

Guelph Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 172.

GUELPH ON., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

The Guelph Mercury

DAILY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE: EAST MACDONNELL STREET
McLAGAN AND INNES,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The Evening Mercury

CONTAINING the latest News by Telegraph up to the hour of going to press, is published at 5 o'clock every afternoon (Sunday excepted), and mailed to all parts of the country, the evening mails on the following

TERMS:
Single copy, one year, \$4. Single copy, 3 mo's \$1.60. 6 months, 2. Single do. 1 week 10c.
Copies may also be had of the Newsboys on the streets, price one penny. Town subscribers are supplied at their residences by our own carriers.
In addition to the Telegraphic News given in the Evening Mercury will be found a vast amount of Local News, interesting articles on all the leading topics of the day. Special care will be taken to give CORRECT MARKET REPORTS. Every Business Man should read it.

"The Weekly Mercury"

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPER IN THE DOMINION, containing 40 columns of reading matter. Special care is devoted to the Weekly Mercury, and care is taken that none but the best and most selected reading appears in its columns. It is the Great Family Paper of Ontario, and the unprecedented additions to its subscription list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing, is a certain guarantee that our assertion is correct. Our facilities for getting up a First-Class Weekly are unrivalled by even the metropolitan press, and we are determined not to relax our energies.

Liters containing money, properly registered, will be at our risk.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men will find the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY to be unrivalled advertising mediums, as their respective circulations are in advance of any others in North Western Canada, and is the only means by which extensive settlements can be reached by the judicious advertiser.

Advertising rates are very moderate, and may be learned on application at the office.

Book and Job Printing,

Executed on short notice, at reasonable rates, and in the best style of the Art. Having every facility at our command, in this department, we defy competition as to style, quality and price.

McLAGAN & INNES, Publishers,
Office—Macdonnell Street, East of the Golden Lion, Guelph, Ontario.
October 29, 1867. daw-1f.

Sewing Machine for Sale

FOR sale, a superior Family SEWING MACHINE. Apply at this office.
Guelph, 28th Jan, 1868. ad

AUCTION SALE.

TERMS cash, or credit on furnishing approved endorsed notes at nine months.

W. S. G. KNOWLES, Auctioneer,
Guelph, 29th January, 1868. 1nd4

JOHN A. WOOD

INCERSOLL FACTORY

CHEESE!

Wholesale and Retail

WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 20th, 1868. dw

THE RED MILL.

THE subscriber having put a steam engine in the Mill, farmers bringing in their grain early on having them ground the same day.
Chopping done every day.

FLOUR AND FEED

FOR SALE AT THE MILL.

GROUND PLASTER for sale at the Mill, and also at 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2, near the Railway Crossing.

GEORGE BALKWILL,
Guelph, 10th December, 1867. dw2nd

H. HOGG'S

FLOUR AND FEED STORE

Opposite the Market Shed.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, all kinds of Mill Feed, Clipped Peas, Middlings, Shorts, Bran,

Cormeal, Oatmeal, Flour!

Bacon, Sausages, Ham, and Potatoes,
Guelph, 28th August, 1867. dw

NEW LAW OFFICES

FREEMAN & FREEMAN

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, & C.

S. B. FREEMAN, Q. C. G. O. FREEMAN,
227 Office over Berry's Confectionery Store,
William Street, Guelph.

Guelph, 4th December, 1867. dw

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET.

TUESDAY EV'NG, FEB. 4, 1868.

Local News.

To Advertisers & Correspondents

We have respectfully to request advertisers and correspondents to furnish us as early as possible in the week with manuscript intended for publication. From all parts of the country we receive numerous communications only a short time before going to press. To secure insertion of advertisements or communications in the same week in which they are sent, they must be mailed in time to reach the office by Wednesday morning at latest. Attention to the above on the part of our correspondents will ensure the early publication of their favours. In consequence of the very large increase to our subscription list within the last two months, we are compelled to go to press two hours earlier with the WEEKLY MERCURY in order to meet the early mails.

PENNY READINGS.—A series of penny readings are to be begun in the Town Hall, Georgetown. The Herald says the object is threefold: To enable the inhabitants of the village and vicinity to spend a pleasant evening once a week during the remainder of the winter for a small sum; to bring out publicly native talent; and to add to the fund for planting shade trees.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK.—One may form an idea of the demand for the Queen's Diary from the fact that Mudge who has the largest subscription library in England ordered 3000 copies to meet the demand of his subscribers, Smith & Low, of the second greatest subscription library, ordered 3000 copies also. The book is sold in England at half a guinea. The American reprint is sold in Guelph at \$1.25.

ESQUEJING FARMERS' CLUB.—The township of Esquejing boasts what few townships do, namely a Farmers' Club. The next meeting, we learn from the Herald, will be held at Georgetown on the 7th inst., when J. S. Bossey, Esq., will read an essay on the breeding, raising, breaking and management of horses. The inter-communication of practical mind with practical mind as they are brought into contact by the club will no doubt be productive of much benefit.

RESCUITION.—The following is from the Huron Signal, and we must say, that did it not come from such a respectable source we should look upon it as rather fishy. That paper says:—On Wednesday morning last (29th), Mr. D. Ferruson, of this town, amongst which, as sometimes happens, were a few nice perch. The whole lot was frozen quite hard. Mr. F. threw one of the perch into a pail of water to thaw it and when he went to look at it a few minutes afterwards he was astonished to find the fish swimming about quite lively. We saw the astonished perch and can vouch for it that it was a real case of resuscitation, if not a very common one.

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.—One of the most important paragraphs in the annual report of the Toronto Board of Trade, presented last week was that which expresses the hope that "the fiscal changes contemplated by the Legislature of the Dominion" will remedy the evils produced by the error of employing a single fiscal agent for the issue and circulation of the Provincial notes, "thereby placing a controlling power in the hands of an institution which had no circulation to protect, and whose interests are antagonistic to those of the western banks." The report also deprecates any suggestion of the Bank issues, and asserts that the public safety would be secured by making the bills a first charge upon the assets in the event of a suspension.

THE BUTCHERS OF St. Catharines have threatened to raise the price of beef to 15 cents per lb. for the best cuts, and 12 cents for the worst. The Journal de Commerce says why it should be done, when the price of first class beef in Toronto is 7c to 7 1/2, and second rate article costs 5c or 6c. It thinks a good stroke of business might be done by bringing cattle from Toronto, if meat can be sold readily at such a figure in St. Catharines.

FEBRUARY.—In Canada this is one of the most severe months of the year. The Pagan Saxons called February "Solmonat" or "pancake" month, because they then offered cakes to the sun. In our own calendar, February contains several holy days. The second day of the month is entitled the Purification of the Virgin Mary. It was formerly called Candlemas day, because it was celebrated in christian churches with an abundance of wax tapers. St. Valentine's day, Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday are also days of note in this month.

France is in so great a hurry to strengthen her eastern fortresses, that the works are not even suspended during the winter. Prussian military operations are also being carried on, despite the inclemency of the weather.

Town Council.

The Council met on Monday night, the 2nd inst., at 8 o'clock, in the chair, Dr. Herod, Messrs. Day, Mitchell, Thomson, Howard, Sayers, Chadwick, Hoffman, Holliday, Melvin, Harvey, McCarty and Peterson.

The Clerk read the minutes.

The Clerk read an account from J. Wilkinson, for advertising Board of Health regulations, amounting to \$7.50. The advertisement had been inserted on the 14th of April, 1867, but when the account was sent in previously it had been disallowed as being a double charge. That it was so Mr. Wilkinson denied, two different advertisements having been inserted—Referred to Finance Committee.

The Clerk read a communication from Constable Griffiths asking to be relieved from paying the costs, amounting to \$2.60 incurred in an action he brought against the boy Stemitz, who he believed had broken one of the Town lamps, although he was unable to substantiate the charge. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Melvin read a petition from Mrs. Robert Cairns praying for aid, as she was blind and unable to work.—Referred to Relief Committee.

Dr. Herod read the report of the Market House Committee. They recommend that the petition of John Tyson and others for the use of the Engine House as a store ice in during the summer months be granted under the conditions named in the petition. The report was adopted.

Mr. Harvey read the report of the Fire and Water Committee as follows:—Your Committee beg leave to present, That in view of the present necessity of providing for the town with immediate and effective means for guarding against the destruction of property by fire we have most carefully examined and considered the various schemes brought before our notice, and after due deliberation are of opinion that a Steam Fire Engine with Tanks in such parts of the Town as are not in close proximity to the river would be the best adapted to the parties. A committee would therefore recommend that one of Silby's 3rd class Steam Fire Engines with 1500 feet of hose be immediately procured to cost as follows:—Steam Fire Engine \$4,500 American currency at 72c, or \$3,240 gold; 1,500 feet rubber and gutta percha hose, at \$1.70, \$2,550 Am. currency, or \$1,837 in gold; boiler, \$700 Am. cur., or \$504 in gold. Total \$7,750 Am. cur., or \$5,610 in gold. Tanks, say \$1,000. Grand total \$8,610. Accompanying the report was a circular filled up by Mr. Silby, showing what he would agree to perform. He would manufacture and deliver within 60 days from receipt of order, one of his third class engines, capable of discharging 500 gallons of water per minute, with from 50 to 75 lbs. of steam. The hose will stand a pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch. He would pay the freight from Seneca Falls, and lay the engine down in Guelph for \$7,750 U. S. currency. It could then be subjected to a proper test, and if it did not give satisfaction he would take it back, and the gentleman would have the money down, and wait a year for the remainder.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report, Mr. Sayers in the chair. The report was read and Mr. Harvey made a motion for its adoption. He said that he had seen Mr. Ashfield, and the gentleman spoke highly of the merits of the engine. It would throw water a quarter of a mile. Those which were used in Toronto gave perfect satisfaction. While there lately he had seen the first one purchased by the city in 1861. It looks bright and effective still, and had not cost \$20 for repairs in the intervening period. The gentleman told him that they were using was heavier than they would buy again. He considered the combination hose very good; in Toronto they reckoned on its lasting six years, and in Guelph he thought it ought to be serviceable for ten years. A company of forty men would be necessary to work it for five years, that cannot be reckoned. Then the tanks could be filled at a distance from the river of 1500 feet. In reply to questions put to him by some of the Council, Mr. Harvey said that the annual expenses would be what would pay the engineer, perhaps \$100, fireman \$100, and coal \$200. The difference between the engines manufactured by Mr. Silby was merely, that a first class engine threw 600 gallons of water per minute, a second class 550 gallons, and a third class 500 gal. The prices were \$5,500, \$5,000, and \$4,500 respectively. Further the manufacturer would agree to keep the engine in ordinary repairs for five years. Steam would be raised from cold water in from five to seven minutes.

Mr. Melvin thought that any of the engines would require horses, and that he should have a second class one at least. He was glad, however, that something definite had been proposed, and thought the still in favor of the old scheme he was not going to manifest a factious opposition to the present one. He believed that at the end of ten years the \$6,000 or \$7,000 would be all gone—there would be nothing to show for it, for the engine would not likely be worth much any more than the horse. As to guaranteeing repairs for five years that cannot be reckoned as of much account; Mr. Silby may die, or remove, or other unforeseen events may render it necessary for the Council to pay the requisite repairs themselves.

Mr. Harvey believed that with proper care the engine would last a man's lifetime. He liked the principle of the waterworks, but under present circumstances they could not be made extensive enough.

Mr. Peterson said if the statistics were correct he had no doubt the people would prefer the Steam Fire Engine to waterworks, and the jealousy concerning taxation would be avoided. The time for hand engines had gone by, and we would not now be under obligations to an un-patriotic Fire Company. It had been said these Engines were of delicate organization, liable to go astray, but he did not see that the same objection might not be urged against any other.

Dr. Herod congratulated the committee on their report. Of all the reports they had brought down, the present was most satisfactory to him. The River had not forsaken his first love he regretted that Toronto fires would average one a week in Guelph for the last six years there have not been more than two or three fires annually, and if an engine lasts for six years in Toronto we can look for good service from one for at least ten years, and it may last longer than waterworks, and a third class engine better adapted to our requirements than a first.

Mr. Thomson could not congratulate the committee on their report, but he

Agriculture in our Schools.

Much has been said and written in reference to the fact, that many of our young men in rural districts acquire a dislike to farm labor, deeming it a species of degradation, and suited only to the tastes of those who are fit for nothing else. It is indeed generally believed that a boy who is somewhat slow or dull while attending school will afterwards be best occupied in performing the mechanical work required of him in the woods or fields. On the contrary, he that exhibits a disposition to learn rapidly, and retain the knowledge imparted to him, is encouraged to follow some mercantile pursuit, or enter some of the professions, viewing such a course as far more ennobling and genteel, than submitting to the supposed drudgery of manual labor. These false notions have a tendency to perpetuate the evil of which not a few make complaint. The true remedy for this state of things, and that which lies entirely within our reach, has never been pointed out, at least to the extent its importance demands. Whether the parents of our Canadian youth, by representing to them the uncertainty and risk that attend the raising of crops, and the superior advantages of other occupations be partly to blame themselves, as has been asserted, it is needless to inquire. At all events there are not many persons of a thoughtful turn of mind can derive much gratification in acting the part of meta-instrument from morning till evening, through heat and cold, when no means are employed to bring them to an understanding of the simplest principles on which scientific farming is based. A good deal of prejudice, we are aware, exists against what is called book farming, as if men drew all their knowledge and practice of agricultural operations from books. They are esteemed as aids, and as infallible guides, and helps that no intelligent husbandman will be slow to appreciate.

We sometimes meet with apparently shrewd and sagacious farmers from whom we might expect correct and rational views of their calling, who when the name of chemistry or botany in connection with agriculture is introduced into ordinary discourse, sneer at such (to them) mysterious things, as if these valuable sciences were altogether unworthy of their attention. To be consistent, they ought to object not only to books written on agriculture, but also to journals, yes, even to any intercourse with their neighbours on the subject. For, as on the one hand we are made acquainted with the experience of our fellow laborers, so on the other the experiments of different individuals are frequently generalized and made available to a variety of circumstances which otherwise might have remained hidden from us. There is, perhaps, no other branch of knowledge besides agriculture in which greater improvements are adopted without our being conscious of the source from which they have emanated.

It is rather surprising that in common schools so much attention should be directed to teaching different branches of Mathematics, while the principles of scientific agriculture are entirely neglected. Such subjects as Algebra and Geometry however they may be regarded as a profusion of mental discipline, and in that respect they are certainly overrated can never be productive of such material advantages to us, an agricultural people, as a knowledge of the principles of chemistry and physiology. These have a direct bearing upon our national progress. It may be replied that we cannot make chemists or physiologists in our schools, but neither can boys be trained to become anything beyond very superficial mathematicians. We might assert without fear of contradiction, that the principles of Agricultural Chemistry, Geology and Physiology are as easy of comprehension, and can be taught more successfully and profitably than the elements of Euclid, Sangster's Algebra, or even the worst than useless array of fractions and repeating decimals that are to be found in our National Arithmetics. We have no wish to disparage the Mathematics, but no doubt can exist that too much value is attached to them at the expense of other subjects far more important and interesting. Under present circumstances, how few of our youth after leaving school, although conversant with Seris, Permutations, Combinations, gnomons, hexagons, and quinquagesimal return to the work on a farm with a greater degree of alacrity than if they had never heard of these abstruse terms. The probability is, that in many instances the farm is viewed with positive dislike and disgust. How different would the case be were the elements of a sound agricultural education imparted to those of our children who are capable of understanding circulating decimals.

The knowledge to which we refer "will teach the farmer the nature and composition of the soil; the materials of which he exhausts it in cropping; the various requirements of different cultivated plants; the nature and use of manures; the causes of sterility and impoverishment, and the cheapest and best modes of remedying the one and avoiding the other; and the material necessary to fertilize lands that have been already exhausted. This knowledge, we presume, will make him love his art, and realize its true position as no mere mechanical drudgery, but a scientific and learned profession."

It is this scientific aspect of farming which can be taught in the Schools. We can teach the bearing of modern scientific discoveries on the improvement of the art, and we can thereby elevate the profession itself, make it more attractive to young persons, and contribute not a little to the industrial wealth of the country. And let it be observed, that while on the one hand agricultural education tends to the improvement of this important art, on the other it tends to the elevation of the school and the teacher, by more closely connecting education with the practical business of life, and improving and rendering more productive an art on which education mainly depends for its pecuniary support."

Here it might be observed that in several of those School Stations where first-class teachers are engaged, trustees might as in the case of libraries, avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Educational Department in procuring a set of chemical apparatus by means of which the teacher during winter evenings, or Friday afternoons could perform interesting experiments, accompanied with appropriate lectures. Such a course would tend in a high degree to influence both old and young with a desire to become more intimately acquainted with the nature and properties of these elements and compounds out of which is elaborated the

Free Lecture.

We would remind our readers of the Lecture in the Town Hall this evening, by Mr. Reid of Glenallan. His subject is, "The general and medical bearings of the Temperance question." Mr. Reid delivered a lecture on the same subject last spring, and we are convinced that those who heard him on that occasion will hail his reappearance with delight. The brothers Reid—of whom there are three: Thomas, Robert, and the Rev. Wm. Reid of Edinburgh—have for many years been among the foremost and ablest advocates of the Temperance cause in Scotland and they have contributed in no slight degree to the wonderful advance of this great moral movement in that country.

The gentleman who lectures to-night occupied for some time the position of editor of the Temperance League Journal, and was also for a considerable period the active Secretary of that Association, and there are few who have acquired a fuller and more intimate knowledge of the workings of the Temperance cause, who have a clearer understanding of the religious, moral and physical principles on which its laws are based, or know better its principles as they are applied to those who adopt it as one of their rules of life. All then who desire to learn the true bearings of this important subject—those who admire lucid statement, logical argument, and earnest eloquence, will not fail to be present in the Town Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock, to hear Mr. Reid. The Temperance Choir, we understand, will also add the charm of fine music to the meeting. Admission free.

The Silver Nuisance.

We are glad to see that in several of our cities steps are being taken to abate the silver nuisance. We learn from the Montreal Daily News that at a meeting of merchants and others in that city last week, statements were submitted from which it appeared that nearly one hundred and fifty firms and individuals, comprising a large number of the principal wholesale and retail houses, had tendered sums of from five hundred to five thousand dollars each, at a rate of discount sufficiently high to secure its uniform exportation; the aggregate amount so far reaching upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. A resolution was proposed and carried unanimously, recommending a general increase in the amount tendered, so that an additional hundred thousand dollars might be at once obtained, this amount being considered necessary to insure success.

The London Board of Trade has also taken the matter in hand, and intend to deal with it in the same way as the Montreal merchants. At a meeting of the Board of Trade, held on Friday last, a committee was appointed who are authorized to circulate a subscription among the merchants, by which they would agree to forward a certain sum of American silver, through an agency, to be sold in New York. By the scheme adopted, it is presumed that each merchant will subscribe one or two thousand dollars, as the case may be, to be disposed of in New York, at a discount. The silver thus sent out of the country will remain away, and the first loss will be to the merchants the only one. It is estimated that three of the four millions of American specie at present in circulation in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, will be got rid of in this way, and the advantage by permanent. The committee is also instructed to solicit the co-operation of the Boards of Trades throughout the Province, in carrying out the subscription scheme.

We hope the Guelph Board of trade, as well as others throughout the country, will take the matter up with spirit, and that this will be the commencement of a general movement throughout the country to buy up the obnoxious silver at a loss once for all, and thus get rid of a perpetually recurring depreciation of funds, entailing a heavy discount on all retail transactions.

The last shipment of convicts has left England for Western Australia. By an engagement between the home and colonial governments, no convicts could be sent to Australia after the close of 1867.

Food that ministers not only to our own, but to the wants of every living organism both animal and vegetable.

FARMER
Arkell, Feb. 4th, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Feb. 4.—Despatches from Japan, via Hong Kong, have been received here, which announce that the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were at the beginning of the year thrown open to foreigners, in accordance with the convention made with the Commissioners of the Foreign Powers.

London, Feb. 3.—The gate which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property in this city and in Liverpool. Chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

London, Feb. 2.—In accordance with a request from Lord Stanley, the Pasha of Egypt has recalled the auxiliary corps of native Egyptians which he sent to join the British expedition in Abyssinia.

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.—His Majesty King Christian has signed the treaty with the United States for the sale of the West India Islands. A special courier has left Copenhagen for Washington with the document.

Cadix, Feb. 2.—Reports have been received here from Morocco, which represent that a severe famine prevails in Tangiers and Tetuan.

Florence, Feb. 2.—It is announced that the Crown Prince Humbert has been formally betrothed to the Princess Margherita, of Genoa.

American Despatches.

Memphis, Feb. 3rd.—Great excitement was caused here yesterday during the trial of proprietors of the *Avalanche*, for contempt of court, by the appearance of a squad of soldiers, who reported to Judge Hunter, and were by his orders stationed about the court room. Several attorneys protested against such proceedings, and Mr Mackay left the court, saying he would never practice in it under such circumstances. The troops were subsequently withdrawn.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Col. Wiswell was nominated to succeed Commissioner Rollins upon the recommendation of several hundred business men.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—A destructive fire occurred in Galveston, Texas, on Saturday last. Loss \$60,000.

New York, Feb. 4.—The *Times* Knoxville special says a destructive fire last night consumed an entire block. Loss very heavy.

New York, Feb. 4.—The *Times* special says it has been current in Washington for a week or two past that the President had actually issued an order to General Grant forbidding him to obey any orders from Secretary Stanton. This turned out to be true, and it is also true that Grant declined to obey it, whereupon a spy correspondence ensued, which lasted for a couple of weeks and covers not only the matter named, but also the charges made by the President against Gen. Grant of duplicity on the War Office question.—The resignation of Mr Adams has been tendered, but Mr Seward hopes to induce him to withdraw it.

New York, Feb. 4.—The *Sun's* special says General Grant called upon the President a few days since, and alluded to some statements made apparently by his authority, in two New York papers, that there has been a breach of faith in his surrendering the War Department to Stanton. The President disavowed both and all newspaper articles, and assured him of his most distinguished regard.—Gen. Grant replied that he should take no notice of them, but when such aspersions were put in shape so that he could notice them, they would be properly attended to.

Secretary McCulloch sold, last month, \$10,000,000 worth of 10-30 bonds. The low state of Internal Revenue receipts rendered necessary the sale of bonds to meet the current expenses of government.

New York, Feb. 4th.—Herald's special reiterates the assertion that Government will make a firm demand for settlement of the Alabama claims.

DEPRESSION IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* writing on the 8th ult., says—The new year opens with a gloomy state of affairs in France. The liberal reforms promised by the Emperor are not granted as yet; business is everywhere in a suffering state; the metallic reserve in the bank exceeds one thousand million of francs; the winter is severe; and most lamentable accounts are received from Rouen, Lyons, and all the great manufacturing centres. Add to this the increase in the number of conscripts to be henceforth drawn from the rural populations, and the magnitude of the warlike preparations carried on in the principal seaports and frontier towns, and you can well imagine how this state of things is calculated to excite alarm, and to cause us to ask the question, What next?

A London correspondent gives a list of the occupations of Mr. Thomas Hughes (Tom Brown). He is a chancery barrister in large practice, a busy member of Parliament, with a numerous and exacting constituency; a chairman of the Crystal Palace Company; a royal commissioner on Trades' Unions; an active director of the London Working-men's College; an author who still uses his pen (he has issued two magazine articles with in two months and is writing a history of King Alfred, and is besides known all over England as a friend of the working-men, who with all his occupations, finds time to give unpaid aid to its interests and needs. He is also a colonel of the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, a crack volunteer corps of the metropolis.

COAL OIL.

Another supply of No. 1 Coal Oil at 15 cents per gallon, and Tin Cans of any size with patent tops and spouts; also another supply of the new Burners, at John Horsman's.

Note: for the future I shall keep none but the Genuine No. 1 Coal Oil JOHN HORSMAN.