

Business Cards.

STEPHEN BOULT, Architect Contractor and Builder. Planning, drawing and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec Street, Guelph.

New Advertisements.

WANTED - A Cook. Apply to Mrs. Lemon. 1st-dft. SERVANT WANTED - Wanted, a first-class servant. Apply at Anderson's Bookstore. 22-dft.

Guelph Evening Mercury

SATURDAY EV'NG, MAY 2, 1874

Town and County News

KNOX CHURCH - Rev. Wm. Mitchell, of Millbrook, will preach in Knox Church to-morrow, morning and evening. ELORA has shown a good example in the way of Museums. Five have been announced owing to their success in that town.

Local and Other Items.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA, nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, lectures in Hamilton shortly on "My Bondage." Mr. JACOB S. WEAVER, of Waterloo, purchased the Berlin Steam Grist Mill, Messrs. E. H. Bros., and will take possession in January next.

WELLINGTON COUNTY ASSIZES.

ATKINSON vs. LORNE - Verdict for the plaintiff, Damages \$717. M. G. Cameron and Mr. McDonald for plaintiff; Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Dunbar for defendant. The Grand Jury brought in the following presentment.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERCURY

The United States Debt. Affairs in Arkansas. The Trouble Not Yet Subdued. Washington, May 1. - The public debt statement for April shows a decrease of \$2,900,000.

House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter

GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. 127 dw

BILLIARD HALL.

In the Queen's Hotel, Guelph, opposite the Market. The room has just been refitted in splendid style, the tables reduced in price, and everything done to make it a first-class Billiard Hall. Guelph, Nov. 3rd. 1873. 4w

BRICKS AND TILES

The subscribers are prepared to furnish Lime in quantities to suit purchasers at the Kilns on the York Road, Guelph. Also, constantly on hand first-class Bricks and Tiles, at their residence, Liverpool-st., Guelph. PEARSON & SON. 3m

DOMINION SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

Opposite the Market, Guelph. The subscriber begs to notify his friends and the public that he is now proprietor of the above saloon, and hopes by keeping none but first-class liquors and cigars to receive a share of public patronage. First-class accommodation for supper parties. M. DEAKY, Proprietor. Guelph, April 7, 1874. 4w

PARKER'S HOTEL.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH. First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious stabling and an attentive hostler. The best Liquors and Cigars at the bar. He has just fitted up a room where Oysters will be served up at all hours, in the favorite styles. Pickled Salmon Lobsters and Sardines. HOTEL CARD.

CASH FOR WOOL, HIDES, SHEEP SKINS, CALF SKINS, AND WOOL PICKINGS.

The highest market price paid for the above at No. 4, Gordon Street, Day's old Block, Guelph. Plasterers' hair constantly on hand for sale. MOULTON & BISH. Guelph, Jan. 1, 1874. dw

LEMON, PETERSON & McLEAN.

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Conveyancers and Notaries Public. Offices - Brown's New Buildings, near the Registry Office. A. LEMON, H. W. PETERSON, K. MACLEAN, County Crown Att'y

IRON CASTINGS

Of all kinds, made to order at CROWE'S IRON WORKS, Norfolk Street, Guelph. 151dw JOHN CROWE, Proprietor

PLASTER AND SALT.

The subscriber has on hand 500 tons of the best California and Paris Plaster and Land Salt. Also on hand, seed grain of all kinds. The highest market price paid for potatoes and turnips. GEO. BALKWILL, Gordon Street, near the G. T. R. crossing Guelph, Feb. 22, 1874. 3mdw

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 store of John A. Wood, Upper Wyndham Street, will be promptly attended to. GEORGE MURTON, Guelph, March 18, 1874. 4w Proprietor

Rich Farming Lands

For sale VERY CHEAP by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Best Investment! No Fluctuations Always Improving in Value! The wealth of the Country is made by advance in Real Estate.

LAUGH!

THREE GOOD PUZZLES - "DON'T YOU KNOW YOUR FATHER?" "Come and see my sister." and "The Lover's Puzzle," post paid, for 25 cents. GREENFIELD & Co., box 230, Toronto. Good terms to dealers. 415

TOWN HALL.

Fourth Appearance - HERNDON'S Opera House Company BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA SATURDAY EV'NG, May 2, Will be presented the Great Thrilling Five Act Drama, entitled

The Hidden Hand

To conclude with the Scream of Furies of "A Ghost and Not a Ghost!" A Strong Bill on Monday night Admissions 35 cents; Reserved seats 50c. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at Anderson's Bookstore, during the lay-out on the 2nd night. Doors open at 7.15, begins at 8. Guelph, May 2, 1874.

WALL PAPER

EVERY STYLE, VARIETY, PRICE. ANDERSON'S BOOKSTORE. IN ANY QUANTITY. MORTGAGE SALE.

BOOKSTORE.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage bearing date 2nd January, 1874, and made between Denis O'Keefe, of the first part, and R. R. Maurice, of the second part, Mr. W. S. G. Knowles will offer for sale by public auction, at the Town Hall, Guelph, on Wednesday, the 4th May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the south-westerly half of the south-westerly half of Lot No. 14, in the 9th Con. Purchase, containing 50 acres, more or less. A year or eighteen months will be allowed for payment of the purchase money.

AUCTION SALE

A Double Brick House in the TOWN OF GUELPH. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles has received instructions from the executors of the late ROBERT CHANCE, Esq., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Town Hall, Guelph, at 12 o'clock, noon, these certain parcels of land and premises being, firstly, the westerly part of Lot No. 11, on Woolwich Street, containing 12 perches, more or less; and secondly, the easterly half of Lot No. 42, on Woolwich Street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, together with the excellent DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING erected thereon. This is desirable.

AUCTION SALE

A Double Brick House in the TOWN OF GUELPH. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles has received instructions from the executors of the late ROBERT CHANCE, Esq., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Town Hall, Guelph, at 12 o'clock, noon, these certain parcels of land and premises being, firstly, the westerly part of Lot No. 11, on Woolwich Street, containing 12 perches, more or less; and secondly, the easterly half of Lot No. 42, on Woolwich Street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, together with the excellent DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING erected thereon. This is desirable.

AUCTION SALE

A Double Brick House in the TOWN OF GUELPH. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles has received instructions from the executors of the late ROBERT CHANCE, Esq., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Town Hall, Guelph, at 12 o'clock, noon, these certain parcels of land and premises being, firstly, the westerly part of Lot No. 11, on Woolwich Street, containing 12 perches, more or less; and secondly, the easterly half of Lot No. 42, on Woolwich Street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, together with the excellent DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING erected thereon. This is desirable.

AUCTION SALE

A Double Brick House in the TOWN OF GUELPH. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles has received instructions from the executors of the late ROBERT CHANCE, Esq., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Town Hall, Guelph, at 12 o'clock, noon, these certain parcels of land and premises being, firstly, the westerly part of Lot No. 11, on Woolwich Street, containing 12 perches, more or less; and secondly, the easterly half of Lot No. 42, on Woolwich Street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, together with the excellent DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING erected thereon. This is desirable.

AUCTION SALE

A Double Brick House in the TOWN OF GUELPH. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles has received instructions from the executors of the late ROBERT CHANCE, Esq., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Town Hall, Guelph, at 12 o'clock, noon, these certain parcels of land and premises being, firstly, the westerly part of Lot No. 11, on Woolwich Street, containing 12 perches, more or less; and secondly, the easterly half of Lot No. 42, on Woolwich Street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, together with the excellent DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING erected thereon. This is desirable.

AUCTION SALE

A Double Brick House in the TOWN OF GUELPH. Mr. W. S. G. Knowles has received instructions from the executors of the late ROBERT CHANCE, Esq., to sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at the Town Hall, Guelph, at 12 o'clock, noon, these certain parcels of land and premises being, firstly, the westerly part of Lot No. 11, on Woolwich Street, containing 12 perches, more or less; and secondly, the easterly half of Lot No. 42, on Woolwich Street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, together with the excellent DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING erected thereon. This is desirable.

THE HERNDONS

The Herndons last night were patronized by a fair attendance, when the play of "The Hidden Hand" was played in excellent style. Mrs. Herndon acted to good effect the part of "Pauline" and often received expressions of approval from the audience. Mr. Healy also acted his part as "Claude," the gardener's son, in a highly satisfactory manner, and won the good opinion of the house. Mr. Herndon received his usual share of applause, as also did Mr. Mulligan and the others. In the farce Johnny Ward as "Paddy Miles" was popular as ever, and caused great merriment. The bill presented to-night is an excellent one, "The Hidden Hand," and "A Ghost and Not a Ghost" - which will, no doubt, draw a large audience.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald denies this, and whilst admitting that he personally desired an amnesty, he claims that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario, made it necessary that a direct application for an amnesty should not come from him or his Government. On the eve of the meeting of the House in October, the Fenian Conservatives put the screw on to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Robitaille, who declared they would resign if Sir John A. Macdonald's mission did not result in an amnesty. In these discussions he is reported to have strictly guarded himself against an express declaration in favour of an amnesty, although it is evident that this was the only result really contemplated by all the parties.

THE NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE.

MORE REVELATIONS. In the North West Committee on Friday Sir John A. Macdonald was again examined. His evidence is reported to have been to the effect that, after the Fenian raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government became aware of that Riel and Lepine were playing a doubtful game. They were residing on the American side, and making nocturnal visits escorted by armed men, into the British territory. There was reason to believe that they and O'Donoghue planned to secure a favourable consideration of communication with Canada closed for the winter, and were endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of the Indians. Sir John A. Macdonald thereupon applied to Bishop Tache to induce Riel and Lepine to quit the country. Bishop Tache refused to admit any disloyal intentions on the part of these men. The general state of feeling of Manitoba and other Provinces, as well as the elections of 1872, made their absence for some time desirable. In this connection, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that his compliance would be the most effectual argument to induce the Imperial Government to grant a general unrestricted amnesty. He subsequently sent Bishop Tache one thousand dollars from the Secret Service money to supply the necessities. Early in 1872, Mr. Donald A. Smith arrived at Ottawa to attend the session, and then told him that he (Mr. Smith) had supplied the further sum of £600 sterling on Mr. Archibald's requisition. This Sir John A. Macdonald promised to pay, but the Secret Service money being exhausted, he had no funds immediately at hand, and the money still remains unpaid. It has been already shown by documentary evidence that Mr. Archibald, with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier's knowledge negotiated Riel's retirement, in Cartier's interest, from Provencher, to give Cartier the seat; also that Mr. Archibald directly corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the co-operation of themselves and their followers during the Fenian raid in 1871; to them that their so doing would be the way to secure a favourable consideration. When Sir G. E. Cartier's death occurred, in 1872, a fresh vacancy in Provencher, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. LaRuevin, at an interview with Bishop Tache, begged him again to use his offices to prevent Riel from standing for Provencher. He refused, saying he had been deceived too often already, and would interfere no more. Sir John A. Macdonald then alluded to his intended visit to England after the fall session of 1873, and promised to do all he could to induce the Imperial Government to take up the whole question. Bishop Tache asked for a written pledge, which Sir John A. Macdonald refused. Bishop Tache says Sir John A. Macdonald promised to give the amnesty. Sir John A







DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 1.  
Mr. Laird moved resolutions to facilitate the settlement of lands in the Northwest.

On the motion to concur in the tariff resolutions.  
Mr. Mitchell spoke at some length, claiming that the alterations agreed to were due to the moral influence of the Opposition.

Mr. Mackenzie (Montreal) ridiculed the attempt of Dr. Tupper to show there was no deficit, and contended that the national credit would be strengthened by the frank admission of the Finance Minister.

Mr. A. J. Smith had a very large interest in ship-building, but would take the responsibility of saying the duties to be improved were right and just.

Dr. Forbes as a Nova Scotia member congratulated the Government on the spirit of justice in which they had consented to modify the tariff, but did not regard the tax on ship-building materials as one likely to be satisfactory to the people of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Orton once more declared himself the advocate of protection to agriculture.

Mr. Lillam showed the prosperous condition of the shipping interest, and that the tax now proposed would not amount to over 32 cents per ton.

Mr. McLeod, in a few well-reasoned arguments, supported the tariff.  
The resolutions were concurred in, and the Bill framed upon them was read a first time.

The House then went into Committee upon the resolutions to facilitate the settlement of Dominion Lands.

The House then into a Committee of the Whole on the Estimates.

A very warm discussion arose respecting the interference of the officials under the late Government in Dominion elections, speeches being delivered by Mackenzie, Tupper, A. J. Smith, Mitchell, Jones (Halifax), and Carmichael.

And the House was still listening to a vehement harangue from Mr. Mitchell at a quarter past two o'clock.

GREENVILLE POST OFFICE.—The Dundas Banner says:—A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the name of the Greenville Post Office in Wentworth, has been changed to Bullock's Corners. In connection with this matter, a tale of political trickery might be told which would bring the blush to the countenances of the gentlemen who were instrumental in securing an outrage upon the people of Greenville and neighborhood, while the P. O. Department was under the supervision of the late Government of Sir J. Macdonald. We at present, however, refrain from making any further allusion to the matter other than merely saying that through the intervention of Mr. Thomas Bain, M. P., for North Wentworth, the Greenville people have got back their Post Office, while at the same time the residents at Bullock's Corners, to which place the Greenville office had been removed, also rejoice in having a Post Office—to which the Greenville people, however, never had the slightest objection.

There was a meeting on Friday morning in the palace of Archbishop Lynch, Toronto, where the Bishops of Hamilton and London were present. It is stated that the Bishop of Kingston has resigned, and the appointment of his successor is the business to be transacted.

Cancer.

From the London Medical Institute.  
Abnormal Growths, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers' Excrescences, and all growths of malignant or non-malignant characters, are due to a diseased or scrofulous condition of the blood. Our first object, then, is to extract the cancer and administer medicines which radically remove cancerous growth, tumors, and all forms of scrofula, thereby preventing the formation or return of that formidable disease when once removed. Many have been dismissed from the Institute permanently cured. We will here mention that the same system of treatment is practised at the London Medical Institute the principal several years ago, and all that was introduced and adopted by those cured by him at that time have remained entirely free from any returning symptoms. The day is fast approaching when the knife will be looked upon as a barbarous, injurious and dangerous mode of treatment, and when medicines will be more skillfully applied to meet the demands of nature. Poisonous ingredients are sometimes used, which, by absorption, destroy the healthy qualities of the blood instead of purifying it, which is most important and necessary in cancerous diseases. Having devoted many years of careful observation to the nature and treatment of cancer, we have perfected our system of effectually and speedily curing cancer, by the combining remedies that possess in their action a powerful and healthful influence upon the blood, and operating specifically as a local application. One great object is to avoid giving pain, but where positive action is required (as in some cases) to kill the disease rapidly, the patient may be compelled to suffer a little inconvenience.

But in almost all cases there is little or no pain, no great prostration. The treatment is safe, sure and certain. Cancer consists of several orders, viz.: Scirrhous, Molecular, Melanotic and Cystic or Colloid, each of which consists of several varieties, and which take various forms, and consequently require different modes of treatment proving unquestionably the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the nature and cure of cancer.

Cancers have been partially removed by the knife or by the application of plasters or salves in the hands of inexperienced persons, but some portions of the roots and virus being left a renewed growth of cancer is invariably the result. We cure many cases that have been thus treated, and at one time pronounced cured. Epithelial cancer by such methods is seldom if ever even benefited. Our system is entirely successful if the disease is taken in time. Cancers and tumors in connection with vital parts or in close proximity to large blood-vessels, can be safely removed by our treatment where remedies can be directly applied. Extensive vascular tumors, osseous tumors, etc., all malignant uterine affections, yield readily to our treatment in almost every stage. Fistula, uterine affections, of every class are alike permanently cured. The method adopted at the Institute of curing cancers, malignant, abnormal and diseased growth, is evidently destined to meet the necessities of thousands of the suffering, and to take the preference of all other modes of treatment. The remedies employed locally act specifically upon the cancer, destroying the virus or poison, preventing its further formation or growth, changing its character, killing the mass, and finally eradicated it from the system. The remedies employed internally remove all cancerous production from the blood and supplant the diseased mass with healthy flesh.  
M. F. McTAGGART,  
Principal.



Grand Display of Millinery

—AT—

GEORGE JEFFREY'S.

GEORGE JEFFREY has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends and the public generally that his Show Room is now open, and is prepared to show

One of the Best Assortments of Millinery and Mantles  
EVER EXHIBITED IN GUELPH.

As the stock is all new, Ladies will have no trouble in selecting the newest goods at reasonable prices.

GEORGE JEFFREY, GUELPH  
Direct Importer, Guelph.

Wanted, in addition to our lately increased staff, 6 first-class Salesmen. None need apply but pushing, thorough-going men, who can get through an immense amount of work.

TREMENDOUS SALE

—OF—

CLAYTON'S (CASH STORE) BANKRUPT STOCK

AT THE LION



AT THE LION

Having bought from the Creditors the whole stock at little over half price, it will be rushed off at the same as room must be had for our heavy weekly arrivals from Britain.

Over \$2000 worth of the Wet Goods from the Thorold Mills sold in ten days. Those who have not yet secured any of them had better do so at once, as three or four days will clear the lot out.

Golden Lion, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

J. D. WILLIAMSON.

GUELPH CLOTH HALL.

SHAW & MURTON

OUR SPRING STOCK

Is now fully assorted in every department.

CLOTHS,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We would inform our customers and the public in general that we never before offered such a complete and handsome assortment of Goods for Gent's Wear.

Shaw & Murton,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GUELPH, March 21, 1874

Co-Operative Store.

DIVISION OF PROFITS

We are now paying our Customers 3 cents on the dollar in cash, on their purchases for the past quarter.

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES!

A PRETTY DRESS OF 15 YARDS FOR \$1.50  
UNION TWEEDS (purchased at auction) ONLY 35 CTS PER YARD.  
A SPLENDID LINE OF FELT HATS, ONLY 75 CENTS EACH  
BOYS LINEN FACE COLLARS FIVE CENTS PER BOX  
DUNDAS COTTONS 10c. BLEACHED COTTONS 9c.  
DARK FANCY PRINTS 10c. LIGHT FANCY PRINTS 10c.  
CALF SLIPPERS 50c PER PAIR. PRUNELLA BOOTS 75c PER PAIR  
A BOX OF 75c CENT TEA, TEN LBS., FOR SIX DOLLARS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

J. C. MACKLIN & C.

GUELPH, April 10, 1874

SPRING CLOTHING

AT THE

Elephant Clothing Store.

C. E. PEIRCE & CO.

Have now on exhibition one of the Largest Stocks of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

For Men and Boy's Wear ever shown in Guelph.

Well Made and Fashionably Cut

And at prices that cannot be beaten, being 25 per cent less than any other place in town.

A Big Stock of Straw and Felt Hats now on hand.

Hepburn's Old Stand, Wyndham-st., Guelph.

C. E. PEIRCE & CO.,

GUELPH, April 10th, 1874.

NEW DEPOT

—OF—

WALL PAPER

School Books,

STATIONERY.

IMMENSE STOCK

AT J. HUNTER'S

Wholesale and Retail.

CALL AND SEE

The Largest Stock,  
The Greatest Variety,  
The Best and the Cheapest

Ever exhibited in Guelph

AT J. HUNTER'S

Berlin Wool, Fancy Goods and Toy Store  
Wyndham Street Guelph.

VALUABLE

Property for Sale

IN THE

TOWN OF GUELPH

In accordance with the last Will and Testament of the late John Mitchell, the residue of the estate is now offered for sale viz:

Farm Property.

About 200 acres of good land (west of the Eramosa Road in the North Ward) in quantities of one acre and upwards to suit purchasers; part of said land is well timbered, and the remainder under cultivation. There are 2 good two-story stone dwelling houses, 2 frame barns, &c. on the same. The above property is very suitable for building sites, market gardens, &c.  
Also, Lot 15, in the 10th concession, Egrement, about six miles from Mount Forest, containing one hundred acres of good land, improved and well watered.

Town Lots.

Lots 23, 24, 25 on the Eramosa Road.  
26, 27, 28, 29 on Queen Street.  
32, 33, 34, 35 on Delhi Street.  
Lot 8 on Pearl St., Lot 11, on King St. and Lot 12 on Derry St.  
East 1/2 Lot 9, on Macdonnell St., with 2 story frame dwelling.  
West 1/2 do do with Livery Stable.  
Lot 6, corner Eramosa Road and Mitchell St., with good 2 story stone dwelling house, 11 rooms, cellar, well, cistern, &c.  
Lot 7, on Mitchell St., with frame building, 20 x 30, suitable for a workshop.

TERMS—One fourth in cash; balance in from 2 to 4 years as may be agreed upon, with interest at 8 per cent. A large cash payment will be required on the timbered land. For further particulars apply to  
ANN MITCHELL,  
RICHARD MITCHELL,  
Executors.

Guelph, March 27th 1874.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS

Just received, a large and carefully selected stock of articles suitable

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

BERLIN WOOLS

And all kinds of Fancy Goods in stock as usual.

All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. WRIGHT,

Upper Wyndham St., next to the Wellington Hotel.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FARM SECURITY.  
The undersigned have \$25,000 for investment in Mortgages on Farms, in sums to suit borrowers, with interest at 8 per cent., for periods from 5 to 15 years. Early applications requested.  
LEMON, PETERSON & MACLEAN,  
Guelph, March 15, 1874.

A LARGE STOCK OF  
NEW

China, Crockery,  
and Glassware,

NOW OPENED AT

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK,  
and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

J. E. McELDERRY  
2 DAY'S BLOCK,

THE NOTED TEA HOUSE.

R. MacGREGOR & Co.

(Successors to W. D. Hepburn & Co.)

BOOTS AND SHOES  
MADE TO ORDER

This Branch of our Business is receiving our Special attention, and we are getting up Goods second to none in the Dominion.

We Use the Very Best of Material

Employ First-class Workmen ONLY, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to our Customers.

R. MacGregor & Co.

GUELPH, Apr. 25, 1874.

JUST COME IN!

GUELPH TEA DEPOT

E. O'DONNELL & Co.

Are putting up to-day

320 caddies best dollar Young Hyson Tea for 80c. per lb.  
600 caddies of the best 75 cent Tea for 50c per lb.  
95 caddies of nice Sweet Tea at 40c per lb.  
120 caddies of Japan Tea worth 75c, for 50c.  
A few packages of Black Tea for 35c per lb. |  
10 hogsheds of Good Bright Sugar, 12lb. for \$1.  
50 Ingersoll Cheese, very choice.

A very large stock of Groceries of all kinds always on hand Cheap.

Terms—Strictly Cash.

E. O'DONNELL & CO



Over Escape from Berlin Jail. (From the Berlin Telegraph.) We are called upon to chronicle one of the most skilfully planned escapes ever effected, which occurred at the Berlin Jail on Wednesday night last, and by which two desperate characters have regained their liberty to again plague the public. The names of the escaped criminals are Jas. McDonald and John Miller, both of whom were undergoing sentence of 12 and four months respectively—the former for attempted burglary and the latter for forgery. The manner in which the escape was effected shows that McDonald is a desperado fully equal to any emergency, where self-interest is concerned. It appears that Miller, who had for some days been employed at whitewashing and cleaning the interior of the jail, was under less vigilant surveillance than usual and, it is surmised, had managed to secure a knife, which he gave to McDonald. Both men were confined in the eastern wing on the ground floor, which contains a corridor and three cells, one of which was occupied by McDonald, the next by Miller, while the third was vacant. A few days previous to the escape, McDonald feigned sickness under treatment by the jail physician, during which time he was allowed more than usual liberty, the shining hours of which he improved to his own advantage. Having secured the knife, he whittled out an ingeniously contrived wooden key to fit to the locks on the cell doors, after which he made up from his own clothes and other materials a very good counterpart of himself, with which to gull the jail officials. On Wednesday evening, after locking Miller in his cell, the gaoler proceeded to do the same for McDonald, who, as the official supposed, was lying in bed, but on speaking to him and receiving no answer, he was about to enter the cell when his suspicions were lulled by Miller remarking that McD. was somewhat worse that evening. The doors were then locked and everything considered serene, by both gaoler and prisoners, we suppose. Previous to the gaoler's visit McDonald had placed the effigy in his bed, face downwards, as he had been in the habit of lying during his sick (?) spell, and then secreted himself in the vacant cell, which was, of course, left unlocked. When the coast was clear, he (McDonald) stepped into the corridor, and, with his little wooden key, liberated his colored friend, Mr. Miller, when both went to work in breaking down the remaining barriers to their egress from durance vile. These were two strongly bolted doors, the second opening into yard, both of which they wrenched from the fastenings, and emerged into the yard. Here they found another obstacle to surmount, namely, the high stone wall surrounding the jail, but this was scaled by the aid of ladders, chairs, buckets, &c., lying about the yard, which were formed into an impromptu step-ladder, by means of which the hopeful pair reached the summit of the wall, and easily reached the ground outside by suspending a sheet from the crest of the wall. Here a trace of them is left, and it is probable that they will remain untraced until they turn up in some other jail. McDonald, it is supposed, must have been dressed somewhat after the fashion of our great ancestor, father Adam, on leaving the jail, as the bulk of his wardrobe had been devoted to the adornment of his pet effigy. It is probable that the moko shared his garments with his nude friend. Their plans for escape were well devised and equally well carried out, the whole affair evincing a degree of ingenuity and foresight on the part of McDonald that might be worthy of emulation by some of the scheming politicians of Canada.

Office Seekers. The Ottawa correspondent thus speaks of the "noble army of office seekers" who pester the Government and the members of their claims. The army of office seekers who present their claims through their representative, continues undiminished. For the good of the country it is to be hoped that no large proportion of these men are lying out of employment waiting for a realization of their wishes. Their demands have been a source of some embarrassment to the departmental heads, and they have had more than a fair share of trouble from their cause. Many grievances of old standing are brought once more to the front by complainants who had long ago despaired of redress from the late Government. Each seems to think that his own complaint has a particular right to first attention, and the numerous calls of this nature have made busy work in the departments. After a while the mass of extra work will be reduced, and from the character of the men who now hold portfolios, there is little danger of it getting into arrears again. At present the principal Ministers are so busy that their best friends are repelled with hints, more or less polite, that brief visits are most acceptable. Of course there is some complaint of this kind of usage, which is in striking contrast with the negligent urbanity of those who lately managed the offices. Then any body could get a courteous promise that his case would be attended to, though most of them expected the hope deferred would maketh the heart sick. Now every man has to watch his turn for an interview, and may retire happy if he has any encouragement, for no empty promises are scattered broadcast.

On the 14th inst., while Mr. Bell, of the 14th concession of Maryborough, and his family, were engaged in the sugar-bush, some unknown party or parties entered the house and after ransacking everything carried off 150 lbs. of dried pork, various articles of clothing, a gold ring, a couple of razors, a table cloth and bag, a small sum of money, a note for \$124, and several other articles. Mr. Thomas Chalmers, a well known farmer in Nichol, died very suddenly one day last week. Last summer Mr. Chalmers got a paralytic stroke, since which time he has been quite feeble. One day last week he was watching his son mend some repairs to a fence. The son asked him if the fence was straight, when he replied that he could not see it, and immediately dropped dead.

In St. John's College, Oxford, there is a very curious portrait of Charles I. done with a pen in such a manner that the lines are formed by verses from the Psalms, and so contrived as to contain every Psalm. When Charles II. was once at Oxford, he was presented with this portrait, begged it of the college, and promised in return to grant them whatever request they should make. This then consented to, and gave His Majesty the picture, accompanied with the request that he would return it. In compliance with a numerous signed requisition, the Rector of Beverly has called a public meeting, to be held at the Township Hall, Rockton, on Friday, 8th of May, at one o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting aid for constructing a railway from the town of Brantford north-easterly through Beverly, to connect the Brantford and Port Burwell Railroad with the Credit Valley Line.

Paint Shop. The undersigned begs to inform the people of Guelph and surrounding country that he has opened a new paint shop in Quebec street, near Fox's Furniture Shop, and is now prepared to call on all kinds of Painters, Glaziers, Grainers and Paper Hanging on short notice. He hopes by strict attention to business, and using none but the best materials to secure a share of public patronage. All orders whether from town or country promptly attended to. W. H. MURPHY, Guelph March 1, 1874.

Change of Business. I beg to inform the patrons of the Medical Dispensary, and the general public, that I have disposed of my interest in the above business to Mr. G. H. McIntyre, of St. Mary's, who will continue to conduct the business in the stand lately occupied by me. While doing so, I take the opportunity of thanking my numerous friends and patrons for the large share of their patronage conferred on me, and solicit a continuance of it for the new proprietor, feeling confident that I will give entire satisfaction to the public. G. H. MCINTYRE, Guelph, April 21, 1874.

Having purchased the stock-in-trade, etc., of Mr. G. H. McCullough, of the Medical Dispensary, I beg to solicit the patronage of the old and the new patrons of this establishment, and shall endeavor to afford general satisfaction to the public. Drugs, Perfumery, etc., of a superior quality, may always be purchased at the stand lately occupied by my predecessor. G. H. MCINTYRE, No. 3, Day's Block, Next door to J. B. McElrath's and directly opposite John Horsman's. 14nd

Important. The Committee appointed to dispose of the Pianos at the Manufacture of JOSEPH F. RAINER, WEST MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, Will offer them at a considerable reduction on cost on reasonable TERMS OF CREDIT. The stock consists of about 40 First-class Instruments! Similar to those shown at the last Central Exhibition, and for which he was awarded the first prize. They are equal in compass of tone, finish and durability to the best instruments of any of the celebrated manufacturers, and as such an opportunity seldom occurs to purchase them at such a low price. An inspection invited. An competent person will be on the premises, near Mr. J. B. Harris's, who will show the instruments. Guelph, March 18, 1874. dwf

GREAT SALE OF JEWELLERY. ROBERT CRAWFORD, Being about to relinquish the retail business, will dispose of his whole stock, consisting of Russell Watches, Waltham Watches, English Watches, Swiss Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Chains, Clocks, Jewelry, etc. At a Great Reduction in Price. In thanking his friends and the public for their kind patronage in the past, would beg to inform them that he will give them a FINAL BENEFIT as the whole of his valuable stock must be turned into money. Call and see for yourselves, as bargains will be given such as were never before seen in Guelph. Store next the post office. Guelph, March 31, 1874. B. CRAWFORD, dw

THE DRUGGISTS have just received a supply of Dr. Wheeler's Celebrated Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, the Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calcium. This preparation has been in use in private practice for fifteen years, and is cordially recommended to the public as the most elegant and reliable tonic in use for building up constitutions that have for a long time been suffering from Chronic Wasting Diseases, depending upon poor blood. It perfects nutrition by aiding the assimilation of food, and by building up and vitalizing all the organs and tissues of the body. In diseases peculiar to women, and in delicate children, it supplies a want long felt by the physician of a safe and agreeable remedy that may be taken for a protracted period without any possibility of injury, or of becoming repugnant to the patient. Sold at 21. \$5 to \$20 PER DAY. Agents want—people of either sex, young or old, make more money working for us in their spare moments, or at all times, than at any other business. Particulars free. Address G. Simpson, 100, "Levee" and "Maine" St. N. Y.

1874 SPRING IMPORTATIONS. JAS. CORMACK Tailor and Clothier, No. 1, Wyndham Street, Is now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, consisting of Plain and Fancy Woolens in the best and newest patterns. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c. IN GREAT VARIETY. JAMES CORMACK, Guelph, April 21, 1874. dw

MILL PRIVILEGE FOR SALE CHEAP. The undersigned offers for sale a first-class mill privilege, capable of driving any ordinary machinery. Situated within one mile of the thriving village of McKel's Falls. The above is a splendid opening for a grist mill, as there is none within seven miles in any direction. For particulars apply to David Patterson McKel's Falls, Parry Sound District, Ont. Feb. 4, 1874. wdm

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

SALE OF PIANOS. The Committee appointed to dispose of the Pianos at the Manufacture of JOSEPH F. RAINER, WEST MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, Will offer them at a considerable reduction on cost on reasonable TERMS OF CREDIT. The stock consists of about 40 First-class Instruments! Similar to those shown at the last Central Exhibition, and for which he was awarded the first prize. They are equal in compass of tone, finish and durability to the best instruments of any of the celebrated manufacturers, and as such an opportunity seldom occurs to purchase them at such a low price. An inspection invited. An competent person will be on the premises, near Mr. J. B. Harris's, who will show the instruments. Guelph, March 18, 1874. dwf

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

Mrs. Wilson's MYSTIC PILLS. Cure LEUCORRHOEA (or White) PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, ULCERATION OF THE UTERUS, OVARIAN DISEASE, ABSENT MENSTRUATION, and all diseases known as Female Weakness. They are prepared with the greatest care, under the personal supervision of a physician who has made female diseases a special study for many years, and they are a Medicine on which MARRIED LADIES can depend "in the hour and time of need" as an unfailing FEMALE REGULATOR. Sold by all druggists every where. Price, one box, \$1; six boxes, \$5; sent by mail free of postage securely sealed from observation. For full particulars write for our pamphlet, which will send in a sealed envelope to any address on receipt of post stamp. MARRIED LADIES. Address all letters for pamphlets or pills to WILLIAM GRAY & CO., 100, Queen's Street, East, Toronto. Sold in Guelph by E. Harvey, and all druggists everywhere. Northon & Lyman, Toronto, and J. Winer, Hamilton, Wholesale Agents.

THOS. WORSWICK, MANUFACTURER OF MACHINISTS' TOOLS. Complete, with best modern attachments. STEAM ENGINES. Of a superior class, with variable cut off. Also cheap Portable Stationary Engines, the smaller sizes of which are designed for Fringing Offices, and others requiring small power. Jobbing will receive careful Attention. Dec. 17, 1873. THOS. WORSWICK, Guelph, Ont. dwf

NEW and Beautiful PLANTS. The undersigned are prepared to supply healthy flowering plants at low prices. Having facilities to grow a large quantity of plants, we are in a position to fill what was felt in Guelph. All our stock has been selected with care, embracing many New and Beautiful Plants. Novelties of merit will be added to our stock as they appear. Vegetable Plants. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes, Asparagus, &c., &c. Strawberry Plants at low rates by the 100 or 1000. A FEW THOUSAND WELL GROWN Apple, Pear and Plum Trees at lowest market rates. All orders entrusted to them will be executed with fidelity and dispatch. Nurseries west of St. Joseph's Hospital. GILCHRIST BROS., Guelph, April 16, 74 dw

THOUSANDS ARE USING THE MYRTLE LEAF Smoking Tobacco AND ARE SATISFIED. Beware of Imitations. Each genuine Plug has T. & B. STAMPED UPON IT. Hamilton, March 12, 1874. dwm

W. M. NELSON, Clothes Cleaner and Renovator. All clothing entrusted to his care will be cleaned and renovated to the satisfaction of his customers. He also has a Laundry in connection. He returns thanks for past patronage, and trusts he will continue to receive the support of the public generally. Residence Devonshire street, Guelph, April 20, 1874. dwm

ROBERT MITCHELL, LAND, LOAN, Insurance and General Agent. Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Arthur, Ontario. Lands for Sale: VILLAGE OF ARTHUR. A number of Town and Park Lots in the Township of ARTHUR, and 2nd divisions of lot No. 56, on the south side of the Owen Sound road, with the Gore in the rear, 165 acres, 100 of which is under a high state of cultivation and well suited to regular fields. A dwelling house is almost new, built of brick, two stories high, with brick kitchen in the rear. The barns, stables and other places are all frame and substantial buildings. This farm is well worth the notice of agriculturists, either as a breeding farm or cheese factory. 4th division of lot 24, Owen Sound road, 100 acres, nearly all under cultivation. Good log dwelling house, frame barn and sheds. Only 11 miles along the gravel road from Arthur Village. UNIMPROVED. South half of 15, in 2nd con., 100 acres. TOWNSHIP OF LUTHER. Lot No. 1, and 2nd and 3rd con., 300 acres, 150 under cultivation, 3 good log dwelling houses, frame barn. Can be sold in two farms if desired. South half of lot No. 1, in 5th con., 100 acres, 50 of which is under cultivation. A good log dwelling house and frame barn, about 2 1/2 miles from Arthur Railway Station, on town line between Arthur and Luther. UNIMPROVED LANDS. North half of 27, in 5th con., 100 acres. Lot No. 9, in 5th con., 50 acres. Lot 14 and 15, in 12th con., 40 acres. Lot 15 in 12th con., 200 acres. North half of lot 32, in 12th con., 100 acres. Lots 20 and 21, in 7th con., 80 acres. South half of 28, in 8th con., 90. Lot 4 in 8th con., 200 acres. This is a fine lot of land. There is a new frame dwelling house and a log stable on the lot, which is distant about two and a half miles from Arthur and Luther. A good line between Arthur and Luther. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. TOWNSHIP OF PEEL. Lot 17, con. A, Peel, 52 acres, about 40 cleared and under cultivation, log dwelling house, log and frame barn and sheds. Also, west half of 33, in 1st con., Garafraca, about 80 acres, 25, or thereabouts, under cultivation. Northwest part of lot No. 15, in 17th con., 50 acres, 35 or thereabout under cultivation. Good log dwelling house, spring creek runs through the land, which is of excellent quality. The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms: only part of the purchase money required down, the balance to suit purchasers. ROBERT MITCHELL, Arthur, 12th Dec. 1873.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. Contracts for the Daily and Weekly separately, or for both, at special rates. Contractors for 10 lines, first insertion, and so on in proportion. SPECIAL NOTICE. All contracts appearing on the 1st Dec. in this paper are subject to our revised rates. THOMSON & JACKSON.

ROBERT MITCHELL, LAND, LOAN, Insurance and General Agent. Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Arthur, Ontario. Lands for Sale: VILLAGE OF ARTHUR. A number of Town and Park Lots in the Township of ARTHUR, and 2nd divisions of lot No. 56, on the south side of the Owen Sound road, with the Gore in the rear, 165 acres, 100 of which is under a high state of cultivation and well suited to regular fields. A dwelling house is almost new, built of brick, two stories high, with brick kitchen in the rear. The barns, stables and other places are all frame and substantial buildings. This farm is well worth the notice of agriculturists, either as a breeding farm or cheese factory. 4th division of lot 24, Owen Sound road, 100 acres, nearly all under cultivation. Good log dwelling house, frame barn and sheds. Only 11 miles along the gravel road from Arthur Village. UNIMPROVED. South half of 15, in 2nd con., 100 acres. TOWNSHIP OF LUTHER. Lot No. 1, and 2nd and 3rd con., 300 acres, 150 under cultivation, 3 good log dwelling houses, frame barn. Can be sold in two farms if desired. South half of lot No. 1, in 5th con., 100 acres, 50 of which is under cultivation. A good log dwelling house and frame barn, about 2 1/2 miles from Arthur Railway Station, on town line between Arthur and Luther. UNIMPROVED LANDS. North half of 27, in 5th con., 100 acres. Lot No. 9, in 5th con., 50 acres. Lot 14 and 15, in 12th con., 40 acres. Lot 15 in 12th con., 200 acres. North half of lot 32, in 12th con., 100 acres. Lots 20 and 21, in 7th con., 80 acres. South half of 28, in 8th con., 90. Lot 4 in 8th con., 200 acres. This is a fine lot of land. There is a new frame dwelling house and a log stable on the lot, which is distant about two and a half miles from Arthur and Luther. A good line between Arthur and Luther. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. TOWNSHIP OF PEEL. Lot 17, con. A, Peel, 52 acres, about 40 cleared and under cultivation, log dwelling house, log and frame barn and sheds. Also, west half of 33, in 1st con., Garafraca, about 80 acres, 25, or thereabouts, under cultivation. Northwest part of lot No. 15, in 17th con., 50 acres, 35 or thereabout under cultivation. Good log dwelling house, spring creek runs through the land, which is of excellent quality. The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms: only part of the purchase money required down, the balance to suit purchasers. ROBERT MITCHELL, Arthur, 12th Dec. 1873.

THE GUELPH Mercury and Advertiser The EVENING MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Wednesday. Terms 4 per annum in advance, 1/2 per week. Delivery on non-payment, 6 cents; each subsequent insertion 2 cents. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, Specific Articles for Sale, etc., not to exceed 10 lines in length, 2 cents for each space; for the same over 10 lines and up to 10 lines, 50 cents each insertion, cash. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. THE WEEKLY MERCURY AND ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning. It has now a GUARANTEED CIRCULATION FIVE TIMES MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTY, AND EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY WEEKLY IN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF TORONTO. Terms—\$1.50 per annum in advance; credit \$2.00. RATES OF ADVERTISING.—For transient advertisements 8 cents per nonpareil line first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Houses for Sale or to Rent, Cattle, Horses, or Stock, Lost Articles, and all advertisements of this class not exceeding 10 lines, solid nonpareil type, 25 cents first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion, cash at the time. If booked 25 per cent. more will be charged. For any space over 10 lines, the rate will be at the same proportion. The average number of words in a 10-line advertisement is 144. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents for 10 lines, first insertion; for 10 lines 50 cents first insertion, and so on in proportion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged at the rate of 25 cents for each insertion; funeral notices 20 cents additional. Paragraph advertisements, special notices, or advertisements intended for local circulation, inserted after the reading matter, but not among the 25 cents