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Guelph Evening Mer

VOL. 1. NO. 3. GUELPH, ON., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1867.

New Advertisements.

20 BOYS WANTED.

WANTED immediately at the EVENING MERCURY office, Twenty boys to sell papers. Liberal wages and steady employment given. Apply at once.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMEMT!

CHEAP!

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

TO PRINTER BOYS.

WANTED immediately, a lad to learn the printing business. Good wages will be given to a smart lad who has a knowledge of type setting.

McLAGAN & INNIS.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY!

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET

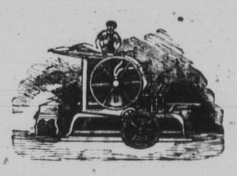
Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNIS,

HAVING

REMOVED

their Printing Establishment to more extensive premises, on the road leading from the Market Square to the Post Office, where they are now prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, such as

JOB PRINTING

in connection with the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY Newspapers, the latter of which is the largest and best circulated weekly paper in the County. JOB DEPARTMENT complete in all its parts. We have just added to our stock a large quantity of

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,

THE BUSINESS MAN

All Orders by Post Promptly attended to.

McLAGAN'S INNES,

EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,

Macdonnell St., Guelph.

Guelph, July 20, 1867. d-tf

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GUELPH EVENING MERCURY

HAVING removed to their new office in THE MERCURY BUILDING, Macdonnell Street, opposite the Great Western Hotel Stables, the publishers have determined, in view of the elections, to issue an

Evening Edition of "The Mercury."

It will be issued every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at Five o'clock, and will be furnished to subscribers in the town and country at Ten cents per week, payable to the carriers. Subscriptions will be taken by the carriers. Subscribers in town will be supplied by our own carrier boys, by leaving their orders at residence or at the office. Single copies 1d, and may be had of the boys on the streets, or at McLagan and T. J. Day's Bookstores.

THE MERCURY will contain the latest telegraphic news of every thing that transpires of importance from all parts of the country, including the city despatches for the Atlantic cities, the New York, Montreal, Chicago and other Markets.

SPORTING.—Sporting news will be a special feature in the MERCURY. Full and impartial reports of all athletic sports will be given, the racing and all other field sports, cricket, boating, pedestrianism, &c., &c., &c.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our city and local news will be a special feature in our columns. Every item of interest will be given, and the MERCURY will be found a welcome visitor in every family in town.

COMMERCIAL.—Our commercial columns will be found to contain the latest and most reliable quotations from the Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Chicago and other Markets.

SERIAL.—We have also commenced in our Weekly issue a Serial Story, which will be continued from week to week, and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories of the day.

Full and impartial reports of all public meetings will be given, the news of the day condensed, and every effort will be made to render the MERCURY a welcome visitor to every family into which it may find its way.

General and Miscellaneous news, and readable matter of all kinds will be found in its columns, and no pains will be spared to render the MERCURY, in the shortest time, a favorite family paper, and a reliable medium for the transmission of news to the people of this town and county.

Special attention will be given to the collection of Local News. Besides the numerous staff attached to the MERCURY, we have engaged the services of a gentleman who will devote his whole time to the interests of the MERCURY, and who will be found at all times and at all places where news is to be had, ready to chronicle the events of the day, and to make the MERCURY a welcome visitor in every family into which it may find its way.

The MERCURY will be issued to Local Subscribers at the office, or delivered by carriers in the town, at the rate of Ten cents per week, payable to the carriers.

Country Subscribers will be charged Ten cents per week for the MERCURY, including postage, payable quarterly in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted in the MERCURY at the following rates:—

[illegible]

We shall endeavor to make THE EVENING MERCURY a welcome visitor to every family into which it may find its way, and we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for the Evening or Weekly Mercury may be left at the office of the undersigned, or at the Bookstores of Messrs. McLagan and Day, opposite the Market Square, or with the carriers. Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, and a considerable reduction will be made to those who contract for the year.

THE WEEKLY MERCURY.

THE WEEKLY MERCURY has now been enlarged to 40 columns, ten columns on each page, thus making it by far the largest weekly newspaper published in Canada, and it is, we believe, a third more reading matter than any weekly paper published in the County. It contains a complete weekly summary of all the important news by special and other telegrams, the local and other markets, besides a large quantity of excellent and carefully selected miscellaneous family reading, and will be found a most desirable family paper. It is published every Friday morning, and mailed to subscribers, or delivered in town at $1.50 a year, unless in a few other cases stated. The WEEKLY has now a far larger circulation than any other paper published in Guelph, and it is extensively read in all the surrounding Counties. It is the best advertising medium west of Toronto, as is shown by the very extensive advertising patronage it has enjoyed for more than two years. Advertisements inserted for the usual rates, and a liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

W. MCLAGAN, M. P. P.
M. SCOTT INNES.

McLAGAN & INNES.

English Magazines for July

TO HAND.

English Woman's
Belgravia
London Society
Cornhill
All the Year Round
Temple Bar
Bow Bells
Family Herald
London Journal
Cassell's Monthly
The Quiver
English Mechanics'
Argosy
People's Magazine
Boys' Own
Boys' Monthly
Leisure Hour
Sunday at Home
Good Words
Sunday Magazine
Christian Society
Kind Words
Children's Friend
Infants' Magazine
Sunday Teachers' Treasury
British Workman
British Workwoman
Band of Hope
Christian Treasury
Father William's Stories.

AT DAY'S.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

GUELPH WOOD YARD.

THE undersigned is now prepared to deliver to any part of the town good Beech and Maple Cordwood at $4 per cord, or $2 for a half cord. Also for sale a quantity of good, sound Rock Elm at $3 per cord. He will constantly keep on hand good Cedar for kindling wood, at $3 per cord, or $1.50 for half a cord. I guarantee that a full cord in each case will be delivered.

☞ Orders left at No. 1 Butcher's Stall, Market House, or at the Yard, opposite Deady's Hotel, will be promptly attended to.—Terms strictly cash.

JOHN WEST.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned having bought out No. 4 Stall, lately occupied by Mr. R. Cochrane, is prepared to sell meat of the very best quality at the lowest possible prices for cash.

JOHN WEST.

HAY IN TRUSSES

Constantly on hand. Also fine Straw for beds.

TERMS, CASH.

Guelph, July 22. daw-tf

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

New Advertisements To-day.

Horses Stolen, David Stoffard.
The Dominion Bitters.
Horses, Team, &c., for Sale.
Removal of the Post Office Store, Mrs. Robinson.
Montreal Steamship Co., Geo. A. Cornell.

There was no business in the Police Court to-day.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Mr. Blair arrived in Town to-day per Great Western at noon.

A requisition is being signed in North Bruce asking Mr. Gillies to be a candidate for that Riding.

The Orangeville *Sun* says that the hay crops is light in that locality. There are not many places we imagine have to make that complaint.

HAMILTON AND DUNDAS CRICKET CLUB.—A spirited game of cricket was played on Saturday last between the Hamilton and Dundas Clubs. The total score of the former club was 210, and of the latter only 59.

ELORA RAILWAY BONUS.—At a meeting of the ratepayers of Elora last week, a motion in favor of taking $10,000 stock was passed, and recommending that the Municipality of Elora guarantee that amount on the condition that a passenger and freight station be made within the limits of this municipality, within a line not extending east of Bridge street, and between North Queen Street and the Grand River.

BIG MOWING.—Last week Mr Terrence O'Boyle's hired man and another cut on that gentleman's farm in Eramosa, in one day, six acres of hay. The young men were vigorous, each thought that he could do more than the other, and the result was that from about eight o'clock until sunset they did the work of six men. There were about nine tons of hay on the six acres.

BASE BALL MATCH.—On Friday next a match game will be played between the first nine of the Union Base Ball Club of Guelph, and the first nine of the Independents of Dundas. The prize is a silver-mounted club, now in possession of the latter. The scene will be Dundas. There will also be a game between the second nines of the two clubs, but in it there will be nothing but glory to be won. We trust the first nine of "our boys" will bring the valuable club home with them.

GODERICH SALT.—Mr. T. H. Taylor has returned from Goderich and brought with him a sample of the salt that we have lately heard so much talk of. It is uncrushed, shaped like the bottom of the kettle in which the brine was boiled down, and weighs about thirty pounds. Most of the people of Guelph are aware that the Goderich salt is of admirable quality as Mr. Taylor brought a sample here some time ago. That to which we now refer may be seen at Mr. Wm Sunley's shop, and it is a curiosity worth looking at. The Goderich salt works are paying well, and the people of that place are extremely jubilant in consequence.

SOMEWHAT SINGULAR.—Not one pound of grain of any kind was brought to market yesterday. The fact is easily enough accounted for, the past few days being so favourable for hay-making and there being so much of it still remaining in the field that the farmers would have no inclination to neglect an opportunity for placing it beyond the reach of injury; but the occurrence is singular in so far as this, that it is the first day within the recollection of any person whom we have heard mention it, that Guelph has been wholly unsupplied with grain.

ARTILLERY PICNIC.—The Guelph Artillery Company purpose enjoying a grand picnic on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at Puslinch Lake. Wives and sweethearts are to accompany them, and should the weather be propitious the chivalrous artillery-men will enjoy, what we wish them to the fullest extent—a very pleasant time luxuriating on love and the dainties that are generally considered the indispensable requisites of a picnic.

Railway Meeting in Elora.

A conference between the President and Directors of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, and the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the Municipalities along the proposed line, with a view to settle the differences as to route was held at Elora on Tuesday last. All the Municipalities in North Wellington were represented. The meeting having been organized, Francis Shanley, Esq., was called upon by Mr. Adam Brown, President of the Company, to point out the route of the railway as agreed upon by the Directors. It was shown to run from or near the Great Western Station in Guelph, through the Township of Pilkington, across the Grand River on the east side of Elora, touching Fergus on the west side, thence through the township of Peel to Drayton in the township of Maryborough, thence to Rothsay in the same township, thence near the boundary line of Arthur and Minto to Mount Forest, thence curving off through the township of Minto to Clifford. Considerable discussion ensued, the final result being that the representatives of all the municipalities agreed to the route with the exception of the Reeves of Maryborough and Minto, who did not consider the conditions as likely to be satisfactory to their constituents. It is expected, however, that when the vexing question of route is finally settled, the people of these townships will also agree to support the enterprise. The Reeves of the remaining municipalities were furnished by the Directors with copies of the bonus By-laws, to be voted on in their respective localities. It is expected that the survey will be commenced immediately, and the definite location of the road will be made in a short time. In the evening the Directors of the road, the Reeves and Deputies, and others were entertained to dinner by the corporation of Elora, at Bain's Hotel. A most creditable spread was provided, to which about one hundred gentlemen sat down. A most pleasant evening was spent, and the company separated at an early hour, fully confident of the speedy success of the enterprise.—*Mount Forest Examiner.*

A Connecticut man says his way of driving rats from his premises is to catch one, dip it in red paint, except the head, and let it go again.

Great Reform Triumph in Guelph.

THE COALITIONISTS DEFEATED AT THEIR OWN MEETING.

South Wellington True to Reform Principles.

VOTES OF CONFIDENCE IN THE TWO REFORM CANDIDATES.

(Continued from Yesterday's Issue.)

Mr. George Elliott then came forward and moved the following resolution—

RESOLVED:—"That while this meeting desires to express their unqualified and hearty approval of Confederation, which has every consideration of its success, they feel in entire want of confidence in the passing of a policy which they would be fully justified in expecting of the party first in office, believing that an administration should not be condemned unheard, and that motion to the contrary, in the course to be adopted, if is the duty of the Opposition, with Reform, to give the measures of the Government a fair trial."

He said after the long and eloquent speeches of Mr. Stirton and Mr. Gow it would be superfluous for him to say much on the subject. They all agreed that Confederation would be of the greatest benefit to the country; but while they were of one mind in regard to the first part of the resolution, some said 'no' to the rest of it. He disapproved of the Government because it was a Coalition; for all experience proved that such a form of government was more or less corrupt, and they all were wanting in those essential principles so necessary in a party government, and for which Reformers had so long battled. When parties could see their responsibility is greatly lessened. When one party is in power and another in opposition there is always a better chance for good government.—(Hear, hear.) The result of coalition was well exemplified during the late session, when the Government, knowing their strength, brought down measures objectionable to Reform members. They voted under the lash; for Macdonald told them that if they would not support the Government they would resign—Confederation would be broken up or indefinitely postponed, and the whole responsibility would be placed on their shoulders. They therefore voted not so much for those measures, as for Confederation. [Cheers.] He had no confidence in some of the members of the present administration because of their former acts. Could Reformers be asked to trust John A. Macdonald and Galt—men who had always sacrificed Upper Canada to the Lower Province? Could they put any confidence in Mr. Galt, who had managed the finances of the country in the most reckless and injudicious manner? During the first four years of the American war, when our exports were unprecedented, when the price of farm produce of every kind was very high, and when the whole country was in a most prosperous condition, he came down at the end of that time with a deficit of five millions. Then had he not sold the interests of the country to a great banking institution; and if he is allowed to go on and carry out his scheme to the full extent, the day would come when our paper dollar, now worth a dollar in gold, would depreciate and be quoted like the American greenback.—When it was proposed to raise these five millions by debentures, the notice was so short and the information so scanty that only a few knew of it. He [Mr. Elliott] felt satisfied that if a fair and proper attempt had been made to raise the amount in this way, it could have been done.—The amount would have been raised at seven per cent., while they were now paying ten per cent. He then referred to the scurvy treatment the Brown-Dorion Government received in 1858 from the Conservatives, while the old ministers took office again without going before their constituents. He did not believe Reformers would be so base as to do a mean trick like this. He would not advise the Reformers to manifest such a factious and anti-British course. Let them produce their measures—let them announce their policy, and judge them by it. [Cheers.]

Dr McGuire said he had much pleasure as an independent elector in seconding the resolution. [Some interruption here took place from a small knot on the right or Conservative side of the house.] When the Dr. again got a hearing, he said he had a right as a Reformer, and the son of a Reformer, to stand up there and speak his sentiments. [Cheers.] A good deal had been said about the results of Coalition. When we saw Dr Beattie, one of the most violent Tories, going to a Conservative meeting for the purpose of nominating a Reform candidate (Mr Howland), we have a good proof of what coalitions can do. [Hear, hear.] We look with some anxiety to the outcry against the union in the Lower Provinces. The only way to keep discord down was by keeping corruption and fractious practices out of the government, and the only way to prevent that was by having that government a party one. If John A. Macdonald can control it, well and good; if not, let a better man take the reins. Reformers should see to it that they put in the men who will not sell them, but stand true to their party. They should especially at this juncture put the right men in the right place. [Cheers.]

Mr. R. S. Brodie moved the following amendment:

RESOLVED:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the present Government of Canada should be kept in office until its policy shall be announced, and if it shall be found to be in accordance with the best interests of the Dominion it is the duty of all patriotic men to give it a hearty support."

He was opposed to Coalitions as a general rule. But in this case the members of the Government were all of one mind in regard to Confederation. Will any man tell me what at present divides a Conservative from a Reformer? Was it not therefore the duty of every man, utterly regardless of party, or who did not wish to use party for party purposes, to unite in supporting it? In saying this he would no doubt bring down on him the condemnation of the Grit organ, and other Liberal organs. [Cries of oh! oh! You'er too small to take any notice of, and counter cheers.] He did not care, for it was the duty of every man to give the Ministry a fair trial. He could see no great principle involved in all this opposition. The Liberals could not form a Government without taking in the Reformers of the Lower Provinces, and they were opposed to Confederation. Mr Howe their great leader, had declared himself strongly in favor of annexation. (Cries of no, no. Yes, yes.) Under the circumstance he thought John A. Macdonald had called in the best men, and had acted in a wise and patriotic manner. It was sometimes said that the Liberal party friendly to the Government were playing into the hands of the Tories. He was as sincere a Liberal as ever he had been.—(A voice—you never was very sincere.)—He believed the Government had taken the only way of carrying out Confederation. He held that it was the duty of every Liberal to give them a fair trial, and he hoped they would heartily endorse the amendment. [Cheers.]

Mr. John Amos seconded the amendment because he wished to give the government a fair trial.

Dr. Howitt then came forward and was received with great applause. He said he had great pleasure in speaking to the motion. The member for the South Riding had truthfully said that this was a most important crisis in their history. The question involved did not concern one party but all (hear), and it should be approached without party feeling or sectarian interest. What the *Globe* or what the *Leader* says should be cast entirely out of our minds, it was the question itself with which we had to do. As Mr. Stirton remarked all agreed about Confederation—that our best hopes were wrapped up in its success. This was of far more account than the Reform party or the Conservative party, than John A. Macdonald or George Brown. He appealed to them to take this ground, for was not the future of our country wrapped up in the success of the union—the extension of our trade—the development of our resources, the happiness and prosperity of our children's children? If it succeeds we will have laid the foundation of a vast nationality, which will in time take its rank among the nations of the world. [Cheers.] Everything depends on its success. He appealed to ultra Reformers and Conservatives, to the thinking and patriotic men of all parties if this great question does not dwarf every petty and party squabble. Surely we have manliness enough and patriotism enough to forget the denunciations of the *Globe* and *Leader* alike, and unite to secure the success of this scheme. Under the circumstances he believed the present administration was the best we could have. [Cries of 'yes' and 'no'.] It was necessary at a time like this that all the different elements should harmonize, be combined and welded together into one great whole. [Cheers.] He believed that if John A. Macdonald had formed a Conservative government on the country every Reformer would have been ready to cry shame. It would never have done to have had men in the government opposed to Confederation. One of the principal objects in forming the present government was, that the men who had aided in bringing it about were, as it were, involved in its success. A great deal of nonsense and rubbish was talked about coalitions. If the men of both parties held the same views on the one great question, what was more glorious than for them to join hand in hand to secure its success? [Cheers.] It was, moreover, absolutely necessary that there should be a strong government at the present time to deal with questions of tariff and other matters of moment. Was not Confederation brought about by the desire of all parties to escape from the old state of things, when no government could get sufficient support. Assume that the opposition succeeded in turning out the government, the Reformers of Upper Canada would be forced to unite with the enemies of Confederation in the Lower Provinces, led on by Howe. Would these men work for the good of the country? Depend upon it the result would be that the British connection would be severed. [Cries of no, no.] He again appealed to their patriotism and common sense. Don't be led away by the talk of an expensive government. What are a few thousands of dollars compared to the success of this gigantic scheme? The Doctor's fifteen minutes having expired, he was obliged to close abruptly.

Mr Alex. Thomson spoke in support of the motion. He referred to the great and glorious position we now occupied—to the great future before us—and hoped, ere long, to see the day when the Dominion would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific united under one flag, and bound together by the same ties. [Cheers.] It was our duty irrespective of creed or party to work for that great consummation. He would tell Reformers and Conservatives to come down from their narrow sectionalism, and take their stand from a broad Canadian point of view. It was a disputed point with some whether those Reformers who had joined the government had forfeited all claim on their former friends. He was not prepared to call them traitors, for they had gone in on their own responsibility, and while he would not say he could condemn, still he had no faith in the Conservative members of the Cabinet. They had shown an utter disregard to the feelings of the people of Upper Canada, and by their reckless expenditure had saddled the country with more debt than it could well bear. When the Conservatives were in power they knew well how to use it. There was no coalition in Quebec, and that was right, for the Conservatives were in the majority there. Why did they come to this Province and force a coalition on us when the Reformers were clearly in the majority? For these and other reasons he had no confidence in them. He thought that the Reformers should not follow the precedent of 1858 but give the government a fair trial. [Hear.] Let the electors pick in good and true men who will watch every measure. He appealed to them to lay aside party feeling. They were trying a gigantic experiment, and the narrow sectional feelings of old would be revived in all their bitterness there would be anarchy and bloodshed, and second would be worse than the first. [Cheers.]

Mr. D. Guthrie read the amendment and asked any fair man in the meeting if he did not approve of it. Was it fair to oppose any Government till their policy was known. He appealed to every right minded man if he could support the motion. It was impossible now to go to work and revive the old party hatreds and feelings. He had always been a Reformer and was a Reformer yet, and neither Brown, nor any other man could use him. He had tried to read such papers as Cowan and Loghrin out of the ranks if he kept on a little longer there would be very few left. [Hear, hear.] If they are all like you they are a loss.] He believed none but a bigoted politician would disagree with the spirit of the amendment. It was a business to object because this was a party Government. There was no single principle that now divided the parties. The old principles were dead and buried. (A voice—Co