

Guelph Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 175.

GUELPH ON., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

The Guelph Mercury

DAILY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE: EAST MACDONNELL STREET
McLAGAN AND INNES,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The EVENING MERCURY

CONTAINING the latest News by Telegraph up to the hour of press, is published at 5 o'clock every afternoon (Sunday excepted), and mailed to all parts of the country by the evening mails on the following terms:
TERMS:—Single copy, one year, \$4. Single copy, 3 months, \$1.50. Single copy, 6 months, \$2. Single copy, 1 week, 10c.
Copies may also be had of the News boys on the streets, price one penny. Town subscribers are supplied at their residences by our own carriers.
In addition to the Telegraphic News given in the Evening Mercury will be found a vast amount of local news, interesting articles on all the leading topics of the day. Special care will be taken to give CORNER MARKET SQUARE. Every Business Man should read it.

"The Weekly Mercury"

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
IS THE LARGEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPER IN THE DOMINION, containing 40 columns of reading matter. Special care is devoted to the Weekly Mercury, and care is taken that none but the best and most select reading appears in its columns. It is the **GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF ONTARIO**, and the unprecedented additions to its subscriptions list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing, is a certain guarantee that our assertion is correct. Our facilities for getting up a FINE-CLASS WEEKLY are unequalled by even the metropolitan press, and we are determined not to relax our exertions.
Letters containing money, properly registered, will be at our risk.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men will find the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY to be invaluable advertising mediums, as their respective circulations are far in advance of any others in North Western Canada, and is the **GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF ONTARIO**, and the unprecedented additions to its subscriptions list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing, is a certain guarantee that our assertion is correct. Our facilities for getting up a FINE-CLASS WEEKLY are unequalled by even the metropolitan press, and we are determined not to relax our exertions.
Advertising rates are very moderate, and may be learned on application at the office.

Book and Job Printing,

Executed on short notice, at reasonable rates, and in the best style of the Art. Having every facility at our disposal in this department, we defy competition as to style, quality and price.
McLAGAN & INNES, Publishers,
Office: 31 Macdonnell Street, East of the Golden Lion, Guelph, Ontario.
October 29, 1867. d.w.t.

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON

MARKET SQUARE,
GUELPH, ONT.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has leased the above premises for a term of years, and has refitted it in a very superior and substantial manner, and wishes to share a portion of the patronage of the public.

THE BAR

will be supplied with the

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars

And the table with all the delicacies of the season. In no respect will be spared to make it a first-class establishment.

LUNCHEON!

Every day from 1 to 2 o'clock.

OYSTERS AND GAME,

Etc. Dinner and Supper parties provided on short notice, at reasonable charges.
JOHN MILLER,
Proprietor,
Late of the Commercial Hotel, Whitby.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Guelph, Jan. 29, 1868. do it

\$20. STAR \$100.

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Patented May, 1867.

THE Star Shuttle Sewing Machine makes a stitch alike on both sides of material sewed, which will not rip or stretch. It will do all kinds of work equally as well as Singer's high-priced machine. Combines simplicity with durability, and is warranted for five years. It is suited alike to the dressmaker, tailor, manufacturer or family.
Mr. J. SPAFFORD having been appointed General Agent for Ontario, wishes to engage a few good local and travelling agents, to whom good inducements will be offered. For machine, sample of work, or terms, address—
J. E. SPAFFORD,
Proprietor P. O.
Reference—Rev. E. A. Healy, Stratford P. O., or Box 450, Toronto.

H. HOGG'S

FLOUR AND FEED STORE

Opposite the Market Shed.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, all kinds of Mill Feed, Chopped Hay, Middlings, Shorts, Bran,

Corncmeal, Oatmeal, Flour!

Basin, Sugar-cured Ham, and Potatoes.
Guelph, 25th August, 1867. d.w.

DOMINION SALOON,

(LATE GRAND'S HARLES SALOON.)

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

GUELPH.

CHOICE LIQUORS, Cigars, Oysters, &c., &c.

abundantly on hand. Meals furnished at all hours.
DENIS BUNYAN,
Guelph, December 2, 1867. d.w.

THE RED MILL.

THIS mill either having put a steam engine in it, or having the mill being in the hands of the millers, will be ready to chop every day.

FLOUR AND FEED

FOR SALE AT THE MILL.

GROUND PLASTER for sale at the Mill, and also at his Old Stand, near the Railway Crossing.
GEORGE BALKWILL,
Guelph 10th December, 1867. d.w.

Sewing Machine for Sale

FOR sale, a superior Family SEWING MACHINE. Apply at this office.
Guelph, 25th Jan. 1868. do

NEW LAW OFFICE.

FREEMAN & FREEMAN

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
CONVEYANCERS, &c.

S. B. FREEMAN, Q. C. G. O. FREEMAN,
427 Office over Berry's Confectionery Store,
Windsor Street, Guelph,
Guelph, 4th December 1867. d.w.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 105 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE: EAST MACDONNELL STREET.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1868.

Local News.

CHARITY.—The Milton Champion says: At the first meeting of the Nelson Council, \$444 was granted in charity, to be paid in monthly sums of \$2 to \$5 to each indigent person.

FIRE AT NEUSTADT.—A few days ago the flax mill of Mr. Wm. Hendry, of Neustadt, County of Grey, was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the catastrophe is said to have been the breaking of a lamp. The loss is very heavy.

RUNAWAY.—A span of horses driven by a woman from the country took fright yesterday, at the train, and making a sudden turn upset the sleigh, and threw the driver on the street. They then galloped fiercely up Quebec street, but were arrested before they reached Wyndham-st. The lady picked up the buffalo robe, and followed quietly, complaining of being slightly injured in the side.

ANOTHER RUNAWAY.—A runaway occurred this morning on Kent street—a team from the country taking fright at a train, and galloping off furiously. A woman named Mrs. Edwards, a resident of Guelph township, was thrown out and sustained the fracture of one of her legs. Dr. Howitt attended to the case.

ACCIDENT AT THORNDALE.—On Tuesday afternoon last as a train was nearing the station at Thorndale, a young man drove up to the crossing being ignorant of his proximity to the train. He tried to turn his team, but fearing a collision he jumped from his sleigh, and fell with his head on one of the rails of the track. His skull was fractured, and he is not likely to recover.

ASSAULT.—On Monday, the 3rd inst., Michael and David Scott, of Tiverton, committed a brutal assault on Mr. J. Thorington, a very respectable resident of the township of Bruce. The parties were immediately arrested, brought before three of the Kincardine magistrates, and bound in sureties of \$400 to keep the peace and appear at the Quarter Sessions.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—The Bruce Reporter says:—Mr. Angus McLean with his wife and two sons, who reside about one mile from Inverhuron, were returning on Monday, the 27th ult., on a visit to friends in Bayfield. At Port Albert, about ten miles this side of Goderich, they stopped at Hogan's tavern to rest themselves. We learn that while there a row ensued, occasioned as usual, by drink. Mr. McLean was struck in the back of his head and has not spoken since. After receiving the blow he was brought home and Dr. Douglass was sent for. Slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. The exact particulars of the affair are not yet well known, and we have not learned who was the perpetrator of the foul deed, or what steps have been taken to secure the ends of justice in the matter. We are informed that the sufferer is a harmless, inoffensive person. Several others were hurt in the fray.

EXACTING.—A short time ago the Insurance Companies doing business in Quebec threatened to withdraw their policies, on account of the length of time required to furnish water after the alarm of fire had been given. They were only induced not to do so by a promise of the Council that water should be available in ten minutes after the discovery of the fire. At a conflagration last Saturday afternoon, the hose reels were on the ground, the hose payed out, the firemen in their places, nozzles in hand, for an hour before the water was sent along.

A BABY GANGER.—The case of the notorious Mrs. Jagers, who farmed out babies in London, as Madame Parsello does in New York, is still attracting attention, and Mr. Benson Baker, one of the Poor-law medical officers of Marylebone, has under his present charge one of the children who survived the care of Mrs. Jagers, and who, he says, is something over three years old. This child, three years old, was employed by the proprietress as a gaffer and ganger over the younger babies. His duties were to sit up in the bed with eight other babies with him, and the moment any one of them awoke to put the bottle to their mouth, he was also to keep them quiet, and generally to superintend them. This baby-ganger has quite the appearance of an "old hand," he is intelligent beyond his years—quite grave and thoughtful. He knows all about "Mother Jagers" and her doings; also about the "old babies" being put in a box, and "new babies" being brought by "Mother Jagers." When the baby ganger was not officially employed, he was tied in a little chair (he cannot walk) and placed before the fire. One day "Mother Jagers" had a "drop of gin," so his baby informant tells Mr. Baker, and the baby ganger fell into the fire, and as he was tied in the chair he could not crawl away, and "Mother Jagers" was powerless to help him. His pinafore caught fire, burned the ends of four of his fingers on one hand, and partially destroyed the muscle on the inner side of the other arm. This baby will thus be more or less incapacitated from ever earning a living.

On the 27th of December, 200 natives died of starvation in Tunis, and the average from this cause alone is upwards of 100 per day.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

To-morrow Feb. 6th.

Mr. McLeod moved for a return to His Excellency, showing the indebtedness on the 31st Dec., 1867, of corporations in each county, city, township, town and village, in the manner required by section 21 of the Municipal Act specifying the original amount and everything regarding it. At a time like the present the hon. member said, when they appeared to be entering an era of railway enterprise, it was very important that the financial condition of the several municipalities should be known. Hitherto these returns had been imperfectly made. The motion was carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Assessment Act. Mr. Rykert explained the changes the committee proposed to make. One of the first changes proposed by the committee was, that income from mortgages should be assessed. The next alteration was made in sub-section 10 of clause 9 which was repealed. This allowed the assessor to tax all personal property, no matter where found, although the person might have debts hanging over him greater than the amount of such property. The next material alteration related to the exemption of income. Those living in incorporated villages and cities must have felt that it was a hardship that every man earning \$4 a day had been taxed when in fact he could hardly live on his \$300. The committee, taking this view of the case, had decided on raising the amount to \$600—making that the amount exempted from taxation. The next alteration was that which exempted ministers of religion from taxation to the extent of \$2,000 so far as their houses were concerned. The change here proposed, he had no doubt, would meet the approval of the country. The sub-section 12 had been repealed, for the committee were of opinion these gentlemen having pretty fair salaries in the public service, should contribute in proportion towards the revenue of the country. That clause 10 of the Act, providing how the rates were to be estimated in countries, cities, towns, townships and villages, had been repealed. It had been found that in cities and towns the assessors were not to arrive at a proper valuation in respect to properties situated say on two corners, and that under the present law valuable property frequently escaped taxation. The next section altered was one which would not probably affect cities or towns. It was sub-sec. 1 of sec. 21. As it stood, that clause imposed a severe tax on township clerks, and it had been erased with the unanimous approval of the committee, and at the request of one hundred municipalities. Another alteration was that parties should be assessed as householders or tenants. Section 30, with reference to estimating property at its full value, had also been repealed to make it conform with section 10. The alteration which followed would, he was sure, meet with the approval of the House. The previous scale of taxation had been introduced, and sec. 35 would be erased from the present Act. If there was one thing more than another more generally demanded, he felt it was this scale of taxation. Now a man might own \$9,999 worth of property, and all he was assessed for was ten cents. The next alteration was sec. 12 of sec. 61, where the committee proposed to give the Court of Revision power to examine parties on oath or witnesses and to decide on reducing or increasing the amount of assessment according to that testimony. The next alteration proposed a return to the interest on actual value, as capitalised. The committee felt that all property in towns and villages was too highly assessed. At present property was assessed according to its actual value, and on that the county rate was paid, whereas under the old law the assessment was on the annual value. Sec. 83 substituted two days for one. In sec. 104 this new sub-section was added at the end, with the view of compelling municipalities to pay taxation up to a certain day.

"But it shall be imperative upon the collector to call upon the person liable to pay the taxes at least 14 days before the said 14th December; and it shall be the duty of the collector to return to the treasurer of the municipality a list verified of the names of all persons who have not paid their taxes at the time herebefore mentioned and the amount due by them. Provided always that the municipality may pass a by-law relieving the said person so in arrear from the payment of the whole or any part of the said ten per cent."

He also proposed to alter the day of appeal to the Court of Revision to the 15th of June.

After sitting some time the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD CUSTOM AT A HIGHLAND WEDDING.—An old custom was successfully revived at a Highland wedding celebrated last week, south from Castleton, up Glen Cluny. The two features of an old style Highland wedding are—whiskey galore, and the hiding of the bride. The bridegroom, a guileless shepherd, was preparing for the former of these features, but had not been put up to the latter, according to which, after the knot has been tied, and a feast discussed in the bride's father's house, any one clever enough to manage it makes off with the bride hidden her somewhere about the steading. It is the recognized duty of the best man to watch and ward, and to prevent trick; but fun and teasing, not to mention whiskey, will occasionally find victims, as on the present occasion, for sure enough the bride disappeared. She was hardly missed till the time arrived escorting the couple to their home when the non-appearance of his wedded spouse visibly lengthened the countenance of Benedict. The hill sides re-echoed his wail "Whaur's my wife till noo?" and the rafters dirled with the laughter of those who understood what had happened. Information he could get from nobody, the rule being that he must personally find out the stow-away. At length, tired of his fruitless search, and of being laughed at, he clenched his fist, and announced with solemn emphasis and grave resignation—"Weel; if ye yinna goos her ye can jist keep her." Amid a peal of merriment the joke was said to have been carried far enough, the bride was produced and the happy couple conveyed by a numerous escort to their own home.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

The Tenant-house and Cellar Population of New York.

According to a survey made by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association of New York, and verified by a subsequent inspection made by the Metropolitan Police at the close of the year 1864, there was then in this city 15,511, tenant-houses, containing 110,353 families, numbering 480,000 souls. The number of cellars in this city which at that date were inhabited was 1,618, and the number of persons living therein was 15,224, making the total cellar and tenant-house population of the city 501,224—a number sufficient to make a city as large as Boston, Washington and Chicago combined. Such was the condition of things three years ago, in a time of great prosperity. What the increase has been during the last three years cannot be accurately ascertained, because no complete census has been made. In the Twelfth Ward, comprising that portion of New York, north of Eighty-sixth street, the Sanitary Inspectors report 643 inhabited shanties, and 710 other tenements of a poor class, making 1,353 in all, which not containing three families each, were not included in their list of tenant-houses. All through the city are scattered old sheds, dilapidated buildings, shanties, stable lofts, warehouses, and factories, and tumble-down rookeries of every description. The number of persons inhabiting such squalid abodes is said to be at least 75,000, which, added to the 516,250 living in tenant-houses and cellars, swells the number to the enormous aggregate of 591,250. The number of children under ten years of age comprised in this population is 84,936, or a little more than one-seventh of the entire mass. The children under 14 years of age are estimated to be 116,249, a little less than one-fifth of the entire number of persons living in tenant-houses.

A person who has never seen a New York tenant-house can form no idea of them. They are usually eight stories high, including the basement, and built two on a lot, which is only 100x25 feet in size. The basement is usually crowded with families, and sometimes the cellar underneath, lying below high-water mark, is frequently flooded by the tide, swarms with squalid women and children, burrowing in misanthropic lairs. A hall about 3 feet in width runs through the centre of the building, dividing it into two tiers of apartments on each floor, from basement to attic, and these apartments are subdivided into front, middle and rear, making six suites on each floor. The first-floor fronts are often used as low groggeries, with the families of the owners living in the rear of them, and the remainder of the building is packed, six families on a floor, to the roof. These houses are sometimes built twice and even thrice as deep as the one we have been describing, with six and even eight suites of apartments on each side of the hall, making from 12 to 16 suites to a floor. The expression "suites of apartments" will be certain to mislead the reader, as to the real character of the rooms in which these people live, without a special statement on the subject. They should really be called *sets of dens*. They usually consist of two rooms, a living-room and a sleeping-room, the first being about eight feet by ten, and the second seven feet by ten, and averaging seven feet in height. The bed-rooms have no ventilation except what they get through the door opening from the living room, which has no ventilation or light except what it gets through the door and window opening into the narrow hall. This so-called living-room is used to cook and wash in, and is also frequently used as a shoe shop, tailor's shop, and for other manufacturing purposes. Not unfrequently two families, and even four, live in one of these small sets of dens, and in this manner as many as 125 families, numbering over 800 souls, have been packed into one building, and some of the families taking boarders and lodgers at that. Around many of these tenements, or in close proximity to them, are slaughter-houses, stables, tanneries, soap-factories and bone-boiling establishments.

When we find such a weltering mass of humanity crowded into such abodes, we may imagine what the state of morality is among them. But the hapless children who are reared in these degenerate and crowded tenements, are almost as various as the nations of the earth. Their parents come hither not only from every State of the Union, but from nearly all lands and all seas. There is not a province of Europe which is not represented among them; they also have representatives from South America, Africa and Asia, the Sandwich Islands, and other islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. They comprise members of every Christian sect, also Jews, Mohammedans, Pagans and fetish worshippers from the South Pacific islands and the shores of Africa. These diverse people are not only huddled together under one roof, but frequently in one room, intermarry without the slightest prejudice as to race or religion, and allow their children to grow up with a theology of the most speckled character. Missionaries and other visitors to these wretched abodes often see strange things in the religious way. It is not uncommon to find Protestants, Catholics and pagans all mingled in one room, and each carrying on his worship after his own belief and independent of his fellow lodgers. The Rev. Thomas W. Hughes once found a family in a seven-by-nine cellar in the Fourth Ward, where the Catholic wife was counting her beads and saying her prayers on her knees, before a picture of the Virgin, while the Chinese husband was propitiating his pagan deity with offerings of rice administered with chop-sticks and the two little children of this strangely-assorted pair were singing the mission song—

Jesus loves me, this I know,
For the Bible tells me so.
Children from the age of fourteen years down to infants of four, are daily met in a state of intoxication. They come drunk to the mission schools. The little creatures have many a time lain stretched upon the benches of the Howard Mission sleeping off their debauch. Hundreds of these children have also become veteran thieves, and thousands more are in training for the same end. Nine hundred and sixty girls and 3,658 boys, between the ages of ten and fifteen years—making a total of 4,618—were arrested during the year ending October 31, 1867, for drunkenness and petty crimes.

The distress in Paris just now is terrible. More than 5,000 families are unable to pay their rent. Still the fetes and masquerades, go on as gaily as ever.

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Feb. 6th.—The London press comments in a temperate and conciliatory tone upon the remarks of the American press concerning Tain's arrest.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—The Vienna *Debatte*, a semi-official journal, asserts that the Czar Alexander, acting upon the suggestion of Prussia, has protested with the other European powers against the extensive armament going on in the Principality of Servia. The same paper says the recent appearance of a number of armed bands in the Province of Bulgaria, is calling attention to affairs on the Danube, and adds that Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has been instructed by his Government to press upon the Marquis De Montsur, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the immediate consideration of the subject.

Lisbon, Feb. 6.—The King and Queen of Portugal and their suite, while returning from a hunting party near Braza, were fired upon from the roadside. The Guards returned the fire, killing some of the assailants and wounding others. The Royal party then rode rapidly into town. The King and Queen were unhurt.

American Despatches.

New York, Feb. 7.—The *Herald's* Havana special says advices from the City of Mexico to 29th ult. have been received. Forced loans had been made in the city of Guadalupe, and had driven the merchants to desperation. Many kidnappers had been captured and shot. Unceasing complaints were still made of the insecurity of the roads. Gen. Horriga had gathered over 100 adherents, but was unsuccessful in skirmishes with government troops. Three hundred dollars each was offered to the American Legion in cash in lieu of a thousand dollars' worth of land, for their services during the war.

New York, Feb. 7.—The *Herald's* special from Hayti says the French clergy excommunicated Salnave on the ground that he had established a sort of fetish religion. The British Government refused to recall the British Legation at the demand of President Salnave. There was a general dissatisfaction and even commotion at the rumors of Senor Puga's mission to the United States for the sale of Samana.

The *Herald's* St. Domingo special says, "people and public officials were protesting against the negotiations for the alienation of Samana. All decrees since June last have been pronounced null. A provisional triumvirate had been proclaimed; its powers were to last until the return of Bazoz.

The *Herald's* Kingston, Jamaica, special says the assent which the Presbyterians manifested towards ex-Governor Eyo's policy is represented as having prevented a mutiny among the blacks threatened at Christmas.

New York, Feb. 7.—In the Nova Scotia Lower House of Parliament yesterday, notice was given of a resolution favoring the withdrawal of Nova Scotia from the Canadian Confederation.

Memphis, Feb. 6.—Considerable excitement prevails over the failure of Grayco Bank among the working classes. Six depositors attempted to hang the cashier.

Nashville, Feb. 6.—An accident occurred on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad yesterday, by which a portion of a freight train was destroyed and 200 feet of the road torn up. Several of the employees were severely injured, but no lives lost.

New York, Feb. 7.—The *Times's* special says the reported intention of the Reconstruction Committee to pursue charges against the President in the Grant correspondence, to the extent of presenting articles of impeachment, are greatly exaggerated. It is said the President's reply to Grant's last letter will contain a statement over the signature of the members of the Cabinet of what Gen. Grant said in the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, and the President will also remind General Grant that his language smacks strongly of insubordination, and is disrespectful in character, tending to demoralize the service of which he is the distinguished head.

THE ORGAN QUESTION.—A motion in favour of introducing instrumental music into the Canada Presbyterian Church was carried in the Brockville Presbytery at its regular meeting at Prescott, on the 4th inst. Only one retired minister voted against the motion.

The Roman correspondent of the *London Weekly Register*, a Roman Catholic organ, of January 4th, gave the remarkable statement of the dismissal of Fenian sympathisers from the Pope's service.

Mr. Dickens gave the first of his readings in Washington on Monday night last before a very large and select audience. While he was reading the "Pickwick trial scene" a dog raised his voice and gave a sonorous howl. Both Mr. Dickens and the audience burst into a loud laugh, but, after some time, order was restored.

The Indian race, which was estimated two centuries ago at five millions in the Territories which now constitute the United States, were reduced to 500,000 in 1825, and only number now, it is said, 350,000. The diminution of the Aborigines has not been nearly so rapid in Mexico and South America.

The invitation of the Harvard College boat club to the Oxford (England) University crew, to row an international race, has been responded to by the president of the latter, who says they are willing to row on the same conditions as they are accustomed to with the Cambridge (English) club. If a race should occur, it will be early in September.

COAL OIL.

Another supply of No. 1 Coal Oil at 15 cents per gallon, and Tin Cans of any size with patent tops and spouts; also another supply of the new Burners, at John Horsman's.

Note, for the future I shall keep none but the Genuine No. 1 Coal Oil.

JOHN HORSMAN.

At COST

At COST

SELLING OFF HARDWARE AT COST!

Dignity and Impudence WOULD REBUKE.

A small Cork street cotemporary in the Hardware business foolishly advertises that he gravely reminds readers is not an old stock.

All this silly talk is, of course, in answer to the Subscriber's advertisement that the European continent, he is willing to sell off his present stock at cost prices, an advertisement which he gravely reminds readers is not an old stock.

While people are very young and rather excitable, they are apt to talk and vapour to they would find terribly embarrassing. Common sense and calmness often come with age.

Business experience and mature judgment are required to enable merchants to buy and business should strive to get along quietly so as not to attract too much notice to themselves.

How would this very young business man feel if taken at his word by a few clever and demand on his business honor that he will supply them with the same goods at a price that will not be a rebuke to his business and reason will take the place of foolish excitement, and dignity replace impudence in the style of business advertisements.

The Subscriber hopes that this mild rebuke will prove sufficient, and that in future the Subscriber will take the place of foolish excitement, and dignity replace impudence in the style of business advertisements.

Remember JOHN HORSMAN is selling off his vast Stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, at COST, so that there may be room made for the immense stock now on its way from the European markets. Do not neglect this great opportunity of laying in Cheap Bargains of Hardware.

Guelph, 6th February, 1868.

per than any one else, and calls attention to his New Stock,

immense supply of goods shortly to arrive from Britain and

foolish proclamations that if seriously called upon to act up

erely trust it may prove so.

red there may be room for boasting. People young in years

knowledge.

a note of our prices, should quietly step up to Cork street

JOHN HORSMAN.

Guelph Evening Mercury

OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET

FRIDAY EV'NG, FEB. 7, 1868.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

Guelph, by municipal representatives, has taken up the advocacy of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway with earnestness. The calling of a special meeting on short notice, the framing of a petition for legislative favor to the enterprise, and the investing of the Railway Committee with power to appear before the Railway Committee of the Legislature as special pleaders for the road, speaking the opinions of the corporation, are strong indications that there has been lately a revolution of feeling with regard to this particular project.

A short time ago, and to give countenance to the construction of this railway was to be unpopular; now those who were a few years since its most uncompromising opponents may without charge of inconsistency stand up as its warmest advocates. The wheel on which local events are registered has taken a turn and carried us to a point in diametrical opposition to our former position. Progress has marched northward with hasty strides; our neighbors have been rapidly assimilating their circumstances to our own; new conditions beget new ideas and aspirations, and the period is not distant when they will demand the same facilities for intercourse with the world beyond them, the same benefits from the labors of the highest of human ingenuity that we ourselves enjoy—will demand them and listen to no refusal. All this is only a recurrence of what has taken place frequently before, and although it would have conduced to the interests of Guelph had the northern townships been longer in asserting that they were prepared for the enjoyment of the highest advantage which man can enjoy for personal intercourse with his fellows, yet we have no right to chain the minds of our friends, or attempt to fetter those high resolves by which they are endeavoring to demonstrate their advancement and their capabilities. They have been subservient to us as we have been to others, and no one can afford that his life should be a continuous apprenticeship.

When it has come to this, when the North has become so important that even Toronto wants to trade and be friendly with it, when it has served its probation and asserted its arrival at years of maturity, and its right to choose its own friends; and when its good-will is desirable, it is evident that it will be to our advantage to maintain a connection with it, even under the altered circumstances. The question is no longer whether these people are to have railway facilities—that is settled in the affirmative—and the next point to be solved is, where the southern terminus of that railway is to be. We observe that the County Council of Grey at its last sitting resolved not to petition the Legislature to grant a charter to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and we trust we may accept this as an indication of their belief that it would be for their benefit to open up communication with

Guelph. It is pleasing to record the expressed intention of the Premier of Ontario with regard to these railways, and it is to be hoped that he will be vigorously aided in carrying out his resolve to grant no charter to a narrow gauge railway, but to insist on a uniform width. This will deprive one of its chief recommendations that line of road which Guelph has now set itself so vigorously to oppose, and set the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway on fair grounds of competition.

It may be said, and it has been said, that it is extremely selfish on the part of Guelph to champion a project now to which it was so unrelentingly hostile a few years ago. Do those who make these assertions ever consider the motives which prompt their own actions, or the actions of communities or of mankind at large? What constitutes progress only a desire for self-aggrandisement, and how slow would be the march of improvement if men worked with an eye to their neighbors' interest more than to their own? We doubt very much if there is such a thing in nature as a voluntary unselfish deed, for even such a one as merits most the approval of the world contributes most to the happiness of the actor, and while a man feels happy in making others so, he cannot be said to be devoid of selfishness. We say, then, that Guelph had a perfect right to oppose the railway while she could, same as every person has a duty to perform in making the most of his circumstances; but its power for opposition has departed and it does the next best thing for itself, and by all means the best for the people of the North, come out as a strong supporter of the railway which is to have its southern terminus at Guelph in preference to that which is to run from Toronto. All this we say is perfectly legitimate on the part of Guelph. Nor is it what other places would not do, and we trust it may be abundantly successful.

The Narrow Gauge Railway.

A public meeting was held in Toronto last (Thursday) night to consider the best means of promoting the immediate construction of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. The meeting was divided in regard to the project, some being in favour of the narrow gauge, and others of the gauge now employed by the other railways in Canada.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. G. Worts, seconded by Mr. A. R. McMaster:—

"That this meeting believes that the general interests of the country, and of this city, will be best promoted by the construction of independent lines of railway, leading direct from the country to the Toronto harbour."

Mr. J. H. Cameron, who advocated the broad gauge, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Spratt:

"That while this meeting is unanimously in favour of railway communication between Toronto, Grey and Bruce, the great interests involved in the railway service of this city requires that hostility should be avoided, and an endeavour should be made to reconcile all existing difficulties before the project is submitted to the Legislature."

The amendment of Hon. J. H. Cameron being put from the chair, was voted down unanimously, and the original resolution put and carried amidst enthusiastic applause.

New Advertisements.

ALLAN'S Barber SHOP.

IN THE BASEMENT OF Castle Garden SALOON, West Market Square.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOONING, and HAIR COLOURING, Done in First-Class Style.

Making and doing up Curls for Ladies. Guelph, February 6th. dtm

Good READING

CHEAP AT

Day's Bookstore.

Pickwick Papers,

Oliver Twist,

David Copperfield,

Nicholas Nickleby,

Domby and Son,

Great Expectations,

Christmas Stories,

Sketches by Boz,

Hard Times.

Each complete in one Volume.—Price 25 cents each, by mail, post-paid for 30 cents.

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE, Opposite the Market.

Guelph, 6th February, 1868. dw

SPEED LODGE NO. 180.

A. F. & A. M.



THE next regular meeting of the above Lodge will be held in the old Masonic Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 11th, at half-past seven. By order.

JOHN CRIDFORD, Secretary. Guelph, 7th February, 1868.

WANTED.

TWO young men of steady habits. Apply at the Mercury office. Guelph, 5th February, 1868. dtf

Cow Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the Fair Ground yesterday, a red cow, giving a little milk, in good order, was bought of a man near Morrison. Any one returning her, or giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be rewarded. JOHN ROBERTS, Butcher. Guelph, 5th Feb, 1868. dtf

Heifer Strayed.

ON the premises of the subscriber about the last of November last, a red and white heifer. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. ANGUS McLEAN, Lot 4, 6th Con, Township of Erin. Guelph, 5th Feb, 1868. dw

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the premises of the subscriber, a white cow, medium size, 4 years old, with horns turned in at the top. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. Guelph, 5th Feb, 1868. dtf

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT.

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street. Guelph, July 31, 1867 dtw D. MOLTUN

BRITISH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY.

(From Lyman & MacNab, Wholesale Hardware Merchants.)

Toronto, 13th September, 1866.

Messrs MUGROVE & WRIGHT, B. A. Commercial College, Toronto. DEAR SIR,—We have much pleasure in testifying to the value of training for commercial pursuits obtained by the young men educated at your College.

We have now in our employment one of your graduates, who, notwithstanding the fact that he never had any previous experience, has proved himself a most reliable, accurate and efficient Book-keeper.

We may further state, that having had occasion to engage another office hand, we gave a decided preference to one of your graduates. In short, we have no hesitation in saying, that as far as our experience goes, your course of training is eminently adapted to make a thoroughly efficient office man.

Yours truly, LYMAN & MACNAB.

(From Morrison, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Provision Dealers.)

Toronto, May 21, 1867.

Messrs MUGROVE & WRIGHT, B. A. Com. College, Toronto.

DEAR SIRS,—We can eminently recommend your establishment to the business public, from which to select their Book-keepers. The young man in our employ bears testimony to the efficient system taught in your College, and the accurate habits derived therefrom, and though different houses pursue different methods, yet the general principles, rules, and varieties of commerce are so thoroughly inculcated by your system of tuition as to render the knowledge applicable to each new feature in each peculiar system.

Your efforts are worthy of every appreciation in founding a sound Commercial Emporium of the intelligent youth of Canada, and though occasionally students fail to become proficient, it can only be attributed to lack of ability on the student's part and not the incapacity of the tutor. We shall ever give and advise preference to your pupils for an office, and feel glad to thus attest our experience of the same.

We remain, Gentlemen, yours, &c.,

MORRISON, TAYLOR, & CO., Wholesale Provision Dealers.

For Circulars, Penmanship, Bank Notes, &c., address

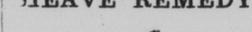
MUGROVE & WRIGHT, Guelph, 4th Feb, 1868. (dw) Toronto.

FRENCH'S

Condition POWDER,

AND

HEAVE REMEDY.



FOR THE CURE OF

HEAVES

Thick and Broken Wind,

Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs,

And all Diseases which affect the wind of Horses.

It is the best medicine known for removing Impurities of the Blood and producing a Soft and Glossy Coat, and they have a peculiar effect in Cleansing the Skin. As a Diuretic Medicine they will be found superior to any other Powder made. Prepared by

A. B. PETRIE

Chemist and Druggist, Apothecaries' Hall, Market Square, Guelph.

Guelph, 29th Jan, 1868. dw

G. A. D. C.

THE Guelph Amateur Dramatic Club in giving another of their popular entertainments in the TOWN HALL,

On Wednesday, 19th Feb

When the celebrated Tragedy, in Five Acts entitled

BARBAROSSA

By John Brown, D. D., will be produced for the first time in Canada. To conclude with the King Farce of

THE HAPPY MA

Tickets 25c. Reserved seats 50c.

M. ARMOUR, Manager.

M. VALE, Leader of Orchestra.

Guelph, 4th Feb, 1868. dtf

New Advertisements.

Where do you get your Watches, CLOCKS AND JEWELLERY REPAIRED?



AT SAVAGE'S.

Guelph, February 6, 1868. dw

NATIONAL SERIES OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

ANOTHER LOT OF THE

NATIONAL SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED

AT R. CUTHBERT'S.

Guelph, 6th February, 1868. dw

NEARLY GONE.

received a few days since the demand has been im-

a discerning public.

ite COTTONS.

te Cottons, in the various widths and qualities, at the

O. BUCHAM.

THE BARCLAY SEWING MACHINE.

WITHOUT any exception, the Barclay Sewing Machine, manufactured by the British American Sewing Machine Company,

AT PARIS, ONTARIO,

is the best in the Dominion of Canada for general purposes. An examination is merely requested, which will be to the advantage of those intending to purchase. All machines warranted.

Also, agent for the DALTON KNITTING MACHINES, one of the best machines in the market.

Apply to

MOSES BECHTEL, General Agent for the County of Wellington, Blair Post Office.

Agent for Guelph: MRS. HUNTER, Fancy Store, Market Square.

Guelph, Jan 22, 1868. dw

FIRE AT ALMA BLOCK.---REMOVAL!

JOHN M. BOND & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HENRY MULHOLLAND)

HARDWARE IMPORTERS,

Corner Wyndham and Cork-sts., near the Gore Bank, Guelph.

NEW & COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWARE

The subscribers desire to inform their customers and the public that they are now receiving a Large New and Complete Stock of Hardware, which they can and are determined to sell at prices LOWER than ever sold in Guelph before. Customers and the public will please bear in mind the fact, that no matter who advertises to sell CHEAP, nor who offers at COST, they can and will sell CHEAPER, notwithstanding what they may state to the contrary. It is noted as an established fact by intelligent and close buyers, that at this establishment they were able to purchase Goods for from 10 to 25 per cent. less than anywhere else. Remember from 10 to 25 per cent. less. I now offer an entirely New Stock (remember not an OLD STOCK), at lower prices than ever. Let my customers and the public call, compare prices and judge for themselves. Remember the New Stand--Corner Wyndham and Cork-sts. Iron and Coal Yard at Alma Block, as before.

Guelph, 29th January, 1868.

dwlm

JOHN M. BOND & CO.

CONCERT!

Sacred Music

THE CHOIR

The Congregational Church

assisted by a number of the most talented Vocalists and Chorists of the town, will give a Concert, consisting of choice selections from the works of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven and Mozart, in the NEW CHURCH.

On Wednesday Ev'g, 12th February

when it is confidently expected that a musical entertainment will be furnished that will be well worthy of public patronage.

Tickets - - 25 cents each.

May be obtained at the stores of Messrs. Day, Higinbotham, McNeil, Thomson, Cuthbert and Savage, and at the door. Hearse to be made in a Waggon, Cutter, Sleigh or Passenger Stage.

Doors open at 7.30, Concert to begin at 8 o'clock precisely. The proceeds will be devoted to the organ fund of the Church.

For further particulars see programmes.

Guelph, 3rd Feb., 1868. dtd



Mail Contract!

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon

On Friday, 21st of February

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Erin and Guelph, from the 1st April next. Conveyance to be made in a Waggon, Cutter, Sleigh or Passenger Stage.

The mails to leave Erin on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

To arrive at Guelph " " " 12 noon

Leave " " " 2 P.M.

Arrive at Erin " " " 10 P.M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Erin and Guelph.

J. DEWE, P. O. Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Toronto 29th Jan., 1868. } 3w

Funerals, Funerals!

NATHAN TOVELL has to intimate that he is prepared to attend funerals as usual Coffins always on hand. Hearse to hire.

His Steam Planing Mill is in constant operation. All kinds of lumber, sashes, doors, blinds, mouldings, &c. He solicits a share of public patronage.

NATHAN TOVELL,
Guelph, 27th Aug. 1867. Nelson Crescent

Dominion Store!

(Late Post Office Store.)

MRS. ROBINSON

HAS on hand a varied stock of GENERAL GROCERIES for

Christmas & New Year

consisting of Almonds, Brazil Filberts.

NEW FRUIT!

Figs, Dates, Raisins, Lemons at 25c per dozen.

Don't forget the stand, next to the Wellington Hotel, where you can get the best and cheapest lot of Fancy Goods in Guelph.

MRS. ROBINSON,
Upper Wyndham Street, Guelph.

Guelph Dec. 17th, 1867. daw

Oyster Rooms

Valentine Wald

BEGS to announce to the public that he has fitted up Oyster Rooms in connection with his Hotel, on MAUDONNELL STREET.

The very best of Oysters, and choicest Cigars will always be kept.

The Rooms are under the superintendence of Mr. H. McCracken, whose courteous attention, as well as his thorough knowledge of the business, will insure satisfaction in all cases.

The very best of Oysters always on hand, and served up in all styles at short notice.

TOM and JERRY, and all kinds of Fancy Drinks prepared in the most approved manner.

Guelph, 27th December, 1867. dwbn

Four Corners' Hotel,

ERAMOSA ROAD.

JOHN ANDERSON, Proprietor. The best of accommodation for travellers. First-class liquors and cigars. Good stone stabling and attentive hostler.

Guelph, 22nd January, 1868. dw

RUTHERFORD HOUSE!

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF

GODERICH SALT.

Salmon Trout and Herring!

Also, 70 half Barrels Salmon Trout,
70 half Barrels Lake Huron Herring,
50 Barrels Prime Labrador Herring.
Two cases of Finnan Haddies just arrived.

Guelph 15th January, 1868.

daw

R. RUTHERFORD.

MANILLA CHEROOTS

JUST RECEIVED.

A Lot of Fine Manilla Cheroots!

Guelph, 8th January, 1868.

H. BERRY.

Medical Dispensary

Hair Brushes,

Tooth Brushes,

Nail Brushes,

Soaps & Perfumery,

Of every description.

No. 1 WHITE

COAL OIL

Only 15 cts. per Gallon.

E. HARVEY

Chemist and Druggist,
Opposite the English Church, Wyndham-st.,
Guelph, Ontario.

Guelph, 25th Jan. 1868. dw

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Thomas M. Grier,
AN INSOLVENT.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, BY virtue of
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, the authority
of the Court of Chancery, do hereby certify that
as Assignee of the Estate of the above-named Insolvent,
under the provisions of the above Act, I
shall offer for sale at the Town Hall, in the Village
of Morriston, in the said County,

Saturday, 11th April, 1868

at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all
the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent,
in that certain parcel or tract of land and premises
situate, lying and being in the Village of
Morriston, Township of Puslinch, County of Well-
ington, Province of Ontario, composed of Vil-
lage Lot number Eight, on the East side of Queen
Street, in Donald McEldward's Survey, in the Vil-
lage of Morriston, bounded and bounded as is de-
scribed in a deed from John M. Schenker and
wife to the said Insolvent, made the 22nd Februa-
ry, 1860, with Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, and
outhouses thereon, and a good garden, with
wo-thirds of an acre.

TERMS - - - CASH.

Further particulars may be had on the pre-
mises, or at the office of Messrs. McLennan &
O'Connor, Barristers, Guelph, or at the office of
the undersigned, with whom all hypothetical cre-
ditors are required to file their claims within six
days of the day of sale.

THOMAS SAUNDERS,
Official Assignee.

Guelph, 7th January, 1868. wtd

NOTICE.

MR. CHAS. GRUNDY who has been
my Book-keeper for several years in Guelph,
is authorized to collect all debts due to me, and
to grant receipts in my name for all payments
that may be paid to him on my account. Also,
to adjust and pay any accounts due by me.

OFFICE: In the store of Messrs. John M. Bond
& Co., Corner of Wyndham and Cork-Sts.

HENRY MULHOLLAND.

Guelph, 22nd January, 1868. dw

Wholesale and Retail

WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 24th, 1868. dw

Wholesale and Retail

WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 24th, 1868. dw

Wholesale and Retail

WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 24th, 1868. dw

Wholesale and Retail

WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 24th, 1868. dw

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

GUELPH.



OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

GUELPH.

SMITH & BOTSFORD,

Will sell, during the next six weeks, the balance of

THEIR WINTER STOCK AT COST.

Call and see their prices, and be convinced that this is no humbug. ONLY ONE PRICE.

Guelph, 4th January, 1868.

SMITH & BOTSFORD,

Sign of the Elephant, Opposite the Market

MEDICAL HALL,

GUELPH.

ESSENCE OF

RONDELETIA!

AN ELEGANT PERFUME

for the Handkerchief and Toilet.

Prepared by Breidenbach,

Perfumer and Distiller of Flowers to Her Ma-
jesty.

N. HIGINBOTHAM.

Guelph, 24th Dec. 1867. dw

No. 2,

Day's Block, . . . Guelph.

Fresh Codfish.

Fresh Haddocks.

Sea Herrings.

Finnan Haddies.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

JUST ARRIVED.

E. CARROLL & CO.,

No. 2, Wyndham Street.

Guelph, 5th February, 1868. dw

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK,

LAND, LOAN, INSURANCE,
And General Agents.

Office--Town Hall Buildings, Guelph.

Royal Assurance Comp'y

AGENTS FOR THE

Standard Life Assurance Co'y

AGENTS FOR THE

Trust and Loan Company.

AGENTS FOR THE

Canada Permanent Building and
Savings Society.

A large amount of private funds to lend
upon real and personal security. Rates moderate

Guelph, 4th Feb. 1868. w

SEED WHEAT.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a quantity of Wheat,
known as "Amber," or "Plati's Midge
Food," of new variety. See CANADA FARMER,
vol. 3, pages 41 and 121.

JOHN KIRKLAND, Guelph Tp.
Guelph, 20th Jan 1868. w10

REMOVAL!

GRAND CLEARING SALE!

JAMES CORMACK,

HAVING leased that large and New Store next to JOHN HORSMAN'S, he
has determined to dispose of the balance of his large Stock of first-class

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CLOTHS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

At a Tremendous Reduction

OF PRICES. As the Goods are all new, the Clothing well cut, well made and well stayed, the pub-
lic will find this one of the best and cheapest sales ever offered in Guelph.

Goods looked changed the regular prices.

JAMES CORMACK,
Guelph, 31st December, 1867. dw Wyndham-st., Guelph

FOR THREE WEEKS

CLEARING SALE!

THE GREAT CLEARING SALE AT THE

Canada CLOTHING Store

WILL CONTINUE FOR THREE WEEKS LONGER, so as to clear out the ba-
lance of the Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, &C.,

Which will be sold at COST and UNDER for CASH ONLY.

Parties indebted to me must settle up their accounts immediately, or they will be put
Court for collection.

N. CROFT,
Guelph, January, 9th, 1868. d No. 40, Wyndham Street, Guelph

PLASTER, PLASTER

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE AT PRESENT A FULL SUPPLY OF

GROUND PLASTER

And while sleighing is good, farmers should get their supplies. By advices from Paris, York and
Caledonia, we learn that all that can be produced is already engaged, and that the demand
will far exceed the supply. We have been able to secure only

300 TONS.

Instead of 500, and we would therefore advise those requiring any to purchase early.

A small lot of very fine Clover Seed on hand

JAS. MASSIE & CO.

Guelph, 17th January 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers wishing to take the EVENING MERCURY of the week, or for longer period, will please have their names at the office, and it will be regularly delivered at their residence. Subscribers whose papers are not regularly by the Carrier Boys, will be glad at the office at once to inform us of the defect.

Guelph Evening Mercury
OFFICE:.....MACDONNELL STREET.
FRIDAY EV'NG, FEB. 7, 1868.

The Maiden's Choice

OR, THE LAIRD OF BIRKENCLUECH.
A Tale of the Covenanters.

At a warning from Jamie, Walter and himself had retreated themselves, and assumed an air of unconcern, before the eyes of the troopers had time to light on them. They glanced round, however, and the secret anxiety of both was increased when the soldiers they recognized Sergeant Jackson and three or four more of Charles Allan's troop.

"Billie, landlord, you have guests, I perceive," exclaimed the Sergeant. "Some of those Covenanters, eh?"
"Oh, dear, no, Sergeant, nothing of the kind," cried the host, in nervous haste. "Ane o' them is a regular customer o' mine, weel kenned as a man, and goes to my house, the kintra—Jamie Tamsin by name, an' cadger he is."

"Oh, aye, to be sure, so it is. We all know Jamie to be a loyal subject of his Majesty, and he is free to come and go as he pleases, but who is this fellow in the checked plaid and blue bonnet? He's the very cut of a Whigamoor. Hark ye, Sandy-pate, give us your name, and satisfy us as to your loyalty, or you must cower behind my crupper, and go before the Captain."

"Lord bless ye, Sergeant!" the Cadger hastened to interpose, "ye may speak the honest man till ye might, and he'll answer ye as ye get, for he's stane dead."
"Dead, is he? Ye warrant he has got hearing enough for conventicle preaching. But dead or dumb he must hear and answer me too. I say, Mr. What-ever-name, added Jackson, putting his mouth close to Walter's ear, and speaking at the utmost pitch of his voice, "what's your opinion of this cursed rebellion here in the west, and the laird of Peatland? Are you free to denounce it?"

"What's yer will?" inquired Walter, with a stolid expression of countenance.
"Oh, confound it, my lings will crack before he hears me. Do you approve of treason?" he shouted.
"Treason?" repeated Walter, with a solemn shake of his head, "na, I dinna dae that. It's a bad thing treason, but it's no' a crime."

"Come, this is better than I looked for," remarked Jackson. "The fellow may be honest enough after all."
He tells us that he comes south frae the Border," explained the landlord, who, at a sign from Jamie, supported the deception that was being practiced, though he did not know the reason of it.

"Oh, well, I'll pass him without further question, but my orders are to overhaul every stranger we come across, and if they can't clear themselves of being concerned in the rising, to march them off to jail. Here, landlord, a cup o' brandy, for your best brandy. We need it after our long ride in this cold night."

"Hae ye ridden far the day, Sergeant?" asked Jamie, while the landlord hastened to draw the liquor.
"All the way from Edinburgh; and devilish loath we were to leave our warm quarters there, and mix the fun that is going; we rather see the Peatland rebels stirring up in the Grassmarket than chase them over the winter moors. Wouldn't we, Inglis?"

"Twenty times over, Sergeant," replied the trooper addressed, "but we hae'nt missed all the sport either."
"Egad, neither we have. We saw several batches of the canting rascals turned over, and were on guard in the Council Room when the laird and the parson were fitted with a new boot-a-piece. By jove, how the laird yelled! The parson took it more quietly, and on my soul I was sorry for him—he looked so weak and sickly. But he did not seem to mind it a bit, and called for another stoup of ale in a tavern."

"What were they tortured for?" asked the Cadger, who knew with what intense interest Walter was listening to every word Jackson uttered.
"To make them confess all about the rising, who planned it, and how far the conspiracy extended. The Council made nothing of it, though. The prisoners were either too stubborn, or they told the truth when they said that the rebellion was not planned at all, but got up in a moment. Ah, there you are with the brandy, landlord. Hand it round, and bring a cup for honest Jamie and the deaf borderer. Here's a yellow boy to pay for it."

"Give us a toast, Sergeant," cried one of the troopers.
"Aye, a toast! a toast!" exclaimed the rest boisterously.
"I will," said Jackson. "And here it is—The new Laird of Birkencluech; a long life and a jolly one to him."

The Sergeant's toast was received by his comrades with a storm of approval, and he drank with wild enthusiasm, in the midst of which Jamie and Walter sat staring at each other in astonishment, with their unsteady glasses before them.
"Billie, why don't you drink?" exclaimed Jackson. "The brandy is fine, and the toast is a rare good one."

"What did you say, Sergeant?" asked the Cadger. "The new Laird of Birkencluech?"
"Of course I said that. That young fool Elliot is proscribed with the rest of the Peatland rebels, and his estate is confiscated, and given to a better man."

"And who may that be?" he slowly asked.
"Who should it be but our gallant Captain?"
"Captain Allan?" repeated the Cadger. "Hae—hae he gotten Birkencluech?"
"Aye, and none better deserves it. The Commander, Sir James Turner, told the Council of his great service, and the Council got the King's charter for him. He goes this very night to take possession; and, egad, he means to take possession of Elliot's wife too. She's an old sweetheart of his, and he would have married her before, if Elliot had not cut him out. But she's his wife, and on easier terms; for, if she should prove coy, the Captain knows how to bring her to reason."

"Ha! that is the soundest game, is it?" shouted Walter, starting up like an enraged lion.
Jackson and the others were astonished.
"Egad," said the Sergeant, as he also started to his feet. "The borderer has found his hearing all of a sudden. But there is some knavery here, this pretended shepherd is disguised."
In an instant the Sergeant sprang towards Walter, and tried to seize him. The youth shook him off, but in the scuffle his bonnet and wig fell to the ground, and he stood revealed before them.

"By heavens," he Elliot himself, roared Jackson, and he and his men closed on him to secure him.
TO BE CONTINUED.

The Act for the better protection of game in Ontario, which passed its third reading on Monday, makes some important changes in the old law, and as it is one of great importance we give a synopsis of its provisions. It may be said that the Committee who had charge of the Bill corresponded with leading sportsmen throughout the Province, and had their opinions before framing the Act. There is no question but there was a necessity for a change in the law, and the present Bills looked upon as a great improvement on former enactments. The present law enacts that between the first day of December, and the first of September in any year, it shall not be lawful to hunt, kill, or take any Deer, or Fawn, Elk, Moose, or Caribou.

No Wild Turkey, Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, or Hare, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of January and the first day of September.
No Quail shall be taken or killed between the first day of January and the first day of October.
No Woodcock or Snipe shall be taken or killed between the first day of March and the first day of September.

No Wild Swan, Goose, or any description of wild Duck, shall be hunted, taken or killed, between the first day of March and the first day of September.
No Wild Turkey, Grouse, or Pheasant, Partridge, Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, Hare, or any description of Wild Duck, shall be trapped or taken by means of traps, nets, snares, springs, or other means of taking such birds or Hares, other than by shooting, at any time whatever, nor shall any trap, net, or snare, be made, erected, or set, either wholly or in part, for the purpose of trapping or taking.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use batteries or sunken punts in the hunting, taking, or killing of any Wild Swan, Goose, or any kind of Duck whatsoever.
No Deer or Fawn, Elk, Moose, or Caribou shall be trapped or taken by means of snares at any time whatever, nor shall any traps be set or erected for the purpose of such trapping or taking.

No person or persons shall have in their possession any of the animals or their hides, or any of the birds heretofore mentioned, within the period above respectively prohibited, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof to be on the party charged, nor shall any sale of any of the Game mentioned in this Act take place later than within fourteen days from the termination of the several periods hereinbefore respectively fixed for the killing thereof; nor shall any possession for the purpose of sale be deemed lawful, save within such periods of fourteen days.

No eggs of any kind of the birds above enumerated and hereby declared to be game, shall be taken or destroyed at any time.
In all cases, confiscation of the Game shall follow conviction; and the game so confiscated shall be given to some charitable institution or purpose, and the destruction of the convicting Justice.

Any person may destroy traps, nets, or snares set or erected, either wholly or in part in contravention of any provision of this Act.
And whereas it is desirable to prevent the destruction of certain animals at seasons of the year when their fur is of little or no value. It is further enacted that no Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Sable, Otter, or Fisher, shall be trapped, hunted, taken or killed, nor shall any trap or snare be laid for the same or any of them between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of November in any year, and all persons violating this Section of this Act shall be liable to the same proceedings and penalties, to be enforced and recovered in the same way as are above declared in respect to game.

In order to encourage persons who have or may hereafter import different kinds of game with a desire to breed, and preserve the same on their own lands, it shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot or kill or destroy any such game without the consent of the owner of the property wherever the same may have been bred.

The penalty for contravention of this Act is a fine of not more than \$25 nor less than two for each head of game killed, to be disposed of summarily before a magistrate.

COMMERCIAL.
The Guelph Markets.
MERCURY OFFICE, GUELPH, February 7, 1868.

Flour, per 100 lbs. \$3 75
Fall Wheat per bushel. 75
Spring Wheat. 1 00
Oats do. 0 50
Peas do. 0 75
Sleds do. 0 12
Hay, per ton. 10 00
Straw do. 4 00
Shingles per square. 1 00
Wood per cord. 3 00
Wool. 0 27
Saps, per dozen. 1 12
Butter (Irish), per lb. 0 13
Cheese, each. 0 25
Lard, do. 0 50
Obletens per pair. 0 20
Ducks do. 0 20
Potatoes. 0 10
Apples per bushel. 0 00
Lamb per lb. 0 08
Beef. 0 08
Pork per lb. 0 08
Sheep Fat each. 4 75
Lamb skins. 0 40
Hides per 100 lbs. 6 00

Money Market.
JACKSON'S EXCHANGE OFFICE, Guelph, February 7, 1868.

Gold, 124 1/2.
Greenbacks not at 70; Sold at 70 to 71.
Silver bought at 41 1/2; sold at 41 to 42.
Upper Canada Bank Bills bought at 50c to 55c.
Commercial Bank Bills bought at 95c to 98c full rate in silver.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co's report by Special Telegram to "Evening Mercury".
MONTREAL, February 7, 1868.

Flour—Fancy, 70 to 72; Superior No. 1, 68 to 70; No. 2, 66 to 68; Best Flour, 80 to 82 1/2; Oats 40 to 42; Barley 90 to 81; Butter—dairy 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; store packed 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Ashes—Pots \$2 20 to \$2 22; peats \$5 25 to \$5 50.
Flour market very quiet but rates firm with small business done. Grain unchanged and no sales. Provision—Pork steady; Hogs fair consumption demand. Butter better enquiry. Ashes neglected.

TORONTO, February 6, 1868.
Flour—Receipts, 4 1/2 bbls; No. 1, at 87 1/2; No. 2, at 81 1/2; Peas—76; Oats—60 to 63; Barley—61 to 63 1/2.
HAMILTON, February 6, 1868.
Fall wheat, \$1 70 to \$1 77; spring do—\$1 55 to \$1 60 per bushel; Barley—\$1 21 to \$1 25; Oats—40 to 42; Peas—50 to 55; Potatoes—\$2 20 to \$2 25.

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and the directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, IN B. OGDEN, 4 Cedar St., New York, 707-ly

HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED EATING OYSTERS IN GUELPH.

By frost or starvation before they are opened. My arrangements are such, that the Oysters I receive are taken from the beds, opened, packed, and shipped to me the same day. I can assure those who purchase from me, that they need have no fear of

Oysters that, from causes well known to the trade, often become stale, and, in fact, totally unfit to eat.

That are OYSTERS! Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

Sold Meat Oysters by the keg, can, or measure. Also, Finnan Haddies and fresh salt Fish of every description, wholesale and retail.

HUGH WALKER.
Wynham Street, Guelph, nearly opposite the Theatre, St. Charles.
Guelph, 18th January 1868. dw

CHEAP Photographs W. BURGESS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public of Guelph and surrounding country that having received a large lot of FRAMES suitable for

Christmas Presents, he will through the HOLIDAYS furnish all kinds of Photographs at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Parties wishing to make presents of Photographs to their friends should call at once.

PICTURES of all kinds furnished in the first style of the art. Gallery above John A. Wood's Grocery Store. W. BURGESS, Guelph, 18th December, 1867. dw

New Saddlery Shop

Do you want a set of Harness, double or single, light or heavy, call at the new shop next door to Coffee's Hotel.
Do you want a good Saddle? We can supply you cheaper than ever, 15 yards from O'Quinn's Wellington Hotel.
Everybody in want of a good Trunk, Valise, or Travelling Bag, can be supplied at the new shop, two doors from the Post Office.

WHIPS, Horse Covers, Sleigh Bells

A very large and well-assorted stock of Whips will be sold at 25c on the dollar of our former low prices, 50 yards north of St. George's Church.
We have a few pairs of imported made up Horse Covers, made to order, also a nice lot of common blankets.
What is more cheering than the merry Sleigh Bells? We can supply you.
We have on hand all kinds of articles, and will make up on the shortest notice anything you want in the Saddlery line, a few doors South of the Registry Office.
Brushes, Combs, Spurs, Bits, in endless variety. REPAIRING done as usual.

In consequence of the present premises being too small for our large stock, we will for a short time have to sell at a reduced price, to keep our present staff of superior workmen.

SMITH & METCALF, Late copiers of the premises destroyed by fire, Wellington Hotel, Guelph, 20th December 1867. dwt

Gold & Silver Plating A. HOWIE & CO., HAMILTON. Watches, Chains, Rings, Penicil Cases, and all kinds of Jewellery Plated in Gold. Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c., Plated at reasonable rates. Also, Door Plates & Carriage Trimmings of every description done to order with neatness and dispatch. Orders from a distance punctually attended to. Hamilton, November 23 1867. dw3m

Steamship Company. (LIMITED)

STEAMERS Weekly from Liverpool and New York, calling at Queenstown.
A Steamship of this line, consisting of the Queen, England, Virginia, Erin, Louisiana, and Florida, leaves NEW YORK for Liverpool, every Saturday, and Liverpool on Wednesday of each week, calling at Queenstown each way. The size of these Steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon. The accommodation and fare are unsurpassed, and the prices lower than by any other line. The accommodation for storage passengers are large, and plenty of deck room is allowed, whilst the fare is of the best quality, well cooked and ample.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Tickets are issued in this country to passengers wishing to prepay the passage of their friends from Liverpool or Queenstown (Ireland), for \$25, American money.
For tickets, special berths, and all information, apply to

J. W. MURTON, General Passage Agent, No. 9, James Street, Hamilton, 2nd Nov. 1867. dwly

TROTTER & GRAHAM, DENTISTS! GUELPH and BRAMPTON, Members of the Dental Association of the Province of Ontario. (Successors in Guelph to T. Trotter.) OFFICE: Over Mr. Higginbotham's Drug Store.

Flour, Grain, Provisions, ASHES, LEATHER, &c. CONSIGNMENTS solicited. Highest prices realized, and orders promptly made. Every possible information afforded consignors in reference to the Markets, Packing of Pork, Manufacture, &c. of country.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., MONTREAL. Kirkwood, Livingston & More, HALIFAX.

ADVANCES. DRAFTS authorized against Consignments to Montreal and Halifax may be made at the option of Consignors, on sight City. Cash advances made on shipments to our Correspondents in Foreign Markets.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., MONTREAL. Kirkwood, Livingston & More, HALIFAX. FISH, OILS, &c. ORDERS for Fish, Oils, or West India Produce carefully and promptly executed.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., HALIFAX, N. S. FURS, FURS. WE have opened our stock of FURS, from our own manufacture, which we will sell at LOW PRICES.

Extra Dark Mink, Royal Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, River Mink, Ladies' Hoods, GENTS' MUFFLERS and GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, &c. F. GARLAND, Market Square, GUELPH.

The Highest Price paid for Raw Furs Guelph, Oct. 31, 1867. INDIA & CHINA TEA COY. Home Depot at London and Liverpool. Canada Depot, 23 Hospital Street, Montreal.

THE India and China Tea Company beg to call the attention of the Canadian community to their directly imported Teas, which for purity and excellence will be found unequalled.

The Company have made arrangements whereby they have secured the entire produce of some of the best plantations in Assam and on the slopes of the Himalayas, and by a judicious blending of these magnificent Teas with the best varieties of China produce, they are enabled to offer to the public Tea of quality and flavour hitherto unknown to the general consumer. These Teas are in high favour in England and France, and a single trial will prove their superiority.

The Company supply two qualities only, either Black, Green or Mixed. Their Black Teas will be found to possess great briskness and flavour, combined with colour and strength and will be entirely different to the flat and vapour article usually sold as Black Tea; while their Green Teas are altogether free from the deleterious mineral powder so commonly used for coloring the leaf.

PRICES: Family full-blown Teas for family use a real genuine and fine article 70 cents per lb. First quality procurable, one dollar per lb. The above can be had either Black, Green or Mixed. To be had in packets of Quarter Pound Half Pound, One Pound, and upwards, or in tin containers of 5 lbs. and upwards from the Company's Agents in all the chief towns of Canada.—N.B. All the packages are lined with tin foil paper, and the Tea will consequently retain its flavour any length of time. Desires.—All packages have the Company's trade-mark, without which none are genuine.

MR. N. HIGGINBOTHAM Agent, Guelph, Guelph, August 3, 1867. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. CHURCH-ST. - - - GUELPH.

MRS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her school will re-open (D. V.) on the 6th of January. Vacancies for two or three boarders. Guelph, 26th December, 1867. dwly

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ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

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AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE, Opposite the Market, Guelph.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

The Great Clearing Sale of DRY GOODS! IS STILL GOING ON AT W.M. STEWART'S, Guelph, 11th December, 1867. dw

THE GROCERY & WINE TRADE. OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT. FRANK SMITH & CO. 77 Front Street, Toronto.

DEG to intimate to their Western friends and the public generally, that they have now received a large portion of their Fall supply of Fresh English Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c., Ex. 'Planet,' 'Chandler,' 'City of Hamilton,' 'Glenborie,' from London. 'Avon,' 'Onida,' 'Hibernia,' 'Peruvian,' 'Summer,' and 'Pericles,' from Liverpool. 'Alcoba' and 'Glenfiddie,' from Glasgow. 'Agnes' from Charente. And are daily expecting the arrival of Fresh New Crop Fruit and Mediterranean Cargo Ex. 'Diodora,' 'Cathy Scott' and 'Mary Ann,' from Malaga, Marseilles and Genoa.

JUST RECEIVING IN STORE. 303 Bbls and Tierces of Barbadoes, Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars. 522 Bbls Currants crop 1866, VERY CHEAP. 5175 Half Chests and Casks Souchong, Congou, Java, Gunpowder, Young and Old Hyson Teas. With a full assortment of Tobacco, Refined Sugars, Wines and Liquors and Dry Groceries. All which will be submitted to the trade, equal to and below Montreal prices. Inspection invited. Terms Liberal. Cash and prompt paying customers desired. Toronto, 6th November, 1867. dwf