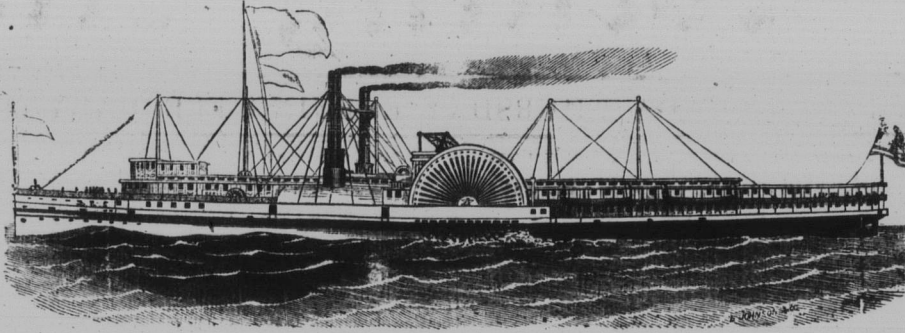


WAR. WAR. WAR.

868.1

1868.

At COST



At COST

SELLING OFF HARDWARE AT COST!

LOOK AT MY LIST OF PRICES:

Cut Nails \$3.25 per keg, T Hinges 6 1/2 c. per lb., Window Glass, ordinary size, \$2.20 per box, Putty 3 1/2 c.

Iron \$2.15 per 100 lbs., Sleigh Shoe Steel 4 cents per lb.

Spring Steel, 4 cents per lb., AXLES 1 inch \$2.25, 1 1/2 inch \$2.25, 1 3/4 inch \$2.50. AXLES, half patent, 1 inch \$2.50, 1 1/2 inch \$2.50, 1 3/4 inch \$2.75, Springs 10 cents per lb. Borax 17 cents, Shot 8 cents per lb., Cow Chains 25 cents each: Horse Rasps 14 in 37 1/2 c; Bellows, 30 in., \$12, 32 in. \$12.75, 34 in. \$13.60, 36 in. \$14.45, 38 in. \$18.70; Cast Steel 16c; Mould Board Steel 5 cts; Coil Chain 5-16 6c per lb; 3-8 5 1/2 c. per lb., 7-16 5c per lb.

COAL OIL ELEVEN CENTS BY THE BARREL.

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

Guelph, 8th February, 1868.

JOHN HORSMAN.

Guelph Evening Mercury

OFFICE.....MACDONNELL STREET
THURSDAY EVEG. FEB. 13, 1868.

A NEW FEATURE IN EDUCATION.

The severity of the present winter has rendered it apparent that in American and Canadian towns and cities the surplus population is very large indeed, else whence the misery, tales of which are every day wafted with dolorous cadence to our ears. Lower Canada, too, is unable to maintain her people, and many of them are pulling down their household gods from the niches where they have been established for the best part of a lifetime, and taking their departure over the border. There is no country under the sun where there is not suffering, varying its magnitude at times, from lack of the necessities of life. Even when no national calamity, such as an unfruitful season has befallen a nation there are always too many lazy and improvident, who are, like the grasshopper in the fable, content to sing and dance and pass a merry time in summer to beg from their more industrious neighbours, or starve when winter with its congealing terrors comes upon them. Again, there are other countries where a despotic government or a population more than proportionate to their limits or industrial resources inevitably dooms a certain class, and that often a very large one, to misery. But here in the wide domains of British and Republican America it is more frequently a fault than a misfortune that any man feels the pain of starvation. There are millions of acres that the plough has never furrowed amply sufficient to place want above all, and many more than all, that are now raising their famished voices in supplication to their neighbors for aid. We have said that migration was making an immense drain on the population of Quebec. And it appears that in order to arrest such an evil an endeavor is to be made to settle the whole country with French Canadian cultivators and to erect new parishes as fast as the settlements extend. The difficulties in the way are: 1. That the lands to be occupied are, for the most part, of poor quality; 2. That they are inaccessible; and 3. That the youth of the country prefer to come to the cities or go to the States in order to work for wages, to learn trades or professions, or to embark in commerce. The remedies proposed are: 1. To open up the country in all directions by roads, at Government expense; 2. To give free grants of land, protected from legal process for a time; and 3. To give the youth a taste for agriculture by suitable instruction at school. It would appear that it is upon the last means most reliance is placed, and that a demand is pretty general for the introduction of agricultural instruction into the common schools as a branch of education. The opinion that such instruction would have something of an effect in correcting the mischievous tendency among young men to spurn the labours of the field, and seek for promotion and fame and ease in cities, is not confined to Lower Canada. It is daily gaining ground,

and perhaps ere long may demand to be practically tried. All right; and if the experiment be successful, and prove efficacious in correcting a pernicious idea so much the better, and we shall heartily rejoice. But we fear very much that mental training or theoretical knowledge no matter of what description will have no more power to subdue a constitutional dislike to manual labour than the Ethiopian has to change his skin. Geology may let the student into the secret that the crust of the earth consists of certain strata differing from each other, and no one of them being ever found to trespass upon the space that another should occupy; stratum C being always found below A, though B. should be entirely wanting. He may further learn all about the nature of the soil, of what it is deprived in affording nourishment to bring a certain crop to maturity, and what is necessary to restore it to its original quality—all these these things and many more he may be taught; but will they have the desired effect in making him forego his inclinations? Will any kind of knowledge be efficacious to converting the lazy, indolent boy, disgusted with his father's occupation, into the hard-working energetic man? If it will the sooner that instruction be imparted so much the better for the country. It is possible to make a boy a very good theoretical farmer, to get him so well posted that he may talk Agricultural Chemistry quite fluently, but have his aspirations after a false gentility been smothered, and has he fully learned that it is a noble occupation to till the soil? In our humble opinion the best school to train youth to love agriculture, and to consider farm labour no hardship is on the farm. While parents complain of their lot, while they speak enviously of those who have softer hands, and wear clothes less soiled than theirs, what are they to expect from their children? What but an attempt to escape from what they are continually hearing is but ignoble drudgery? Time fails us to say more on the subject just now. The evil of which there is such complaint at present will correct itself by and bye. The most clever in the literary and commercial departments will be recognized and supply the wants of the country; the others will be neglected and necessity will force them back to the positions which nature designed they should occupy.

COULDN'T COME IN.—When Mr. Thornton, the newly-appointed British Ambassador to Washington, was first introduced to Mr. Seward, the latter immediately commenced trying to "pump" him respecting the Alabama claims. Mr. Thornton, however, was not disposed to be trapped into any sort of an admission on the subject, and the correspondent of the New York Journal says that Mr. Thornton, "stroking his whiskers with the true British hauteur, replied: "I do not desire, sir, to enter into any trivial conversation with the Secretary of State in regard to the so-called Alabama claims, or any kindred subject. Whatever remarks I might make upon such matters, I prefer to reduce to writing and submit at the proper time." Mr. Seward was terribly disgusted.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.—The Pope is finding out once more that he has in Louis Napoleon a very untrustworthy protector. For the traditions and laws and censures of the Church, Napoleon cares just as little as Victor Emmanuel, probably even less. He opposes the incorporation of Rome with Italy, not in order to perpetuate the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, but in order to establish a permanent protectorate of France over Rome. He deems it, therefore, his right to forbid the Spaniards from sharing in the defence of the Temporal Power, and to force upon the Pope any changes in the administration of the Papal States which he deems proper. Such a course is too palpable a violation of all principles of justice to stand any chance of lasting success.

THE SUPREME COURT.—This august body has itself decided that it has no jurisdiction over the political acts of Congress affecting the reconstruction of the Southern States, and has dismissed the Mississippi and Alabama cases brought to test the constitutionality of those acts. It is a pity so much grandiloquence was wasted by the press, to show that the rights of the Court were being infringed, when the House passed the bill rendering a two-thirds vote of the Court necessary to declare any measure of Congress unconstitutional.

New Advertisements.

Store to Let.
TO LET, a store on the Market Square. Apply to SMITH & BOTSFOED, Guelph, Feb. 13, 1868. dw

Strayed or Stolen.
STRAYED or stolen from the premises of the subscribers, Macdonnell Street, on the 24th January last, a white cow, medium size, 1 year old, with horns turned in at the top. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Guelph, 24th Feb, 1868. dw

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

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. dw

Good Reading

CHEAT AT

Day's Bookstore.

Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Nicholas Nickleby, Domby and Son, Great Expectations, Christmas Stories, Sketches by Boz, Hard Times. Each complete in one Volume.—Price 25 cents each, by mail, post-paid for 30 cents. AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE, Guelph, 6th February, 1868. Opposite the Market dw

FRENCH'S Condition POWDER, 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 treating all Impurities of the Blood and producing 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. dw

G. A. D. C.

THE Guelph Amateur Dramatic Club intend giving another of their popular entertainments in the TOWN HALL, On Wednesday, 19th Feb., When the celebrated Tragedy, in Five Acts, entitled

BARBAROSSA!
by John Brown, D. D., will be produced for the first time in Canada. To conclude with the stirring Farce of

THE HAPPY MAN
Tickets 25c—Reserved seats 50c. M. ARMOUR, Manager, Mr. VALE, Leader of Orchestra. Guelph, 4th Feb, 1868. dw

IN STOCK & FOR SALE

Low PRICES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

50 cases Martell's Old Brandy. 50 " Hennessy's do 50 " Otard Dupuy Brandy 50 " Ginger Wine. Barrels of Malt, Old Rye and Common Whiskey. 200 bushels of Dried Apples. 100 doz new green corn Brooms. Porto Rico Molasses, Standard, Golden and Amber Syrups. Coarse and Fine Liverpool Salt. Oatmeal and Buckwheat Flour, AT JOHN A. WOOD'S. Guelph, Feb. 11th, 1868. dw

BOARDERS.
TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms in a first-class private house. A gentleman and his lady not objected to. Apply to MISS CARD, Quebec Street. Guelph, Feb. 4, 1868. dw

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

New Advertisements. THE Commercial Union Assurance Co'y.

STATEMENT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 23rd Viet., Cap. 33, Section 11.

THE Capital of this Company is £2,500,000 sterling, divided into 50,000 shares of £50 each. The number of shares issued is 25,000. Calls to the amount of £5 per share have been made, under which the sum of £125,000 have been received.

LIABILITIES of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1867, were:		
On Notes and Bills	£	25,148 34
On Estimated Liabilities, including Duty, Fire, Life, and Marine Losses	£	50,000 00
		£75,148 34

The ASSETS of the Company on that day were:

Government Securities	£	51,032 0 0
Consols	£	28,787 13 4
New 3 per cents	£	31,500 17 11
		£111,319 10 5
Bills (Drafts not matured)	£	412,193 8 3
Cash at bankers and office	£	7,800 4 3
Stamps in hand	£	482 15 0
On deposit at bankers, &c.	£	23,000 0 0
		£44,862 8 6

Other Securities

Madras Railway Debentures	£	2,000 0 0
Leaschore and York City Debentures	£	2,750 3 3
North British " "	£	15,358 1 9
Ceylon Company's Debentures	£	10,000 0 0
Great Southern of India Railway Shares	£	29,876 5 7
Canada 5 per cent. Stock (Discribed)	£	10,000 0 0
		£70,000 10 7

Freehold Offices in Cornwall

Due from Agents, &c.	£	28,729 11 8
Loans on Mortgage, &c.	£	174,576 0 0
		£203,305 11 8

£203,305 11 8

FIRE BRANCH.

Amount of Losses due and unpaid	£	212,805 0 0
do do on suspense	£	111 0 0
Payment received	£	299 0 0
		£212,605 0 0

Amount of Premiums Earned during the Year

£	252,753 8 1
£	35,000 0 0
	£287,753 8 1

J. JAMES ROSE, of the City of Montreal, merchant, one of the General Agents for Canada of the Commercial Union Assurance Company do hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing statement is correct and true. JAMES ROSE. Sworn before me, at the City of Montreal, this 30th day of January, 1868. A. M. DELISLE, J. P. Agents for Guelph, McLACAN & INNES. Guelph, Feb. 12th, 1868.

Particular Attention

Is solicited to another lot of

DUNDAS COTTONS

At 10c., 11c. and 12c., superior to anything in the trade at the present time. OPENED TO-DAY. Guelph, Feb. 13, 1868. A. O. BUCHAM.

Good Gracious Me!

Where did you get those delicious OYSTERS?

Why, at BERRY'S to be Sure!

WHO'S BERRY? WHY, The Confectioner on Wyndham-st

WHERE ALL THE GOOD THINGS ARE KEPT. Guelph, 11th February, 1868. dw

ALLAN'S Barber SHOP.

IN THE BASEMENT OF Castle Garden SALOON, West Market Square. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOONING, and HAIR COLOURING, Done in First-Class Style. Making and doing up Curis for Ladies. Guelph, February 6th. dw

Wanted Immediately ACTIVE, Energetic Men and Women, to solicit orders for New and Popular Works. Apply to D. D. EGERTON, Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 8th, 1868.

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT. No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street. Guelph, July 31, 1866. (dw) P. MOLTON