

SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Wellington:

GENTLEMEN,— I am a candidate for the representation of South Wellington in the House of Commons. I have become so at the request of a Convention of Reform Delegates, lately held in the Town of Guelph, and also at the request of many of my political friends throughout the Riding, who, while approving of my public career in the past, have been kind enough to express a willingness to still further extend the confidence reposed in me at the three last general elections.

I regard the new Constitution, so graciously copied to us by Her Majesty and the British Parliament, as the means by which the British North American Colonies will become firmly bound together, and our connection with the British Empire established upon a firm and lasting basis, and if elected as your representative, I shall consider it my first and paramount duty to give a hearty and loyal support to the provisions of that Act.

On entering upon our new state of political existence, many important questions will of necessity engage the attention of our first Parliament, and much will depend upon the ability and integrity of the gentlemen composing it. A good and economical government is what the country most requires. Honesty of purpose, intelligence and ability are among the qualities which the gentlemen at the head of our affairs, and to such men—I am convinced that they are most anxious for the welfare of the Confederation—I will tender a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to barter the best interests of the country for the sake of place and power. I will make their public duty subservient to their own personal aggrandizement.

I am in principle opposed to the form of government styled "a Coalition." I believe that the general tendency of such arrangements tends to the abrogation or abandonment of principle, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure and general corruption in the management of our public affairs. But while holding these views in all sincerity, I am decidedly opposed to the introduction of anything like a factious opposition such as has so often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months must have convinced the most sceptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country. I believe the Volunteer system of service to be most in accordance with the genius of our people and best adapted to the wants of the moment. The Volunteer system to be kept efficient must be encouraged and supported. Officers and men serving for a number of years do so at much personal sacrifice, and have to be ready at a moment's notice to leave their homes and their business at the call of duty. If, therefore, we have men amongst us who are thus ready and willing to make such sacrifices for our protection, we should not hesitate to award to them in return encouragement of the most generous character. If elected I will do all in my power to foster and encourage our Volunteer Militia system so far as it is compatible with the resources of the country. I am also in favour of some general scheme which will have for its object the education of the rising generation amongst the young men of our country.

I am in favor of a renewal of reciprocal free trade with the United States of America, such as will be of mutual advantage, and consistent with the honour of both countries.

A general revision and equalization of our Tariff will become necessary under our new Constitution. If elected I will endeavour to secure a measure based upon equitable principles to all interests and sections of the Dominion.

I am in favor of a lower and uniform rate of postage upon letters, the total abolition of postage on newspapers, and I am also in favor of the passing of some measure which will be the means of reducing the exorbitant charges now made for the transmission of messages by telegraph.

The Currency question will doubtless engage the early attention of the Legislature. I am in favor of a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, and I will support any well-considered measure for the removal of the Silver Note issue which we at present labour under.

I am opposed to the re-creation of the County Laws. Such a question is a brief outline of the views which I hold on public questions of the day, and also of the course which I am resolved to pursue, should you again confer upon me the honor of being your representative. I trust, therefore, that you will be able to say whether my principles and aims are in any way in conformity with those of a man of your rank and position. To judge of a man's character it is necessary to examine his past life; you have to look at his activities from their true year conclusions. I have been a resident in the Riding for nearly forty years, and for half of that period a servant of the public, and to that public I now appeal whether I have ever neglected any duty, or attempted to advance my own interests at the expense of the community.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

D. STIRTON.

Puslinch, July 9, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in the Township of Guelph, County of Bruce, 104 acres of splendid land, being 33 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Guelph, and 71 acres of land, with a good gravel road. There is a fine spring, with a well running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. It is in one of the best tracts of land in the County of Guelph. The land is situated about four miles from the city of Guelph, and is well adapted for the raising of stock. The price is \$1,200, for which it is clear land from the Crown will be given. Address post-paid, JAMES BRODIE, Guelph, 22nd July 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property for sale consists of a farm of 100 acres, containing 100 acres, from 75 to 80 of which are cleared, and with the exception of all out buildings, and a high state of cultivation. There is a very fine spring, and a good well and pump on the premises; also, a very good stock pen, across the Concession about four miles from the corner of the lot. There are two good barns—a log house and a frame house, and a good log house 20x20 feet, with a back kitchen and a frame 20x20 feet, with a back kitchen, and a good young orchard of about 100 fruit trees, many of them bearing. This farm, with the buildings from Aston St. John, and a very good well, and a high state of cultivation, and is well adapted for the raising of stock, and may be learned by applying (if by letter post-paid) to the undersigned, or to M. F. J. B. Forbes, Auctioneer, Guelph.

JAMES BRODIE.

Edm. 22nd July 1867.

NATIVE CANADIAN WINES.

THE subscriber begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the possession of Main Street, Hamilton, formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant, Mitchell & Co., and known as the Spring Brewery offices, in which he has established his

Native Canadian Wine Depot.

where he will keep on hand, for the supply of customers, wholesale and retail, the different varieties of Pure Canadian Wines. These wines are manufactured from the most suitable varieties of grapes, cultivated in the subscriber's own vineyard, and are made of pure grape juice, without any admixture of any other substance, and are of a superior quality, and are sold at prices as low as can be had within the reach of all.

HENRY BAUER.

Hamilton, 26th July, 1867.

Farm for Sale in Peel.

FOR SALE, the North-east quarter of Lot No. 2, Con. 13, Township of Peel, on the Elora and Saugeen Gravel Road, six miles from Hamilton, consisting of 25 of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a good spring of water. A creek also crosses the corner. The location of the land is high.

Terms easy, and may be learned by applying (if by letter post-paid) to the undersigned, or to M. F. J. B. Forbes, Auctioneer, Guelph.

M. H. THOMAS, Guelph.

Guelph, 26th April, 1867.

Evening Mercury.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

Local News.

Puslinch Agricultural Society.—The annual Fall Show of this Society will be held at Aberfoyle on Thursday 10th October.

The Nomination for North Waterloo takes place on Monday, the 2nd of September. The polling on the 12th and 13th, should a poll be demanded, which is not likely.

POLICE COURT.—This morning John Holmes was charged by George S. Nelson with assault. The whole affair was merely a slight altercation that took place in one of the stalls yesterday.

It is now stated that Mr. Zeger of Wellesley, will not oppose Mr. Springer, as previous to his name being mentioned as an opponent to the latter gentleman he had promised him his support.

A young girl named Thomas, from the neighbourhood of Erin Village, left her child about eight months old, at the door of Mr. George Bruce, Galt, on Wednesday night last. It was found dead in the morning when it was laid and had suffered severely from cold. Mrs. Bruce's kind attention revived it. Its mother's friends have since taken care of the little one, but the mother herself is not to be found.

A STEP HIGHER.—In the Gazette of Saturday last we find among the names of other gentlemen who have received first-class certificates from the board of officers at London, that of Major John A. McMillan, 80th Wellington Battalion of Rifles. We congratulate our military friend of Ferguson on his success; he has but received the proper reward of his zeal.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.—We mentioned that on Sunday last, a number of the swamps near town caught fire, and it now appears that damage has been done not only to the standing timber, but that some has been destroyed on which considerable man's labour had been employed. Mr. David Kennedy sustained the loss of a quantity of hewn timber, rails, cordwood and cedar posts, the whole amounting to considerable value.

Speaking of the crops in the neighbourhood of Waterloo, the Chronicle says:—"The crops in this part of Canada have turned out very well, though, in consequence of the very dry weather, some of the spring grains are quite short. We learn from the farmers that the fall wheat is much better than was expected. The midge has not done so much injury as in some former years. The root crops will not give very large returns unless we get rain soon."

FIRE IN PRESTON.—A fire occurred in Preston last Tuesday morning, which resulted in the total destruction of Mr. Bernhardt's tavern, store, barn and outhouses. It is supposed to have been set on fire by a man who came looking for whiskey the night previously and was denied it; and who vowed when he left that he would be revenged. A horse, pig and a cow were roasted alive in the flame. The buildings were insured for \$1,200. The incendiary has been caught.

HOLIDAY.—By proclamation of His Worship, the Mayor, next Monday is day of recreation will be very agreeable, and to none will it be a great loss, as business is not very active just now. We would particularly direct the attention of our friends in the country to this notice, so that they may not come to town to buy or sell, and be disappointed in finding themselves unable to do so. At the same time we might remind them, that the G. W. Railway Company will, on that day, convey all who wish from Guelph to Niagara and back for the sum of \$2. It is but a small sum to pay for a long ride on the train, and for a view of what many have paid their passage across the Atlantic to look upon.

CHEESE FROM NASSAGAWEYA.—We have received a sample of the cheese manufactured by Messrs. Corner and Lister, 2nd Con., Nassagaweya. The cheese is of excellent quality and flavour. The factory where it is made turns out about three cheeses a day, of 70 lbs. each. The principle on which the work is carried on is the joint stock system. The milk of one hundred cows is contributed to the establishment. Nearly the whole stock of cheese yet manufactured remains on hand, the owners preferring to keep it until the end of the season, and run the risk of the market then, rather than take the prices now offering. Upon the whole, the enterprise promises to realise all the success that was anticipated from it. They commenced manufacturing on the 13th of June. Next season we have no doubt the factory will be greatly enlarged, and we hope the farmers in that section will encourage the enterprising originators of it by their countenance and support.

DEATH FROM POISON.—A melancholy case of accidental poisoning occurred in the township of Caledon, on Saturday last, by which two interesting little girls, aged six and seven years respectively, daughters of Mr. William Gibbs, of Charleston, lost their lives. It appears that in rambling through a marsh near their residence on Friday, they came upon a cluster of poisonous berries of the species belladonna, which they ate, and from the effects of which they returned home sick in the evening. As the cause of their illness was entirely unknown to their parents, medical aid was not sent for until the destructive poison of the berries declared itself in the convulsions of the children, and though no time was lost in calling in Dr. Riddall of Alton, the little innocents were past all hopes of medical relief. This lamentable circumstance has thrown a deep gloom over the entire neighborhood, and made one home desolate.—Orangeville Sun.

It is reported that among the many whites and half-breeds engaged with the Indians in their atrocities on the plains is one Bent, a graduate of West Point, who has made himself conspicuous by his acts of brutality.

The expulsion from office of Mr. Secretary Stanton has aroused the indignation of Mr. Secretary Seward. For some time past there has been a conflict of sentiment between the President and the Secretary of State, and his decisive action taken by the former will in all probability lead to the resignation of Mr. Seward.

Reform Meeting in Puslinch.

Unanimous Vote for Gow and Stirton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Messrs. Stirton and Gow convened a meeting of the electors of this part of Puslinch at the school house section No. 7, on Saturday evening, and a more orderly or better conducted meeting you would not wish to attend. About one hundred and fifty electors, with a considerable sprinkling of the rising generation were present. Samuel Taylor, Esq., occupied the chair, and Mr. Alexander McIntyre was chosen secretary.

Mr. Stirton was the first to take the floor, and on rising was received as usual with tremendous cheering. When this subsided, he commenced by complaining that the electors did not personally attend either their own meetings or those called by him and his friend Mr. Gow. He did not believe in electors being deceived or coerced to support any aspirant to parliamentary honors, who was either afraid or unable to dispense his principles. He then went on to explain the material which formed the present coalition, justifying the course pursued by Reformers in 1864, which was the best thing they could have done for Upper Canada; Confederation, representation by population, absolute control over our own local affairs had been gained. John A. Cartier, Galt having less than half our population, and an hour's journey to Ottawa, he would not have the honor to themselves. The whole Tory party from Gaspé to Sandwich were inveterate enemies to reform, and supported their leaders in all their corrupt private and public financial transactions till ultimately Canadian legislation became a bye-word and a reproach. The candidates brought out against them (Messrs. Stone and Leslie) were always Tories, and are now brought out by Tories, and supplied with funds by Tory corruptors. He then went on to explain the new constitution which if wisely carried out was a fac-simile of the British constitution. Lord Monck had a perfect right to call on Sir J. A. Macdonald to form a government, but Sir John had no right to create new and useless offices in order to secure the support of recreant Reformers, who have abrogated all their former principles, and, as it were, sold their birth right for a mess of pottage. Seven ministers are sufficient. How often do we hear of only one minister at the seat of government, while the rest are busily engaged night and day perambulating the country north, east, south and west, imploring some and coercing others to keep them in office. In illustrating the absurdity of employing so many ministers he referred to the United States, with nine times our population having less than half our chief officers of State. He then went on to show how these offices are to be conducted by deputies and assistant deputies, who are to be paid, and well paid by the people. We all know that as a general rule when offices are once established they are not easily done away with. He then briefly alluded to Mr. Galt's management of the finance department; how the people's money was squandered; the debt of the Dominion increased; and a financial system inaugurated, which only foreshadowed the future policy of the Coalition government. We can have no faith in such an unscrupulous minister, however Mr. Howland appears by his talk to think that he and two more colleagues will be able to keep him in tow. He would not give them a factions opposition. He would allow them ample opportunity to develop their policy. But while doing this he would fearlessly state that he had no confidence in them. He was an independent man and would not follow George Brown, or any other party leader, except when right. Mr. Stirton spoke for over an hour, during which time he was repeated-ly cheered.

Mr. Gow on being called upon came forward, and was received with applause. He passed a high eulogium on the political character of Mr. Stirton, and had all ways thought him "the right man in the right place." He then delivered a most eloquent and able address on the resources of the Dominion. He said our new constitution was inferior to none under the sun, and prognosticated in a masterly style the glorious destiny of our country. We had got Confederation and what we wanted now was simply to get it machinery in motion. To do this we should get good, honest intelligent men for the future management of the affairs of the country. The present Government had been tried again and again and found wanting. Coalitions, except for a special purpose, were invariably wrong. He then referred to the present state of the Ontario Ministry. Sandfield Macdonald was still in opposition to Confederation. M. C. Cameron glories in holding the same views. Richards was an untried politician, and Wood, by his personal habits, rendered himself unfit for business. Why did not Sir John appoint a Reform government in Ontario, as Cartier formed a Tory in Quebec, as the majorities in the separate Provinces required? Mr. McDougall said John A. did it, and Sandfield said he did it himself, and that he was determined to rule the roost as he liked. Such a ministry, holding opposing ideas, to set the new machinery in motion was sheer nonsense, an insult to the intelligent people of Ontario. But he hoped for the sake of our fair country that things would be better in future. He had known Mr. Leslie as a Conservative for the last twenty years, and knows him to have been brought out by the Guelph Tavern-keepers, who had subscribed \$500 to meet expenses. Hawkers flush of money were flying all over the riding for votes, but the yeomanry of Wellington were made of better metal than to be bought in this way. The tavern-keepers were opposed to him because as Mayor of the Town, he kept his oath of office, and endeavoured to keep them within the limits of the Liquor Act. After referring to a great deal of the work that would come before the House, he would, if elected, which was almost certain, do his duty to all parts of the riding. He resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheering.

Mr. Robert Little was the next and last speaker. He commenced by warning the electors of what was expected of them, and not to neglect their duty as well as their privilege at the polls. He gave a lively description of the Tory meetings at Morriston and Downey's school house couple of nights before that. How the Highland bagpipers unnerred and cowered Lawyer Palmer at Morriston, and wondered if the said scribe be one of the Wellington Volunteers. If so, said the speaker, send himself and his valiant band to the front should ever the defunct Fenians resuscitate and cross our borders. He, the speaker, attended the meeting at Downey's school house, and was wonderfully amazed at the alacrity with which the "Scribes, Publicans," and others of Guelph, obeyed their officers. He could not conceive what was the cause of such a respectable turnout. They first attempted to garrison Downey's citadel, in this they were repulsed, and were civilly told they had no right there. At last when Captain Holden mounted the rostrum the secret was out. It was the Highland bagpipers from Badenoch, one roar of which a quarter of a mile off, and they would have crossed the Speed before you could say Jack Robinson.

The chairman then asked if there were any more who wished to address the meeting, and none appearing Mr. Peter Gilchrist rose and proposed the following resolution which was unanimously carried:—

Moved by Mr. Peter Gilchrist, seconded by Mr. Angus McKellar, That this meeting has no confidence in the Coalition Government formed by Sir John A. Macdonald, Cartier and Galt, and also regards the Coalition Government formed by John Sandfield Macdonald in the same way and having the fullest confidence in Messrs. Stirton and Gow, take this opportunity to express to all fair means to secure their triumphant election.

After three rousing cheers had been given for the Queen, the Dominion and the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

The Puslinch Plains Meeting.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR,—The good folks of Guelph who so warmly espouse the cause of the Tory candidates, must have little confidence in the intelligence of the agricultural community, or perhaps, the libel uttered by one of your briefless barristers has convinced some of the snobs that we are deplorably ignorant of things political, and stand desperately in need of their unasked-for interference. Be this as it may, the proceedings of Friday night at the meeting in this section have satisfied many here that Guelph has but little talent to spare if the specimens of wit, eloquence or even common sense then exhibited is any criterion of what she can afford on such occasions. True to Tory practice, *ipse dixit* and open discussion as much as possible avoided, and in order to carry this out the meetings are called for the "friends and supporters" of the "Union" candidates. The term "union" applying equally to Messrs. Stirton and Gow, they have not failed to put in an appearance, much to the annoyance of some of your town busy-bodies, who usually take care to caution the Reform candidates that as this is not their meeting, they must be very careful of what they say, and how long time they require to occupy in saying it.

I will pass over the absurd and rash statements made by Mr. Davidson, which are harmless enough to any one but himself. No doubt he has the fullest confidence in his own sagacity, and while acting as spokesman for Messrs. Stone and Leslie keeps his eye open to business, and would not require much coaxing to drop into one of their pieces provided the committee came down handsomely with the needful. The harmless puffing of friend Knowles is now as familiar as household words. Although signally failing to convey the slightest particle of information, he, unlike his hearers, retires perfectly satisfied with his own effort.

The difficulty in rousing Mr. Palmer from his profound sleep so affected his nervous system, that he got on the wrong subject, and thus he continued till he retired for a second nap. Mr. P. is much too delicate a young man to send out in the night air, and it is to be hoped a careful nurse will be provided for him in future, that is should be felt necessary in the interest of his friends to visit us again. But sir, for flights of eloquence and profound reasoning the mantle certainly fell on the shoulders of the learned watchmaker. This gentleman, unlike his confederates, had evidently studied his subject, and all were astonished at the questions he asked. After a number of silly pointless ones put to Mr. Gow, which were answered most frankly and courteously, he rose and said—"Suppose there are seven good men in the Cabinet and six bad men, don't you think the seven would control the six?" Mr. Gow replied in a ready, pointed manner, "that this would entirely depend on the force of character of the individuals; for example one man of ordinary force of character would control a dozen such men as Mr. Cutbert." This schoolboy brought down the house, and as may be imagined, the questioner especially so, for all were fully satisfied that he got what he richly deserved.

Seriously, Mr. Editor, it is no small insult to the intelligence of a lot of boys, many of whom have never given a political vote, and are as ignorant of the subject on which they speak as a native of the Sandwich Islands. Why can we not hold meetings, and hear the freely expressed opinions of the candidates, and draw our own conclusions without the aid of about fifty imported from Guelph to vote us down. In that gathering on Friday night, I counted no less than six hotel-keepers, from Guelph, sent down, I presume, to shout for Leslie. This of itself speaks volumes, and should not be overlooked by the right thinking

and down the country as if their very lives were in danger; their existence as coalitionists is near its last gasp. They declare no future policy. Their sole and only theme is, "George Brown and the Globe." He strongly condemned Messrs. Stone and Leslie for coming out at the bidding of an unprincipled party clique, who have not now nor ever had a principle. From his own knowledge he was satisfied Messrs. Stirton and Gow would be elected by a handsome majority. The last whipping the Tories got kept them quiet for ten years, and we must now repeat the flagellation and make them good boys for another ten years. On taking his seat the applause was deafening.

Mr. Robert Little was the next and last speaker. He commenced by warning the electors of what was expected of them, and not to neglect their duty as well as their privilege at the polls. He gave a lively description of the Tory meetings at Morriston and Downey's school house couple of nights before that. How the Highland bagpipers unnerred and cowered Lawyer Palmer at Morriston, and wondered if the said scribe be one of the Wellington Volunteers. If so, said the speaker, send himself and his valiant band to the front should ever the defunct Fenians resuscitate and cross our borders. He, the speaker, attended the meeting at Downey's school house, and was wonderfully amazed at the alacrity with which the "Scribes, Publicans," and others of Guelph, obeyed their officers. He could not conceive what was the cause of such a respectable turnout. They first attempted to garrison Downey's citadel, in this they were repulsed, and were civilly told they had no right there. At last when Captain Holden mounted the rostrum the secret was out. It was the Highland bagpipers from Badenoch, one roar of which a quarter of a mile off, and they would have crossed the Speed before you could say Jack Robinson.

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the community, who desire to see justice done, and our laws fearlessly and impartially administered. The farce would be up by Mr. Knowles, one of Mr. Stone's committee from Guelph, and Mr. George Robins, a wheat buyer, also from Guelph, moving and seconding a vote of confidence in the Tory candidates. This certainly looked well, and is freely laughed at here; but the fact is, no one else would do it. I will keep my eye on these worthies, and will probably trouble you again soon with some more of their doings.

Yours, &c., AN ELECTOR.

Puslinch Plains, Aug. 20, 1867.

MR. BRODIE'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR.—The untoward termination of the meeting at Marden on Tuesday night, having prevented me from "defining my position," as Mr. George Palmer phrases it, and having been so very pointedly alluded to by Dr. Clarke and other speakers, perhaps you will be good enough to afford me an opportunity through your columns of circulating what has been already heralded as likely to be a "curious manifesto."

It was alleged that in consequence of the action taken by certain of my brother Liberals and myself, in moving and supporting the amendment at the late mass meeting in Guelph, we are directly chargeable with the present opposition to Messrs. Stirton and Gow. In this letter, I will only speak for myself, in answer to the allegation made, and have merely to say that, not only Dr. Clarke, but many others, both Conservatives and Liberals, have quite misconceived the actual motives I entertained in moving the amendment.—The policy of the *Globe*, and that of the Toronto Convention, in the proceedings of which Mr. Stirton took part, seemed to me to indicate that they were disposed to follow a violent course towards the present Confederate Ministry. This is a course I in common with many others of similar views, would heartily deplore, and as uncompromisingly deprecate and resist. Applying these views to the present political situation I argued thus:—Here is a Riding admittedly Reform; indeed so Reform in its principles, that its representative has been twice returned by acclamation; and the only aspirants in the field, or likely to be, for Parliamentary honours are Reform also; therefore I, a Reform elector, wished unequivocally to declare that I could acquiesce in no policy towards the Government that partook of a factious character. Thus it was that I undertook to move the amendment, as declaring in my humble judgment, the attitude the new Parliament should sustain towards the Government. I had not the remotest idea that he, direct hostilities towards Messrs. Stirton and Gow were in contemplation; the real object of the amendment being to bring to bear a strong moral lever of moderation upon what I feared were the unnecessarily extreme views of the candidates. It is said that the declaration of Mr. Stirton in the Drill Shed threw down the gauntlet to Reformers like myself, and that we took it up in the shape of the amendment. I cannot presume to speak for Mr. Stirton. I should hardly think, however, that his natural sagacity would lead him to adopt a defiant and derisive course towards Reformers who differed somewhat from him in regard to the complexion of the Confederate Government. In regard to the amendment I can positively assert that it was prepared long before the meeting assembled. So that the one thing by no means necessarily follows as a natural sequence of the other.

Until the Marden meeting I had never heard it charged that we it not for the Liberals who supported the Drill Shed amendment, the Conservatives would not have been "dragged" into this contest; on the contrary, I had usually heard the Conservatives declare that it was entirely due to Mr. Stirton's speech that the present opposition arose, and I believe this to be the real state of the case. The assertion alluded to is doubtless a very ingenious electioneering dodge, but withal far too transparent and fragile to be useful. But I have been asked, how do you reconcile the sentiments of the amendment with those of Mr. Stirton in the Drill Shed? and I answer distinctly that they are not reconcilable if accepted in their naked rigidity; and I say more that if they are the unequalled opinions of Mr. Stirton I cannot possibly with any due regard to consistency vote for him. But since that meeting, both Mr. Stirton and his friends have utterly repudiated the idea of voting a want of confidence totally irrespective of the policy of the government. Indeed Mr. Stirton himself assured me in the presence of two Conservative gentlemen (Mr. John Card and Mr. Robert Cutbert) at the Marden meeting, that such would be the course he should pursue, all assertions about his *trimming* to the contrary. I entertain the fullest confidence that he is honest and straightforward in the declaration of his views, and accepting them in the same spirit, I venture the prophecy that if returned to the House of Commons he will be found faithfully acting up to them.

In "defining my position" in regard to the candidate for the House of Ontario, I have never had any doubt. Mr. Gow has been invariably so clear and distinct in his utterances regarding factiousness, that I can heartily record my vote in his favor. I have been accused of "deserting" the other side. Surely a man must have joined a party before he can desert it. When and where, and how have I joined the Conservatives? In moving the amendment I distinctly declared that I had no intention of playing into the Conservatives' hands, and when invited to the meeting that brought out Messrs. Stone and Leslie, I frankly told the gentlemen assembled that I could not sign the requisition; nay more, that I had conversed with some of the Liberal supporters of the amendment, and that we had come to the conclusion that in present circumstances it was unadvisable to offer any opposition to Messrs. Stirton and Gow, preferring to wait and judge the result of their Parliamentary votes.

It is true I was asked how I would vote in case of a contest; I replied that having voted for the resolution at the Drill Shed in support of Messrs. Stirton and Gow I did not see how I could vote against them. I was then asked if I would abstain from voting, as that was the course some of the Liberal supporters of the amendment intended to adopt. I replied that that would altogether depend upon circumstances. I distinctly and unequivocally repudiate having anything at all to do with originating the mass meeting; and I also as distinctly and unequivocally repudiate having anything to do

Stirton and Gow. I care not of the objects of the meeting, time was not slow in Mr. Stirton's Drill Shed, and that the public would if I wanted any justification of Mr. Stirton, I care not of Dr. Clarke's own admission, that his own assertion would give no credit to Mr. Stirton, backed as it is by the declaration of Mr. Howland. Further, it ought, I think, to be a sufficient reason for our siding with Messrs. Stirton, if they failed in getting the gentlemen to enter the field.

Yours truly,

Marden, 21st August, 1867.

Centre Riding.

MR. DOBBIN & MR. EGGHIE.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR.—In your last week's reports of the political meetings Messrs. Loghrin and Dobb and Speedie, which I allowed to pass without notice, but for the concluding part, there are some other slight account given of what the candidates and others were doing.

Your correspondent says that there was nearly unanimous support of five hands being held up for the concluding part, but for the concluding part, there are some other slight account given of what the candidates and others were doing.

Mr. Dobbin also denied to Mr. J. A. Armstrong, person that there was a division of the delegates at Marden, to oppose Mr. Loghrin and his assertion showed that he had obtained a majority of both against Smith and Reilly. In the report of the Rock it is said "the house was which of the candidates supporters, but which had porters was not declared." I can see no good reason why declared, unless it was to be generally known, that had two to Mr. Loghrin's meeting.

For further particulars I refer to Mr. Alexander Anderson's Armstrong in support of Mr. AN. Eramosa, Aug. 19, 1867.

TO-DAY TELEGRAMS.

Special Despatches to the Mercury.

From Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—A wife, and sister, and a child were drowned near Rockport day last.

From Kansas.

Kansas, Mo., Aug. 21.—A score of a Railroad Bridge across the river, at Kansas, was day. The bridge is to be and will be completed in one

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—A of choice Sea Island cotton, received from Honolulu. The of cotton has been very prof- extending. The volcano is again.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 21.—Gamblers of this city held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of measures to protect themselves from the encroachments of the society. It was agreed to establish \$100 to fee lawyers and other purposes