POETRY.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

[illegible] pall, no waving plume,
No [illegible] and [illegible] lights to illume,
No parting glance, no struggling tear
Is seen to fall upon the bier.
There is not one of kindred clay
To watch the coffin on its way,
No mortal form, no human breast
Cares where the poor man's bones may rest.

But one deep mourner follows there,
Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer,
He does not sigh, he does not weep,
But will not leave the sadless heap.
No he who was the poor man's mate,
And made him more content with fate,
The old grey dog that shared his crust,
Is all that stands beside his dust.

He bends his listening head as tho'
He thought to hear a voice below,
He pines to miss a voice so kind,
And wonders why he's left behind.
The sun sets down, the even's come,
He needs no food, he seeks no home.
But stretched upon the dreamless bed,
With doleful howl calls back the dead.

The passing gaze may coldly dwell
On all that polished marbles tell,
For temples built on churchyard earth
Are claimed by prices more than worth,
But who would mark with undimmed eyes,
The mourning dog that starves and dies,
Who wouldnot ask? who would not crave?
Such love and faith to guard his grave.

PASSING AWAY.

It is written on the rose
In its bright array,
Read then what those buds disclose
Passing away.
It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day,
It is traced in sunset's dyes
Passing away.

It is written on the trees
As their young leaves play,
And on brighter things than these,
Passing away.
It is written on the heart,
Ah! that even there decay,
E'er should claim from love a part,
Passing away.

Friends, oh! shall we meet,
Where the spoiler finds no prey?
Where all lovely things and sweet
Pass not away.
Oh! if this, if this be so,
Speed, then speed the closing day,
How blest from earth's vain show
To pass away.

The "Times" Newspaper.

Mentioning the "Times," reminds me of telling you that the reduction of the stamp duty and the abolition of the advertisement duty, have made this great newspaper increase its sale from 44,000 (to which it was compelled to limit its circulation under the old system) to nearly 70,000 a day. The duty on paper is three pence per pound. As the "Times" consumes about four tons of paper every day, it pays exactly £105 duty on it. It publishes 313 times in each year, (deducting Sundays,) and therefore the public revenue on the mere paper alone, gains £32,865, by the "Times," every year.—Should the tax on paper be abolished, (and it is sure to go, before long,) here is about £33,000 more to be added to the already princely profits of "The Thunderer of Printing House Square." It has gained, besides this, over £50,000 a year by the abolished advertisement duty, and the diminished stamp. For that penny stamp, the post office must convey a newspaper to all parts of the country, free from any charge for transit or delivery, as long as one bite of it holds together. I mean that a newspaper may pass free, if stamped, from person to person, for a twelvemonth; and while this is the case, the public do not desire to have that stamp removed. They prefer having the penny added to the original selling price of each journal, and would not submit to the payment of a postage, however small, in the post office conveyance of newspapers.

An Irishman's Will.—"I will and bequeath to my beloved wife, Bridget, all my property without reserve; to my oldest son, Patrick, one-half the remainder, and to Dinis, my youngest son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Terrence O'Carty."

Jack Bannister's Wit at an Auction.—Bannister being at an auction in the Strand, where the auctioneer, who it appeared was selling his own goods said, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not selling goods, I am giving them away." "Then," said Bannister, "I will thank you for that tea-urn you have in your hand."

We once heard a Vermonter express his opinion of a person in the following style of the classics:—"I could take," said he, "the little end of nothing and whittle it down to a point, punch out the pith of a horse hair, and put in forty thousand such souls as his, shake 'em up, and they'd rattle!"—[New York Atlas.]

The name *Dunn* first came into use during the reign of Henry VII. It owes its birth to an English bailiff by the name of *Joe Dunn*, who was indefatigable and skilful at his business of collecting his debts, that it became a proverb when a person did not pay his debts, "Why don't you *Dunn* him."

One of Them.—Not long ago, say four weeks, a boy was coming up State Street with a roll of paper on his arm, when all at once he thrust his hand deep down into what purported to be a pocket, and commenced crying, exclaiming the while: "O, I have lost my money! What shall I do? Boo-oo-oo-ah!" Hearing the outcry, a gentleman, whose heart is full of the "milk of human kindness," accosted the disconsolate one and enquired how much he had lost. "Eight cents—tche-ea-ceh," was the sobbing reply. The man gave him ten cents, and the boy went on his way. Anon he was heard to break out again in the same strain, when it was discovered that he was "one of them," and had lost nothing—but all regard for truth.—[Roch. Adv.

What a Country.—The Cincinnati "Commercial" piles up the agony and goes it with a rush, in a shouting paragraph, as follows:—"We have the longest railway and telegraph lines, the best wives, the fattest children, the biggest rivers, the fastest steamboats, the worst police, the most adroit rascals that ever the sun shone on, and we can put a chunk of ice in one of Hall's safes, send it to Mount Vesuvius, haul it out after years and cool a lemonade with its contents. In short we are one mighty mass of conglomerated usefulness, each fragment doing the best for itself, but all making one mighty big circumstance for the whole, as the hunter said when he split a fence rail for a ramrod."

CHILDRENS' Guide to knowledge.

(Continued from our last.)

Q. What is a doe?

A. The female of a rabbit, as well as of a deer, is called a doe: but it is of the skin of the latter that gloves are made.

Q. What is an elk?

A. A large kind of deer, the size of a horse; it inhabits Europe, America, and Asia, and feeds on twigs and branches of trees,

Q. Is it a gentle creature?

A. Yes; except when teased by the gad-fly; it travels at the rate of fifty miles a day, in a kind of shambling trot.

Q. Where are gloves principally made?

A. At Worcester, Hereford, Hexham, & Woodstock; Limerick, in Ireland, is famous for them.

Q. Where is Hexham?

A. In Northumberland, formerly celebrated for the forest where Queen Margret met the robber.

Q. Where is Woodstock?

A. In Oxfordshire.

Q. Were not gloves of nobles highly ornamented in the early reigns?

A. Yes; they were richly embroidered with gold, and those appropriated to royalty had jewels on the back of the hand.

Q. Is it not recorded, that Cœur de Lion owed his captivity to the fatal carelessness of his page, who sought the market-place with his master's gloves hanging to his girdle?

A. Yes; the jewelled glove betrayed the royal station of the pilgrim, and the Duke of Austria exclaimed, "It is none other than Richard."

Q. Who presented a beautiful pair of perfumed and embroidered gloves to Queen Elizabeth?

A. Edward Earl of Oxford; she was so pleased with them, that she sat for her portrait with them on her hands.

Q. What act of gallantry is recorded in the history of needlework respecting one of her gloves?

A. That as the earl of Cumberland stood before Elizabeth, she dropt her glove, and on his picking it up, graciously desired him to keep it. He caused the trophy to be encircled with diamonds, and ever after, at all tilts and tourneys, bore it conspicuously placed in front of his high-crowned hat.

Q. What is meant by the gauntlet?

A. It was a glove of jointed steel plates, which was worn of old by knights in armour.

Q. What use did they principally make of it?

A. To throw it down to any one who has offended them, as a sign that they were to fight till one was slain, or confessed himself vanquished.

Q. Were not gloves in use in very early times?

A. Yes; Xenophon tells us, that the Persians used gloves, and cites it as a proof of their effeminacy; and Cicero tells us of their long-standing use among the Romans.

Q. When did gloves form a *necessary* part of female dress?

A. Not until the reign of Queen Anne; they were then richly worked and embroidered, and were so expensive, that they were a customary new year's gift.

Q. What are stockings?

A. Covering for the feet and legs.

Q. Of what were they first made?

A. Of cloth or of stuff sewed together.

Q. Who invented the art of weaving stockings in a frame?

A. William Lee, a native of Woodborough, near Nottingham, in 1589, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Q. Was he not very ill-treated for his ingenious invention?

A. Yes; the stocking-knitters fearing it would spoil their trade, drove him away.

Q. What became of him?

A. He died of grief, but his invention did not die with him.

Q. What places are noted for the English manufacture of cotton stockings?

A. Nottingham, and Aberdeen in Scotland.

Q. Of what different materials have shoes been made?

A. Of raw skins, rushes, broom, paper, flax, silk, wood, iron, silver, and gold; they are now usually made of leather, stuff, and silk.

Q. Have not their shape, colour, and ornament, been very various?

A. Yes; they have been square, high, low, long, cut, and curved.

Q. What distinguished ornament did the Patricians, among the Romans, wear in their shoes?

A. An ivory cresent; and Isaiah speaks of the moons which the Jewish women wore in their shoes.

Q. What did the Egyptians use for shoes?

A. The bark of the papyrus, a rush growing on the banks of the river Nile.

Q. What is the custom of Turks when they enter their mosques?

A. They always put off their shoes and leave them at the door.

Q. How were shoes adorned in England in the reign of Edward IV.?

A. With long peaks turning upwards from the toe, and fastened by silver chains or laces to the knees.

Q. How long did these pointed shoes last?

A. Till near the reign of Richard III.; though few fashions have ever been attacked with so much violence as laws were made and even the clergy preached against them.

Q. Did not a contrary extreme become the fashion?

A. Yes; and in a few years all the fine gentlemen looked as if they had got the gout, for they wore cloth and velvet shoes, so very broad that their feet looked like great platters.

Q. Was there not another law now obliged to be made?

A. Yes; forbidding any shoe to be more than six inches across the toes.

(To be continued.)

A Female Soldier.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that there is now before Congress a petition from Mrs Elizabeth C. Smith, of Missouri, who, in 1849, under the assumed name of "Ben Newman," volunteered in the Mexican war, where she served faithfully for the montes, when her sex was discovered and she was discharged from the service. "Ben" was since married, and now applies for her pay and bounty land. As the law applies to soldiers and not to men this female soldier may be successful.

An Empire Ruined by War.—The public debt of Austria is stated at over $500,000,000 at the present time, annual deficit in its income at $30,000,000.

An Eastern caliph being sorely afflicted with ennui was advised that on an exchange of shirts with a man who was perfectly happy would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a man, but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt.

The Schoolmaster's Progress.

A TALE OF THE WESTERN WOODS.

[Concluded.]

Among these last was pretty Ellen Kingsbury, who had agreed to personate the Queen of Scots, in the garden scene from Schiller's tragedy of "Mary Stewart;" and this circumstance accidentally afforded Master Horner the opportunity he had so long desired, of seeing his fascinating correspondent, without the presence of peering eyes.

A dress rehearsal occupied the afternoon before the day, and the pathetic expostulations of the lovely Mary—

Mine all doth hang—my life, my destiny—
Upon my words—upon the force of tears!

aided by the long veil, and the emotion that sympathy brought into Ellen's countenance proved too much for the enforced prudence of Master Horner.

When the rehearsal was over, and the heroes and heroines were to return home, it was found that, by a stroke of witty invention not new in the country, the harness of Mr Kingsbury's horses had been cut in several places, his whip hidden, his buffalo skins spread on the ground, and the sleigh turned bottom upwards on them. This afforded an excuse for the master's borrowing a horse and sleigh of somebody, and claiming the privilege of taking Miss Ellen home, while her father returned with only Aunt Sally, and a great bag of bran from the mill—companions equally interesting.

Here then was the golden opportunity so long wished for! Here was the power of ascertaining at once what is never quite certain until we have heard it from warm, living lips whose testimony is strengthened by glances in which the whole soul speaks, or seems to speak.

The time was short, for the sleighing was but too fine, and Father Kingsbury, having tied up his horses, and collected his equipments, was driving so close behind that there was no possibility of lingering for a single moment.

Yet many moments were lost before Mr. Horner, very much in earnest, and all unhackneyed in matters of this sort, could find a word in which to sound his new found feelings. The horse seemed to fly, the distance was half past, and at length—in absolute despair of anything better, he blurted out at once what he had been all the time determining to avoid—a direct reference to the correspondence.

A game at cross purposes ensued, exclamations explanations and denials and apologies filled up the time which was to have made Master Horner so blest. The light from Mr Kingsbury's windows shone upon the path, and the whole result of this conference, so longed for, was a burst of tears from the perplexed and mortified Ellen, who sprang from Mr Horner's attempts to detain her, rushed into the house, without vouchsafing him a word of adieu, and left him standing, no bad personification of Orpheus, after the time of the last hopeless flitting away of his Eurydice.

"Won't you light, Master? said Mr. Kingsbury.

"Yes—no—thank you—good evening," stammered poor Master Horner, so stupified that even Aunt Sally herself called him "a dummy."

The horse took the sleigh against the fence going home, and threw out the master, who scarcely recollected the accident: while to Ellen the issue of this unfortunate drive was a sleepless night, and so high a fever in the morning that our village Doctor had to be called to the house of Mr Kingsbury before breakfast.

Poor Master Horner's distress may hardly be imagined. Disappointed, bewildered, cut to the quick, yet as much in love as ever, he could only in bitter silence turn over in his thoughts the issue of his cherished dream;—now persuading himself that Ellen's denial was the effect of a sudden bashfulness, now inveighing against the fickleness of the sex, as all men do when they are angry with any one woman in particular.

But his exhibition must go on in spite of his wretchedness, and he went about mechanically, talking of curtains, and candles, and music, and attitudes, and emphasis, looking like a somnambulist, whose "eyes are open, but their sense is shut," and often surprising the persons concerned, by the utter unfitness of his answers.

It was almost evennig, when Mr Kingsbury, having discovered, through the intervention of the doctor and Aunt Sally the cause of Ellen's distress, made his appearance before the unhappy eyes of Master Horner, angry, solemn, and determined; taking the Schoolmaster apart, and requiring an explanation of the treatment of his daughter.

In vain did the perplexed lover ask for time to clear himself, declare his respect for Miss Ellen, and his willingness to give every explanation which she might require: the father was not to be put off; and though excessively reluctant, Mr Horner had no resource but to show the letters which alone could account for his strange discourse to Ellen.

He unlocked his desk, slowly and unwillingly, while the old man's impatience was such that he could scarcely forbear thrusting in his own hand to snatch at the papers that were to explain this vexatious mystery.—What could equal the utter confusion of Master Horner, and the contemptuous anger of the father, when no letters were to be found!

Mr Kingsbury was too passionate to listen to reason, or to reflect for one moment upon the irreproachable good name of the schoolmaster. He went away in inexorable wrath; threatening every practical visitation of public and private justice upon the head of the offender, whom he accused of having attempted to trick his daughter into an entanglement which he thought should result in his favour.

A doleful exhibition was this last one of our thrice approved and most worthy teacher!

Stern necessity and the force of habit enabled him to go through with most of his part but where was the proud fire which had lighted up his eye on similar occasions before!—He sat as one of three judges before whom the unfortunate Robert Emmet was dragged in his shirt sleeves by two fierce looking officials; but the chief judge looked far more like a criminal, than did the proper representative. He ought to have personated Othello, but was obliged to excuse himself from raving for "the handkerchief! the handkerchief!" on the rather anomalous plea of a bad cold. "Mary Stewart" being "i' the bond," was anxiously expected by the impatient crowd, and it was with distress amounting to agony that the master was obliged to announce; in person, the necessity of omitting that part of the representation, on account of the dangerous illness of one of the young ladies.

Scarcely had the words been uttered, and the speaker hidden his burning face behind the curtain, when Mr Kingsbury rose up in his place amid the throng, to give a public recital of his grievance—no uncommon resort in the new country. He dashed at once to the point, and before some friends who saw the utter impropriety of such a proceeding could persuade him to defer his vengeance, he had laid before the assembly—some hundred people, perhaps, his own statement of the case. He was got out at last, half coaxed, half hustled, and the gentle public only half understanding what had been set forth thus unexpectedly, made quite a pretty row of it. Some clamoured loudly for the conclusion of the exercises, others gave utterance in no particularly choice terms to a variety of opinions as to the schoolmaster's proceedings, varying the notes occasionally by shouting, "the letters! the letters! why don't you take out the letters?"

At length by means of much rapping on the desk by the presipent of the evening, who was fortunately a "popular" character, order was partially restored; and the favourite scene from Miss More's dialogue of David and Goliah was announced as the closing piece. The sight of little David in a white tunic edged with red tape, with a calico slip and a very primitive looking sling, and a huge Goliah decorated with a militia belt and sword, and a spear like a weaver's beam indeed, engaged everybody's attention. Even the peccant schoolmaster and his pretended letters were forgotten, while the sapient Goliah, every time that he raised his spear, in the energy of his declamation, to thump upon the stage, picked away fragments of the low ceiling, which fell conspicuously on his great shock of black hair. At last with the crowning threat, up went the spear for an astounding thump, and down came a large piece of the ceiling, and with it—a shower of letters.

The confusion that ensued beggars description. A general scramble took place, and in a few moments twenty pairs of eyes, at least, were feasting on the choice phrases lavished on Mr Horner.

Miss Bangle had sat through the whole previous scene, trembling for herself although she had, as she supposed, guarded cunningly against exposure. She had needed no prophet to tell her what must be the result of a *tete-a-tete* between Mr Horner and Ellen; and the moment she saw them drive off together, she induced her imp to seize the opportunity of abstracting the whole parcel of letters from Mr Horner's desk, which he did by means of a sort of skill which comes by nature to such goblins; picking the lock by the aid of a crooked nail, as neatly as if he had been born as is said with the shadow of the Tombs.

But magicians sometimes suffer severely from the malice with which they have themselves inspired their familiars. Joe Englehart having been a convenient tool thus far, thought it quite time to torment Miss Bangle a little; so having stolen the letters at her bidding, he hid them on his own account, and no persuasions of hers could induce him to reveal this important secret, which he chose to reserve as a rod in case she refused him some intervention with his father, or some other accommodation which he had rendered necessary by constant engagement in mischievous habits.

He had concealed the precious parcel in the unfloored loft above the schoolroom, a place accessible only by means of a small trap-door without staircase or ladder; and here he meant to have kept them while it suited his purposes, and would have done so, but for the untimely intrusion of the weaver's beam.

Miss Bangle had sat through all, as we have said, thinking the letters safe, yet vowing vengeance against her confederate for not allowing her to secure them by a satisfactory conflagration, and it was not until she heard her own name whispered through the crowd, that she was awakened to her real situation.

The sagacity of the low creatures whom she had despised showed them at once that the letters must be hers, since her character had been pretty shrewdly guessed, and her handwriting wore a more practiced air than is usual among females in the country. This was at first taken for granted, and then spoken of as though it had been an acknowledged fact.

The assembly moved like the heavings of a troubled sea. Everybody felt that this was everybody's business. "Put her out!" was heard from more than one rough voice near the door, and this was responded to by loud murmurs from within.

Mr Englehart, not waiting to enquire into the merits of the case in this scene of confusion, hastened to get his family out as quietly and as quickly as possible, but groans and hisses followed his niece as she hung half-fainting on his arm, quailing completely beneath the indignation of the rustic public. As she passed out a yell resounded among the rude boys about the door, and she was lifted into a sleigh, insensible from terror. She disappeared from that evening, and no one knew the time fixed upon for her final departure for the "East."

Mr Kingsbury, who is a just man when he is not in a passion, made all the reparation in his power for his harsh and ill considered attack upon the master; and we believe that functionary did not show any traits of implacability of character. At least he was seen, not many days after, sitting peaceably at tea with Mr Kingsbury, Aunt Sally, and Miss Ellen; and he has since gone home to build a house upon his farm. And people do say that after a few months more, Ellen will not need Miss Bangle's intervention if she should see fit to correspond with the unquiet schoolmaster.

Oysters! Oysters!!

M. SNELLING,
CONFECTIONER & PASTRY-COOK,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has made arrangements to receive daily
SUPPLIES OF
OYSTERS
During the season; and that he has now on hand a variety of dainties, consisting of
Salmon, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
Done up in hermetically sealed cans.
He is prepared to furnish excellent meals, at any hour of the day, at a reasonable price.
HOT COFFEE,
And suitable accompaniments, always ready.
THE
CONFECTIONERY
Part of his business is receiving steady attention,—and, thanking his patrons for the support given to him since his commencement in business, assures them that no effort will be spared to give continued satisfaction.
Dinner, Tea, and Supper Parties
Supplied with Confectioneries, and any description of articles in Paste Cookery, to order.—A variety of
Temperance Drinks
Constantly on hand.
REMEMBER THE STAND—Mr. Murphy's Old Store, near the North American Hotel, in the Market Square.
M. SNELLING.
[6m-9]

Attend to your Interest

BY CALLING AT
N. CROFT'S,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
CHURCH STREET, GUELPH.

The undersigned solicits a call from his customers, and the public in general, to his New STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every description.—Also a complete assortment of Cloths, comprising Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, Witneys, Lion-Skin, Satinetts, Canadian Greys, &c., at all prices. Satin, Silk, and Figured Vestings. Fur and Plush Caps, Gloves, Alberts, Mufflers, Cravats, and every other article in the above business.

The subscriber is determined to sell at such prices as shall gain the patronage of the public.

☞ A good supply of Flannel Shirts, Drawers, &c., will always be kept on hand.

Fashions just received for the season.

☞ Two Journeymen and an Apprentice wanted.

N. CROFT.

Guelph, Oct. 15, 1853.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Letter Press Printing,
IS
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
Mercury Office, Guelph.

The Proprietor having recently added a quantity of New Type and other material to his previous Stock, is prepared to execute all sorts of work in a style and at a price which cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

THE
Bookbinding Business
Will be carried on as usual; and a Select
Stock of Stationery,
Consisting of various sorts of Writing and Coloured Papers, Pens, Ink, Sealing Wax, Envelopes, Fancy Card Board, Gold Paper, Gold, Silver, Pictorial and Common Wafers, &c. &c.—always on hand.

To Printers.

A NEW EDITION of the SPECIMEN BOOK of BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, has been published in September, 1853, and will be given to those proprietors of Printing Offices who will send for it, or it will be forwarded to them by mail on receeipt, in advance, of 50 cents for the postage.

In it are exhibited many articles never before shown; there have been added to the foundry new founts of Roman Types, from Nine-line Pica to Pearl, various imitations of Writing, a great number of fancy fonts, Borders both Plain and Illuminated, Labor-saving Rules, and a complete Foundry of Germans.

The Types now manufactured are cast from a new combination of metal of great durability, and are usually kept on hand in large quantities. All Fancy founts are sold by weight, and at the printed prices, which are from 10 to 25 per cent less than those of some other foundries. All other printing materials are furnished at manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Printers wishing to open accounts with the subscribers, whose dealings have been long suspended, are requested to accompany their orders with city references to prevent delay.

Printers of Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the first of August, 1854, and send me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Type, when they purchase five times the amount of their bill from me, of my own manufacture, selected from my specimens.

GEORGE BRUCE,
13 Chambers St., New York.
Dec. 5, 1853. 13

PROSPECTUS
OF
A Gazetteer of Canada.

The necessity of a Gazetteer of Canada, to include both sections of the Province, East and West, has been long felt, and admitted by all who take an interest in the developement of the progress and resources of the Country; and the writer, during various extensive tours through the Province, was promised, and in many instances has already received the aid of some of the best informed and most judicious men in the community, in collecting the data necessary for such a work. As an encouraging subscription list is steadily filling up, he now respectfully announces, THAT HE PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION, (so as to be ready for delivery early in 1855, or earlier if possible,)

A GAZETTEER OF CANADA.
EAST AND WEST,

Which will contain a brief, but comprehensive description of the Cities, Towns, and Villages, Counties, Townships, and Parishes, Rivers, Lakes, Public Works, &c., of Canada, with an account of the natural, agricultural, and manufactured productions of the Province; the quality of the land in each locality, its value, whether improved or otherwise; the wages of labour of every description; the means of religious and secular instruction which exist, and such other information regarding the Agricultural, Commercial, Mineral, and other resources of the country as may be deemed useful or interesting.

The Work will form an 8vo Volume of 500 to 800 pages.

It will be well printed, on good paper, substantially half bound, and accompanied by a good

MAP OF CANADA,
AND THE
Lower Provinces.

The price, to Subscribers, will be 15s per copy, payable on delivery, and the name, business and residence of every subscriber will be printed in a list at the close of the work. To Non-Subscribers, the price will be 17s 6d.

The subscriber's long and admittedly successful exertions in collecting and arranging statistical facts and details, will, he trusts, be received as a sufficient guarantee that the work now in course of preparation will receive all the attention from him which its importance demands; and he respectfully solicits the aid and co-operation of all who desire to see an accurate and faithful description of both sections of the Province in print in carrying out the work to a successful issue.

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY,
Editor of the Canada Directory, &c. &c.
22, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE
OF
THE LATE FIELD MARSHAL
THE DUKE OF
WELLINGTON;
WRITTEN BY
J. C. STOCQUELER, ESQ.,
(OF LONDON,)
Author of "The British Officer;" "The Hand-Book of British India;" "The Military Encyclopædia;" "Travels in Persia, Turkey, Russia, Germany;" &c., &c.

This volume, which is of about 800 Octavo Pages, is LARGELY EMBELLISHED with numerous Full Page
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This Book is sold exclusively by authorised Canvassing Agents, at the exceeding low price of
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To canvass for the above, (to whom a liberal compensation will be given,) in the Counties of Wentworth, Brant, Wellington, and Waterloo.

☞ Applications of Agency addressed (pre-paid) to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

R. W. WILSON,
Burlington Hotel,
Hamilton.
Hamilton, Nov. 21, 1853. 9

CANADIAN
Steam Navigation Co.

The First-rate Screw Steamships

CLEOPATRA	.....	1500 tons.
ONTARIO (Building)	.....	1750 "
ERIE (do)	.....	1750 "
HURON (do)	.....	1750 "
SARAH SANDS (Chartered)		1300 "

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These rates include Provisions.

Freight:—60s per Ton Measurement and 5 per Cent Primage.

The "Cleopatra" and "Sarah Sands" have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and no expense will be spared in making the new Vessel now being constructed by the eminent Ship-builder, John Laird, Esq., of Birkenhead, equal to any afloat.

These Steamers sail in conjunction with the Railway recently opened between Portland and Montreal; trains leave each of these places daily, performing the entire distance in twelve hours. This is the most direct route of the Upper and Lower Canadas during the close of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; and also the cheapest and best route to the Western States of America.

Arrangements are in progres for the conveyance of Emigrants at through rates from Liverpool to their destination.

Apply in London, to Robert Carter & Co., 11 Leadenhall Street; in Glasgow, to Patrick Henderson & Co., 4 Bothwell Street; in Paris, to Pritchard & Monnerson, 36 Rue de Dame de Victoires; to
McKEAN, McLARTY & CO.,
Liverpool.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.
Montreal.
GILLESPIE & CO., Quebec.
DAVID BELLHOUSE, Portland

FASHIONABLE
Clothing & Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH,
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

JAMES FOSTER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he constantly keeps on had a good assortment of
CLOTHING!
Made under his own inspection, of good material, and in the latest fashion. He also keeps on hand an assortment of
Caps, Mufflers, Gloves,
Drawers, Shirts, &c.

COATS.

Superfine Frock Coats,	from $8	to 15
Do. Shooting do,	" 5½	to 8
Plain, striped, and fancy Doeskin Shooting,	" 5	to 10
Satinett and Canada Grey Shooting,	" 4½	to 7
Whitney Overcoats,	" 5½	to 12
Canada Grey & Etoffe do.,	4½	to 8

PANTS

Cashmere Pants, spring bottom,	from $3	to 6
Plain and fancy Doeskins,	" 2½	to 4
Satinett, Canada Grey, & Etoffe,	" 1¾	to 2½

VESTS.

Silk Velvet,	from $4	to 7
Black and fancy satin,	" 2½	to 5
Wedding and Mourning,	" 2	to 3½
Satinett, Canada Grey, & Etoffe,	" 1¾	to 2½

☞ Clothes made to order on the shortest notice, by experienced workmen.

THE DIVISION COURTS

For the County of Wellington will hold their Sittings at

Allansville,	..	February,	28th 1854.
Guelph,	..	March	6 "
Fergus,	..	"	13 "
Erin,	..	"	17 "

ALFRED BAKER,
Clerk.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

SEAR'S
BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 181, William Street, New York,

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL
PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS
FOR THE YEAR 1853.
1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

Wanted, in every part of CANADA, *active and enterprising men to engage in the sale of the Books published. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements shall be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.*

☞ The Books published by us are all useful in their character, *extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.*

For further particulars, address, post paid,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181, William Street, New York.

☞ Newspapers throughout Upper Canada copying the above ten times, well displayed as above, including this notice, shall receive a copy of any of our $2 or $3 works, to be held subject to their order. Send Newspapers mailed Sears' Family Visitor, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

CASH FOR ANY QUANTITY OF
SHEEP SKINS,
WILL BE PAID AT THE
TIN, SHEET IRON, AND
STOVE WAREHOUSE,
M'DONALD STREET, GUELPH.

NOAH SUNLEY

Tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal support he has received, during the time he has been in business, and begs to assure his friends that his endeavors will be encreased to meet the approbation of those who may continue to favor him with their patronage. He has a general assortment of
STOVES,
Amongst which will be found Burr, Ladies' Favorite, Clinton Air Sight, Cooking Stoves, with the latest patterms of Parlor and Office Stoves.

He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of
COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE;
And manufactures to order Eave Gutters, Cornice Pipes, and every article in the trade.

JOB WORK
To order, promptly executed on reasonable terms.

LOW PRICES
Being the order of the day, N. S. is determined not to be behind hand, but will sell as good an article at as low a rate as any one in the vicinity.

CALL AND SEE.

N. B. Produce, Rags, Skins, and Old Metal taken in Exchange for Wares.
Guelph, Sept. 28, 1853. 2

IF YOU WANT
STOVES, TINS,
STOVE PIPES, &c.,
TRY
JOHN CATCHPOLE,
Tinsmith and Sheet Iron Worker,
CORNER OF
QUEBEC & NORFOLK STREETS,
GUELPH,
(OPPOSITE THE PAISLEY BLOCK ROAD,)
Who keeps constantly on hand every description of COOKING, PARLOUR, and BOX
STOVES!
Including two New Patterns for Cooking Stoves,—"The Forest King," and "The Forest Queen,"—well adapted for large families,—the whole of which he can sell as CHEAP as any House in the Trade.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE
BELONGING TO THE TRADE,
KEPT ON HAND,
OR
MADE TO ORDER
ON THE
Shortest Notice & Lowest Terms.
Those persons in the habit of buying from Pedlars, would do well to call and see the difference in the article sold by a Tradesman, and the article sold by those itinerant wanderers who are here to-day and gone to-morrow.
Rags, Sheep Skins, & Old Copper
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Guelph, Sept'r 17th, 1853. 1

GUELPH NURSERY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, wishes to intimate that he has now on hand a large Stock of
Apple, Pear and Plum
TREES,
FILBERT AND COB NUT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES
Flowering Shrubs,
GREENHOUSE PLANTS,
GIANT RHUBARB,
Strawberry Plants, &c, &c, &c.
For prices and other particulars, see New Descriptive Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis to any parties applying.
Agents for the Nursery:
WM. TYLER, Esq., Erin.
Mr M. McKEE, Garafraxa.
THOS. WEBSTER, Esq., Fergus.
W. P. NEWMAN, Esq., Elora.
E. HUBBARD.

CASH! CASH!

F. GEORGE & CO. require for their MILLS and DISTILLERY,

100,000	Bushels of	WHEAT,
25,000	"	BARLEY,
10,000	"	RYE,
10,000	"	OATS,
500,000	FLOUR BBL.	STAVES,
100,000	WHISKEY	do
250	CORDS of	WOOD,

For which the highest price in Cash will be paid.

F. GEORGE & CO.
People's Mills, Guelph.

TATHAM'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS;
The Universal Remedy for the speedy cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and disordered state of the stomach.

Th Proprietor in bringing this Medicine before the Public, assures them that he has used it for the last Ten Years for the cure of the following Diseases, and it has never failed if taken as directed below—Headache, Indigestion, Billiousness, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Nervousness, Chills, Running Sores, Erysipelas, Pains in the Side and Stomach, &c, &c. For Women and Children they are invaluable for the many accidents to which flesh is heir, being in their efficacy mild, and a valuable purgative, restoring the body to its healthful state. The Proprietor—not like many others who use advertising agents and other puffers—leaves the merit of his medicines sell—feels confident that wherever it is used it will have the precedence over all others, being free from everything that can injure the weakest constitution. Those persons, therefore that employ these Pills, should pay attention to the Directions below.

Headache. This is one of the most common and troublesome affections, arising from an irregular state of the Bowels. Sometimes it arises from an overloaded stomach, while at others it proceeds from Nervousness, fulness of blood, &c., for which, if an adult, take 2 or 3 Pills, and go to bed. The patient will soon be relieved.

Indigestion proceeds from a weak and disordered state of the stomach, arising in most instances, from swallowing the food when not properly masticated, which weakens the gastric juice, and then Indgestion comes on. Persons who are subject to indigestion should never eat meals in a hurry, or they will have to suffer severely for their rashness. One Pill may be taken after dinner or other meals. If the pain is very great take 2 or 3 Pills, but no more, and you will be soon relieved.

Biliousness arises from a derangement of the digestive organs. It is known by disagreeable nauseous, bitter taste in the mouth, and foul tongue, for which take 2 or 3 Pills the first night, and 1 or 2 the next, which will bring the stomach into a healthy state, and carry off the impurities through the bowels.—*Heartburn* is a hot, burning sensation felt at the pit of the stomach, attended with belching, and discharge of sour fluid into the mouth It is caused by acidity at the stomach, and it is a frequent symptom in dyspeptic cases, and also during pregnancy, for which take 2 or 3 Pills, and such drink as Soda Water should be used,—when the symptoms will soon disappear.

Coughs, Colds, and Influenza. These complaints arise from the same thing: first the person catches cold, and, if not taken in time, coughs and influenza succeed, oftentimes from but a cold.—Persons should, therefore, be very careful to stop it before it gets seated on the lungs. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. An adult should take 2 or 3 Pills, and a basin of hot gruel on going to bed,—which will stop it before it goes further.

Consumption, or Decline, is a flattering disease. It proceeds from a violent cold. Consumptive persons should therefore keep their feet dry. And it may be arrested in its early stages by the use of these Pills. We do not mean to say that they will cure a deep seated consumption, but when it first comes on it may be stopped by taking, if an adult, 2 pills every other night.

Swellings, Whitlows, and other Glandular Swellings, can be cured by using these Pills, in conjunction with the Combined Oils. All these diseases spring from the bad state of the blood. An adult should take 2 or 3 Pills one night, and 1 or 2 the next night and so on for several nights, and apply the Oils externally.—(See Directions round