every nook and cranny, and made travelling almost impossible.

THE PORT BRUCE MURDER. Last Tuesday Jonathan Price, son of the murdered man, George Price, was in town. He carried on his person the marks of the brutal treatment he received in the bloody attack on the night of the 17th ult.

CABBAGE VS. THE SPINAL DISEASE.—A Little Rock girl died a few days ago of what was supposed to be cerebro-spinal meningitis. The Gazette says: Dr. Quindou, doubting the cause of her death obtained permission to make a post-mortem examination. The examination disclosed the fact that the little girl's stomach was loaded with boiled cabbage which had worked itself into one hard solid mass, distending the stomach, and causing death, the victim dying in convulsions.

THE LATEST. It is feared that no less than 725 persons have been drowned. An officer of the ship and a body are reported clinging to the rigging, but it is said to be impossible to get them off.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—Winter Arrangement—On after Monday, 18th November.

Grand Trunk Railway. Trains leave Guelph as follows: 2:17 a.m.; 9:45 a.m.; 1:50 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 8:33 p.m. To London, Goderich, and Detroit. To Berlin, EAST 3:05 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 4:12 p.m. and 8:58 p.m. GREAT WESTERN—Guelph Branch. Going South—6:50 a.m.; 12:35 p.m. 1:05 p.m. for Hamilton; 4:55 p.m. Arriving North—1:45 a.m. for Chatham; 1:16 p.m. for Clifton; 4:55 p.m. for Fergus; 3:05 p.m. for Fergus.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ILLINOIS WHITE CORNMEAL, ILLINOIS WYE FLOUR, ST. LOUIS HOMINY, NEW PRUNES, OLD PRUNES, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, PEARL BARLEY, POT BARLEY, PATNA & ARRACAN RICE.

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Peas and Cherries, At John A. Wood's, Alma Block and Lower Wyndham-street. Guelph, March 26, 1873.

Guelph Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1873. Local and Other Items. Reports from Newfoundland show that the seal fishery this season has been very successful.

REMEMBER the great sale of thoroughbred stock, on the farm of Mr. John S. Armstrong & Son, Bramosa, on Tuesday next, the 8th day of April, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m.

NO MORE BROWN JEES FOR ME.—This is a reply to the song "The Little Brown Jug," by Dexter Smith. It has become a very popular tenor song. Mr. John Anderson has received a supply and will mail copies post paid to any address for 15 cents.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. DR. HODGKIN.—Rev. Dr. Hodgkin, Incumbent of the Church of the Messiah at Kincardine, being about to remove into the Diocese of Toronto, was met last Tuesday evening at the residence of the Mrs. Hamlin and presented with a magnificent pocket "Communion Service," accompanied by an address. A purse was also presented to the Misses Hodgkin.

A KNOWING FIRM.—In speaking of Messrs. Tuckett & Billings, of Hamilton, the well-known tobacco manufacturers, an exchange says:—"This firm know precisely how to maintain the extensive farms they have acquired of making the very best quality of heavy tobacco—TINY." They keep up their good repute by giving their names familiarity in the advertising columns of the newspapers.

MEETING OF THE BASE BALL CLUB.—A meeting of the Members of the Guelph Base Ball Club was held in the Queen's Hotel on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance. After the transaction of routine business, the following gentlemen were appointed officers—Messrs. J. W. Bookless, Vice; Mr. J. T. Nichols, Secretary; Mr. W. S. Smith, Treasurer; Mr. John Coulson, Directors, Messrs. J. W. Coulson, A. Congalton, S. Watson, Scoror, Mr. M. Tinker.

"THE WITNESS" LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. Devin, counsel for McGibbons, tried on Monday to set aside the decision of the Grand Jury in The Witness libel suit, when they returned no bill. He begged that the jury be called in next morning, as he had an application affecting them. This was refused by Judge Drummond. Upon the jury coming in, at 2 p.m., he drew their attention to a series of objections he wished to file with regard to their decision of "no bill." This is the first attempt ever made here to set aside the ruling of a Grand Jury.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Neck-tie socials were all the rage during the past winter in Ontario, and now a change has come in the fashion. The Brantford ladies are about holding a fair for the sale of aprons. We have no doubt other little "adornments" of the person will follow. The "Bachelors" will, no doubt, be "struck" with this new innovation, and their hearts must be hard as steel if this latest appliance does not bring them to time. We wait the result with anxiety.

THE NARROW GAUGE AND THE SNOW STORM.—The Orangeville Advertiser says:—During Tuesday and Wednesday of last week there was a severe gale of wind which sent the snow which had fallen the previous days into every nook and cranny, and made travelling almost impossible. Trains on the Narrow Gauge managed to get through on Monday and Tuesday, but Wednesday stopped them completely, and although Thursday and Friday were fine days, yet there were no trains forwarded. The inconvenience felt by all was very great. No mails or parcels of any kind could be got for three days.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

Affairs in Unhappy Spain. The Carlists still victorious. Arrest of the Spanish Consul in Paris for Embezzlement. Scene in the French Assembly.

Bayonne, April 1st.—The Carlists in Spain are receiving supplies of arms, ammunition and provisions in various ways, but mostly by sea. A body of four hundred Carlists recruited in Navarre last week were equipped almost as soon as their organization was effected. Elio, who was director of the Carlist Committee here, eluded the local authorities who had orders for his arrest, and crossed in to Spain on Saturday last. A battalion of French troops leaves this city to-morrow for the frontier. It is reported that all the custom houses on the frontier, except that at Irun, have been occupied by Carlists who are fortifying them.

Madrid, April 1.—The agitation in Barcelona has subsided. No further outrages have been perpetrated.

Paris, April 1.—The Spanish Consul is charged with embezzling the public funds and sent in custody to Spain. The Assembly has been debating for two days the Lyons' Municipality bill. The discussion to-day closed with a remarkable scene. Leroyer, a Radical, described the Committee's report which accompanied the bill as trumpery. Marqu de Gammon bitterly retorted and accused the Deputy of impertinence. President Grevy called Marqu to order, but the latter refused to retract his language.

The Members of the right exasperated at the call to order threatened to quit. President Grevy made an indignation speech in which he intimated he should resign and declared the sitting ended. The House broke up amid the most intense excitement. Deputies of all shades of political opinion waited on Grevy to-night and begged him to overlook the incident, but it is expected his resignation will be offered to-morrow.

Disastrous Shipwreck near Halifax. The Steamer 'Atlantic' goes down with nearly all on Board! 750 People Meet a Watery Grave! Halifax, April 1st, 1873.

The steamer "Atlantic" from Liverpool, on the 20th March, for New York, with a full cargo, and over 800 steerage, and 50 cabin passengers, struck on Meagher's rock, 22 miles north of Halifax, and went down with the loss of 750 persons. It being about midnight most of the passengers were in bed. Two steamers left here for the scene of the disaster at 1 a.m. Nothing more can be learned until their return.

Fuller Details of the Wreck. The Atlantic, belonging to the White Star Line, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool for New York, coming into Halifax for coal, struck on Meagher's Rock on the 1st, 22 miles west of Halifax, becoming a total wreck. Out of about 1,000 souls on board, upwards of 700 were drowned. The third officer, Mr. Bradley, arrived in Halifax the same evening. He says they experienced boisterous weather, but all went well till noon of the 31st ult., when the supply of coal being nearly exhausted the Captain determined to put into Halifax. The Captain said that officer were on deck till midnight, in the position then judged to be Samsboro Light bearing N N W, 39 miles. The Captain then went into his chart room, and Bradley went to bed. The next thing the latter remembers is being thrown out of his bunk. He felt the ship strike several times, and rushing on deck found the Captain and other officers there and the deck crowded with the passengers. He got an axe and commenced to clear away a boat, the captain and other officers doing the same. Bradley got his boat out and put two women into it, a number of men also attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. At that moment the steamer fell over on her beam ends and sank. Only one boat had been got out, and that was carried down by the steamer and all in it, Bradley scrambled into the mizzen rigging, which was above water. Seeing he could do nothing there, he went forward and unrove the halyards, being assisted by Speakman and Owen, quartermasters. Bradley took the halyards and all three swam to the rock; a line was then hauled ashore and a number of the passengers landed by it. A great many had got on the rock, but as the tide was rising their position was no better than on the vessel. Just then the fisherman on shore came out in boats and rescued those on the rock and also a large number at the scene till noon to-day, when all who were alive on board had been saved, except the chief officer, Mr. Frith, who was in the rigging shouting for help. Bradley said he had tried to get a crew to go out to rescue Frith, but the sea was running so heavily that nobody would venture. Altogether about 250 were saved, including Capt. Williams, the fourth officer, Mr. Brown, the doctor, and several engineers and sailors. Not a single woman or child was saved; most of them, as well as hundreds of the men, were drowned in their berths. The ship struck at two o'clock this morning. At that hour the weather was dark but not thick, and the sea rough. Steamers are going down to-night to render what assistance they can. All of those saved, except Bradley, are still at Prospect, where the fishermen are giving them all the assistance in their power.

THE HUGUENOTS. LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. PUNSHON. The Rev. W. M. Punshon, D. D., delivered his great lecture on the "Huguenots," in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening. The body of the large church was completely filled and the galleries nearly so, by people from all the denominations in town, who turned out to hear this great orator for the last time, as it is his intention early in May to return to England.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hogg, the Rev. Mr. Harper introduced the lecturer in a few suitable words. After sketching in a masterly manner the great end and scope of true history, which was at first narrative, and then polemical, but has now become in our day a record of progress—a triumphal eulogy of the growth of civilization—he showed how all history bears unmistakable impress of an overruling Providence, how God shapes its ends for the evolution of his own designs, educing order from its vast confusions, resolving its complications into one grand and marvellous unity, and making it a body of completeness and symmetry, with Himself as the informing soul. He then glanced at the hold the Reformation doctrines took in France, and how the way was paved for them by the revival of learning and the invention of printing, by the waking up of the common mind from its deep slumber, by the persecutions which followed the reigns of Francis I and Henry II was rapid and continual. Several large provinces in France openly declared for the new doctrine, and at one time it was calculated that nearly one-sixth of the entire population was ranged under the Reformation banner.

He then adverted to the persecutions which were commenced under the Edict of Cateaucaubri, whereby heresy was made a civil as well as an ecclesiastical offence. He also sketched with a masterly hand the two members of the Gue family, the real heads of the Catholic party, the chiefs of the middle or Political party, as they were called, and the great leader of the Huguenots, Gaspard de Coligny. He also drew a life-like picture of the infamous author of the St. Bartholomew Massacre, Catherine de Medicis. The lecturer then referred to some length to the trials which the Huguenots had to endure previous to the great massacre, and to the struggle Henry of Navarre had to make to obtain his throne. He drew a graphic picture of the situation of affairs at the time, and eloquently described the battles of Lutzen and Jory, and recited with splendid effect Maccusay's immortal verses in honor of the last great battle, and of our glorious sovereign, King Henry of Navarre. Mention was then made of the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, and its subsequent revocation on the 22nd October, 1685, when Protestant worship was abolished throughout the land, under penalty of arrest of body and confiscation of goods. Immediately after the persecuted Huguenots fled to every country where they could find refuge, England, America, Germany, and many other countries in Europe profited by this wholesale proscription of Frenchmen. It is calculated that France lost 300,000 of her best citizens by this cruel proscription. England especially profited by the influx of these industrious and energetic men.

He then adverted to the position of the descendants of the Huguenots in arts, science, statesmanship, jurisprudence, literature and arms. They retained their French names for many years, but at the time when Napoleon invaded England, they gave up their French names, and translated them into good Saxon ones, thereby merging their nationality in ours, and becoming one with us in feeling, in language and in religion. The lecturer wound up with an eloquent peroration, showing that God will continue in the world, and that there shall be progress for ever. He counselled his hearers to give their help in urging on this progress—a work in which rich and poor alike could engage, and ended by reciting a beautiful piece of poetry applicable to the subject.

The lecture was listened to with rapt attention by the audience, who frequently relived their feelings by giving hearty applause. At the close, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Hogg, seconded by Rev. Mr. Wood, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

Manitoba Disturbances. THE THREATENED INDIAN RAID. After routine proceedings in the Dominion Parliament on Monday, Mr. Shultz moved for copies of all correspondence from Indians and others in the Province of Manitoba with the Government on the subject of the dissatisfaction prevailing among the chiefs, head men, and Indians treated with in Manitoba and the adjacent territories in the year 1871. He said he made this motion mainly to enable him to place before the House some facts in connection with the Indians of the North-West, which he trusted would be considered of sufficient importance at least to lead hon. gentlemen to investigate for themselves a subject which for the first time had become a really important one in this country. While every one felt pleased when the negotiation between Canada and the Hudson Bay Company drew to a close, and proud of the Imperial proclamation of the 15th of July, 1870, which added 3,000,000 square miles to the area of the Dominion, few remembered, however, at the time that some territory had a population of 68,000 Indians, whose rights by condition of the transfer were bound to recognize and to whose care and protection we were firmly pledged. These Indians were as yet lords of the soil; their rights, at least in their own country, were undisputed; and yet while the people grumbled at the one million and a half which was fled from us to extinguish the intangible title of the Hudson Bay Company, and regretted that this corporation should have been allowed to retain one-twentieth of all the land together with large special reserves round their posts, few reflected that the money paid the Hudson Bay Company was really thrown away, and that we must yet buy from those who owned and possessed the very lands that we were so graciously giving the Hudson Bay Company one-twentieth of. Still for better or for worse the deed was done, this bargain concluded, the money paid, and the responsibilities incurred; and Canada, appreciating the future which waited her, had grappled with the question of filling these newly acquired valleys with the teeming population of the old world.

At the present moment there was profound peace among the Indian tribes north of the international boundary. In any part of this vast region the life of a white man is safe; no lodge would refuse him its shelter, and its food would be shared without expectation of reward. They were absolute lords, as yet, of their hunting-grounds. The half-breeds, it is true, are allowed to participate as a right in common with themselves, but parties of Englishmen and others hunting for pleasure are compelled to pay royalty for their privilege to those masters of the soil.

West of the Red River and south of the boundary line is the country of the Sioux Indians, corresponding to our Cree tribe, who occupy a similar geographical position on our side of the boundary. These tribes are about equal in numbers, both were Indians of the prairie, practiced horsemanship and excellent shots. Ten years ago these Indians were in as prosperous a state of peace with the United States as the Cree are now with us; but a grievance had been growing, the conditions of their treaties had not been carried out, remonstrances to their agents had been pigeonholed in official desks, warnings from half-breeds and traders, who knew their language, had been pocketed by apostles in red tape, till suddenly the wail of the massacre of 63 echoed through the land; western Minnesota was red with the blood of the innocents, and for hundreds of miles the prairie horizon was lit with burning dwellings, in which the shrieks of childless women were silenced by the tomahawk of the savage. Trained soldiers in the end overcame the savages, but not until a country as large as Nova Scotia had been depopulated, not until terror had diverted the stream of foreign immigration to more southern fields, and not until three military expeditions in three successive years had traversed the Indian country at an expenditure to the United States Government of ten millions of dollars, and necessitated since that time a maintenance of ten military posts, with permanent garrisons of 9,000 men. It needed no argument to show that in Indian difficulties of this sort prevention was better than cure.

He was perfectly well aware that a sort of stereotyped opinion prevailed throughout the older provinces that there was no danger of difficulty with the western Indians, because we had heretofore no serious difficulty with them in the present settled portions of Canada. Still he warned the hon. gentlemen against placing too much reliance on that which was at most a very intangible idea of relations between the Crown and themselves, and that, whenever they were convinced that they had been unfairly dealt with, that feeling of injustice would produce the same results north of the 49th parallel as they had to the south, notwithstanding the sentiment of loyalty to the British Queen, which undoubtedly existed.

Our occupation of the Saskatchewan Valley meant the disappearance of the buffalo and other prairie animals, and to the prairie Indians these animals were more than the means was to the wandering Israelites. The question then was, what were we to give the Indian in return for his hunting grounds? It is true two treaties, those of 1871, had been already made, very much on the same terms as the treaties of the last century, but the papers which he asked show that these treaties had not been satisfactory to the Indians, who through their head chief and others had protested against them, and in some cases had refused to receive the stipulated annuity. Briefly stated, these consisted of a surrender of 30,000,000 acres of land on the one side, and a payment of an annual three dollars per capita, a reserve of land equal to 160 acres to a family of six, some gandy clothing and a wagon to the chiefs, and plough, harrow, and schoolmaster to each reservation. The sun paid was inadequate to the commonest wants of the Indian. It would not buy him the tobacco he smoked nor the powder and shot he used, much less the woollen clothing and covering which the disappearance of the larger animals had necessitated his using. East of the Rocky Mountains we had acquired an Indian territory of three million square miles. On it there was a population of sixty-eight thousand Indians; the individual Indian then on an average ceded to the Government forty square miles of country. Those forty square miles at present supplied him with his food, his clothing, and his house. The moment he

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