

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

THE Star Shuttle Sewing Machine makes a stitch alike on both sides of material sewed, which will not rip or ravel. Does 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 for 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 machines, sample of work, or terms, address— J. E. SPAFFORD, Toronto, P. O. Reference—Rev. E. A. Healy, Stratford P. O., or Box 450, Toronto. Stratford, 2nd September, 1867. (4)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COY.

1867 1867

GUELPH AGENCY. Steam to Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

The Steamer HUNGARIAN leaves Quebec for Liverpool, and ST. PATRICK for Glasgow, on the 14th September.

Tickets to and from the Old Country, Passage Certificates to bring friends out, Return Tickets good for six months, issued at reduced rates. State Rooms secured, and every information given on application. Insurance Policies for the voyage issued at the low rate of 1 per cent. up to 10,000.

Apply to GEORGE A. OXNARD, Agent, G. T. R., Guelph, Guelph, Aug. 28, 1867. dw

JAPANESE DUST

THE only effectual preparation for exterminating Moths, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, &c. Prepared by WALLS, CLOSE & CO London, England.

Sole sale by N. HICINBOTHAM, Medical Hall

CONDY'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID,

THE safest and best disinfectant ever discovered, much superior to the chlorides of Lime and Soda. In bottles, with full directions.

Sole sale by N. HICINBOTHAM, Medical Hall

A CHOICE LOT OF DYE STUFFS!

INCLUDING Indigo, Madder, Extract of Log-wood, Cochine, Fustic, Sumac, Quercitron, Brazil, Peach-wood, &c. Also, a complete assortment of the "ALKALINE DYES," of every shade in liquid form to suit purchasers.

N. HICINBOTHAM, Medical Hall, Guelph, Guelph, 27th July, 1867. d

Extensive Sale!

EXTENSIVE SALE OF Valuable Thorough-bred Leicester and

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

ESSEX PIGS, ETC.

THE subscribers will offer for sale on the Market Ground, Guelph,

On WEDNESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER

(being the first day of the South Riding Fall Show), the following Thorough-bred Leicester and South-down Sheep: LEICESTERS.—Twenty Ewes, various ages, some imported; 15 Ram Lambs, 15 Ewe Lambs—all pure-bred Stock.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Six Ewes, 6 Shearing Rams and 8 Ewe Lambs, and an aged Ram. All the Shearings and Lambs are from imported stock, and the Ewes from Stock imported by Mr. Daniel Tye, Wilmot.

GALLOWAY STOCK.—Will be sold at the same time, if not previously disposed of, five pure-bred Galloway Bull Calves.

ESSEX PIGS.—Also, will be offered for sale at the same time ten pure-bred Essex Pigs.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

TERMS.—Sums of \$10 and under cash; over that amount, twelve months' credit will be given on approved endorsed notes if required.

THOMAS MORRIS, JAMES ANDERSON. Guelph, 5th September, 1867. (dw-11)

Tenders Wanted.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, Wyndham Street, Guelph, up to 3 o'clock p. m.

Saturday, 21st Sept., 1867,

from parties wishing to rent the Tolls, Houses and Gates on the following Roads in the County of Wellington, viz:

1st.—The Tolls, &c., on the Elora Road, in the Town of Guelph.

2nd.—The Tolls, &c., on the Erinosa and Erin Road, in the Township of Guelph.

3rd.—The Tolls, &c., on the Dundas Road, next the Town of Guelph.

4th.—The Tolls, &c., on the Dundas Road, near the Village of Morrison.

The Tenders for the Tolls on the Elora Road and on the Erin and Erinosa Road, will be opened at the office of the undersigned on Saturday, the 21st SEPTEMBER, inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Tenders for the Tolls on the Dundas Road will be opened at Fleming's Hotel, Aberfoyle, on Monday, the 23rd day of September instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to sign a bond with two Freeholders as securities on the day of letting.

By order of the Wellington County Council. THOS. W. COOPER, County Road Superintendent. Guelph, Sept. 3, 1867. 722-11

Belfast Ginger Ale!

AT BERRY'S. Guelph, June 13, 1867. 712-11

CHOICE WINES

Cosen's Pale Sherries, Cosen's Brown Sherries, Domecq's Pale and Brown Sherries.

OFFLEY'S OLD PORTS, GRAHAM'S OLD PORT.

THESE Wines were imported direct, and intended specially for our retail trade, and will be found superior to any others offered here.

VERY CHOICE CLARET.

CLARET, a few cases of very choice. do 200 cases in nice order, from \$3.50 to \$4.

ALE AND PORTER!

100 cases Guinness' Porter, Bottled by E. J. Burke, Dublin. 100 cases Guinness' Porter, Bottled by Blood, Wolfe & Co., Liverpool. One Hundred Barrels BASS' PALE ALE.

FRESH TEAS. FRESH TEAS.

IMPORTING as we do all our Teas direct, and from the great quantity which passes through our hands, ours are pre-eminently the Choicest in Flavor and Strength, and the Cheapest in Ontario.

J. MASSIE & CO. Guelph, 19th August, 1867. daw

THE RUSSELL WATCH!

A FEW REASONS THAT MAKE IT SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

- 1st.—It proves itself a reliable time-keeper beyond all question. 2nd.—The RUSSELL WATCH being made on correct and scientific principles, it must follow as a natural consequence that it will keep time. 3rd.—Each part of which the RUSSELL WATCH is composed is a reflex of the perfect machine which, under skilful direction, it is produced. 4th.—Truth is the essential of each part. 5th.—Uniformity and conformity must therefore characterize the several parts in fulfilling the purpose for which they are made and brought together. 6th.—Reproduction, as regards watch work, is simply an application of the principle that "things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another," and if there is any merit, the RUSSELL WATCH possesses that merit to a demonstration. 7th.—The greatest variety of price, quality and size, that confidence and perfection will admit, afforded by the RUSSELL WATCH. 8th.—The RUSSELL WATCH stands pre-eminently above all competitors for public favor and patronage. 9th.—Proofs of the foregoing—the universal testimony of all Watchmakers who have sold, and the positive statements of the thousands in Europe, the United States and Canada, who have worn the RUSSELL WATCH.

TESTIMONIAL.

To Robert Cuthbert, Watchmaker, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

If Society was as perfect in its organization, and was as obedient to the dictates of truth as the RUSSELL WATCH I bought from you is in indicating time, evil would be swallowed up in good, and happiness would become monotonous. G. RENNIE, Guelph

IMPORTANT! ROBERT CUTHBERT, WATCHMAKER, WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH,

has always on hand a large variety of the celebrated RUSSELL WATCHES. His stock of Clocks, Jewellery and Fancy Goods will be found equally large and attractive. Guelph, 26th July, 1867. dw-11

NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED IN

GOLD BROOCHES!

- Gold Ear-rings, Ladies' Gold Chains, Gents' Gold Albert Chains, Jet Ear-rings.

D. SAVAGE. Guelph, 5th Aug. 1867. dw-17

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

Just Received, a large and Choice Stock of the Best

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, which we are offering Cheap.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS!

Hotel Keepers would do well to call and examine our LIQUORS AND CIGARS before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CARROLL & CO. Guelph, 5th August, 1867. dw

Evening Mercury.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, SEPTEMBER 12.

Local News.

EXPRESS CHARGES.—We often hear complaints of the very high charges made by the express company for parcels and other goods. A gentleman in this town showed us a letter the other day from a person in Ohio, to whom had been sent from here a small box containing some flocks. For carrying it from Guelph to Akron the charge was \$14.50. Such charges are most unjust and ought to be exposed. Can the public have no redress for this sort of work?

HORSE STOLEN.—A horse was stolen from Mr. John Rea, near Mimosa, on Tuesday night last. The horse was in a field near his farm. The thief had taken him out during the night, and early next morning the tracks of the animal were plainly seen on leaving the fence, which had been opened to let him out. The thief also took a pair of lines and a bridle out of Mr. James Dowling's stable. Although every effort was made to catch the thief no trace of him has yet been found.

SIR JOHN A. CANVASSING IN WILMOT.—The editor of the Galt Reformer yesterday received a telegram from a friend in Wilmot, stating that Sir John A. is actively engaged in canvassing. Other gentlemen from Wilmot report the same.

The Holman Opera Troupe To-night.—The Holman Opera Troupe make their first appearance to-night, in the Town Hall, in Bellini's popular Opera of "La Sonnambula." It is seldom that the people of Guelph have the chance of hearing a full Opera, and we doubt not a very large number will embrace the opportunity to-night. Miss Sallie Holman, the prima donna, possesses all the qualifications of a first-class singer, and her rendition of the favorite character of "Amina" has been greeted both in the States and Canada with the most enthusiastic applause. The other members of the Troupe are also highly spoken of, and the chorus is full, effective, and well trained. We expect a great musical treat to-night, and every lover of good music should not fail to attend. A most amusing farce follows the opera, which will be very welcome to the lovers of fun.

Fire at the Woollen Factory.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock the Town bell tolled the quick notes of alarm, and as usual numbers rushed excitedly along the streets towards the scene of the conflagration. The excitement increased when it became known that it was Messrs. Armstrong & McCree's new Woollen Factory that was threatened with destruction. The smoke rolled out in suffocating volumes from every aperture, and to those approaching the building its utter ruin seemed inevitable. The fire broke out in the second storey and ascended to the third; the doors and windows on the lower flat were kept shut to prevent the admission of air, while strong and willing hands laboured above with an energy amounting almost to desperation. A large number of pails was brought into requisition, and passed, filled with water, from hand to hand up ladders that bent like reeds beneath the weight of their living burdens. Gradually as painful after-pain of the extinguishing element hissed on the burning wood the smoke subsided, and a perceptible relaxation in the efforts of the labourers showed that the fire had been got under. The flames had broken out on the roof and the wild shout of the crowd called the attention of those who were using the pails to the circumstance. A happy thought in the erection of the building prevented its covering from being burnt like tow. The shingles were underlain with mortar, and thus the flames could make no headway and were leisurely extinguished.—The "Victoria," such as she is, was early enough on the ground, and began to play about the time that water was not required. As usual, the hose was too short. The fire originated behind the "picker," and is supposed to have been caused by something passing through that machine with which its steel teeth making nine hundred revolutions per minute struck fire. The slightest spark in the wool fanned by the wind of the machine would be quite sufficient to produce a very destructive fire. A great deal of damage has been done. Some costly machines have been very much injured, a large quantity of wool has been destroyed, joists, flooring and stairs have been partially reduced to charcoal, and last (and perhaps most important) the looks of the new building have been somewhat spoiled by the blackening of the walls on the inside, and by the scorching of the timber that has not been otherwise injured. The factory and its contents were insured in the Wellington Mutual. The loss of the proprietors is probably somewhere between \$2000 and \$3000. With wanted energy they have already advertised for tenders for the necessary repairs, so that we may very soon expect to see an establishment, whose destruction would have been cause of universal regret, again in perfect running order.

ELORA CORRESPONDENCE.

From our own Correspondent. And so Stirton and Gow have been returned in a manner that shows what the people of South Wellington can do when they become "dreadfully in earnest."—Such a lesson we think Messrs Stone and Leslie will remember for some time to come. Reformers here feared the result, at least for Mr Gow, knowing that for his defeat no stone would be left unturned by his opponents. But your first extra removed all anxiety on this score, and when the telegram was received giving the state of the polls at the close, three times three were shouted by the expectant crowd, and soon every corner of the village rang with the welcome intelligence. Matters have taken an unexpected turn in this Riding. We can scarcely credit the fact that Dobbin has resigned and that J. S. Armstrong has been induced to enter the arena. Dobbin is severely censured in this neighborhood, on the ground that being brought out by a party convention, he had no right to resign except by the consent of the whole party that brought him out. The feeling is very strong in favor of Mr Armstrong, even stronger, I think, than it was for Mr Dobbin. Active committees have been formed and meetings are being held every night in different parts of the Riding. All seem sanguine of Armstrong's success.—But on looking at the matter calmly there is very great reason to fear that this Riding is lost to Reformers. What a pity it is that Reformers should thus sacrifice their own interests!

On Saturday last the annual meeting of the North Wellington Teachers' Association was held in the School-house, in this village, at 10 a.m. Quite a number of teachers were present, and considerable interest was evinced in the questions brought forward. The following are the office-bearers chosen for the coming year. President, A. D. Fordyce, Superintendent; 1st Vice-President, Mr Tait; 2nd do, Mr Mewer; Secretary, Mr Kidd; Treasurer, Mr Sanderson; and Chaplain, Mr Gilchrist, who acted as delegate to the last meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to him. "The best method of teaching Grammar and Composition" occupied the remainder of the forenoon session. Grammar, it was conceded by all, is one of the most difficult of subjects to teach successfully. The old method of making the pupil commit definitions and rules at the outset had its advocates as well as the new method of explaining everything and proceeding only when the ground gone over is thoroughly understood. Analysis it was thought by most should be among the exercises. There were various methods given for teaching composition. But the best is we think that of first reading a short story to the child, and then request the child, after hearing it, to write as much as could be remembered. Essays should be left to advanced pupils. On account of the nomination at Fergus no afternoon session was held. The next meeting will be held in Fergus, on the first Saturday of December.

Still another Fire.

It has come to be a saying among the people of the town that when there is one fire there will certainly be a second. Unfortunately events give cause for the superstition gaining ground as a truth.—Messrs. Armstrong & McCree's factory took fire at four o'clock in the afternoon yesterday; at one o'clock this morning Dyson's wagon shop was wrapped in devouring flames. The building was a rough-cast one, erected on a stone foundation, and the alarm had scarcely been given when it was a huge pillar of billow fire. The engine was on the ground but never worked, as it was thought working her would be "labour spent in vain." In the shop were nineteen buggies and waggons, finished and unfinished, all told; all were consumed, together with the workmen's tools. The total loss to Mr. Dyson will be over \$2,000, and there was not one penny of insurance on the building or on anything that was in it. No cause can be assigned for the sad event which has fallen so heavily on Mr. Dyson, as well as those in his employ. Incendiarism is suspected, but circumstances are not so strong as to warrant a total ignoring of accidental causes.

THE CENTRE RIDING.

MR ARMSTRONG'S MEETING AT ROCKWOOD.

From a Correspondent.

A meeting of Mr. J. A. Armstrong's friends and supporters was held at Rockwood, last night, which was well attended. David Clarke, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. A. McMillan was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Armstrong was called on to address the meeting. He said he had a few days ago as little expectation of being brought out as the Reform candidate for the Local Parliament for the Centre Riding as any man in the room, but having been earnestly solicited to redeem the Reform party from its present position—owing to the stubbornness of Mr. Loghrin and his friends—he considered it to be his duty to take the field. He then read his address, setting forth the circumstances relating to Mr. Dobbin's withdrawal, which maintained that Mr. Dobbin had been unfairly dealt with, and at last was fain to retire in disgust. Had Mr. Loghrin acted a straightforward, many part, there would have been none of this, but he had broken faith and for ever forfeited the confidence of the Reformation, to the advantages we are likely to derive from it, but which altogether depends on how it is worked. He concluded by saying that he would like to see a Reformer represent the Riding, and if elected would do all in his power to further its interests.

Mr. Richard Taylor, of Elora, then spoke. Although not a resident in the Township, he was a voter in the Riding; and as the nominator of Mr. Armstrong he felt it to be his duty to explain more fully the circumstances under which he was brought out. He then went fully into the whole matter from the time of the Convention downwards, showing how Mr. Loghrin had broken faith at the Convention, how he had complained of unfairness, but did not enter his complaint at the proper tribunal. He charged that Mr. Loghrin had forfeited the confidence of the Reformers in the course he had pursued all through. He then went on to speak of Mr. Armstrong—his past fidelity to the Reform party, and his qualifications for the position of member. Several other gentlemen spoke, some on one side, some on the other. Mr. Jas. Parkinson then moved, seconded by Mr. A. McMillan, "That the Reformers in this meeting have the greatest confidence in Mr. Armstrong, and will use every effort to secure his election for the Legislature of Ontario." The motion was carried unanimously.

ELORA CORRESPONDENCE.

From our own Correspondent. And so Stirton and Gow have been returned in a manner that shows what the people of South Wellington can do when they become "dreadfully in earnest."—Such a lesson we think Messrs Stone and Leslie will remember for some time to come. Reformers here feared the result, at least for Mr Gow, knowing that for his defeat no stone would be left unturned by his opponents. But your first extra removed all anxiety on this score, and when the telegram was received giving the state of the polls at the close, three times three were shouted by the expectant crowd, and soon every corner of the village rang with the welcome intelligence. Matters have taken an unexpected turn in this Riding. We can scarcely credit the fact that Dobbin has resigned and that J. S. Armstrong has been induced to enter the arena. Dobbin is severely censured in this neighborhood, on the ground that being brought out by a party convention, he had no right to resign except by the consent of the whole party that brought him out. The feeling is very strong in favor of Mr Armstrong, even stronger, I think, than it was for Mr Dobbin. Active committees have been formed and meetings are being held every night in different parts of the Riding. All seem sanguine of Armstrong's success.—But on looking at the matter calmly there is very great reason to fear that this Riding is lost to Reformers. What a pity it is that Reformers should thus sacrifice their own interests!

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To-day (10th) the Elora and Salem Horticultural show is being held in the Drill Shed. There is a fine collection of flowers. The fruit and vegetables are excellent. But we are somewhat disappointed with regard to the quantity exhibited.—The exhibition will be open till 10 o'clock, when it will be concluded with a Horticultural supper. I have been unable to secure the names of the successful competitors. DELTA. Elora, Sept. 10, 1867.

The Hon. Stephen Richards has been nominated for the Local Legislature in South Renfrew. The Charlottetown Examiner says that it is rumored that the Hon. E. Kenny, of Halifax, will be appointed President of the Senate at Ottawa, of which he is a member.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From New York.

The Herald's Key West special on the steamer Matchless has just arrived from Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, with most distressing accounts of the ravage of the fever there. All officers of the command and many men and prisoners are down with the yellow fever. The vessel came for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance and nurses, and will return once.

New York, Sept. 12th.—The Herald's Leavenworth special says the Indian fired into a passenger train six miles west of Fort Harker to-day. Although a volley was fired by 35 Indians no one was injured.

New York, Sept. 12.—Further correspondence relative to the Alabama claim upon Great Britain, is made public. Under date of Aug. 27, 1866, Secretary Seward sends to Minister Adams a summary of claims of citizens of the U. S. for damages from the privateers fitted out from British ports, and informed him that settlement of these claims has become urgently necessary to a re-establishment of entirely friendly relations between the U. S. and Great Britain. The host course of the latter country during the war is contrasted with the action of the U. S. government toward the Fenian invasion of Canada in the following pertinent words:—"Thus we have seen ruffian warlike expeditions against the U. S. practically allowed and tolerated by His Majesty's government, notwithstanding remonstrance, and we have seen similar unlawful attempts in this country against Great Britain disallowed and defeated by direct and unprompted action of the government of the United States."

Cable News OF TO-DAY.

From London.

London, Sept. 11.—Consols closed 94 1/2 for money. 5-20's 73 to 78; Illinois Central 77; Erie 44. The cotton market closed heavy at a decline. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn 36s. 0d wheat 13s. 6d. for California white. Provisions closed unchanged.

London, Sept. 11, ev'g.—Sugar steady at 24s 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Iron 35s per ton. Linnseed unchanged.

London, Sept. 11.—This was the great day of the Doncaster races. The principal event was the famous St. Ledger considered next to the Derby in the English racing calendar. The attendance was immense, and the interest evinced in the race was almost unprecedented. The race was a splendid one, and was won by Achievement.

From Rome.

London, Sept. 11th.—Despatches have been received here announcing that Garibaldi will depart forthwith for the Roman frontier.

From Malta.

Marseilles, Sept. 11th.—Despatches received here mention that the cholera is raging fearfully in the Island of Malta.

From Austria.

Vienna, Sept. 11th.—A large body of school teachers representing nearly all sections of the empire is in session in this city. A resolution in favor of petitioning the authorities for the separation of the public schools from the church was passed yesterday with great unanimity.

From the East.

London, Sept. 11th.—Intelligence has reached here from Siam that the son and heir to the King of Siam is dead. A telegram from Bombay in anticipation of the Overland China mail, reports that the embargo laid upon the commerce of the Island of Formosa has been removed.

We learn that the demand in Montreal for the Cotton Warp manufactured by William Parks & Son, of our city, is such that the firm are able to dispose of every bundle they can manufacture during the next twelve months. The firm will probably extend their business considerably at an early date. We also hear that parties from Ontario or Quebec are in our Province buying up hides, for which they offer remunerative prices. Montreal capitalists have invested largely in the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia; and a steamer, to carry coal exclusively, is now on the route between Pictou and Montreal. Several lines of steamers are projected between the ports of the Upper Provinces and the lower ports, at least two of which will be in operation by this time next year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island leather, if good, finds ready sale in Montreal. The same remark applies to Paper Collars manufactured in St. John. We might extend the list and demonstrate that within only a few months wonderful strides have been made in the direction of Inter-Colonial Trade, to say nothing of a complete revolution. Under a judicious tariff, with the Inter-Colonial railway constructed, and efficient lines of steamers on the Gulf, we are satisfied that the progress of trade between the Provinces will astonish even the most sanguine Confederates.—St. John's Telegraph.

CATTLE MARKETS.—The Leader says—"A fair quantity of cattle and sheep lately been brought by railway to market from the western part of the province, principally from about Long Point, Mary's, Guelph and Waterloo. The market for the supply from those sources, thought the scarcity of meat in the city would be so great that they would have to pay much more for it. There are several buyers here, and the market is open competition with the western. In fact buyers are scarce, and prices high. The propeller agent has a cargo of meat from Chicago. This is the first taken from the west since the war."

What is thought of the "Thistle Bill" in other places.

We have all heard the sneering allusions made by the Conservatives during the late election contest to Mr. Sturton's Thistle Bill; but if they esteemed the provisions of the law lightly, if they made the subject of derision, there are people who acknowledge that if strictly enforced it would be of incalculable advantage to the country.

The Belleville Intelligencer, a paper that talks loudly for "union," thinks so highly of the bill that it has an article in its praise, which is as follows: "It is in vain that our Legislators fill the statute book with wise and beneficial laws, if the enforcement of those laws is neglected by those whose duty it is to see that they are duly carried into effect."

John McCausland was arranged for the larceny of a brush and carry comb from Thomas Ellis, Guelph. Verdict "guilty."

The two prisoners Green and McCausland, who had been found, and Smith who had pleaded, guilty, were then huddled together in the dock, to be sentenced by the Court. The judge gave Green such a lecture as we have rarely heard, and then sentenced him to five years servitude in the Penitentiary.

Edward Kelly, Nichol, was next placed in the dock, charged with obtaining money, to the amount of \$1.50 from Samuel Campbell, under false pretences. He had worked for the prosecutor, and on leaving there was a small balance of wages due him, which Mr. Campbell afterwards paid him with the exception of thirty cents. But the prisoner went to Mrs. Campbell in the absence of her husband, and told her that he had authority from Mr. C. to collect \$2. She not knowing that he had no right to the amount paid it to him, and this act constituted the false pretence on which he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Verdict "guilty." Sentence 10 days imprisonment at hard labour.

Centre Riding Election.

MEETING IN PILKINGTON.

A meeting called by Mr. Armstrong, was held in Mr. Johnson's Hall, Alma, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was large and influential. John Smith, Esq., Warden, was called to the chair. The chairman explained the reason Mr. Armstrong was so late in the field, and apologized for his absence, the time now being so short it is impossible for him personally to attend every meeting.

Geo. Barron, Esq., was the first to address the meeting, and in a speech of about half an hour advocated the cause of the Reform party, and urged on the necessity of supporting Mr. Armstrong, the only true Reform candidate in the field. Mr. Barron spoke eloquently and to the point and was loudly applauded.

Robert Hay, in a short but pithy speech, showed up the inconsistency of J. Donald being appointed Premier of Ontario, and strongly urged the electors to unite, and every elector to go to the polls, and vote for the cause of good government.

The motion was unanimously carried to support Mr. Armstrong, and use their utmost endeavors to secure his triumphant return. The meeting was most enthusiastic and unanimous in a determination to show at the close of the polls that, true reformers are not in the market to be bought and sold like cattle. With cheers for the Queen, the Candidate and Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

Riot at Point Levis.

A serious riot occurred at Point Levis on Monday night, between the military and civilians. It appears that several soldiers of the 22nd Regiment had been attacked by the inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame in the vicinity. Some 20 or 30 men of the regiment, for the purpose of revenge, attacked two houses in the village of Blenville, putting the inhabitants to flight and destroying their furniture. A great number of the citizens of the place, attending a circus at the time, receiving information of the terror excited by these high handed proceedings, hurried home and attacked the soldiers, and for a short time quite a lively fight was kept up. A number of civilians were badly hurt. Mr. Thibault, of Point Levis, was so badly beaten that he is not expected to live. Two soldiers are said to have been killed and another mortally wounded. The officers of the regiment on ascertaining that a riot was going on, proceeded to the spot and succeeded in restoring order.

The rumour is revised that Lord Naas is to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion in July, 1888.

In Nova Scotia all the elections will be held on the same day, as required by the law of that Province. It has been fixed for the 18th inst. Pity that the Nova Scotian practice was not law in all the other Provinces.

The Buffalo papers announce the death of Mr. Jesse Ketchum, an old and much respected citizen of Toronto, but lately a resident of Buffalo. Mr. Ketchum died in Buffalo on Saturday, full of honors, and acquired by a long life devoted to the cause of religion, and distinguished liberality on behalf of good objects.

Discovery.—Sir Robert Clarendon a rich vein on his estate near Birmingham, England. About 12 engaged persons to bore; and at about 140 yards deep, they discovered that they had struck oil. In absence until last week, when time trials have been made, and on the 9th of this month, a fine oil well was struck, of a valuable quality. At the present time, the well is being drilled to a depth of 187 yards. The oil is of great value.

A detachment of three hundred men of the 17th regiment, now stationed in Toronto, are ordered for duty in the

Quarter Sessions.

COURT HOUSE, GUELPH, Wednesday Sept. 11.

CARROLL, vs. BOGGS. Appeal from magistrate's conviction. Carroll was convicted before a magistrate's court at Fergus for an assault on Boggs, which happened in a dispute about a small piece of land, that has been the subject of litigation for some time. Carroll at the magistrate's court was fined \$4 and costs. Carroll appealed to the Quarter Sessions. The jury found the defendant guilty. Mr. Guthrie for appellant. Mr. Peterson for respondent.

CARROLL, appellant, vs. BOGGS, respondent. Another appeal between the same parties about throwing down fences. Judgment for appellant. Conviction quashed with costs. Mr. Guthrie for appellant, and Mr. Peterson for respondent.

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John McCausland was arranged for the larceny of a brush and carry comb from Thomas Ellis, Guelph. Verdict "guilty."

The two prisoners Green and McCausland, who had been found, and Smith who had pleaded, guilty, were then huddled together in the dock, to be sentenced by the Court. The judge gave Green such a lecture as we have rarely heard, and then sentenced him to five years servitude in the Penitentiary.

Edward Kelly, Nichol, was next placed in the dock, charged with obtaining money, to the amount of \$1.50 from Samuel Campbell, under false pretences. He had worked for the prosecutor, and on leaving there was a small balance of wages due him, which Mr. Campbell afterwards paid him with the exception of thirty cents. But the prisoner went to Mrs. Campbell in the absence of her husband, and told her that he had authority from Mr. C. to collect \$2. She not knowing that he had no right to the amount paid it to him, and this act constituted the false pretence on which he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Verdict "guilty." Sentence 10 days imprisonment at hard labour.

EASTERBROOKE, vs. WALLACE. Action for damages for non-delivery of wheat by defendant to plaintiff.

The former case agreed to sell him 300 bushels of wheat at \$1.26 per bushel, to be delivered on the 21st of March last. The wheat was purchased by a Mr. Spence, an agent for plaintiff, who said that defendant had sold him the 200 bushels by sample of three bags. What was contained in the bags was delivered on the day of purchase, and paid for at the rate specified, defendant promising distinctly as was thought to deliver the 200 bushels at the same price before the 21st of March. For the defence it was contended that defendant had agreed to give him only six bushels in the meantime, and that he would take the other into consideration. The defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that the grain delivered was not a part of the 200 bushels, and that there was no delivery in pursuance of the contract. The non-suit was not allowed. Mr. Palmer for plaintiff, Mr. Guthrie for defendant.

A Balloon at Sea.

The following incident shows, if it shows nothing else that the French people retain their ancient characteristics, and that when once their expectations are awakened, when they are taught to look for an event beyond every day occurrences, and assemble for purpose, either their curiosity or their vanity, they are not to be gratified. A novel kind of steeple-chase took place on Friday night at Marseilles. Mme. Poitevin's balloon was advertised to ascend from the race-course. These ascents are attended with only the ordinary risk which await aeronauts when the old Phoenician city happens to be a lee shore; but on this occasion, when a stiff breeze was blowing seawards, the broad expanse of the blue Mediterranean did not offer safe anchorage for the balloon's grappling irons. However, the people who were raised by Roger de L'Isle, to revolt by his war-song "La Marseillaise," are not the sort of folks who could safely be trifled with; they have proved how scant was their store of patience the other day when Theresa, the Diva of the beer shops, set up her bills in Marseilles, inviting the people to pay 20 francs to hear her screech her horse notes. They then tore up the benches of the concert room, and would have shown little respect for Theresa could they have caught her. Madame Poitevin foresaw that her balloon would be torn into shreds, and converted into silk kerchiefs for the Marseillaise, so the gas was let into the balloon, the cords were let go, and "up goes the donkey," off they drifted to sea, bound for Africa. But the proprietor of the grounds saw the danger, and sent a swift steamer in pursuit of the intrepid aeronauts. She succeeded in getting under the balloon, whence the grapnels were let down upon the deck, made fast to the capstan, the valves were opened, and by dint of good pilotage, and better luck, the car gently descended to what the French papers call the *terras* of the steamer's deck. The balloon collapsed, was folded up, and brought back, with its suspended animation, to Marseilles.

The Abyssinian Captives.

It appears that the reports which we have from time to time received, announcing that the English captives in the hands of King Theodoros had been given up, are incorrect, and the telegraph brings intelligence of the organization of a considerable force of British troops which is to proceed at once to the capital of the Abyssinian kingdom and liberate the prisoners—if they are still alive. The force intended to operate against Abyssinia consists of two regiments of British troops, two batteries of the Royal Artillery, eight regiments of native infantry, and six regiments of native cavalry; in all upwards of 10,000 men. The King of Egypt has been called upon to furnish 5,000 camels to carry the baggage, &c., of this army across the desert and through the defiles of the mountains which have to be passed before the kingdom of Abyssinia proper can be reached. The prisoners whom the British government are thus taking active measures to deliver, are not all subjects of Queen Victoria. There are among them one citizen of the Swiss Republic and one other foreigner of whose nationality at this moment we are not aware.

BIRTHS.

Brownlow.—At Guelph, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. William Brownlow of a son.

New Advertisements.

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Extension Westward.

The Schomberg Standard has a well written article on the tendency of population and emigration to spread towards the west, and a judicious enquiry how it comes to pass, that the fine region lying to the north-west of Canada is yet so thinly populated. After asserting an undeniable truth, that the tide of emigration has always flowed in a direction opposite to the course of the sun it says: "Since Columbus, the great apostle of civilization and Christianity, unlocked one hemisphere to the exploration and enterprise of the other, the exodus has rolled forward in the same direction with an obstructed progress in proportion to the energy, and virtue of the dominant advancing race. No people of whom history makes any mention, have advanced with such rapid invincibility, and subdued with such persevering tenacity, as the Anglo Saxon race. Admitting these facts, we as Canadians have some very important practical questions to ask ourselves. Have we progressed westward with the same rapidity, and with the same proportional success, as other branches of the same race have done. If not, why have we not? How is it that a line 150 miles long drawn from almost any of our great centres of commerce will mark the limits of our back woods settlements? How is it that having an unlimited territory to the North-west, many parts of it as fair and fertile as it is extensive, that we have not gone in to possess it? Have we grown enervated in our refinement, and imbecile, while yet in our youth, that really for ourselves, we hesitate on the borders to go forward? Is it the government or the people? Perhaps the answer to this question will furnish the key to all the preceding. For many years past the Conservative party have managed to retain the reins of power being a minority in Upper Canada, and a majority in Lower, the statesmen from the west have to a great extent been dependent on the east for support, one result of which was large sums of public money have been expended in Lower Canada, ostensibly, generally for public works, but really for purchasing support to the government of the day. The unequal representation of the two Provinces place it beyond the power of the progressive party in Upper Canada to remedy this, and thus instead of colonizing the country to the west of us, the thousands of emigrants who pass up the St. Lawrence, and over our railways every year go through Canada to Uncle Sam's great western territory. But we hope that one of the blessings which we shall surely derive from Confederation, will be to shake off the incubus of Lower Canada, and really for ourselves, we do not, we may, and should, as a Nation and a people, be held unworthy of our name and ancestry. It should be the object of every true Canadian, to do his part to ward the extension of the blessings of our benign constitutional government across the Continent, to the Pacific, and to offer a free and a secure home, to the over-tasked, over-teeming populations of the old world, that the greatness and power of the outlying portions of our Empire, may be co-extensive with its territory. Judging from the past, we can scarcely hope that some of the statesmen, who are at present at the helm of affairs, are sufficiently magnanimous, and patriotic to lay aside their greed of gain and power, and devote their talents solely to the service of their country. We will however wait with patience, yet not unmingled with anxiety, the setting in motion of the new machinery, which we believe is calculated, if properly managed, to be of incalculable advantage to the people of the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime let the motto of the Dominion be, Westward Ho!"

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.—Vera Cruz dates to Sept. 1st, and Mexico City to Aug. 28, have been received via Havana and the tuba cable. Maximilian's body had not arrived at Vera Cruz, nor had it been mutilated as reported. Consul Ottobourg is acting for the French, Belgian, and Italian Governments, as well as our own. Santa Anna's defence is being prepared. Gen. O'Hara was shot on the 21st ult. All the generals condemned at Queretaro had been pardoned! A convocation of the Mexican people had been decreed by Juarez for the election of a President, Congressmen and magistrates of the Supreme Court.

THE FOREMOST MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—No public medicine has ever received such praise from the highest quarters as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. In a period of thirty-five years it has been spontaneously approved by more than one thousand of the leading journals, physicians, chemists, and medical writers of the country. Fifteen years ago the entire medical faculty of Buffalo united in a testimonial to its inestimable curative properties as developed in their own practice. For eminent practitioners, resident in various parts of the State of New York, followed with a similar emphatic endorsement; and since then five-eighths of the very elite of the profession have, over their own signatures, certified to its merits. Its cures of scrofula, cancer, tumor and every type of eruptive and ulcerous disease will never be forgotten while the English language is read and spoken. In fact they have been recorded in every modern tongue, and have excited the amazement of the whole civilized world. The reputation of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, ever advertised or prescribed, rests upon such a basis as this. For sale by all druggists.

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New Advertisements.

Insolvent Act of 1864

In the matter of James Inman, surviving partner of the late firm of Inman Brothers, Cabinet Makers, Stratford.

Steam Cabinet Factory FOR SALE.

In consequence of the death of the late William Inman, the business carried by him and the above-named James Inman, at Stratford, has been placed in my hands to be wound up.

The Machinery, Tools, Lumber and Furniture, will be sold in one block, and comprise the following, viz: One ten-horse power engine, running several machines, all complete and in perfect running order; together with the building in which the said engine and machines are put up. About 60,000 feet of seasoned lumber, assorted kinds. A large number of unfinished Common Chairs, and about \$1,800 worth of Furniture, all quite new.

By virtue of the power vested in me, under the Insolvent Act of 1864, I will offer the above property for sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION

on the premises, Lot Survey A, Canada Company's Survey, Stratford, on

Tuesday 24th Sept., 1867

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

The purchaser can make arrangements with the undersigned to allow the above property to remain on the premises until the 1st day of May next, before which time the building, engine, &c., must be removed, unless arrangements can be made with the owner of the land for a longer lease, which, it is understood, can be easily effected on advantageous terms.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent. on the purchaser furnishing approved security.

THOMAS MILLER, Official Assignee.

Dated at Stratford this 11th day of September, A. D. 1867. dwt

PICTURES.

W. MARSHALL

DAY'S BLOCK, GUELPH.

AMERICANS CANADIANS BOHEMIANS DANES ENGLISH FRENCH GERMANS HINDOOS ITALIANS JAPANESE KANNUCKS LAPLANDERS MEXICANS NORWEGIANS ORIENTALS PORTUGUESE RUSSIANS SWISS TURKS UGARS VENETIANS WELSH PERASIANS YANKEES ZEALANDERS

And the rest of mankind, are of opinion that they can get THE BEST

PHOTOGRAPHS

At MARSHALL'S Photograph Rooms, Day's Block, Guelph, Ontario.

W. MARSHALL.

Guelph, 11th Sept., 1867.

BEES, BEES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has on hand and FOR SALE until Winter, an assortment of Common Bees, Common Hive, \$1 each; moveable Comb, to \$8 each. I shall also have, late in the Fall, a limited number of Italian Bees, for sale at \$15 in movable comb Hives. The Italians were bred from stock imported from Italy, one of the best and most extensive Apiaries in America.

JOHN INGLE, Eden Mills. Guelph, 29th July, 1867. 723-wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, in the Township of Cullross, County of Bruce, 101 acres of splendid land, about 35 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Cullross, 2 1/2 miles from Teswater, and near the gravel road. There is a fine spring creek running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. It is in one of the finest wheat growing sections of Canada. The soil is limestone and clay loam.—This eligible farm is now offered for the low price of \$1,700, for which a clear deed from the Crown will be given. Address (post-paid) to SAMUEL SOFTLEY, Guelph, 29th July, 1867. (4m) Guelph P O

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a bush farm in the Township of Garafraxa, being East half of Lot 18, Con. 5, consisting of 100 acres. It is well watered, and there is access to it by good roads. The land cannot be surpassed in quality. The lot is about 20 miles from Guelph, 9 miles from Elora, 6 miles from Fergus, 3 miles from Douglas, and about 14 miles from Guelph, on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad, and the Toronto and Central Railroad are finished, it will be between the two lines of railroad. Cash price \$2,000. For particulars apply (post-paid) to ROBERT CAMPBELL, 87 Sumach-st., Toronto. Guelph, 24th Aug., 1867. 3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a first-class farm, being Lot No. 8, East half 3rd Con., Township of Erin, containing 100 acres, from 75 to 80 of which are cleared, and with the exception of about 10 acres, free of stumps. This farm is well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation.—There is a never-failing creek and a good well and pump on the premises; also, a never-failing creek runs across the Concession about ten rods from the corner of the lot. There are two good barns—a log 20x60 and a frame 30x40—and a good log house 20x30 feet, with a back kitchen and a frame stoop, four bed rooms, &c. Also, a good young orchard of choice fruit trees, many of them bearing. This farm is about five miles from Acton Station, and about a mile and a half from the Erin gravel road. The farm will be sold on liberal terms, and a good title given. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter (post-paid) to the subscriber, on the premises. JAMES BROTCHE, Erin, 25th July, 1867.

AUCTION SALE

LEICESTER SHEEP.

MR. W. W. ROE has received instructions to offer for sale by public auction on the premises of Mr. Thomas Easton, Lot No. 31, 5th Concession of Nasasaugways.

On Monday, the 30th Sept., Commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

A lot of valuable SHEEP from his well-known Thoroughbred Leicester flock, comprising 4 yearling Rams, 12 Ram Lambs, 23 yearling and aged Ewes, and 16 Ewe Lambs.

TERMS.—12 months' credit on approved joint notes.—All sums under \$10, cash. Guelph, 10th Sept., 1867. w2

Store for Sale

In the Village of Stirton.

A GOOD STORE for general business, with commodious Dwelling House attached, and Stable in rear. Also, a BLACKSMITH SHOP with two forges, the shop is 20 x 30 feet; connected with this shop is a good Dwelling House. The buildings are all of frame, and put up within the last three years. These two properties will be sold together or separately for Cash or on Credit. The Post Office is kept on the premises. For terms apply to LEMON & PETERSON, Guelph, or to JOHN LUXSON, Proprietor, Stirton P. O.

TOWN HALL, GUELPH

Two Nights Only

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

September 12th and 13th.

HOLMAN

English Opera Troupe

MISS SALLIE HOLMAN,

The young and beautiful Prima, supported by a full and EFFICIENT COMPANY, the best and most versatile combination of OPERATIC, DRAMATIC AND PASTORAL TALENT now or ever before the public.

THE Manager begs to announce that the above talented Troupe will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Guelph on the above mentioned evenings, in a choice selection of

Operas & Farces.

will be given Bellini's beautiful and romantic Opera, in THREE ACTS, entitled

LA SOMNAMBULA

Eccentric Song & Dance,

MASTER C. BURTON.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce called

1000 MILLINERS WANTED

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRIDAY EVENG, 13th SEPT.,

will be produced Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera, in TWO ACTS, entitled

THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

Concluding with the celebrated specialty,

THE MINSTREL SCENE.

Doors open at 7.30.—Performance to commence at 8.15. Admission Twenty-five Cents. Reserved Seats Fifty Cents. See Programmes. Guelph, 9th Sept., 1867.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE

CENTRE RIDING

OF WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN: My reason for coming so late into the field, and asking your suffrages, for the Ontario Assembly, are simply these: On Friday, the 30th day of August last, a few of the friends of John Dobbin and James Loghrin met at Lindsay's Hotel, Guelph, for the purpose of making arrangements for the withdrawal of one of the candidates. After a long consultation, the friends could not come to an agreement, as Mr. Loghrin's supporters were determined to hold out. Mr. Dobbin offered to resign if Mr. Loghrin paid him \$200; or he (Mr. D.) would resign. Mr. Loghrin, after considerable banter, offered the \$200, with the stipulation that it be placed in the hands of a third party until after the nomination; if another candidate was then brought forward, Mr. Loghrin kept his money—if otherwise Mr. Dobbin was to receive the amount. The bait would not take, as it was evident that Mr. Loghrin's friends, if they felt so disposed, could propose a bogus candidate, and deprive Mr. Dobbin of both his seat and his expenses. On Saturday last, at 10 a. m. other friends met at Whyte's Hotel, in Fergus, for a similar purpose, just previous to the nomination. Each candidate agreed to pay \$225 to the retiring party, and the result was left to a deputation of three gentlemen on each side. These gentlemen could not agree. The two candidates consulted together, but could not agree, and left the question to the decision of the meeting. The meeting appointed six gentlemen to retire, and consider the subject, with instructions to arrive at some agreement. They could not agree, but selected two of their number—friends of each candidate—one

INTECH (1984) associates

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After Hours: 657-0390

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Suelph Evening Mercury

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867

What is Thought of the "Thistle Bill" in other places.

We have all heard the sneering allusions made by the Conservatives during the late election contest to Mr. Straton's "Thistle Bill"; but if they esteemed the provisions of the law lightly, if they made the subject of derision, there are people who acknowledge that if strictly enforced it would be of incalculable advantage to the country. The *Belleville Intelligencer*, a paper that talks loudly for "union," thinks so highly of the bill that it has an article in its praise, which is as follows: "It is in vain that our Legislators fill the statute book with wise and beneficial laws, if the enforcement of those laws is neglected by those whose duty it is to see that they are duly carried into effect. One of the most valuable enactments of the last Parliament is the act to prevent the propagation of the Canada thistle. This noxious weed is one of the worst enemies of the farmer, occupying with its cruel spines and its deadly shadow, the ground which ought to be productive of the succulent grass or the luxuriant grain, the food of man and his domestic animals; at the same time that its wide spreading and deep-reaching roots impoverish the lands which stand around it. From its extreme prolificacy, especially when grown in cultivated ground, it produces seed enough to sow the whole surface of the country, as fast as it can be cleared of root; and the special provision for the dissemination of its seed enables it to seize upon every neglected spot, and thrust its strong perennial roots through and through the soil in every direction. Not only this, but as the seed will lie dormant, then covered up from the air, for years, there is always a plentiful supply ready to spring up when the action of the plow brings them within the vivifying influence of the sun and the air. Truly all these things into consideration, it is not perhaps too high an estimate to say that the farmer, on the average, loses one-tenth of the produce of his land through the agency of this despised and neglected weed. In this view of the subject, it is a matter of serious disapproval to every true lover of his country to see this noxious plant flourishing in undisturbed luxuriance on every plot of waste ground, in every fence corner, and by every road side; and not only this, but in the streets of this good town of Belleville, it may be seen erecting its cruel spines, and abedding its downy seeds on the breeze, flying over the land, on a windy day, like a hower of snow. The last Parliament did well and wisely in framing the law—the text must frame more stringent provisions for enforcing its execution."

Centre Riding Election.

MEETING IN PILKINGTON.

A meeting called by Mr. Armstrong, was held in Mr. Johnson's Hall, Alms, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was large and influential. John Smith, Esq., Warden, was called to the chair. The chairman explained the reason Mr. Armstrong was so late in the field, and apologized for his absence, the time now being so short it is impossible for him personally to attend every meeting. Geo. Barron, Esq., was the first to address the meeting, and in a speech of about half an hour advocated the cause of the Reform party, and urged on the voters the necessity of supporting Mr. Armstrong, the only true Reform candidate in the field. Mr. Barron spoke eloquently and to the point and was loudly applauded. Robert Hay, in a short but pithy speech, showed up the inconsistency of J. McDonald being appointed Premier of Canada, and strongly urged the electors to unite, and every elector to go to the polls, and vote for the cause of good government. Motion was unanimously carried to support Mr. Armstrong, and use their utmost endeavors to secure his triumphant return. The meeting was most enthusiastic and unanimous in a determination to show at the close of the polls that, true reformers are not in the market to be bought and sold like cattle. With cheers for the Queen, the Candidate and Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

Riot at Point Levis.

A serious riot occurred at Point Levis on Monday night, between the military and camp and civilians. It appears that several soldiers of the 23rd Regiment had been attacked by the inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame in the vicinity. Some 20 or 30 men of the regiment, for the purpose of revenge, attacked two houses in the village of Blenville, putting the inhabitants to flight and destroying their furniture. A great number of the citizens of the place, attending a circus at the time, receiving information of the terror excited by these high handed proceedings, hurried home and attacked the soldiers, and for a short time quite a lively fight was kept up. A number of civilians were badly hurt. Mr. Thibault, of Point Levis, was so badly beaten that he is not expected to live. Two soldiers are said to have been killed and another mortally wounded. The officers of the regiment on ascertaining that a riot was going on, proceeded to the spot and succeeded in restoring order.

The rumour is revised that Lord Naas is to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion in July, 1868.

In Nova Scotia all the elections will be held on the same day, as required by the law of that Province. It has been fixed for the 18th inst. Pity that the Nova Scotian practice was not law in all the other Provinces.

The Buffalo papers announce the death of Mr. Jesse Ketchum, an old and much respected citizen of Toronto, but lately a resident of Buffalo. Mr. Ketchum died in Buffalo on Saturday, full of honors and honors, acquired by a long life devoted to the cause of religion, and distinguished liberality on behalf of good objects.

Discovery.—Sir Robert Clif-

and a rich vein on his estate in England. About 12 engaged persons to bore; and it was supposed that they had discovered a vein of gold in abundance until last week, when it was found that the trials have been abandoned. The finding of a valuable vein of gold, of 187 yards. At the present time, the great interest of the world is in the discovery of gold.

Quarter Sessions.

COURT HOUSE, GUELPH, Wednesday Sept. 11.

CARROLL vs. BOGGS. Appeal from magistrate's conviction. Carroll was convicted before a magistrate's court at Fergus for an assault on Boggs, which happened in a dispute about a small piece of land, that has been the subject of litigation for some time. Carroll at the magistrate's court was fined \$4 and costs. Carroll appealed to the Quarter Sessions. The jury found the defendant guilty. Mr. Guthrie for appellant, Mr. Peterson for respondent.

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The two prisoners Green and McCausland, who had been found, and Smith who had pleaded guilty, were then huddled together in the dock, to be sentenced by the Court. The judge gave Green such a lecture as we have rarely heard, and then sentenced him to five years servitude in the Penitentiary. Smith was sentenced to two years in the same institution, on each of the two indictments; but as the last year on the first and the first year on the second indictment are to be concurrent the whole term will be reduced to three years. McCausland has to return to gaol and hard labor for one month.

Edward Kelly, Nichol, was next placed in the dock, charged with obtaining money, to the amount of \$150 from Samuel Campbell, under false pretences. He had worked for the prosecutor, and on leaving there was a small balance of wages due to him, which Mr. Campbell afterwards paid him with the exception of thirty cents. But the prisoner went to Mr. Campbell in the absence of her husband, and told her that he had authority from Mr. C. to collect \$2. She not knowing that he had no right to the amount paid to him, and this act constituted the false pretence on which he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Verdict "guilty." Sentence 10 days imprisonment at hard labor.

EASTBROOKE, vs. WALLACE. Action for damages for non-delivery of wheat by defendant to plaintiff. The former contended that the latter had agreed to sell him 200 bushels of wheat at \$1.26 per bushel, to be delivered on the 21st of March last. The wheat was purchased by Mr. Spence, an agent for plaintiff, who said that defendant had sold him the 200 bushels by sample of three bags. What was contained in the bags was delivered on the day of purchase, and paid for at the rate specified, defendant promising to deliver the balance on the 21st of March. For the defence it was contended that defendant had agreed to give him only six bushels in the meantime, and that he would take the other into consideration. The defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that the grain delivered was not a part of the 200 bushels and that he must deliver in pursuance of the contract. The non-suit was not allowed. Mr. Palmer for plaintiff, Mr. Guthrie for defendant.

A Balloon at Sea.

The following incident shows, if it shows nothing else that the French people retain their ancient characteristics, and that when once their expectations are awakened, when they are taught to look for an event beyond every day occurrences, and assemble for purpose, either their curiosity or their revenge must be gratified.—A novel kind of steple-chase took place on Friday so might at Marseilles. M. Poitevin's balloon was advertised to ascend from the race-course. These ascents are attended with only the ordinary risk which await aeronauts when the old Phoenician city happens to be a lee shore; but on this occasion, when a stiff breeze was blowing seawards, the broad expanse of the blue Mediterranean did not offer safe anchorage for the balloon's grappling irons. However, the people who were raised by Roger de L'Isle, to revolt by his war-song "La Marseillaise," are not the sort of folks who could safely be trifled with; they have proved how scant was their store of patience the other day when Theresa, the Diva of the bear shops, set up her bills in Marseilles, inviting the people to pay 20 francs to hear her screech her hoarse notes. They then tore up the benches of the concert room, and would have shown little respect for Theresa could they have caught her. Madame Poitevin foresaw that her balloon would be torn into shreds, and converted into silk kerchiefs for the Marseillaise, so the gas was let into the balloon, the cords were let go, and "up goes the donkey;" off they drifted to sea, bound for Africa. But the proprietor of the grounds saw the danger, and sent a swift steamer in pursuit of the intrepid aeronauts. She succeeded in getting under the balloon, whence the grapnels were let down upon the deck, made fast to the mast, the valves were opened, and by dint of good pilotage, and better luck, the cargo gently descended to what the French papers call the *terra firma* of the steamer's deck. The balloon collapsed, was folded up, and brought back, with its suspended animation, to Marseilles.

The Abyssinian Captives.

It appears that the reports which we have from time to time received, announcing that the English captives in the hands of King Theodoros had been given up, are incorrect, and the telegraph brings intelligence of the organization of a considerable force of British troops which is to proceed at once to the capital of the Abyssinian kingdom and liberate the prisoners—if they still alive. The force intended to operate against Abyssinia consists of two regiments of British troops, two batteries of the Royal Artillery, eight regiments of native infantry, and six regiments of native cavalry; in all upwards of 10,000 men. The King of Egypt has been called upon to furnish 5,000 camels to carry the baggage, &c., of the army across the desert and through the mountains of the mountains which have to be passed before the kingdom of Abyssinia proper can be reached. The prisoners whom the British government are thus taking active measures to deliver, are not all subjects of Queen Victoria. There are among them one citizen of the Swiss Republic and one other foreigner of whose nationality at this moment we are not aware.

Extension Westward.

The Schomburg Standard has a well written article on the tendency of population and emigration to spread towards the west, and a judicious enquiry how it comes to pass, that the fine region lying to the north-west of Canada is yet so thinly populated. After asserting an undeniable truth, that the tide of civilization has always flowed in a direction opposite to the course of the sun it says: "Since Columbus, the great apostle of civilization and Christianity, unlocked one hemisphere to the exploration and enterprise of the other, the exodus has rolled forward in the same direction with an obstructed progress in proportion to the energy and virtue of the dominant advancing race. No people of whom history makes any mention, have advanced with such rapid invincibility, and subdued with such persevering tenacity, as the Anglo Saxon race. Admitting these facts, we as Canadians have some very important practical questions to ask ourselves. Have we progressed westward with the same rapidity, and with the same proportionate success, as other branches of the same race have done. If not, why have we not? How is it that a line 150 miles long drawn from almost any of our great centres of commerce will mark the limits of our back woods settlements? How is it that having an unlimited territory to the North-west, many parts of it as fair and fertile as it is possessive, that we have not gone in to possess it? Have we grown accustomed to our refinement, and imbecile, while yet in our youth that like the Israelites of old, we hesitate on the borders to go forward? Is it the government or the people? Perhaps the answer to this question will furnish the key to all the preceding. For many years past the Conservative party have managed to retain the reins of power being a minority in Upper Canada, and a majority in Lower, the statesmen from the west have to a great extent been dependent on the east for support, one result of which was large sums of public money have been expended in Lower Canada ostensibly, generally for public works, but really for purchasing support to the government of the day. The unequal representation of the two Provinces place it beyond the power of the progressive voters of Canada to remedy this, and thus instead of colonizing the territory to the west of us, the thousands of emigrants who pass up the St. Lawrence, and over our railways every year go through Canada to Uncle Sam's great western territory. But we hope that one of the blessings which we shall surely derive from Confederation, will be to shake off the incubus of Lower Canada, and follow out our instincts of Western expansion. Most assuredly if we do not, we may, and should, as a Nation and a people, be held unworthy of our name and ancestry. It should be the object of every true Canadian, to do his part toward the extension of the blessings of our benign constitutional government across the Continent, to the Pacific, and to offer a free and a secure home, to the over-crowded, over-teeming populations of the old world, that the greatness and power of the outlying portions of our Empire, may be co-extensive with its territory. Judging from the past, we can scarcely hope that some of the statesmen, who are at present at the helm of affairs, are sufficiently magnanimous, and patriotic to lay aside their greed of gain and power, and devote their talents solely to the service of their country. We will however wait with patience, yet not unmingled with anxiety, the setting in motion of the new machinery, which we believe is calculated, if properly managed, to be of incalculable advantage to the people of the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime let the motto of the Dominion be, *Westward Ho!*"

Insolvent Act of 1864

In the matter of James Inman, surviving partner of the late firm of Inman Brothers, Cabinet Makers, Stratford.

Steam Cabinet Factory FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the death of the late William Inman, the business carried on by him and the above-named James Inman, at Stratford, has been placed in my hands to be wound up.

The Machinery, Tools, Lumber and Furniture, will be sold in one block, and comprise the following, viz:

One ten-horse power engine, running several machines, all complete and in perfect running order; together with the building in which the said engine and machines are put up. About 5000 feet of seasoned lumber, assorted kinds, a large number of unfinished Common Chairs, and about \$1,800 worth of Furniture, all quite new.

By virtue of the power vested in me, under the said Act, I will offer all the above property for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on the premises, Lot Letter A, Canada Company's Survey, Stratford, on
Tuesday 24th Sept., 1867
AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

The purchaser can make arrangements with the undersigned to allow the above property to remain on the premises until the 1st day of May next, before which time the building, engine, &c., must be removed, unless arrangements can be made with the owner of the land for a longer lease, which, it is understood, can be easily effected on advantageous terms.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent on the purchaser furnishing approved security.

THOMAS MILLER,
A. D. 1867.

PICTURES.

W. MARSHALL

DAY'S BLOCK, GUELPH.

PHOTOGRAPHS

At MARSHALL'S Photograph Rooms, Day's Block, Guelph, Ontario.

BEES. BEES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has on hand and FOR SALE until Winter, an assortment of **Common Bees**, Common Hive, 80 each; movable Comb do., 85 each. I shall have, late in the Fall, a limited number of **Italian Bees**, for sale at \$15 in movable Comb Hives. The Italians were bred from stock imported from Italy, one of the best and most extensive Apiaries in America.

JOHN INGLE, Eden Mills,
Eden Mills, September 3, 1867. 723-wtf

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, in the Township of Culross, County of Bruce, 101 acres of splendid land, about 35 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being Lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Culross, 24 miles from Teeswater, and near the gravel road. There is a fine spring creek running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. It is in one of the finest wheat growing sections of Canada. The soil is limestone and clay loam.—This eligible farm is now offered for the low price of \$1,700, for which a clear deed from the Crown will be given. Address (post-paid),
Guelph, 29th July, 1867. SAMUEL SOFTLEY,
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FOR sale, a bush farm in the Township of Garsington, being East half of Lot 18, Con. 5, containing 100 acres. It is well watered, and there is access to it by good roads. The land cannot be surpassed in quality. The lot is about 20 miles from Guelph, 9 miles from Elora, 4 miles from Fergus, 3 miles from Douglas, and about 14 miles Orangeville. When the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway is completed, and a mile and a half from the terminus, it will be between the two lines of railway. Cash price \$2,000. For particulars apply (post-paid) to
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
87 Simcoe-st., Toronto.
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JAMES BRODIE,
Erin, 25th July, 1867.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW.—At Guelph, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. William Brownlow of a son.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against lending money or giving credit on John Cockburn's account, as he has been utterly incapable of transacting any business for some time past, as his lawful heirs will not be responsible for such debts after this date.

JOHN COCKBURN,
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Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, an apprentice to the Carriage Blacksmithing—one from the country preferred. None but one well recommended need apply.

J. ARMSTRONG,
Guelph, Sept. 10, 1867. (4w) Excelsior Works.

LOT FOR SALE.

FOR sale, a valuable lot on the main street in the village of Hanover, on the Durham Road, with the Blacksmith's Shop, 24 x 36 ft., and a Dwelling House attached 18 x 24 ft. Will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. The owner here was a gunmaker would like to sell to a good blacksmith. For particulars apply (post-paid) to
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July 18th, 1867. (3m)

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BEST accommodation for the travelling public. Music Hall in hand. Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., always on hand. The largest and best Music Hall in town is attached to this hotel.—Guelph, Sept. 10th, 1867. THOMAS WILSON, Proprietor.

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TOWN HALL, GUELPH

Two Nights Only

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
September 12th and 13th.

HOLMAN

English Opera Troupe

MISS SALLIE HOLMAN,
The young and beautiful Prima, supported by a full and EFFICIENT COMPANY, the best and most versatile combination of OPERATIC, DRAMATIC AND PASTORAL TALENT now ever before the public.

THE Manager begs to announce that the above-named Troupe will have the honor of appearing before the citizens of Guelph on the above mentioned evenings, in a choice selection of

Operas & Farces.

THURSDAY EVG, SEPT. 12
will be given Bellini's beautiful and romantic Opera, in THREE ACTS, entitled

LA SOMNAMBULA

Eccentric Song & Dance,
MASTER C. BURTON.

To conclude with the Screaming Farce called

1000 MILLINERS WANTED

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FRIDAY EVG, 13th SEPT.,
will be produced Donizetti's celebrated Comic Opera, in TWO ACTS, entitled

THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

Concluding with the celebrated specialty,

THE MINSTREL SCENE.

Doors open at 7.30.—Performance to commence at 8.15.
Admission Twenty-five Cents. Reserved Seats Fifty Cents. 17-37 Programs.
Guelph, 9th Sept., 1867.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE

CENTRE RIDING

OF WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN:
My reason for coming so late into the field, and asking your suffrages, for the Ontario Assembly, are simply these:

On Friday, the 30th day of August last, a few of the friends of John Dobbin and James Loghrin met at Lindsay's Hotel, Guelph, for the purpose of making arrangements for the withdrawal of one of the candidates. After a long consultation, the friends could not come to an agreement, as Mr. Loghrin's supporters were determined to hold out. Mr. Dobbin offered to resign if Mr. Loghrin paid him \$200; or he (Mr. D.) would pay Mr. Loghrin \$200, if he would resign. Mr. Loghrin, after considerable banter, offered the \$200, with the stipulation that it be placed in the hands of a third party until after the nomination; if another candidate was then brought forward, Mr. Loghrin kept his money—if otherwise Mr. Dobbin was to receive the amount. The bait would not take, as it was evident that Mr. Loghrin's friends, if they felt so disposed, could propose a bogus candidate, and deprive Mr. Dobbin of both his seat and his expenses.

On Saturday last, at 10 a. m. other friends met at Whyte's Hotel, in Fergus, for a similar purpose, just previous to the nomination. Each candidate agreed to pay \$225 to the retiring party, and the result was left to a deputation of three gentlemen on each side. These gentlemen could not agree. The two candidates consulted together, but could not agree, and left the question to the decision of the meeting. The meeting appointed six gentlemen to retire, and consider the subject, with instructions to arrive at some agreement. They could not agree, but selected two of their number—friends of each candidate—one from Elora and the other from Erin. These gentlemen retired, came back after a consultation of two minutes, and informed their colleagues that Mr. Dobbin must retire.

The deputation then returned to the meeting, and made known the result. The meeting almost unanimously repudiated such a decision, and declared its intention of not abiding by it. Mr. Dobbin, in the midst of the confusion, stated that it was the decision of his friends [?] he would abide by it. He was taken at his word, hurried into an adjoining room, and completed the transaction.

The Reformers at once met, and decided that the reformers should not be sacrificed in a cool and calculating manner, and once decided upon nominating a candidate.

Now, gentlemen, that nomination fell upon me, and on behalf of the Reform cause in this Riding, I place myself in your hands.

I have been a resident of the Riding for upwards of forty years, and my interests are well known, and should you elect me, I will always be found battling for the rights of Reformers, and for the good of the country.

I will exert my influence for the economical expenditure of the public monies the settlement of the public lands of the Province of Ontario—the encouragement of emigration to this part of the Dominion, and for all other local improvements of a character calculated to advance the interests of the province.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
John Smith Armstrong,
Ermos, Sept. 9th, 1867. w

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT.

No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.
Guelph, July 31, 1867. (4w) D. MOLTON</

INTECH (1984) associates

1025 Hargrieve Rd., Unit 3,
London, Ontario N6E 1P7

Phone: (519) 686-1970
After Hours: 657-0390

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Guelph Evening Mercury

THURSDAY EVEN'G, SEPTEMBER 12.

What is Thought of the "Thistle Bill" in other places.

We have all heard the sneering allusions made by the Conservatives during the late election contest to Mr. Sturton's Thistle Bill; but if they esteemed the provisions of the law lightly, if they made it the subject of derision, there are people who acknowledge that if strictly enforced it would be of incalculable advantage to the country. The Belleville *Intelligencer*, a paper that talks loudly for "union," thinks so highly of the bill that it has an article in its praise, which is as follows: "It is in vain that our Legislators fill the statute book with wise and beneficial laws, if the enforcement of those laws is neglected by those whose duty it is to see that they are duly carried into effect. One of the most valuable enactments of the late Parliament is the act to prevent the exportation of the Canada thistle. This noxious weed is one of the worst enemies of the farmer, occupying with its root spines and its deadly shadow, the round which ought to be productive of succulent grass or the luxuriant grain, the food of man and his domestic animals; at the same time that its wide spreading and deep-reaching roots impoverish the lands which stand around it. From its extreme prolificacy, especially when sown in cultivated ground, it produces seed enough to sow the whole surface of the country, as fast as it can be cleared of; and the special provision for the dissemination of its seed enables it to seize upon every neglected spot, and thrust its strong perennial roots through and through the soil in every direction. Not only this, but as the seed will lie dormant, then covered up from the air, for years, there is always a plentiful supply ready to spring up when the action of the plow brings them within the vivifying influence of the sun and the air. Taking all these things into consideration, it is not perhaps too high an estimate to say that the farmers, on the average, lose one-tenth of the produce of their land through the agency of this despised and neglected weed. In this view of the subject, it is a matter of serious disapproval to every true lover of his country to see this noxious plant flourishing in undisturbed luxuriance upon every plot of waste ground, in every fence corner, and by every road; and not only this, but in the streets of this good town of Belleville, it may be seen erecting its cruel spines, and shedding its downy seeds on the breeze, flying over the land, on a windy day, like a fall and wisely in framing the law—the next must frame more stringent provisions for enforcing its execution."

Centre Riding Election.

MEETING IN PILKINGTON.
A meeting called by Mr. Armstrong, was held in Mr. Johnson's Hall, Alma, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was large and influential. John Smith, Esq., Warden, was called to the chair. The chairman explained the reason Mr. Armstrong was so late in the field, and apologized for his absence, the time now being so short it is impossible for him personally to attend every meeting. Geo. Barron, Esq., was the first to address the meeting, and in a speech of about half an hour advocated the cause of the Reform party, and urged on the voters the necessity of supporting Mr. Armstrong, the only true Reform candidate in the field. Mr. Barron spoke eloquently and to the point and was loudly applauded. Mr. Robert Hay, in a short but pithy speech, showed up the inconsistency of J. McDonald being appointed Premier of Ontario, and strongly urged the electors to unite, and every elector to go to the polls and vote for the cause of good government. Motion was unanimously carried to support Mr. Armstrong, and use their utmost endeavors to secure his triumphant return. The meeting was most enthusiastic and unanimous in a determination to show at the close of the polls that, true reformers are not in the market to be bought and sold like cattle. With cheers for the Queen, the Candidate and Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

Riot at Point Levis.

A serious riot occurred at Point Levis on Monday night, between the military and civilians. It appears that several soldiers of the 22nd Regiment had been attacked by the inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame in the vicinity. Some 20 or 30 men of the regiment, for the purpose of revenge, attacked two houses in the village of Blenville, putting the inhabitants to flight and destroying their furniture. A great number of the citizens of the place, attending a circus at the time, receiving information of the riot excited by these high handed proceedings, hurried home and attacked the soldiers, and for a short time quite a lively fight was kept up. A number of civilians were badly hurt. Two soldiers are said to have been killed and another mortally wounded. The officers of the regiment on ascertaining that a riot was going on, proceeded to the spot and succeeded in restoring order.

The rumour is revised that Lord Naas is to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion in July, 1868.

In Nova Scotia all the elections will be held on the same day, as required by the law of that Province. It has been fixed for the 18th inst. Pity that the Nova Scotian practice was not law in all the other Provinces.

The Buffalo papers announce the death of Mr. Jesse Ketchum, an old and much respected citizen of Toronto, but lately a resident of Buffalo. Mr. Ketchum died in Buffalo on Saturday, full of years and honors, acquired by a long life devoted to the cause of religion, and distinguished liberality on behalf of the good object.

FOUND DEAD.—Sir Robert Clive, a rich vein on his estate in England, England. About 12 engaged persons to be hanged at about 140 yards deep. The mine which they brought off, they were in abundance until last day, that time trials have been held on the 8th of this month, the finding of a valuable mine of 167 yards. The mine was of great importance.

Quarter Sessions.

COURT HOUSE, Guelph,
Wednesday Sept. 11.

CARROLL, vs. BOGGS. Appeal from magistrate's conviction. Carroll was convicted before a magistrate's court at Fergus for an assault on Boggs, which happened in a dispute about a small piece of land, that has been the subject of litigation for some time. Carroll at the magistrate's court was fined \$4 and costs. Carroll appealed to the Quarter Sessions. The jury found the defendant guilty. Mr. Guthrie for appellant. Mr. Peterson for respondent.

CARROLL, appellant, vs. BOGGS, respondent. Another appeal from the same parties about throwing down fences. Judgment for appellant. Conviction quashed with costs. Mr. Guthrie for appellant, and Mr. Peterson for respondent.

CARROLL, vs. BOGGS. This was a similar appeal to the last with a similar result. Mr. Guthrie for Carroll, Mr. Peterson for Boggs.

John McCausland was arraigned for the larceny of a brush and curry comb from Thomas Ellis, Guelph. Verdict "guilty."
The two prisoners Green and McCausland, who had been found, and Smith who had pleaded, guilty, were then huddled together in the dock, to be sentenced by the Court. The judge gave Green such a lecture as we have rarely heard, and then sentenced him to five years servitude in the Penitentiary. Smith was sentenced to two years in the same institution, on each of the two indictments, but as the last was on the first and the first year on the second indictment are to be concurrent the whole term will be reduced to three years. McCausland has to return to gaol and hard labor for one month.

Edward Kelly, Nichol, was next placed in the dock, charged with obtaining money, to the amount of \$1.50 from Samuel Campbell, under false pretences. He had worked for the prosecutor, and on leaving there was a small balance owing due to him, which Mr. Campbell afterwards paid him with the exception of thirty cents. But the prisoner went to Mrs. Campbell in the absence of her husband, and told her that he had authority from Mr. C. to collect \$2. She not knowing that he had no right to the amount paid to him, and this act constituted the false pretence on which he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. Verdict "guilty." Sentence 10 days imprisonment at hard labour.

EASTBROOKE, vs. WALLACE. Action for damages for non-delivery of wheat by defendant to plaintiff. The former contended that the latter had agreed to sell him 200 bushels of wheat at \$1.26 per bushel, to be delivered on the 21st of March last. The wheat was purchased by a Mr. Spence, an agent for plaintiff, who said that defendant had sold him the 200 bushels by sample of three bags. What was contained in the bags was delivered on the day of purchase, and paid for at the rate specified, defendant promising distinctly as was thought to deliver the 200 bushels at the same price before the 21st of March. For the defence it was contended that defendant had agreed to give him only six bushels in the meantime, and that he would take the other into consideration. The defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit on the ground that the grain delivered was not a part of the 200 bushels, and that there was no delivery in pursuance of the contract. The non-suit was not allowed. Mr. Palmer for plaintiff, Mr. Guthrie for defendant.

A Balloon at Sea.

The following incident shows, if it shows nothing else that the French people retain their ancient characteristics, and that when once their expectations are awakened, when they are taught to look for an event beyond every day occurrences, and assemble for purpose, either their curiosity or their revenge must be gratified.—A novel kind of steeple-chase took place on Friday evening at Marseilles. M. de Poitevin's balloon was advertised to ascend from the race-course. These ascents are attended with only the ordinary risk which awaits aeronauts when the old Phoenician city happens to be a lee shore; but on this occasion, when a stiff breeze was blowing seawards, the broad expanse of the blue Mediterranean did not offer safe anchorage for the balloon's grappling irons. However, the people who were raised by Roger de La Marseillaise, to revolt by his war-song "La Marseillaise," are not the sort of folks who could safely be trifled with; they have proved the other day when Theresa, the Diva of the beer shops, set up her bills in Marseilles, inviting the people to pay 20 francs to hear her screech her hoarse notes. They then tore up the benches of the concert room, and would have shown little respect for Theresa could they have caught her. Madame Poitevin foresaw that her balloon would be torn into shreds, and converted into silk kerchiefs for the Marseillaise; so the gas was let into the balloon, the cords were let go, and "up goes the donkey," off they drifted to sea, bound for Africa. But the proprietor of the grounds saw the danger and sent a swift steamer in pursuit of the intrepid aeronauts. She succeeded in getting under the balloon, whence the grappling irons were let down upon the deck, made fast to the capstan, the valves were opened, and by dint of good pilotage, and better luck, the cargo gently descended to what the French papers call the *terra firma* of the steamer's deck. The balloon collapsed, was folded up, and brought back, with its suspended animation, to Marseilles.

The Abyssinian Captives.

It appears that the reports which we have from time to time received, announcing that the English captives in the hands of King Theodore had been given up, are incorrect, and the telegraph brings intelligence of the organization of a considerable force of British troops, which is to proceed at once to the capital of the Abyssinian kingdom and liberate the prisoners—if they are still alive. The force intended to operate against Abyssinia consists of two regiments of British troops, two batteries of the Royal Artillery, eight regiments of native infantry, and six regiments of native cavalry, in all upwards of 10,000 men. The King of Egypt has been called upon to furnish 5,000 camels to carry the baggage, &c., of this army across the desert, and through the defiles of the mountains which have to be passed before the kingdom of Abyssinia proper can be reached. The prisoners whom the British government are thus taking active measures to deliver, are not all subjects of Queen Victoria. There are among them one citizen of the Swiss Republic and one other foreigner of whose nationality at this moment we are not aware.

A detachment of three hundred men of the 17th regiment, now stationed in Toronto, are under orders for Bellefleur.

Extension Westward.

The Schomberg Standard has a well written article on the tendency of population and emigration to spread towards the west, and a judicious enquiry how it comes to pass, that the fine region lying to the north-west of Canada is yet so thinly populated. After asserting an undeniable truth, that the tide of emigration has always flowed in a direction opposite to the course of the sun it says: "Since Columbus, the great apostle of civilization and Christianity, unlocked one hemisphere to the exploration and enterprise of the other, the exodus has rolled forward in the same direction with an obstructed progress in proportion to the energy, and virtue of the dominant advancing race. No people of whom history makes any mention, have advanced with such rapid invincibility, and subdued with such persevering tenacity, as the Anglo Saxon race. Admitting these facts, we as Canadians have some very important practical questions to ask ourselves. Have we progressed westward with the same rapidity and with the same proportionate success, as other branches of the same race have done. If not, why have we not? How is it that a line 150 miles long drawn from almost any of our great centres of commerce will mark the limits of our back woods settlements? How is it that having an unlimited territory to the North-west, many parts of it as fertile as it is extensive, that we have not gone in to possess it? Have we grown enervated in our refinement, and imbecile, while yet in our youth that like the Israelites of old, we hesitate on the borders to go forward? Is it the government or the people? Perhaps the answer to this question will furnish the key to all the preceding. For many years past the Conservative party have managed to retain the reins of power being a minority in Upper Canada, and a majority in Lower, the statesmen from the west have to a great extent been dependent on the east for support, one result of which was large sums of public money have been expended in Lower Canada ostensibly, generally for public works, but really for purchasing support to the government of the day. The unequal representation of the two Provinces, place it beyond the power of the progressive party in Upper Canada to remedy this, and thus instead of colonizing the country to the west of us, the thousands of emigrants who pass up the St. Lawrence, and over our railways every year go through Canada to Uncle Sam's great western territory. But we hope that one of the blessings which we shall surely receive from the future of the West, will be the shake off the incubus of Lower Canada, and follow out our instincts of Western expansion. Most assuredly if we do not, we may, and should, as a Nation and a people, be held unworthy of our name and ancestry. It should be the object of every true Canadian, to do his part toward the extension of the blessings of our benign constitutional government across the Continent, to the Pacific, and to offer a free and a secure home, to the over-taxed, over-teeming populations of the old world, that the greatness and power of the outlying portions of our Empire, may be co-extensive with its territory. Judging from the past, we can scarcely hope that some of the statesmen, who are at present at the helm of affairs, are sufficiently magnanimous, and patriotic to lay aside their greed of gain and power, and devote their talents solely to the service of their country. We will however wait with patience, yet not unmingled with anxiety, the setting in motion of the new machinery, which we believe is calculated, if properly managed, to be of incalculable advantage to the people of the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime let the motto of the Dominion be, *Westward Ho!*"

MAXIMILIAN'S BODY.—Vera Cruz dates to Sept. 1st, and Mexico City to Aug. 28, have been received via Havana and the Cuba cable. Maximilian's body had not arrived at Vera Cruz, nor had it been mutilated as reported. Consul Orlonburg is acting for the French, Belgian, and Italian Governments, as well as our own. Santa Anna's defence is being prepared. Gen. O'Hara was shot on the 21st ult. All the generals condemned at Queretaro had been pardoned. A convention of the Mexican people had been decreed by Juarez for the election of a President, Congressmen and magistrates of the Supreme Court.

THE FOREMOST MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—No public medicine has ever received such praise from the highest quarters as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. In a period of thirty-five years it has been spontaneously approved by more than one thousand of the leading journals, physicians, chemists, and medical writers of the country. Fifteen years ago the entire medical faculty of Buffalo united in a testimonial to its inestimable curative properties as developed in their own practice. Forty eminent practitioners, resident in various parts of the State of New York, followed with a similar emphatic endorsement; and since then five-eighths of the very elite of the profession have, over their own signatures, certified to its merits. Its cures of scrofula, cancer, tumor and every type of eruptive and ulcerous disease will never be forgotten while the English language is read and spoken. In fact they have been recorded in every modern tongue, and have excited the amazement of the whole civilized world. The reputation of no other medicine, ever advertised or prescribed, rests upon such a basis as this. For sale by all druggists.

BIRTHS.

BROWNLOW, A. Guelph, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. William Brownlow of a son.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against lending money or giving credit on John Cook's account, as he has been utterly incapable of transacting any business for some time past; his lawful heirs will not be responsible for such debts after this date.
JOHN COOK'S HEIR,
Pudichin, 12th Sept., 1867. d410.

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, an apprentice to the Carriage Blacksmithing, one from the country preferred. None but one well recommended need apply.
J. B. ARMSTRONG,
Guelph, Sept. 10, 1867. (d4) Excelsior Works.

LOT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable lot on the main street in the village of Hanover, on the Durham Road, with a Blacksmith Shop, 21 x 26 ft., and a Dwelling House attached 18 x 24 ft. Will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. The owner being a stranger would like to sell to a good blacksmith. For particulars apply (post-paid) to
JAMES CLARK,
Hanover P. O.
July 18th, 1867. (3m)

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL,

MOUNT FOREST, ON.
BEST accommodation for the travelling public. The choice brand of Wines, and Choice Gases, &c., always on hand. The largest and best Music Hall in town is attached to this hotel.—Stages to Fergus, Guelph, Durham, Owen Sound, &c., call daily at this house.
THOMAS WILSON, Proprietor,
151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 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COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, and other goods, listing prices and quantities.

Money Market. JACOBSON'S EXCHANGE OFFICE, Guelph, September 12, 1867.

MONTREAL MARKETS. (Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co's report by Special Telegram to Evening Mercury.)

HAMILTON, September 11, 1867. New fall wheat, \$1.35 to 1.40; spring do. \$1.35 per bushel.

TORONTO, Sep. 11, 1867. Flour—Receipts 276 bbls; ordinary superfines offered at \$7; very choice No. 1, at \$6.90 on the cars at Malton.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.

GUELPH POST OFFICE. Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

More Throat, Cough, Cold. Similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections.

Brown's Bronchial Troches. compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians.

WORKS OF NATURE. In a state of health the intestinal canal is compared to a river whose waters flow over the adjoining land.

Jobbing of all kinds done. On the shortest notice. Painting, repairs, and retinning as usual.

PARKER & MILLER. Guelph, 11th April, 1867. 793-1f

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co., Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Leather, &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANT. T. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

PREMISES large, cool, dry, and central, with every facility for handling provisions to advantage.

CASH ADVANCES. made and Drafts authorized against shipments to our care for sale here, or consigned to our friends in Great Britain or Lower Provinces.

YOUTH.—A Gentleman twenty years from Nervous Debility, and all the effects of it, was cured free to all who need it.

EXCHANGE OFFICE

GENERAL PASSAGE AGENCY, No. 5, James Street, HAMILTON, O. W.

American Money and Silver Bought and Sold. DRAFTS ON NEW YORK.

AGENT FOR INMAN LINE STEAMSHIPS, Wednesdays and Saturdays from New York ANCHOR LINE of Glasgow Steamships.

To and from any part of Europe. TAPSCOTT'S LINE PACKETS PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS, To California, via Aspinwall Panama.

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain Free-paid Passage Certificates.

At this Office. Application by letter, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention, Hamilton, Nov. 8, 1866.

GREAT SPRING AN Summ r Medicine! ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

Bristol's SARSAPARILLA! In quart Bottles. The Best Purifier of the Blood.

Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Blood. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood.

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Wall PAPER.

18 CASES New Wall Paper JUST RECEIVED. THE CHEAPEST and THE BEST STOCK IS AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market, Guelph. Guelph, May 2, 1867. 794-1f

Wellington Foundry GUELPH, C. W. EVATT, INGLIS & CO., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers.

Mill Machinery of all kinds, Smit Machine, Barrel and Bag Packers, Water Wheels, etc. Stave Dressers, Barrel-head Turners.

Steam Engines always on hand or made to order. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

Insurance at Moderate Rates. WESTERN Assurance Company. CAPITAL, - - \$400,000.

ESTABLISHED 1851. FIRE AND MARINE, Head Office, Church Street, Toronto.

HON. JOHN McMURRICH, President. CHARLES MAGRATH, Vice-President. B. HALDAN, Secretary & Treasurer.

THIS Company insures against loss or damage by fire on buildings generally, and their contents, for long or short periods, as may be wanted.

GUELPH STEAM FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

MILLS & MELVIN HAVE now on hand a complete assortment of Gray's and Paterson's celebrated Steel PLOUGHS!

Cultivators, SCARIFIERS, HORSE HOES, DRAG SAWS, Straw and Turnip Cutters, and Agricultural Furnaces.

REMOVED TO TORONTO OLD DR. ANDREWS' Dispensary for Private Diseases.

where he continues to treat in both sexes with unlimited success, all diseases of a private nature, and Chronic complaints, at this office, 149 Queen Street west, corner of Simcoe Street.

DR. ANDREWS' FEMALE PILLS, Infallible in correcting irregularities, removing obstructions from any cause whatever, and the only safe, sure, and CERTAIN REMEDY for all those afflicting complaints so peculiar to the female sex.

DR. ANDREWS' FEMALE PILLS, Infallible in correcting irregularities, removing obstructions from any cause whatever, and the only safe, sure, and CERTAIN REMEDY for all those afflicting complaints so peculiar to the female sex.

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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

REFERENCES.—Rev. Archbishop Palmer, Drs. Clarke, Parker and Harold, Guelph; A. F. Scott, Esq., County Judge; George Green, County Attorney; Dr. Pattison, M. D., Rev. Mr. Arnold—Brampton. Dr. Barnhart, Warden of Peel; Dr. Hampton, resident Surgeon Toronto Hospital.

The new anesthetic agents used for extracting teeth without pain. W. K. GRAHAM, Guelph, 2nd August, 1867. (19-17)

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA North American Steamship Comp'y will dispatch one of their Fast and Elegant Steamships from NEW YORK.

Every Twenty Days. Rates for First, Second and Third Cabin VERY LOW. For special Berths, Tickets, &c. apply to J. W. MURTON, General Passenger Agent, Hamilton, 18th April, 1867. 3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING. We have Reduced all our Ready-made Clothing TO GREAT BARGAINS. CALL. HOGG & CHANCE.

Lubricating Oil. THE Subscribers have now on hand, and prepared to fill orders of not less than a barrel of Pure, Unadulterated Lubricating Oil!

Direct from the Wells, at a Cheaper Rate than any of the Imported Oils of good quality can be sold. A liberal discount given to the trade.

DAVIDSON & CHADWICK, Guelph, 25th March, 1867. Oldest Accident Insurance Co. in America.

INSURE against Accidents in the original Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford. Not cash assets, Jan. 1, \$741,337.02.

JAS. G. BATTENSON, President. ROBERT DENNIS, Secretary. DR. MCINTYRE, Medical Referee. C. NARRING, Agent, Hespeler, C.W. March 28th, 1867.

F. J. B. FORBES, LICENSED AUCTIONEER FOR CO. OF WELLINGTON. AGENT for the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company of England, and for the Home Fire Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn. Land and General Agent, Accountant, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the South Riding of the County of Wellington—Residence, Suffolk Street, Guelph (near St. Andrew's Church, with the bells on the spire). Guelph, July, 1867. 699-17

CHARLES THAIN, MANUFACTURER of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, Double Drill Turnip Sowers, Scarifiers and Turnip Cutters on hand. A large number of the Victoria Washing Machines and Ouburns, Revolving Clothes Dryers, &c. C. T. has also received the appointment for the celebrated English Galvanized Clothes Line Wire—Patent Plough.—The attention of Farmers is called to the celebrated McArthur PLOUGH, as the best Plough in the Province. Having carried off the palm at the South and North Riding and many other matches in the County of Wellington, it has in every case proved itself to be, without doubt, a very superior implement. It is manufactured by the undersigned.

The subscriber, in thanking his friends for past favors, would intimate that he will give such inducements to CASH Purchasers as have never before been offered in Guelph. The articles above mentioned are made of first-class material; the workmanship second to none. The merits of each article has been well tested. An early call with the CASH is necessary at my shop, near the Marble Works Elora Road, Guelph.

WAREHOUSES 210 feet long. The largest, cheapest and best stock of superior and Common Furniture, Mattresses, Grasses, &c. now on hand ever before held by any one person in British North America. Furniture, Mattresses, &c., made to order. A large quantity of Seasoned Lumber wanted. Guelph, 3rd January, 1867. JAMES HAZELTON.

BRITANNIA HOUSE WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH. SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATIONS! JUST OPENED AT HEFFERNAN BROTHERS' Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, The Best Assortment, and Cheapest in Guelph. HEFFERNAN BROTHERS, Guelph, April 25, 1867.

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. F. PREST BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has taken into partnership Mr. W. D. HEPBURN for the purpose of manufacturing our own goods, which we will sell as low as any of the Montreal or Penitentiary goods can be sold, and we will guarantee to supply.

BOOTS AND SHOES Worth at least FIFTY PER CENT. more than any other Manufactured Goods sold in the Dominion of Canada. We have long felt the necessity of bringing into market a better class of Boots and Shoes than we ever have been able to procure, and we now are prepared to offer better goods, and at AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY HOUSE in the TRADE NO MATTER WHAT THEIR PRETENSIONS MIGHT BE. WE ARE NOW SELLING OFF OUR Summer Stock of Imported Goods AT COST PRICE.

And we are determined to supply our customers with BOOTS AND SHOES which cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. are invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to sell Goods at wholesale which, for quality, cannot be excelled. SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE! And buy your Boots and Shoes from PREST & HEPBURN. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE, The Old Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store! REPAIRING DONE AS USUAL.

PREST & HEPBURN. Guelph, 1st August, 1867. GREAT ANNUAL SALE! SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

A. O. BUCHAM, Is now selling off his entire and complete stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Including the Newest and most Beautiful Dresses, Mantles, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS AND PARASOLS, THE WHOLE AT HALF-PRICE. NOTICE. THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS, and the greatest bargains ever offered in Guelph can be obtained for CASH. TROUSERINGS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS Denims and Cotton Goods, of every description, at a tremendous sacrifice in price. Terms Cash, and only one price. A. O. BUCHAM, Guelph, 20th July, 1867. (dw)

Guelph Cloth Hall A. THOMSON & CO. ARE NOW SHOWING A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW SUPERFINE BLACK LOTH, NEW Black Satin Expanding Hats, NEW BLACK DOESKINS, NEW DRAB SHELL HATS, NEW SILK MIXED COATINGS, NEW SOFT FELT HATS, NEW FANCY DOESKINS, NEW VELVET CAPS, NEW ENGLISH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW CLOTH CAPS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS, NEW BRACES, TIES, COLLARS, Guelph, May 2, 1867. 706-1f

JAMES HAZELTON'S Cabinet and Chair Establishment, Stone House with Chair on roof, Wyndham-st. GUELPH. Stone House with Chair on roof, Wyndham-st. GUELPH.

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