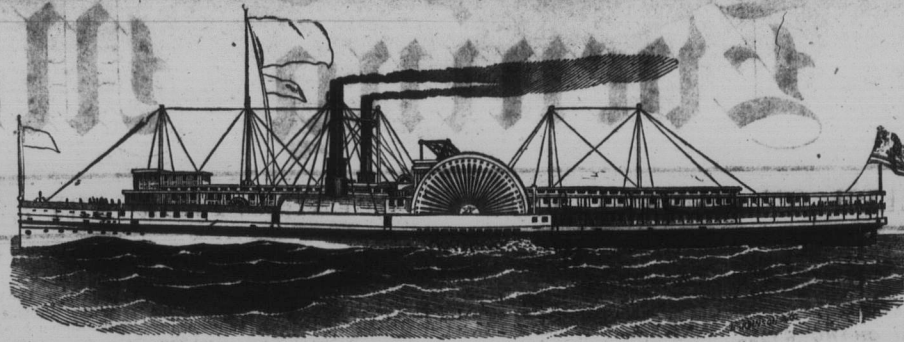


At COST



At COST

SELLING OFF HARDWARE AT COST!

JOHN HORSMAN

Has determined to sell off the balance of his STOCK OF HARDWARE AT COST.

Axes at cost, Knives and Forks at cost, Pocket Knives at cost, Electro-Plate Ware at cost, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Pickle Forks, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Dish Covers, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Tea Trays—ALL AT COST. Window Cornices and Curtain Bands at cost, Lamps at cost, Lanterns at cost, Enamelled Saucepans at cost, Stove, Scrub and Shoe Brushes at cost, Bed Cords and Clothes' Lines at cost, Locks and Hinges at cost, TOOLS of all kinds at cost, and the whole of his present Stock will be rushed off at Cost Prices.



An Immense Stock of Hardware, Oils, Paints, &c.

J. HORSMAN has ordered from the European Markets an Immense Stock of Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c., which for extent, variety and cheapness, will not be equalled in Canada. J. HORSMAN is determined to maintain the high reputation he has gained for keeping the **Largest, Cheapest and Best Stock of Hardware in the Province.** Remember the balance of my present Stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Oils, Paints, Window Glass, Cordage, &c., must be cleared off at once at Cost Prices, to make room for heavy importations to arrive shortly. Do not neglect this grand opportunity of laying in Cheap Bargains of Hardware.

Guelph, 1st February, 1868.

JOHN HORSMAN.

Guelph Evening Mercury
OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET
MONDAY EV'NG, FEB. 3, 1868.

FRENCH LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Between a free and a licentious press there is the widest possible distinction. While the legitimate province of the former is the fair discussion of all matters of public interest, the latter is prostituted to the dissemination of malignant slander. A free press is the vehicle by which the undisguised opinions of a party may be conveyed to their opponents, and in which the voice of a free people may be heard in commendation or disapproval of the actions of their government: while a press that has been allowed to turn the blessing of liberty into the curse of license too often serves but the ignominious end of personal detraction.—While the one is *pro bono publico*, and in consequence decidedly useful, the other has a tendency, and we might say a power, to corrupt public morals, and is therefore a nuisance. With the press, as with everything else, the golden mean is the best, while it is at the same time most difficult to obtain. License or liberty run mad, must be condemned, but at the same time deprivation of liberty is an act of despotism that cannot be approved. It is the last resort of tyranny to hide its failings and its crimes from popular sight and shield itself from popular vengeance. A free press is an unquestionable indication of a free people and free institutions, and it is the last concession which the tyrant yields. That gone, he is a despot no longer; the people assist in their own government.

It is well known that in France the press has always been subjected to a most rigid censorship. Governments founded on false principles have sought their stability from falsehood—an illusive hope indeed; and at the present day the *Moniteur* points the way, that all the other papers must follow, and is allowed to pay no more regard to truth than when it was the means of conveying the lying bulletins of the first Napoleon to a feasting and worshipping people. It is not what is true and what will be suitable and last for ages that is ordered to seek after, but what is an expediency or a necessity of the moment. In none of his public acts does the present Emperor so thoroughly play the tyrant as in his dealings with the press. His head wears a crown, cunningly won, and it lies uneasy. He sits upon a throne to which the prestige of his uncle's name helped to raise him, and it is only by imitating the absolute rule of his great relative that he thinks he can maintain his seat. France always contains a powerful revolutionary element, and were freedom allowed to the press in that country, as it is in Britain and America, the condemnation of some of the enterprises in which the Emperor has been engaged, that would have been uttered by the Liberals, would long ere this have caused the downfall of Napoleon and the extinction, or at least the exclusion, of his dynasty.—But he takes care of these things, and a publication, a sentence of a debate, or an article tending in the slightest degree to render him unpopular in the

estimation of the masses, is suppressed with as much promptitude as the unrelenting censors appointed by Julius Caesar, the *magister morum* of the Romans, whose life the Emperor or has written, would have lifted the supernumerary dishes off the tables of those inclined to gastric luxuries. Caesar considered rich meats unwholesome for Romans; Napoleon has as firm a belief, that truth and knowledge are unhealthy for Frenchmen.

It is thus that we find two recent publications suppressed, and ten Parisian editors punished by fine and imprisonment. Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin announced a pamphlet upon the foreign and domestic policy of the government under the empire. But as this will not bear close scrutiny, more particularly at the hands of a Liberal like the Prince, public expectation was cheated, for the issue of the pamphlet was forbidden. Again a democratic journal was started, and the first number had made its appearance, but the ubiquitous police collected all the copies, and the government prohibited the publication of the paper. One more case and we shall see what French liberty means. Ten Parisian journalists have been fined 1000 francs each, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment besides, for publishing reports of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Army re-organization bill, other than those which appeared in the *Moniteur*. They printed them as they were spoken; the government organ garbled them to suit the government. But there is a bill now before the House to give further liberty to the press, and the great M. Thiers is one of its advocates. It is urged by its opponents, that the privileges would be abused, and consequently that it is necessary the muzzle should remain. There is no doubt the captive is a little inclined to extravagant demonstrations of joy when he finds himself divested of his shackles and outside the walls of his prison, but he soon becomes used to his new states of existence and his feelings are toned down. The emancipated negroes of the Southern States do not at present form a class of useful and industrious citizens, yet no one says they should be again reduced to slavery, and besides it is wholly impossible for those who enthralled them to escape the punishment due to their crime. The Emperor may act the tyrant now; so have others before him, who have lost their heads or been obliged to fly when France declared all men free and equal. History sometimes repeats itself.

PREMIER'S DINNER.—On Thursday evening the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald entertained the members of the Legislature and a number of citizens at a dinner at the Rossin House. About seventy gentlemen, among them the Chancellor of the Province, the members of the Government, Sir Henry Smith, Col. Anderson, C.B., R.A., Col. Jenyns, C.B., 13th Hussars, Messrs. Archd. McKellar, Lount, Lauder, Thos. Ferguson, and a number of members from both sides of the House, sat down to a *recherche* dinner prepared in the most sumptuous manner by Mr. Shears. The Band of the 17th Regiment was present in the large corridor of the hotel and played selections during the evening.

THE SECRET COMING OUT.—Tremendously grandiloquent talk is being uttered about the littleness of Abyssinia and the greatness of England, and one might suppose it was the noblest of feats for a great nation to convince a savage chief of its power. We are told that—"Nations to which Abyssinia is nothing have succumbed to our power; the subjects of Timour and Shah Jehan bow the knee to the Englishman, the votaries of Mahomed, the worshippers of Brahma, the followers of Zoroaster, the swarming disciples of Boodh, are agreed in but one thing, that they are the subjects of Victoria." And then we are triumphantly asked—"What is Theodore of Abyssinia that he should expect to escape the fate of the mighty men of war who have fought with Clive and Hastings, with Wellesley and Havelock?" Exactly. *Connu, connu.* Only if Theodore is so small, insignificant, and barbarous, why did we go to such colossal expense to beat him? If he is a child, why did we not treat him as a child, and so got the captives from him, as we easily might? *The fact is the great expedition we have sent out is excusable only on the hypothesis of our meaning conquest: and that is what we are all declaring we do not mean.* It is so far comforting, however, to find that so far Theodore's strength does not seem to be worth a thought, and that the health and comfort of the troops are all that can be looked for under the circumstances.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GOLD NEWS.—Speculation is still rife in the gold regions. The *Belleville Intelligencer* says:—"The 'Empire' Mine, Madoc, which yielded some weeks past, and which yielded over \$21 to the ton, has gone into the hands of Messrs. Robert Patterson, P. D. Conger, R. P. Pierce and J. W. Carman, of this town. The purchase was made yesterday, and we learn immediate steps will be taken to have the machinery erected, and the practical working of the mine entered upon. The Company has been duly organized under the Provincial Statute, and little time will elapse before the resources of this apparently rich deposit will be fully developed. We understand that no stock of this mine is to be placed on the market."

It was announced in the American Senate on Thursday night that a citizen of Chicago had been blackmailed by a United States revenue officer to the amount of \$100,000, and the same official had made between \$35,000 and \$50,000 within twenty days, from bribes received and black mail levied.

New Advertisements.
CONCERT!
Sacred Music
THE CHOIR
The Congregational Church

assisted by a number of the most talented Vocalists and Chorists of the town, will give a Concert, consisting of choice selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven and Mozart, in the NEW CHURCH,
On Wednesday Ev'g, 12th February
when it is confidently expected that a musical entertainment will be furnished that will be well worthy of public patronage.
Tickets - - 25 cents each.
May be obtained at the stores of Messrs. Day, Higginbotham, McNeil, Thomson, Cuthbert and Savage, and at the door.
Doors open at 7.30, Concert to begin at 8 o'clock precisely. The proceeds will be devoted to the organ fund of the Church.
For further particulars see programmes.
Guelph, 2nd Feb., 1868. dtd

WANTED.

TWO bed-rooms and a sitting room, with board, in a private family.
Address G. W., MERCURY OFFICE.
Guelph, 31st January, 1868. d

W. B. COWAN, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Graduate of New York Homoeopathic College, and Licentiate of Canada. Office over Mr. Masie's new store—entrance Macdonnell Street.
Guelph, 27th Jan, 1868. dwf


EMPLOYMENT WANTED
BY two men willing to act in any capacity as labourers or general servants. Character excellent. Apply at this office, or to N. Higginbotham, Druggist.
Guelph, Jan. 24th, 1868.

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. d

NOTICE.
PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair will please send particulars of them to D. Guthrie, Esq., Barrister, Guelph, for adjustment.
G. D. FERGUSON, Executor
Guelph 28th January, 1868. dw2

NOTICE.
All Accounts and Notes due to
HOGG & CHANCE
remaining unpaid on the 6th February ensuing will, without any distinction of person, be handed in to Mr. Baker for immediate collection.
HOGG & CHANCE.
Guelph, 28th January, 1868. dw2

LOST.
LEFT by mistake yesterday, the 28th, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in a sleigh, painted blue, at Ellis' American Hotel, and either taken away in said sleigh, or abstracted therefrom, a Lady's green Morocco Satchel, containing purse in which were five two dollar bills on the Commercial Bank three or four dollars in silver, a card case with cards, and one or two other articles. Its restoration, with contents, will be suitably rewarded, by leaving at Ellis' American Hotel, Guelph, or with the owner,
RICHARD SINCLAIR BRODIE.
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. daw tf

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

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
CHURCH-ST. - - - QUELPH.
MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her school will re-open (D. V.) on the 6th of January. Vacancies for two or three boarders.
Guelph, 26th December, 1867. w1j

New Advertisements.

LAST SALE
AT
CUTHBERT'S
TO-NIGHT.
Guelph, 1st February, 1868. daw-1f

NEARLY GONE.
The CLOUDS which we received a few days since are nearly gone. The demand has been immense, thanks to a discerning public.
Grey and White COTTONS.
Just opened, a superior lot of Grey and White Cottons, in the various widths and qualities, at the lowest figures. On hand, 36 inch Dundas Cottons.
Guelph, Jan. 31, 1868. d
A. O. BUCHAM.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CANADIAN
National Series of Reading Books,
Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario,
NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
PRICES:
FIRST Book, with 31 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth—85 cents.
FIRST Book, 2nd Part, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth—ten cents.
SECOND Book, 56 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards—twenty cents.
THIRD Book, 41 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards—thirty cents.
FOURTH Book, 46 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards—forty cents.
FIFTH Book, 59 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards—fifty cents.
Storekeepers supplied at the lowest Toronto wholesale price for cash only.
T. J. DAY,
Opposite the Market, Guelph
Guelph, 6th January, 1868. dy

THE KINGSMILL SURVEY
THE COURT OF CHANCERY having granted leave to sell the balance of this property by
PRIVATE SALE
The undersigned are prepared to treat with parties desirous of purchasing on favourable terms as to payment, &c. The property now offered for sale comprises
75 Building Lots
Ranging from one-fifth to one-fourth of an acre each, in the Kingsmill Survey, and 1 1/2 acres in one block, beautifully situated on the Palmy Hill.
PALMER & LILLIE,
Vendor's Solicitors.
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. dw v

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON
MARKET SQUARE,
QUELPH, ONT.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a very superior and substantial manner, and hopes to share a portion of the patronage of the public.
THE BAR
will be supplied with the
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
And the table with all the delicacies of the season. In fact no expense will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.
LUNCHEON!
Every day from 1 to 3 o'clock.
OYSTERS AND GAME,
Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided on short notice, at reasonable charges.
JOHN MILLER,
Proprietor.
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. do tf

NOTICE.
MR. CHAS. GRUNDY who has been my Book-keeper for several years in Guelph, is authorized to collect all debts due to me, and to grant receipts in my name for all payments that may be paid to him on my account. Also, to adjust and pay any accounts due by me.
OFFICE: In the store of Messrs. John M. Bond & Co., Corner of Wyndham and Cork-Sts.
HENRY MULLHOLLAND.
Guelph, 22nd January, 1868.