JOHN HORSMAN,

OF GUELPH,

THE CELEBRATED HARDWARE IMPORTER

Is selling off his Immense Stock of over **$100,000** at prices which defy competition.

LOOK AT MY LIST OF PRICES:

Cut Nails $3.25 per keg, T Hinges 6½c. per lb., Window Glass, ordinary size, $2.20 per box, Putty 3½c.

IRON $2.25 PER ONE HUNDRED LBS.

Sleigh Shoe Steel Four Cents per lb.

Spring Steel, 4 cents per lb., AXLES 1 inch $2.25, 1⅛ inch $2.25, 1¼ inch $2.50. AXLES, half patent, 1 inch $2.50, 1⅛ inch $2.50, 1¼ inch $2.75, Sprngs 10 cents per lb. Borax 17 cents, Shot 8 cents per lb., Cow Chains 20 cents each. Horse Rasps 14 in 37½c; Bellows, 30 in., $12, 32 in. $12.75, 34 in. $13.60, 36 in. $14.45, 38 in. $18.70: Cast Steel 16c; Mould Board Steel 5 cts; Coil Chain 5-16 6c per lb; 3-8 5½c. per lb., 7-16 5c per lb. Skein Boxes $5 per set, 4 inch.

Coal Oil only Eleven cts. per Gallon

BY THE BARREL.

And all other Goods equally low, including Lamps, Glasses, Wicks, &c.

AND A LARGE LOT OF **Cross-cut and Drag Saws.**

Guelph, 8th February, 1868.

JOHN HORSMAN.

Guelph Evening Mercury

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET

SATURDAY EV'NG, FEB. 22, 1868.

British Columbia.

On the 15th inst., the Legislature of California passed a resolution in favour of instructing their senators and representatives to urge the Government at Washington to endeavour to secure British Columbia as a part of the territory of the United States by all reasonable and legitimate means. Nations as well as individuals have their ruling passion. Some love war, some are devoted to commerce; all seek to accumulate wealth and extend their power and influence, and the Americans seem to be of opinion that they will best attain these objects by an extension of territory. A strange people they are. They have abundance of gold to invest in landed property, but none wherewith to bring their currency back to a healthy state or to place their credit in Europe on a footing equal to that even of the indolent Mohammedan. With singular and dishonest inconsistency they talk unblushingly of repudiation and fresh expenditures at the same time. The California Legislature in particular, and we might say the whole country in general, seem to be fully alive to the benefits that would accrue from the possession of British Columbia. Apart from its intrinsic value as a country rich in its internal resources, and calculated to be the home of a numerous population, its position makes it peculiarly desirable to an ambitious people. It interposes its breadth between the fertile valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Pacific Ocean, and of course if the property of Americans would be a serious impediment to the trade, and consequently to the prosperity of that as well as other portions of the North-west Territory. Yankee shrewdness can foresee the difficulties under which settlers on these wide-stretching prairies would then labour, and anticipates what weight such ownership might give to future suggestions of annexation.

But although the people of British Columbia might with much more reason than the Nova Scotians, talk of transferring their allegiance to the States, we do not hear that the idea has been entertained among them for a moment. Their instincts and feelings are thoroughly British, and their aspiration as a colony is to be allowed to form a part of the Dominion of Canada. Of course we like to regard ourselves as a nation in embryo, and if we are ever to develope into independence it behoves us to prevent the lopping off of anything which could add to our power. It is pleasing to record this union sentiment on the part of our fellow subjects in British Columbia. Some time ago the local Legislature made application for admission as one of the confederated provinces without submitting the question to the people, and with singular unanimity the press and popular voice endorsed the action. Lately a meeting was held at Barkerville, in Cariboo, which was very largely attended, and resolutions were passed professing the most firm confidence in the success of Confederation, and commending "the almost prophetic wisdom" of the Imperial Act which provided for the admission of the unconfederated colonies. The fourth of these resolutions is as follows:

"That this meeting respectfully request His Excellency Governor Seymour to employ every means in his power with a view to the immediate incorporation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada under the provisions of the Imperial Act, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Colonial and leading Dominional newspapers."

There is reason to believe that this meeting is not the only one of the kind that has been or will be held, or that their petition will be laid before the vice-gerent of Royalty accompanied by others of a similar nature from other districts. Will the Dominion extend a cordial welcome, and evince a fraternal feeling? We hope so.

The Railway Committee.

The Parliamentary Railway Committee have still under discussion the question of narrow guage railway. Yesterday the Committee was engaged on the Port Perry Railway Bill, and a number of engineers and others competent to give an opinion on railroads were examed. Among others Mr. F. Shanly was examined. The following is a summary of his replies to questions put by members. The cost on the narrow guage he said was greater than on the broad gauge in the ratio of 50 to 30. He believed that the principle of increasing the number of wheels to lessen the weight could be introduced on broad as well as narrow lines. He contended that where they could build a norrow gauge economically they could build a broad guage. The total difference in the cost he estimated at ten per cent. in the favour of the narrow gauge. In answer to Mr. Coyne, he said he did not consider in his experience of the country that sharper curves than those in use would be advisable. He had had considerable experience with light engines, and maintained that the amount of fuel and wages was quite equal to that on heavy engines, while they cannot draw the load. He considered it impossible to build a narrow-gauge road of any kind at a cost of $15,000 a mile.

Feeling in Austria.

There is something new in Austria. A Red Book, bearing some slight resemblance to the English Blue Book has been issued, and from it we learn that the nation is on friendly terms and is cultivating friendly relations with all her neighbors. Though virtually expelled from Germany she bears no grudge to Prussia. During the Luxemburg difficulty she sought to mantain a dignified neutrality, refusing to encourage France on the one hand or Prussia on the other. Austria has looked upon the treaties which Prussia has formed with the South German States with no hostile feelings, although it has been her opinion that the practical effect of these treaties was to subordinate South Germany to Prussia. The treaty of Prague, Austria holds, is still a dead letter, and justice has not yet been done to the inhabitants of North Schleswig.

It is manifest from the Red Book that Austria is not dissatisfied with the action of the French government towards Italy. She is on the best of terms with the government King Victor Emanuel; but she has not yet ceased to believe that the "interest of Catholicity" are as much entitled to consideration as is the "unity of Italy."

On the Eastern border Austria follows a wise and friendly policy. She is not insensible to the interests of the Christian subjects of the Porte; but neither is she blind to the dangers of insurrection. In the Montenegrin and Servian difficulties her influence contributed preservation of peace; and she is pleased to learn that the "work of pacification makes gratifying progress in Candia." To her neighbor on the Danube, the Principalities, she sustains the most friendly relations. Altogether there is reason to hope that in her new career, leaning as, as she is bound to do, more on Hungary than on her German provinces, Austria has before her a bright and prosperous future. Consolidation, not conquest; peace not war, ought to characterize her policy.

New Advertisements.

Extensive Unreserved Auction Sale

OF

Thorough-bred & Grade STOCK,

Horse, Harness, Household Furniture, &c., at Woodhill, the Residence of the late Hon. A. J. Fergusson Blair, commencing on Monday, 2nd March, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

Terms for Stock (which will be sold at 2 o'clock P.M.,) under $100 cash, that amount and over, credit till 1st January, 1869, on approved Joint Notes, payable at Bank of Montreal, Guelph.

Catalogues of thorough-breds may be had at the law office of D. Guthrie, Esq., Guelph, or of G. D. Fergusson, Esq., Fergus. For other particulars see posters, and consult G.W.R. time table. Woodhill is 2 and a half miles from Waterdown station, and 6 from Hamilton—a free conveyance will be in attendance at the former on the arrival of the morning trains.

Feb. 22nd, 1868. 7insd-wlt

Medical Dispensary

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh supply of that best

CO-AL OIL

Perfectly colorless and

FREE FROM SMELL

Only 15 cts. per Gallon.

LAMP GLASSES and WICKS

Always on hand.

E. HARVEY

Chemist and Druggist,
Opposite the English Church, Wyndham-st,
Guelph, Ontario.

Guelph, 22nd Feb, 1868 dw

TOWN OF GUELPH.

WATER TANKS!

TENDERS will be received until the evening of **TUESDAY, 3rd day of MARCH,** for the construction and completion of **Four or more Water Tanks,** in accordance with specifications which may be seen at this office.

By order.
JAMES HOUGH, Town Clerk.

Guelph, 19th February, 1868. d6

CASH. CASH. CASH!

Our reasons for adhering to the Cash System are:

1st—*Systematic Credit has nothing to do with Goods purchased for our own Consumption.*
2nd—*The Cash System gives the rich no advantage over the poor.*
3rd—*It is wrong to charge profits to those who pay to balance the loss of those who don't pay.*
4th—*A large proportion cannot or will not pay when they agree to; feel morose when asked to pay, cross to the other side of the street when they see their creditors coming, lose self-respect, feel and are demoralized.*
5th—*It is wrong to pay fifteen per cent. to collect small bills.*
6th—*It is wrong to indulge customers in this—miserable economy.*
7th—*I won't do any such thing.*

If you want to see the largest, best and cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes West of Montreal, call at the Montreal Boot and Shoe Store, Wyndham-st., Guelph.

JOHN McNEIL.

Guelph, 18th Feb, 1868. dw2

BOARDERS.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms in a first-class private house. A gentleman and his lady not objected to. For information apply at the Post Office, or at this office.

Guelph, 25th January, 1868.

BRITISH AMERICAN

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY.

(From Lyman & MacNab, Wholesale Hardware Merchants.)

TORONTO, 13th September, 1866.

MESSRS MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
B. A. Commercial College, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—We have much pleasure in testifying to the order of training for commercial pursuits obtained by the young men educated at your College.

We have now in our employment one of your graduates, who, notwithstanding the fact that he never had any previous experience, has proved himself a most reliable, accurate and efficient Book-keeper.

We may further state, that having had occasion to engage another office hand, we gave a decided preference to one of your graduates. In short, we have no hesitation in saying that as far as our experience goes, your course of training is eminently adapted to make a thoroughly efficient office man.

Yours truly, LYMAN & MACNAB.

(From Morrison, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Provision Dealers.)

TORONTO, May 21, 1867.

MESSRS MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
B. A. Com. College, Toronto

DEAR SIRS,—We can eminently recommend your establishment to the business public, from which to select their Book-keepers. The young man in our employ bears testimony to the efficient system taught in your College, and the accurate habits derived therefrom, and though different houses pursue different methods, yet the general principles, rules, and varieties of commerce are so thoroughly inculcated by your system of tuition as to render the knowledge applicable to each new feature in each peculiar system.

Your efforts are worthy of every appreciation in founding a sound Commercial Emporium of the intelligent youth of Canada, and though occasionally students fail to become proficient, it can only be attributed to lack of ability on the student's part, and not the incapacity of the tutor.—We shall ever give and advise preference to your pupils for an office, and feel glad to thus attest our experience of the same.

We remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,
MORRISON, TAYLOR, & CO.,
Wholesale Provision Dealers.

For Circulars, Penmanship, Bank Notes, &c., address
MUSGROVE & WRIGHT,
Guelph, 4th Feb, 1868. (dw) Toronto.

FRENCH'S

Condition POWDER,

— AND —

HEAVE REMEDY.

FOR THE CURE OF

HEAVES

Thick and Broken Wind, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs,

And all Diseases which affect the wind of Horses.

It is the best medicine known for removing all Impurities of the Blood and producing a Sleek and Glossy Coat, and they have a peculiarly good effect in Cleansing the Skin. As a Diuretic Medicine they will be found superior to any other Powder made. Prepared by

A. B. PETRIE

Chemist and Druggist, Apothecaries' Hall,
Market Square, Guelph.

Guelph, 29th Jan, 1868. wd

PLATT & CO'S

WORLD RENOWNED

OYSTERS

Received daily by Express. Wholesale and Retail.

GEORGE WILKINSON.

Next door to Telegraph and Express Office.

Guelph, January, 1868.

Sale To-night Again at Cuthbert's.

IN STOCK & FOR SALE

— AT —

Low PRICES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

50 cases Martell's Old Brandy.
50 " Hennessy's do
50 " Otard Dupoy Brandy
50 " Ginger Wine.
Barrels of Malt, Old Rye and Common Whiskey.
200 bushels of Dried Apples.
100 doz new green corn Brooms
Porto Rico Molasses, Standard, Golden and Amber Syrups.
Coarse and Fine Liverpool Salt.
Oatmeal and Buckwheat Flour,

AT JOHN A. WOOD'S.

Guelph, Feb. 11th, 1868 dw

REMOVAL.

Mrs HUNTER

HAS REMOVED

HER Berlin Wool and Fancy Goods Store to the premises lately occupied by

MR. JAS. CORMACK

Wyndham Street, next door to Harvey's Drug Store, and opposite the English Church.

Guelph, Feb. 16, 1868. d tf

UPHOLSTERY

CHAS. FIRESTINE

Quebec-st., near Howard and Jones,

IS prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Upholstering in a neat and expeditious manner.

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

Chairs, &c., re-stuffed, Church Seats re-trimmed, Picture Hanging, &c., on short notice, and at moderate rates.

☞ Remember the place—Quebec-st, Guelph.

Guelph, 15th Feb, 1868. 1m

BOARDERS.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms in a first class private house. A gentleman and his lady not objected to. Apply to MISS CARD, Quebec Street.

Guelph, Feb. 8, 1868. d1w

Good READING

CHEAP AT

Day's Bookstore.

Pickwick Papers,
Oliver Twist,
David Copperfield,
Nicholas Nickleby,
Domby and Son,
Great Expectations,
Christmas Stories,
Sketches by Boz,
Hard Times.

Each complete in one Volume.—Price 25 cents each, by mail, postpaid for 30 cents.

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market

Guelph, 6th February, 1868. dw

Not Run Away Yet!

THE Subscriber begs to inform his old friends and the Public, that though several noted characters have lately been constrained to leave Guelph for the sake of their health, he is still hale and hearty, and hangs out his shingle at the old spot,

CORK STREET,

OPPOSITE

DEADY'S HOTEL,

Where he is prepared as formerly to make up CLOTHING of every description at short notice and in a superior style.

To Farmers!

Having had 30 years experience, and devoting all his time to the business, he can make up

Home-made CLOTH!

And trim it CHEAPER than can be done at any other Establishment in Town.

All Work carefully finished, and at Moderate Rates.

WM. MITCHELL.

Guelph, Feb. 21, 1868. w3m-dw

Four Corners' Hotel,

ERAMOSA ROAD.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor. The best of accommodation for travellers. First-class liquors and cigars. Good stone stabling and attentive hostler.