

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. V. NO. 232

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1872.

PRICE ONE PENNY

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—A comfortable house, containing seven rooms. Apply to J. E. McDermott, 2 Day's Block.

SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a good active servant. Apply at this office.

FAMILY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Apply to R. S. Brodie, Mercury office, Guelph.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED.—Wanted a good General Female Servant. Must be well recommended. Apply at John A. Wood's.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—On the corner of Edinburgh Road and Galt Street, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to Wm. Hart, 1 Day's Block.

BAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.—A First Class Cornet and B-Flat Bass, silver, also a Brass Snare Drum, all new, formerly used in Lawrence's Cornet Band. Apply to J. B. SAVAGE.

FOR SALE. 25 acres of excellent land, in the town of Guelph. New house and small barn on the lot, which is watered by a never-failing spring creek. This is a rare chance. Terms very easy.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—The First Regular Meeting of the Teacher's Association of the First Division of Wellington, for the present year, will be held in the Central School on SATURDAY, the 4th of MAY, at 10 a.m.

SHEEP STAYLED.—Special notice is given to the owners of sheep, residing in the Town of Guelph, that a two year old ewe, in good condition, including stock. Any one returning her to the undersigned, or giving such information as will lead to her recovery, will be rewarded.

CENTRAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS.—Tenders for the use of the said grounds for a future year will be received at this office, where particulars can be obtained up to May 31st, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.—In the matter of JOHN HEWITT, an Insolvent. The entire estate and effects of the said insolvent, as defined in the Act, will be sold in one lot, for cash, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1872, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Great Western Hotel, in Guelph, by Auction. Terms Cash.

GENERAL AGENT.—As will be seen by advertisement Mr. W. J. Paterson, official Assignee, has opened an office in Day's Block, where he will attend to insurance, real estate, loan and general agency business. He is also agent for the Huron and Erie Building and Saving Society, an old and popular institution.

CATTLE BOUGHT.—Mr Gilbert Amos, butcher, West Market Square, bought yesterday at the Fair 2 head, for \$100; 2 from John Amos at \$5 per 100 lbs; 3 cattle and 2 sheep from Messrs Manderston for \$160; 2 from J. Hales at \$5 per 100, and 1 for \$38; and a splendid steer from Walter Amos at \$5 per 100.

THE Christian Guardian, organ of Canadian Wesleyanism, is entertaining in its columns a lively discussion on the question of lay representation. It seems to us the lay representatives have the best of it. It is the right of the laity. It would be of advantage to the church. It would remove the chief obstacle to Methodist Union.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in their rooms this evening, when the monthly report of the Managing Committee will be read. Mr. Wilkie will give an essay on the Geology of Guelph. The Library will be open from 7 to 8. All are cordially invited.

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING AT CLIFTON.—During the storm on Wednesday night Mr. Cottle's house was struck by lightning, and one end of it partly torn down, a clock and other things damaged. Mrs. and Miss Cottle were both struck, and their bodies burned. Dr. Crandall is in attendance, and we understand his patients are improving.

A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—The following information to ascertain the age of a horse, after it has passed the ninth year, is quite new to us, and will be of most of our readers. After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eye-lid, at the upper corner of the lower lip, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If for instance a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get at his age.

ROBBERY IN DUNDAS.—On Tuesday night the store of Mr. John Dickie, grocer, was broken into by some unknown person or persons. They took nothing of any great value. The safe was broken open. There was a considerable sum of money in it, but which escaped the eyes of the burglars. They scattered the papers all over the floor, and it seemed by the way they went at it that they were no novices at the work, and must have known that there was some money in the safe. When the store was opened next morning, a large sledge-hammer was found in the store. No clue to the perpetrators of this act as yet.

REV. MANLY BENSON'S LECTURE.—Our citizens will enjoy this evening the rare pleasure of making "a trip across the continent" without experiencing the inconvenience of railway delays and disast'ers usually attendant on long journeys. Mr. Benson is a young man of rising fame. His association with Mr. Punshon is a guarantee that he is no ordinary man. His subject is one of rare interest and ought to draw a large audience. The grand scenery of the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains, a Sunday with the Mormons in Salt Lake City, Fractional Currency of the Saints, photographs of Brigham Young, Orson Pratt, Clark Foss, &c., moss agates, gold nuggets, petrification, &c., measurement of the big trees, some of which are 340 feet high and 90 feet in circumference; the Geysers or hot springs of California, with many other points of interest. Doors open at 7:30. The lecture begins at 8 o'clock p.m.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Cash Income over \$1,000 per day

Investments over \$1,250,000.

Affording with the unaltered capital of \$750,000

Security of Over \$2,000,000

For the exclusive protection of Assurers.

Claims paid for Deaths since incorporation \$ 800,000

Annual income 400,000

Sums assured nearly 10,000,000

The above Annual Report of this Company, 1871.

Moderate Rates

Render it one whose advantages are not surpassed by any other, and explains the fact that it stands at the head of all the Life Companies in Canada.

Forms of Application, Detailed Reports and Tables of Rates may be obtained at any of the Company's offices or agencies.

A. C. RAMSAY, Manager.

F. W. STONE, Agent at Guelph.

NEWS ITEMS.

Prairie fires are burning in several of the western counties of Minnesota.

Nine thousand Indians are assembled at present at Red Cloud's Agency.

An exchange sagely remarks: Never take off flannel because it looks like Spring. Flannel never looks like Spring.

The hair on a camel weighs about ten pounds, and sells for more than \$100.

At the close of the present year the refined and polite art of gaunting will be suppressed in Germany. Homburg, Baden, Ems, etc., will be compelled to close the doors of the Kursals.

The large bridge over the river Thames on the Canadian Air Line near Glencoe, is expected to be completed next month. The work on the Glencoe section of this line is being pushed forward vigorously.

A Seaforth goose has recently taken to laying ten-inch eggs, and the village editor wants to know who can beat it.—If he gives it up, competition is useless.

A citizen of Gosport, the other night, mistook his wife's yeast bottle for his favorite "little brown jug," and took a long pull and a strong pull therefrom. He is now regarded as a rising man.

Two thousand cartmen in Liverpool have struck work, and all business on the docks and in the warehouses is interrupted in consequence. Upwards of 1,000 laborers are thrown out of work by the action of the cartmen.

It is going to have a powerful fleet in the Black Sea, to be composed of 18 men of war and three other vessels, with 116 officers and 1,478 sailors. The total number of vessels cruising in the home waters and abroad is to be 16 iron-clads and 64 other steamers.

Remon says that Col. Hankin is going to abandon old Essex and offer himself to the free and independent electors of Algona in opposition to Colonel Cumberland.

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, and the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, have signified their intention to proceed to Edinburgh as a deputation from the Presbyterian Church of Canada to the assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A telegram from St. Louis says that a frightful scene occurred in a court of law on Friday in Tulaquah, Indian Territory. A man who was on trial for murder and acquitted, was instantly shot dead by a relative of the murdered man. The first assailant next shot the judge on the bench, and then an indiscriminate slaughter commenced in the court-room—31 persons being killed and as many wounded. Three U. S. Marshals were among those killed.

In view of the approaching Presidential election, statistics have been prepared showing the number of foreigners according to their nationalities in the United States. It appears that the colored population is 4,838,106, of whom 808,000 are voters; the Irish population is 1,838,678, of whom 306,416 are voters; the German-born population is estimated at 1,679,025, of whom 279,837 have votes; the Welsh 71,004; Scandinavian 206,555, and Swiss 73,254, being the nationalities chiefly noticeable on the list.

Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, who left Wellington since last Friday and arrived in Toronto on Wednesday states the ice in Lake Superior is so firm and sound that there is no prospect of navigation opening before the 12th of May.

COLONIAL SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.—The high degree of favour with which colonial government securities are now viewed in England, is shown by the fact that a few days ago a New Zealand five per cent loan of one million pounds sterling, interest guaranteed by the colonial government, was taken up in a single day, at an average price of £100 10s. per hundred pounds debentures. On the same day United States government six per cent bonds stood at five to seven per cent discount.

TUR ETERNAL CITY SEEMS TO BE THE WICKEDEST PLACE IN THE WORLD, if the following statistics are to be believed. It is said that in Rome there are 237 times as many chances of being murdered as in England, and 338 times more than in Prussia. In England it is shown that one murder occurs for every 178,000 inhabitants; in Holland, one for 163,000; in Prussia, one for 100,000; in Austria, one for 57,000; in Spain, one for 4,113; and in Naples, one for 2,750; but at Rome there is one homicide for every 750 of the inhabitants.

A MONSTER INSTITUTION.—It is said that the Grand Central Hotel, New York is the largest in the world. It can accommodate guests enough to stock a good sized town. The building contains fifty halls, fifteen hundred windows and two thousand doors. The carpeting alone covers a space of seven acres, and the tiling embraces an area of an acre. The steam pipes employed would extend in a straight line twenty-five or thirty miles. There are ten thousand gallons of water on the roof ready for instant use in the case of fire, and one hundred and seventy-five feet of hose on every floor. The cost of furnishing the house was upwards of half a million dollars, and there is not a room in the vast establishment that is not the perfection of good taste and convenience. Board varies from \$3 to \$4 per day.

ROUND SENSE ABOUT COUNTRY PAPERS.—How strange it is that country papers will keep up the everlasting clatter that they are not properly supported, and their subscribers do not pay, that people do not advertise in their columns, etc. They seem to forget that a newspaper is put upon the market under the very conditions which govern the sale of other articles of merchandise. If a newspaper is good, and is put upon a sufficiently large market, it will be sold; and those who buy it will pay for it. If not, not. And so, if the publisher's advertising space is wanted it will be taken and paid for. All the whining in the world will not materially alter the result in either case, while if this whining be kept up the publisher lowers himself to the level of the professional mendicant. It is perfectly right and proper for the publisher to freely advertise his wares, whether in the shape of reading matter or advertising space. If, when this is done, he cannot make a living, he may make up his mind either that his market is too small or that his goods are unmarketable. Of all the insufferable bore on the face of the earth the most insufferable is the wretch who publishes an unreadable paper and then whines because people will not read it.

BY TELEGRAPH

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

The Washington Treaty.

The United States Government on the Question.

The Position it has Assumed.

Washington, May 2.—As a misapprehension exists in relation to the case of the United States before the Tribunal at Geneva, and as the community has been excited on both sides of the Atlantic with the sensational reports that the United States has accepted the demand of Great Britain for the withdrawal of the claims for indirect damages, pains have been taken to make enquiry on the subject in well-informed circles. It may be asserted with confidence that nothing could be further from the fact than the stories which have excited the public. The presentation of indirect damages has been made by the United States at every proper stage of the proceedings. They stand in the formal case as when presented at Geneva in December. They have not been withdrawn and will not be withdrawn. They were first presented to the notice of Great Britain by Mr. Adams, under direction from Mr. Seward, during the excitement and irritation caused by Great Britain during the rebellion. They were the pregnant subject of complaint on the part of the Government of the United States. When the Joint High Commission met they were formally presented by the American Commissioners to their British associates as part of the American complaint, and there is authority for the assertion that from the moment of their presentation to the signing of the Treaty they were never challenged or excepted to by the British Commissioners, but were set forth in the protocol signed within four days of the date of the Treaty as if they had been presented as part of the complaint of the American Government. If anyone is at fault for their remaining in the case it is the British Commissioners, who sat for two months in the Joint High Commission with the written presentation of these claims before them and never raised a word against their admissibility, or the British Ministers, to whom the full proceedings of the Joint High Commission were daily telegraphed, but who remained silent. The fact that in the American case they are not accompanied with a demand for the payment is evidence enough to show that the American Government has always held them to be of a different nature and perhaps of more questionable legal admissibility than those which are called direct claims, while their historic associations with the Alabama controversy and the prominence which they had acquired imposed the necessity of their presentation to the Geneva Tribunal in order to prevent their being brought up hereafter to disturb the harmony of the two nations. If the British Government maintains its present attitude the two nations are at a dead lock. Is the Treaty then, with its hopeful promises and its settlement of various questions of difference, to be abandoned? The President thinks not, at least not without exhausting every effort consistent with the honor and dignity of the Government. He has not withdrawn any part of the case, he does not contemplate any such withdrawal, and has made no proposal for such withdrawal. Great Britain, by her acts during the war, has put herself in a position to have the question tried upon her, and the United States do not think it wise to abandon the question without either a decision or agreement which will relieve the United States in the future, and before incurring any possible liability which now rests upon Great Britain from the question of like complaints in case of any omission on their part to observe their neutral obligations in the event of Great Britain being belligerent while they were neutral. Should Great Britain propose to stipulate that in the event last contemplated that she will make no complaint or claim against the United States for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from the failure to observe their neutral duties, the United States by accepting the suggestion would give an important concession. In consideration thereof the United States might very well agree to say that they will refrain from pressing for pecuniary compensation of indirect claims before the Geneva Tribunal, leaving the Tribunal to make such an expression of opinion as it may think proper on the question. The apprehension of Great Britain of award in moneyed damages on account of these claims would then be relieved, and the United States would disdain acting for a moneyed award which they have not asked from the Tribunal, and which the people do not expect or desire.

POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., P. M.

THE ADJOURNED PENURTY CASE.

May 2nd.

B. Waters was charged with being drunk on Fair Day. Fined \$1 and costs.

This case, which was adjourned from Saturday, was heard to-day. The charge was made by James Hogg, of Puslinch, against Alex. Wilkinson, of falsely swearing to amount paid to witnesses in a suit tried at last Fall Assizes, in which Wilkinson was plaintiff and Hogg defendant.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Mitchell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. P. McMillan for the accused.

David Dobson, sworn—Resides at Aberfoyle; was a witness in the case of Wilkinson vs. Hogg; got \$2 from Wilkinson at time of service of subpoena, received also 50 cent, in all \$2.50; was detained as a witness in the suit 8 days; spoke to Wilkinson about pay, and he told me that as soon as the case was settled, I and the other witnesses would get our pay; he told me that he had put in for my witness expenses, and that he had got it signed previous to its transmission to Toronto to be taxed; he mentioned first the amount I was to get as \$9.75, and the second time as \$10.75; he said that he had gained the suit, and Hogg was to pay the expenses.

Wm. O'Connor sworn (Mr. McMillan here raised an objection to Mr. O'Connor being examined as he was Wilkinson's Attorney, on the ground of a violation of confidence as between attorney and client. The magistrate did not sustain the objection as not applicable to the evidence sought to be obtained from Mr. O'Connor). Mr. O'Connor—Recognize the copy of the disbursements in Wilkinson vs. Hogg and served on Robt. Mitchell; got notice to produce original books not produced it. Know Mr. Peterson's signature; it appeared to be his signature that was attached to the original copy from which I made the copy; the original is not in my office; all the papers in the suit were transmitted to London; E. Dixon preliminary to their taxation; it may be with them; have not applied to them for it; the costs in the suit were not taxed.

Cross examined.—After the affidavit was sworn, I did not attend to it further than to make a copy of it.

H. W. Peterson, sworn—Recollect serving Wilkinson, in company (he thinks) with Mr. O'Connor, to an affidavit of disbursements in March or April last.

J. P. McMillan, sworn—Telegraphed to Dixon, in Toronto, to send the affidavit, if any, to Wilkinson; this was after the remand on Saturday.

The magistrate remarked that he regretted Mr. McMillan should have done this in the interests of justice. Mr. McMillan, however, thought differently.

The magistrate having taken time to consider his decision, decided that although he has been quite convinced that Wilkinson had made a false affidavit, yet as the law required something more corroborative than the evidence of Dobson, he felt that he had no alternative but to dismiss the case.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 1st.

Hon. Mr. Langevin brought down the returns of costs and charges in connection with the survey and management of the Intercolonial Railway, also returns of reports relative to accidents on the Government Railway between Windsor and Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Pope in reply to a question said the Government did not intend to provide for an exhibition of cattle, horticultural produce, and of art and invention from all parts of the Dominion in 1872. He stated that although the Government sympathized with agricultural Societies of the country and were desirous of promoting their objects, they did not intend to grant money to them this year; also that the Government were doing all in their power to induce emigrants from Canada to return, and others to settle here by making Canada as prosperous and attractive as possible.

Mr. Oliver moved for correspondence relative to fees charged by American officials on goods and produce passing through the United States.

Hon. Mr. Tilley replied that he was not very sanguine of any success in securing an improvement of the bonding system, because in some other cases the Government had found it difficult to obtain desired concession. The trouble was not with Government charges, but those of Companies. No doubt reform would be popular. Whatever the correspondence was it would be submitted, and if anything could be accomplished the Government would act.

Mr. Joly moved the House into committee to consider a resolution respecting the superannuation fund.

British Commerce.

(From the Philadelphia Age.)

British commerce, in 1870, reached its value, within a fraction, the enormous sum of a thousand millions of dollars, and the export of foreign and colonial produce to about two hundred and twenty-five millions. The exports have been nearly quadrupled in the course of thirty years, or since 1840. In 1870 the United States stood first among the nations to which Great Britain exported her products. The exports amounted in that year, British, Irish, colonial and foreign included, to over a hundred and fifty-five millions, of which more than a hundred and forty millions were British and Irish. The country that stands next is Germany, to which a hundred and forty millions were exported. Then follows France, receiving over a hundred and ten millions; British India, a hundred millions; Netherlands, over eighty millions; Australia, over fifty millions; the British North American possessions, between thirty-five and forty millions; China, over thirty millions; Belgium, approaching forty-five millions; Italy, exceeding thirty millions, and Brazil, over twenty-six millions. While British commerce increases with sure and rapid tread, that of the United States decreases. Why is this? Our system must be radically wrong, and it is the business of statesmen to discover the mistake and correct it. We cannot afford to hug pet theories to our bosoms, and allow American ships to become objects of curiosity in foreign ports.

The Great Western Railway.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway have been able to meet their shareholders with the satisfactory dividend of 6 per cent, for the half-year ending 31st January last, and but for exceptional charges against revenue the dividend would have been larger. The proportion of cost of alteration of gauge charged to the half-year in question amounts to £9,100 sterling, and the proportion of 21th River bridge accident to £5,993, and there is a vote of £1,000 to the Chicago Fire Relief Fund. The absence of these and other items of a similar exceptional kind would have produced a dividend of seven per cent.

The earnings for the half year have reached the splendid figure of \$2,586,892, being an increase over the corresponding half-year of 1871 of \$405,887. The items of which this large amount are made up are as satisfactory as the amount itself.

The local passenger traffic is pressing fast upon the heels of the through passenger traffic, as the following figures will show:

Through Passenger Traffic	543,228
Local	442,117
Difference	101,111

In the corresponding half-year of 1871 the Through exceeded the Local passenger traffic by over \$15,000. The through freight still largely exceeds the local; but the increase in the latter during the half-year is large—nearly \$400,000—and the local traffic of all kinds amounted during the half-year to within a fraction of 40 per cent. of the whole amount earned. As a thermometer indicating the prosperity of the country, the increase in the local traffic will not be only gratifying to the public, but it will be, also, to the railway company, for it shows the steady development of a traffic which is measurably within their own control, and not subject to the violent fluctuations which are inseparable from a through traffic.

The Wellington, Grey & Bruce line was opened to Harrison only on 27th November, so that there are but nine weeks of its extended operations embodied in the present report. The increase to the traffic of the Great Western from this during the half-year has been over \$36,000, while after paying the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Company the 70 per cent of the traffic, in the terms of the lease, there remains a small profit to the Great Western Railway on the working of the line itself. This is a triumphant vindication of the clear foresight of the officers of the Company in urging this scheme upon the attention of their shareholders. The Great Western Railway Company are virtually acquiring a fine property out of its own earnings, and gaining collateral advantages from it at the same time.

The total expenditure chargeable to revenue amounts to 59.47 per cent. of the total receipts, against 60.19 per cent. for the corresponding half-year of 1871. Showing that the increase of business has been attended with additional economy.

We are glad to find that the experiment of using steel rails has resulted in complete success. 79 miles of the main line are now laid with them, 80 miles more are to be laid during the present year, and the main line completed as a steel track in 1873.

From Mr. Reid's report we learn that the Loop Line from Glencoe to Niagara River can be completed, and opened for traffic, during the present year if necessary, and the prediction of so safe an authority may be accepted without question.

The Detroit River Tunnel is making satisfactory progress. In a few months the drainage tunnel will be completed. So far as the work has gone the prospects are very encouraging.

Upon the whole the present report is a very pleasant document to read. It must be highly gratifying to the shareholders as it is highly creditable to the officers who manage the road.—Spectator.

The Intercolonial.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, as submitted by the Hon. Mr. Langevin:

The amount expended between 31st Dec., 1870, and 30th March, 1872, was \$8,811,102. The expenditure to 31st Dec., 1870, was \$3,656,692, so that expenditure during the fifteen months embraced in the report has been \$5,075,411. This sum has been made up of the following: Works and permanent way, \$3,411,590; rails, \$237,773; iron bridges, \$169,341; cross-ties, \$92,634; track laying and ballasting, \$4,274,464; buildings, \$90,293; engineering and survey, \$236,341; legal expenses, land survey and valuation, \$15,438; management, \$25,558; printing, advertising and stationery, \$8,791; right of way, \$56,300; rolling stock, \$372,711; corduroy, \$600. Contracts for the twenty-three sections of road were let at the date of the last report, and work has since been prosecuted by some contractors up to the present time. The continuation of the report gives a description of the condition of the work on each section to the following effect: No. 1 section is almost completed. The track is laid three-fourths of the length, and will soon be finished to Trois Pistoles. No. 2 is completed, with the exception of the heavy clay cutting at Trois Pistoles. The toughest piece of work on the line of masonry is completed, and the iron work for the five spans of one hundred feet is now at Quebec. No. 5 is expected to be completed this season. No. 8 is finished and taken off the contractors' hands. No. 13 is the heaviest section on the line. On account of the heavy rock cuttings, some special arrangements will have to be made to insure its completion, and have the track laid before the end of next year. No. 14.—The greater part of the work in this section is finished. Nos. 17 and 18 in the Metepia Valley, where it has been difficult to get labor and work is backward. No. 19.—There has been great difficulty in getting stone to build the bridge over the Restigouche river. Nos. 9, 15 and 16.—The work is expected to be completed during the present year. No. 2 Piece Heave section, including bridges over two branches of the Miramichi river, 11 spans and 200 feet wide. Several difficulties after the contract was let were encountered in the foundations, appearing that what was supposed to be a rock, was a stratum of gravel and a hard pan of varying thickness. But a plan has been adopted by the chief engineer that will overcome the difficulties which exist. The number of spans has been increased by one extra span of 200 feet, making a total

"Across the Continent."

A LECTURE

BY THE

Rev. Manly Benson

Travelling Companion of

The Rev. W. M. Punshon, M.A.,

Will be delivered in the WESLEYAN CHURCH, on

THURSDAY EVENING,

2nd MAY,

Commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c.

SOCIAL.

A Social will be held under the auspices of the L. O. G. T. on

Thursday Ev'g, May 2nd,

IN THE

Good Templar's New Hall.

Tea from half-past 6 to 8 o'clock.

All are invited to attend.

Tickets - - - 15 cents.

C. COTTIS, Secretary.

Guelph, May 2, 1872.

PLASTER, PLASTER!

Just Received

600 Tons Fresh Ground Plaster!

Paris and Caledonia. Also a large quantity of Land Salt and Seed Grain.

For sale at the Montreal Warehouse, below the Railway Crossing.

G. BALKWILL

Guelph, Feb. 25th 1872.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Messrs. Mitchell & McIlroy, Manufacturers Agents, and Wholesale Stationers, No. 3, Day's Block, Wyndham-street, Guelph, having sold out their entire stock of Window Paper, Envelopes, General Stationery, and Cigars, to James T. Mitchell and A. C. McIlroy, beg to announce that the partnership heretofore existing between them has been dissolved by lapse of time and mutual consent. The business will be wound up at the office of the late firm, and parties indebted to them are requested to make payment there to S. R. McIlroy.

(Signed) RICHARD MITCHELL, S. R. McILROY.

Witness ROBERT MITCHELL, Guelph, April 3rd, 1872.

IN reference to the above, we, the undersigned, beg to announce that having entered into partnership with the business under the name and style of Mitchell & McIlroy, and purchased the entire stock of Window Paper, Wall Paper, Blinds, General Stationery, Envelopes, Cigars, &c., contained in No. 3 Day's Block, which stock will not be renewed in consequence of the manufacturers having ceased to manufacture the principal lines of these goods, such stock will be run off wholesale and retail at the very lowest figures as soon as possible, in order to make room for a full, choice and complete stock of Hotel and Family Staple Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, wholesale and retail, of which due notice will be given.

(Signed) J. T. MITCHELL, A. C. McILROY, as Mitchell & McIlroy

SEED POTATOES

NOW IN STOCK.

Garnet Chillis,

Early Rose,

Early Goodrich;

Also, Good Potatoes for table use delivered to any part of the town.

MOULTON & BISH,

No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's Block Guelph, April 19, 1872.