

in the chair. The names of the Trustees filled in were John Kennedy, Dr. Ercyod, H. P. Yeomans, John McFadden, Robert Kilgour and H. H. Stovel, two trustees, in the order named, to retire annually. The Committee then rose and reported the blanks as filled up.

Mr. Darby read the report of the Road and Bridge Committee, which merely recapitulated the reports presented by the various Commissioners and already reported in our issue of Thursday, and that they have all been audited and found correct; also that the action of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve of Luther in diverting the grant from the building of bridges to the purchase of a road allowance as already reported. Be approved. The Council then adjourned till tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

BOYS AND GIRLS SLEIGHTS,
SKATES, latest styles,
BRASS AND TODDY KETTLES
TEA AND COFFEE POTS,
LANTERNS,
STOVE VARNISH,
HARNESS VARNISH,
PICTURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
CINDER SIFTERS,
CRUET STANDS, a large variety,
MEAT CUTTERS,
MINCING MACHINES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CASH BOXES,
At John Horsman's.

Guelph Evening Mercury
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 6, 1872

The Situation in France.
Matters are still in a very unsettled state in France. The Committee of Thirty has been chosen, and has commenced its deliberations, the result of which will be looked for with the greatest curiosity and eagerness. Meantime the feeling is generally prevalent that this Committee is hostile to the Republic, and the Republican journals, growing emboldened by the excitement and war of parties, are beginning to denounce the Assembly, and to assert that it does not represent the will of the people of France. President Thiers in the midst of all these does not well know what to do. Demands are made on one side for them to resign, and on the other there are equally strenuous demands for them to stand firm and to resist the pressure brought to bear on them by the Republicans, who are bent on driving matters to extremes. It is inferred from the political composition of the Committee that any proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly will be rejected, and nothing more radical than a partial renewal of the Chamber once a year, or once every two years, like the American Senate, will be entertained. Thiers has resolved that there shall be no change in the Ministry until the report of the Committee of Thirty is presented. Then if the report is unfavourable to him he will propose it in the Assembly. The extreme Republicans are agitating for a dissolution of the Assembly, and are inciting their friends all over the country to send in petitions to that effect. This move is rapidly gaining in favour, and petitions are coming in from all sections. Evidently matters are approaching a crisis, which may result in a sudden break-up of the present government.

MAILS FOR THE NORTH WEST.—The public are advised that mails are made up at Windsor for the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba; and letters for those colonies are now forwarded in closed bags, via Detroit daily. Letters for Thunder Bay, including Prince Arthur's Landing, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pic, Fort William and Silver Islet, Lake Superior, are also made up at Windsor in closed bags, and forwarded twice per week via Detroit and Duluth. Letters for Batchewana, Bruce Mines, Byng Inlet, Collin's Inlet, Garden River, Killarney Little Current, Manitowaning, Michael Bay, Michipicooton River, Point au Pins, Sault Ste. Marie and Spanish River, are forwarded three times per month during the winter by Toronto, via Penetanguishene. The postage on letters for all the above named colonies and places is the same as to other parts of the Dominion.

The appointment of Chief Justice Morris, as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, appears to give satisfaction to the people of that Province. At a meeting held at Winnipeg, on Thursday, Governor Morris said that after several months' acquaintance with the people of the Province, he was not at all afraid to accept the position.

By a proclamation in Saturday's Ontario Gazette the Legislature is called together for the despatch of business, on the 8th of January.

The Commissioners appointed to examine into and report upon the suitability of the Mimico and other sites for an agricultural college and model farm, visited Whitchy on Friday. They were Mr. John Dunlop, of Woodstock; Mr. Robert N. Ball, of Niagara; Mr. John Miller, of Pickering; Mr. John Dryden, President of the South Ontario Agricultural Society. They were accompanied by the Hon. Mr. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture. They visited several farms, deemed to be suitable for the model farm, and made careful examinations of the soil, etc.

INDIEN.—Some of those skeptics, who are never alling, are surprised at Dr. Depew's Medical Victory so suddenly becoming a theme of conversation, and already esteemed so highly for diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys and bladder, and prized for rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, and general weakness and debility. You will not be surprised if you realize that health depends chiefly on the condition of the blood, and that Depew's Medical Victory is a Real Blood Purifier. Ask those who have suffered for years, from costiveness, female weakness and dyspepsia, in spite of other treatment, yet cured by the Medical Victory, why they prize it.

"How I found Livingston."
(continued).

But the Paradise has its drawbacks. There are terrible flies and a more horrible fever. By the 3rd of April the two horses were dead, and out of a force of twenty-five men one had deserted and ten were on the sick list. Nevertheless Mr. Stanley pushed on, now passing through horrid jungle, where the miasma of decayed vegetation and the pungent odour of rank plants almost overwhelmed the men; then coming to some large or town where the inhabitants set them as though they had fallen from the clouds. In this way the distance of 119 miles from Cango to Simbamweni was got over in fourteen marches and twenty-nine days.

This was the season of the early rains, which the savages of Bango had declared would continue incessantly for 40 days. They lasted just 39 days, and of these only 18 were really wet. The rains produced floods, and Mr. Stanley gives an illustration of the discomforts of African travel—a picture of his caravan struggling up to their waists in water, across the Maku-ta swamp. The march to Chunya was rendered memorable by the quarrel of the two white men. Shaw and Farquhar's Company had previously set out, having grown to a body of four hundred men, to cross the waterless wilderness of Marenge Mhala, a distance of thirty miles. Here Mr. Stanley had an attack of fever, but got over in a day. Beyond this wilderness lay a pleasant country, and about a month was occupied in reaching Unyanyembe, where the whole expedition was to unite. The friendly Sheikh met the travellers and took him in state to his house in Kikuru, the capital. A house was found for Mr. Stanley, his carriers paid off, his suite installed in their apartments, and the first, second, and fourth caravans inspected, and their leaders rewarded. Tabora, which is close to Kikuru, is the chief Arab settlement in Central Africa. It contains a thousand houses, and five thousand people. On the second day of Mr. Stanley's arrival the Arab magnates of that city all came to see him, and he learned that there was war in the country between him and Ujiji. A few days afterwards he felt listless and languid and began to see visions and dreams. At last he woke up, and his attendant told him that for a fortnight he had been down with fever. At the end of the month all were well, and started on the further west journey, accompanying the Arab army of some two thousand men who were going valiantly to finish the war. The expedition ended disastrously, and Mr. Stanley returned to Unyanyembe in a state of discouragement. On the 7th August he wrote in his diary, "If Livingston is at Ujiji, he is not locked up with very small means of escape. I may consider myself also locked up at Unyanyembe, and I suppose cannot go to Ujiji until this war with Mirambo is settled." At this place he was detained till the 20th September, tortured by the treacherous behaviour of his man Shaw, tempted to turn back, yet holding on to his mission, and at length resolving to recognize his expedition and made a detour southwards to avoid the war. He set out with 24 men and boys. For his adventures on this journey, his health breath escapes, his resolute management of grumbling companions, we must refer our readers to Mr. Stanley's own pages. On the 9th November he sees the hills from which Lake Tanganika can be seen, and could hardly contain himself at the sight. On the next day—29th from Bagamoyo, the 61st from Unyanyembe—they set out on a glorious morning on the last stage.

"In two hours I am warned to prepare for a view of the Tanganika, from the top of a steep mountain the Kirangozi says I can see it. I almost vent the feelings of my heart in cries. But wait; we must behold it first. And we press up the hill breathlessly, lest the great scene hasten away. We are at last on the summit. Ah! not yet can it be seen. A little further on, just yonder—oh! there it is—a silvery gleam. I merely catch sight of it between the trees, and—but here it is at last. True, the Tanganika! and there are the blue, black mountains of Ugomu and Ukaramba. An immense broad sheet, a burnished bed of silver—lucid canopy of blue above—lofty mountains are its valences, palm forests form its fringes! The Taganika—Hurrah! and the men respond by a exultant cry, the Anglo-Saxon with the lungs of Stators, and the great forests and the hills seem to share in our triumph."

They descend the mountain, pushing on rapidly, lest news of their coming should reach Ujiji before them. Presently they halt at a little brook; then ascend a naked ridge, the very last of myriads they have climbed. They reach its summit and cross to its western edge, and the port of Ujiji is below, embowered in palms, only five hundred yards off. They unfurl their flags, fire a salute, and march to the village. The people swarm out to meet them. At two or three hundred yards from the village, Mr. Stanley hears a voice say, "Good morning, sir." It is a merry-faced black man in a turban. I ask, says Mr. Stanley, who the mischief are you?—Yes, sir. In this village?—Yes, sir. Are you sure?—Sure, sure, sir; why I leave him just now. "Good morning, sir," said another voice. Hello, said I, what is your name?—My name is Chennab, sir. What are you Chennab the friend of Wokotani?—Yes, sir. And is the Doctor well?—Not very well, sir. Where has he been so long?—In Manyema. Now you run, Susie, and tell the Doctor I am coming. By this time we were within two hundred yards of the village, and the multitude was getting denser, almost preventing our march. Flags and streamers were out, Arabs and Wangwana were pushing their way through the natives in order to greet us, for according to their account we belonged to them. But the great wonder of all was—How did you come from Unyanyembe?

The sequel of this story is known all over the world—how the two white men kept up their dignity before the Arab crowd. "I would have run up to him," says Mr. Stanley, "only I was a coward in the presence of such a mob—would have embraced him, only that he being an Englishman I did not know how he would receive me; so I did what cowardice and false pride suggested was the best thing—walked deliberately to him, took off my hat, and said, 'Dr. Livingston, I presume.'" "Yes," said he with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly. I replace my hat on my head, and he puts on his cap, and we both grasp hands, and I then said aloud, "I thank God, Doctor, I have been permitted to see you." He answered, "I feel thankful that I am here to welcome you."

Of the talk of the two men who thus met as it were at the end of the world, Mr. Stanley gives an extended and interesting account. After some time had been spent in pleasant intercourse, while the discoverer rested from his journey and the discoverer got the news of the great world from which he had so long been missed, they set out together to explore the northern end of the lake. Coasting along it they proceeded to its most northern extremity, where it was supposed by some that the Rusizi river ran out on its way out to the Albert Nyanza and the Nile. Captain Speke had concluded that

the universal testimony of the natives that the Rusizi was an affluent proved it to be an affluent; some geographers had declared Tanganika to be the southernmost reservoir of the Nile. Busisi flows into the lake and not out of it, and its connection with the Nile is so far disproved. The voyage on the Tanganika occupied twenty-eight days, and during that time some 300 miles has been traversed. They got back on the 18th of December, and having spent Christmas together, started down the lake to Urumbi, just one degree of latitude below Ujiji, as a more convenient point from which to begin the return journey. From Urumbi Dr. Livingston accompanied Mr. Stanley to Unyanyembe on his return journey, where Dr. Livingston took possession of his stores, and where, in the middle of last March, they parted after four months' pleasant intercourse—Mr. Stanley to find his way to the coast and home, bringing home Dr. Livingston's sealed journal and despatches with him; Dr. Livingston himself to return to the lake and make his tramp all round it, so as to fill up with certainties the blank in his water, across the Maku-ta swamp. The march to Chunya was rendered memorable by the quarrel of the two white men. Shaw and Farquhar's Company had previously set out, having grown to a body of four hundred men, to cross the waterless wilderness of Marenge Mhala, a distance of thirty miles. Here Mr. Stanley had an attack of fever, but got over in a day. Beyond this wilderness lay a pleasant country, and about a month was occupied in reaching Unyanyembe, where the whole expedition was to unite. The friendly Sheikh met the travellers and took him in state to his house in Kikuru, the capital. A house was found for Mr. Stanley, his carriers paid off, his suite installed in their apartments, and the first, second, and fourth caravans inspected, and their leaders rewarded. Tabora, which is close to Kikuru, is the chief Arab settlement in Central Africa. It contains a thousand houses, and five thousand people. On the second day of Mr. Stanley's arrival the Arab magnates of that city all came to see him, and he learned that there was war in the country between him and Ujiji. A few days afterwards he felt listless and languid and began to see visions and dreams. At last he woke up, and his attendant told him that for a fortnight he had been down with fever. At the end of the month all were well, and started on the further west journey, accompanying the Arab army of some two thousand men who were going valiantly to finish the war. The expedition ended disastrously, and Mr. Stanley returned to Unyanyembe in a state of discouragement. On the 7th August he wrote in his diary, "If Livingston is at Ujiji, he is not locked up with very small means of escape. I may consider myself also locked up at Unyanyembe, and I suppose cannot go to Ujiji until this war with Mirambo is settled." At this place he was detained till the 20th September, tortured by the treacherous behaviour of his man Shaw, tempted to turn back, yet holding on to his mission, and at length resolving to recognize his expedition and made a detour southwards to avoid the war. He set out with 24 men and boys. For his adventures on this journey, his health breath escapes, his resolute management of grumbling companions, we must refer our readers to Mr. Stanley's own pages. On the 9th November he sees the hills from which Lake Tanganika can be seen, and could hardly contain himself at the sight. On the next day—29th from Bagamoyo, the 61st from Unyanyembe—they set out on a glorious morning on the last stage.

Young Ladies Journal
For December
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Pocket Diaries for 1873,
A Large Cheap Stock
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Hot and Cold,
A Life and Death Search,
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Bound Vol. of Chatterbox,
For Xmas,
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Bound Vols. of Kind Words
For 1872,
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

Day has a large stock and sells cheap.
DAY'S BOOKSTORE.
WYNDHAM ST.,
GUELPH.

Clothing for the Million!
Clothing for Men,
Clothing for Boys,
Clothing for Children,
With an immense stock of
FURNISHING GOODS,
—
SCARFS, TIES,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
SOX, GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, &c.,
Just received in view of the Large Sale before the New Year, at the Great Clothing House,
Next door to J. M. Bond's Hardware Store. When you want Clothing, just walk in and see our immense stock.
W. GALLOWAY
Guelph, Dec. 2, 1872

OFFICE AND
POCKET DIARIES
POCKET DIARIES
FOR
1873
1873

Cheap, Cheap, Cheap.
Upwards of 50 Different Kinds
AT ANDERSON'S,
Cheap Book and News Depot,
Opposite the Market,
GUELPH.

H. D. MOREHOUSE,
Exchange Broker,
Market Square, Guelph,
AGENT FOR
Inman Steamship Company,
Between New York and Liverpool, leaving New York Thursday and Saturday,
Lake Superior Royal Mail Route,
Leaving Collingwood every Tuesday and Friday,
Michigan Central Railway Company
—AND—
Erie Railway Company.
Tickets to all points East, West and South, and full information on application at this Office.

New Advertisements.
New Fruits, New Fruits,
Jams and Jellies.

Table Raisins,
New Layer Figs,
Jordan Almonds,
Valencia Raisins,
Sultana " "
Seedless " "
New Prunes,
New Currants,
New Lemons,
Candied Citron Peel,
" Lemon Peel,
" Orange Peel,
Calves Foot Jelly,
Black and Red Currant Jelly,
New Marmalade,
New Canned Peaches,
" " Tomatoes,
" " Pine Apples.
All Goods Warranted to Please.

JNO. A. WOOD
IMPORTER,
Alma Block and Lower Wyndham-st., Guelph.
Guelph, Dec. 3, 1872 dw

The Guelph Cloth Hall
Is the Oldest Establishment in Town for
READY-MADE CLOTHING
EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS
MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES.
Cloths and Woollen Goods of all Kinds.
ARMSTRONG, MCRAE & CO'S FIRST PRIZE UNDERCLOTHING.

HATS AND CAPS
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's Wear.
SHAW & MURTON,
Wyndham St., Guelph.
Guelph, Dec. 6, 1872

CASH!
STILL TAKING THE LEAD.
Just arrived at the New Store, CASH,
\$12,500 Worth
Of first-class
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Made up in the best style of the best material.

The whole of the stock must be sold during the Christmas Holidays, so
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS
Overcoats,
Pea Jackets,
Sack Coats,
Frock Coats,
Black Coats,
Tweed Coats,
&c. &c. &c.
Special Lines of Tweed Suits very low; also, Pants and Vests in great variety.
A large lot of Youths and Boys Clothing cheap and strong.

We can fit any size and suit and price
—AT—
The New Store "Cash,"
Upper Wyndham Street.
W. H. G. KNOWLES, Agent.
Guelph, Dec. 4, 1872. dw

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
IMPORTING HOUSE,
48 and 50 Yonge Street,
TORONTO;
AND
196 and 198 McGill Street,
MONTREAL.
Full lines of the following goods of this season's importation or manufacture offered to the jobbing trade by the package, or to general merchants in any part of the Dominion.
TERMS—CLOSE, and discounts liberal to prompt men.

Table Cutlery,
Pocket Cutlery,
Nickel-plated Spoons,
Electro-plated Ware,
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks,
Dixon's Shot and Powder Flasks,
Jewelled Trays and Wallets,
Walker and Ely's Gun Caps,
Celebrated Periscope Spectacles,
Musical and Patent Albums,
Violas and Accordions,
Watches, Waltham and Swiss Clocks, Connecticut and French Old Bull Violin Strings,
Bohemian Glass Ware,
German Morocco Pocket Books,
Toys in wood, tin and iron,
Baskets, Fancy and Market.
Fancy China Ware,
Gosnell's Brushes and Soaps,
Meerschaum and Briar Pipes,
Work boxes and writing desks,
Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases,
Shell and Pearl Card Cases, &c.
Jewellery, Gold and Plated, Jewellery, Gold and Jet, Crystal Looking Glass Plates.
Fancy Goods generally, the largest stock in the Dominion.
ROBT. WILKES.
Sept. 24, 1872. dw 4

THE MEDICAL HALL



JUST RECEIVED, a varied assortment of
LUBIN'S
CELEBRATED
PERFUMED SOAPS
AT THE MEDICAL HALL.

For Toilet Preparations and Proprietary Medicines of the best makers go to
E. HARVEY & Co.

For the Best Coal Oil
Free from smell, and retaining all the illuminating qualities which can be desired, try
E. HARVEY & Co.
Dispensing Chemists.

Guelph, Nov. 28, 1872. dw

P. C. ALLAN
The Last Sure this Time,
AND THE
BIGGEST LOT
OF
SPLENDID BARGAINS
Yet Offered.
We have had nothing to compare with them previously, either in Variety or Price.
The most beautiful collection of
South Sea SHELLS
ever seen; Shell Boxes, Shell Cushions, &c. &c.;
Glass Boxes in every style;
Ladies Work Boxes almost for nothing;
A few
Silver Breakfast Sets at \$10.00,
Cheap at \$20.00;
An endless variety of Plated Crockets, from \$1 to \$4, cheap at double the money;
A splendid assortment
Of Knives and Forks
Silver Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks.
12 cases of Glassware
Cheaper than ever:
Goblets for 12s, worth 25c
Tumblers, 50c per doz., " \$1.25c
Class Sets for 65c, " 1.00
" for 75c, " cheap at 1.25
Something entirely new for the Ladies, viz:
FRENCH LEATHER BELTS
Nothing else worn by the bon ton in London and New York.
We have also on hand a new stock of
Combs,
Brushes,
Bracelets,
Braces,
Pocket Knives,
Boys' Scotch Caps,
Hammers,
Hatchets, very cheap;
Gents' Scarfs,
" Ties,
Paper Collars,
Albums,
Bibles,
Concertinas;
—AND—
Still Another Ton
OF OUR
Celebrated Toilet Soap.
All the above Goods we guarantee to sell at half the price charged by any other house in town.
Remember—ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE, sure pop.
We sell at both stores, viz:
Block, and at
Thornton's Old Stand,
P. C. ALLAN,
Guelph, Nov. 30, 1872. dw

NEW COAL YARD.
The undersigned having opened a Coal Yard in Guelph is prepared to furnish all kinds of
Hard and Soft Coal
At moderate prices. Orders left at the house of John A. Wood, Upper Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to.
GEO. MURTON.
Guelph, Nov. 1, 1872. dw