Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 28. GUELPH, ON., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 21, 1867. PRICE ONE

SOUTH RIDING
OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Wellington:

GENTLEMEN,—

I am a candidate for the representation of South Wellington if 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 conceded 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 necessary in the gentlemen at the head of our affairs, and to such men—if I am convinced that they are honestly working 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 far the sake of place and power, or who 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 leads to the abnegation 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 those views in all sincerity, I am decidedly opposed to the introduction of anything like a factious opposition such as has too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months must have convinced the most skeptical 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 our country. But 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 accord 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 encouragement of rifle practice 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 digested measure for the removal of the *Silver Nuisance* which we at present labour under.

I am opposed to the re-enactment of the Usury Laws.

Such, gentlemen, is a brief outline of the views which I hold on the public questions of the day, and also of the course which I am resolved to pursue, should you again confer upon me the honour of being your representative. It is, therefore, for you to say whether you approve of my principles and I can trust in my integrity. To judge of a man's character it is necessary to examine his past life; you have to look at his actions and from them draw your 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 my 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 Culross, County of Bruce, 101 acres of splendid land, about 25 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being lot No. 24, 4th Concession of the Township of Culross, 2½ 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),

SAMUEL SOFTLEY,

Guelph, 29th July, 1867. (4m) Guelph P O

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 to 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 30×50 and a frame 36×60—and a good log house 20×30 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 BROTCHIE.

Erin, 25th July, 1867.

NATIVE
CANADIAN WINES

THE subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has taken the premises on Main Street, Hamilton, formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant, Middlewood & 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 vintages 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 adulteration, and are pronounced by competent judges equal to the best wines of France and Germany. They are wholesome, well suited for the table and sick room, and supplied at prices so low as to be within the reach of all.

HENRY BAUER.

Hamilton, 30th July, 1867. 718-4in

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 Alma, consisting of 50 acres, 23 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 Mr F J B Forbes, Auctioneer, Guelph.

M. H. THOMAS, Guelph.

Guelph, 26th April, 1867. 6t3

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.		CLOSE.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Hamilton	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Great Western	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Grand Trunk, west		3.30	9.30	
Toronto	10.30	6.30	9.30	2.30
Arkell, Eden Mills, Nassagaweya, Campbellsville, Lowville, Nelson, Wellington Square, Aberfoyle, Freelton, Greensville, Morriston, Puslinch, Strabane, Eramosa, Everton, Ospringe,	Monday, Wed'y. & Friday. 11.30	6.30	10.30	12.30
			P.M.	
Elora	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Fergus	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Marden		1.30		12.30
Ponsonby		1.30		12.30
Alma	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Wentworth	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Montreal	10.30	6.30		2.30
Grand Trunk, east	10.30	6.30		2.30
Orangeville		6.30		2.30
Way Mail, between Guelph & Toronto,	10.30			2.30
Gourock	8.00		A.M.	4.15
Berlin	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30
Waterloo	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30

Guelph P. O., July 23, 1867.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Mail.....9.45 a. m.	Day Express..9.45 a.m.
Day Express 2.55 p. m.	Eve. Express..3.33 p. m
Ev. Express 6.45 p. m.	Mail.....5.50 "
Night Ex ..2.45 a. m.	Night Ex .. ..2.45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH.	DEPART.
Mixed.....11.10 a. m.	Accommodat'n 7.40 a.m
Accom'd'n..11.40 a. m.	Mixed.....1.45 p.m
Do .. 9.10 p. m.	Accom.. .. ..4.50 p.m

SOUTH RIDING
OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—

In compliance with the unanimous request of the delegates of the Reform Convention of the South Riding of Wellington, I am a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

My residence amongst you extends to nearly a quarter of a century; and having for the greater portion of that time taken an active part both in municipal and political matters, my antecedents are consequently well known to most of you. I need, therefore, only briefly state that, in the future as in the past, I will give a hearty support to the Liberal party—to whose long, consistent and faithful advocacy of their principles we are chiefly indebted for the great constitutional changes we are now about to enjoy—believing that their principles and policy are the best adapted to promote the general interests and prosperity of the country.

I have been an earnest and zealous advocate for the Confederation of the Provinces, and now heartily rejoice at its final consummation. I feel deeply grateful to our beloved Sovereign the Queen, and the British Parliament, for so cheerfully conceding to us the new Constitution for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

I rejoice in our new Constitution, because it gives us entire control of our local affairs, recognizes the just principle of Representation by Population, and consolidates those hitherto isolated Provinces into a nation—strengthens the ties between us and the mother country, and increases our power of defence against invasion

Holding these views, I shall ever be ready—whether in or out of Parliament—to heartily co-operate with all true lovers of our country in advancing such measures as are calculated to perpetuate and extend our Union, until the whole of British North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall have been joined in one grand confederation.

Regarding the working of our new Constitution, I am decidedly in favor of a pure party government as being, in my estimation, best adapted for the proper carrying out of the British system of Responsible Government.

I am opposed to Coalition Governments for ordinary administrative purposes, as being more reckless and extravagant, and more prone to venal and corrupt practices, as their history both in Great Britain and Canada abundantly testifies.—But while sincerely holding these views, I wish it distinctly to be understood that I shall discountenance anything like faction, and shall resolutely oppose everything having a tendency to produce a rancorous, virulent state of party feeling in the politics of our new Dominion.

The new Constitution provides that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor and one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, composed of eighty-two members, five of whom shall form the Executive Council. Thus the Assembly shall have exclusive powers to legislate on the following subjects, namely:—The raising of revenue by direct taxation, the establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, the management and sale of the Public Lands, the establishment and maintenance of Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, &c., the Municipal Institutions of the Province, the management of all local Public Works, Incorporation of Companies with Provincial objects, all matters relating to property and civil rights, the administration of justice both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all other matters of a purely Local or Provincial character. These subjects have a wide range, including as they do the whole of our internal government; and just in proportion as they are well or ill administered, so shall we have contentment and prosperity as a people.

I regard the immediate settlement of our Wild Lands as a subject of paramount importance, and one that has been too long neglected. I shall give a hearty support to any liberal, well digested measure that has this object in view, and the encouragement of immigration to the Province.

Our new Municipal and Assessment Acts, although in many respects improvements on previous legislation, are still defective in several points. I shall give these matters my careful consideration, so that I may be prepared to aid in their improvement.

To the many other subjects that will engage the attention of the first House of Assembly of Ontario, and the various questions that must of necessity from time to time arise, I shall be prepared to give a careful and dispassionate consideration, and decide in all cases to the best of my judgment, ever keeping in view the general interests and prosperity of the Province at large.

I will advocate the most rigid economy in all the departments of the Government, consistent with the efficient administration of the public service, and shall oppose all unnecessary expenditure of the public funds.

The question of Defence belongs exclusively to the General Government, but I will heartily co-operate with your representative in the Commons to promote every prudent measure for the proper defence of the Dominion.

Gentlemen, should you honor me with your confidence, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon me as your representative faithfully and honorably to the utmost of my ability.

I have have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER GOW

Guelph, 6th Aug., 1867.

PRESTON
MINERAL BATHS
AND SULPHUR SPRINGS.

MINERAL BATHS, now so favourably known, are open fo the accommodation of the public. The Spring which supplies these Baths possesses Medicinal qualities not surpassed by any other in America. The grounds are fitted up in a suitable manner, and the house is prepared to furnish every comfort and luxury to all who may avail themselves of the Preston Mineral Baths.

S. CORNELL.

Preston, 11th July, 1867.

Evening Mercury.

WEDNESDAY EVENG, AUGUST 21.

General News.

Mr. W. Ferguson is gazetted sheriff of the county of Frontenac, in the room of Mr. J. A. Corbett, resigned.

Surratt, since the disagreement of the jury, has become quite cheerful, and anticipates a speedy release from prison.

An exchange says: Babies resemble wheat in many respects. 1stly—Neither are good for much until they arrive at maturity. 2ndly—Both are bred in the house, and are the flower of the family. 3rdly—Both have to be cradled. 4thly—Both are generally well thrashed before they are done with.

There are but two American newspapers permitted to enter, for private hands, the Empire of Russia; one of them is the New York *Independent*, which is admitted into the dominions of the Czar at the eager intreaty of an American lady, married to a Russian nobleman.

CHEAP TEA COMING.—There is good news for tea drinkers. A dispatch from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening last year. The tea merchants of London, who have been holding back their supplies, in the hope of raising prices, have, it is said, received advices to realise.

CANADA AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Ottawa *Times* says:—Dr. Tache has written from Paris under date July 31st, conveying the very pleasing intelligence that ten additional awards have been secured, thus bringing up the total number for Canada to 104. Dr. Tache is in hopes that he will still be abls to increase the list by getting another addition for the correction of what he considers important omissions on the part of the juries. Much credit is due to Dr. Tache for his indefatigable exertions in securing what—even if he achieves no more—is already an extraordinary success for Canada.

MR. HOWLEY AND FENIANISM.—The promised letter of Mr Howley appears in the Montreal *Daily News*. In the letter alluded to, he thus characterizes Fenianism:—

"Fenianism, the consumptive, drivelling maniac of modern politics; this huge craze; this bugaboo of baby minds; this raw head and bloody bones of the timid; this raise-the-wind of mouthy wind-bags, who invariably bolt with the money bags; this great resource of the most needy, shoeless, useless, soulless, craven, and accurst vagabonds who blasted the grand name of Geeen Erin by calling her their country. These poetic praters, imaginative roarers, drunken orators, heroes of the stump, big at talk, small at work, saloon politicians of the first water, equally good at emptying glasses or cajoling the masses. Houseless, characterless demagogues, whose arrival in any place is heralded by sending round the plate—fellows prepared to perform their part, be it what it may—whether Minister of the Crown or informer-General—for a good and proper consideration in the shape of hard cash, or a billet likely to lead thereto."

TO-DAY'S
TELEGRAMS.

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 20th.—A block of dwellings of Michigan Avenue was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $300,000.

rom New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 20.—There were 12 deaths from Yellow Fever in this city yesterday. There were also two cases of cholera.

From New York.

New York, Aug. 20.—The Boston club beat St. George's Cricket Club to-day by 14 runs.

Cable News!
OF TO-DAY.

From London.

London, Aug. 20th.—Though it is difficult to obtain any reliable information from Spain, it is known that Gen. Prim is still at the head of the insurgents. The insurrection had not been quelled. It is reported that Gen. Prim is supplied with funds by prominent bankers at Paris.

From Constantinople.

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—Fuad Pasha the minister who accompanied the Sultan on his western tour, has gone to the Crimea to meet the Emperor of Russia.

The interview between the Emperors of France and Austria, and between Napoleon and Baron Von Beust, have resulted in a good understanding, but no treaty has been made.

From Vienna.

Vienna, Aug. 20.—All the official journals declare that the peace of Germany is now secured.

—Dr. Aikens has received the nomination, in the Reform interest, for the representation of East Toronto, in the House of Commons. James Beaty will thus be placed face to face with a formidable opponent.

Local News.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Reformers, don't forget that the Central Reform Committee, also the various Ward Committees will meet ☞ THIS NIGHT at the Wellington Hotel. Messrs Stirton and Gow will be present. Every Reformer, every friend of just, upright and honest government, should make a point of attending.

The Meeting Last Night.

We have a few remarks to make in reference to the meeting last night, but for want of space are compelled to leave them over till to-morrow. The disgraceful proceedings which characterized that meeting, and the way in which free discussion was denied Mr. Gow by the Conservatives is having its due effect on every sensible and right-minded man.

South Riding Election.

MEETING IN GUELPH TOWNSHIP.

FREE DISCUSSION DENIED BY THE TORIES.

The Reformers Retire from the Meeting.

A meeting called by Mr. Leslie and Mr. Stone's friends was held at Blyth's Hotel, Elora Road, last (Tuesday) night. About 150 of the electors of the Township were present, the balance of the meeting being composed of over fifty supporters of Messrs. Stone and Leslie from Guelph, and twenty of Messrs. Stirton and Gow's friends from the same place. Mr. Geo. Murton, Reeve of the Township, was called to the chair, and Mr. Alex. Kennedy appointed Secretary.

When we entered the room Mr. Holden was holding forth, and endeavoring to show that Confederation was not yet carried out. He made this a plea in favor of the men who had brought it so far being allowed to carry out its details.—He then dashed into the *Globe* and Geo. Brown—accused Mr. Brown of having made a contract with the Provincial Penitentiary in 1858, and sub-letting it at a profit of 6 cents a day per man. He accused him of opposing while out of the government the postal subsidy, and then when in it favoring that measure, and finally he accused him of having bought his property at Bothwell at a low figure, and then selling it at a profit. Going back to politics, he said with regard to the government that he did not care what the means were so long as they accomplished good to the country. Mr. Leslie had been assailed because he was not a politician. He didn't believe in politicians who would say, "Vote with us this time, and we will vote with you next." On this account, and because he believed Messrs. Stone and Leslie were honest, independent men, he urged the electors to vote for them.

Mr. Saxon followed as the representative of Mr. Leslie, who he regretted to say was in bad health, and unable to attend. He went on to show that the present contest was an issue of principle; but this had in a great measure been thrust aside, and the election made to hinge on mere side issues, in which charges of corruption and venality were brought against some of the men who had composed the present government.—He argued that Messrs. Stirton and Gow's addresses contained a contradiction, inasmuch as they condemned Coalitions, and yet said they would support even a good measure, though it came from the present government. If the Coalition of 1864 was not corrupt, what reason have they for saying that the present one is? He went on to show that since the time of the Reform Bill in 1832, there was no great Ministry formed unless on coalition principles. He acquitted Reformers of holding disunion sentiments, but said the course they were pursuing would ultimately lead to the ruin of the Confederation. He denounced the present opposition because the government had not yet announced their policy, and there was nothing to oppose. He then came back to his former argument that the present contest was based on side issues, claimed for the Government a fair trial, and asked the meeting to support Messrs. Stone and Leslie.

Mr. C. Davidson then followed in a twenty minutes' speech, in which he went over almost the same ground as at former meetings, and which we have already given two or three times.

Mr. Cuthbert came after him, and got into the same strain as at the previous meeting.

Mr. Jas. O'Neil then mounted the rostrum and made a speech—the beginning of which was George Brown and the *Globe*, the middle the *Globe* and George Brown, and the end George Brown and the *Globe*.

Dr. Clarke was next introduced. He said he had come with reluctance to the meeting to-night, and it was with reluctance he took any part in the present contest. But he had been dragged into it by Reformers of the Town and Township of Guelph, who he thought were independent men—men of sense, who wished well to their country, and to give the government a fair trial. He had intended to take no part in this election in the first instance. He was opposed to Confederation from the first, and he was so still.—[Derisive cheers.] But it was now carried and what is the result? We see the very men who were strongest in favor of it now uniting to oppose and turn out those who worked to bring it about and succeeded. And what were the means they were using to accomplish their object? He was indignant when he heard of that meeting at Morriston, where they brought the bagpipes squealing and yelling to try and break up the meeting. [Cheers and laughter.] Was this treatment to the Ministry to bring the Highland bagpipes and try to drown discussion with their unearthly din. [Laughter.] He was sure every Englishman, Irishman and *respectable* Scotchman would condemn such work, and the attempt to break up a strictly private meeting of Messrs Stone and Leslie's friends. He contended that Messrs Stone and Leslie had been dragged into this contest by a few Reformers. Had it not been for them, there would have been no opposition to Messrs Stirton and Gow. The late public meeting in Guelph had been got up by them. [No, no.] But he said yes, for he and others, as leading Conservatives, were asked to take no part in it. He was asked not to say a solitary word on the occasion. It was got up solely and wholly by these Reformers who wished to put down faction, and oppose those men who were trying to run down the Ministry unfairly. Yet these men never could get one of their own number to come out in opposition to the factionists. Several had been asked to stand, and he had pledged himself to use his utmost exertions to get one of them returned, and in Hon. Mr Blair's presence had promised to prevent any Conservative candidate from coming out. Mr. Blair and Mr. Guthrie had come to him to see if they could not get out some one, and when Mr. Hobson's name was mentioned he pledged himself to use his utmost exertions to get him returned.—They (the Conservatives) even went on their knees to Dr. Howitt to get him to come out, but he refused. He repeated that the Conservatives had been dragged into this contest by these men. When solicited to go and ask Mr. Leslie to come out, he said no, wait and see whether these men will bring out one of their own number. All this showed his sincerity, and that he had no object to serve but to see the government get fair play. He then pitched into the Reformers for opposing the Coalition, and charged those Reformers of the Riding—who, he said, were instrumental in getting up the meeting in Guelph—with deserting the Conservatives because they happen to be a shade different in politics from them and the two candidates whom they had brought out. He waxed quite furious because the *Mercury* had called Stone (speaking of him politically) a myth, and said that though he was not a born legislator he did not see any reason why an Englishman should not have a hand at the bellows in his turn. When asked to sign a requisition to bring him and Leslie out, I said "no, wait till we see if these men (the Reformers already alluded to) bring out one." Blair, Guthrie and Brodie said to him, "who can we get?" He replied, "I don't care who you get, I will support him." Blair and the whole were running about together, concocting measures to get out opposition, and now this was the result. He appealed to every Englishman, Irishman and *respectable* Scotchman to support the men who would give the Ministry a fair trial, and especially appealed to the latter, who do not value the mere petty triumph of returning two Scotchmen for a constituency of which two-thirds are not Scotch. It was time this sort of work was done away with, and that others got a fair turn. The day was coming when Englishmen would not have forced on them a Scotchman. There was a feeling of justice in men which would frown down such work, that men should be supported because they were Scotch. No *respectable* Scotchman would do so, or join with their fellow countrymen in backing up such men as George Brown who were doing all they could to ruin the country.

Mr. Brodie—Did I understand you to say that I was associated with Fergusson Blair and Mr. Guthrie in bringing out opposition to the Reform party?

Dr. Clarke—I did not say so. I never met you altogether. With regard to Mr. Guthrie he left me to ask Mr. Hobson to come out as a candidate.

Mr. Hobson—I never heard of it myself till now.

Mr. Brodie claimed an opportunity of making an explanation at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, but the way in which the meeting was ended prevented him from doing so.

Mr. Stirton—Dr. Clarke mentioned Mr. Blair as helping to get up opposition to me. Do I understand him correctly?

Dr. Clarke—Certainly at first. But he said afterwards, in a private conversation with me, that he believed you would support the ministry, and then he asked me to stop any opposition to you.

Mr. Stirton—I hope the Dr. will state distinctly what Mr. Blair did say or do.

Dr. Clarke—Howland and Blair were anxious to get out opposition to you in the first instance. There is no doubt about that, and after your distinct avowal at the public meeting Mr. Guthrie did all he could to get out opposition.

Mr. Palmer then rose and said as it was getting very late, he proposed that Mr. Stirton and Mr. Gow be allowed half an hour each to speak before any others on their side addressed the meeting. Messrs Stirton and Gow's friends claimed more time than that, so that they might have a chance of replying to the attack made on them. But they were told that this was Mr. Leslie's meeting, and his friends would manage it as they liked.

Mr. Stirton, on rising said he took objection to the manner in which the contest was being carried on. Mr Leslie's friends made their meetings private, and when he and his friend Mr Gow attended them to reply to personal attacks they were told they had no business there, and that they had no right to speak. They (Stirton and Gow) had called their meetings public. They invited Mr. Leslie and all his friends to come, and have a free and fair discussion. The electors would not fail to notice the contrast, and he was sure they would condemn this attempt to stifle discussion. In the short time allowed him it would be impossible even to reply to the attacks made against himself, without at all entering into a discussion of the questions now before the electors, but he hoped to have another and better opportunity of addressing the electors of Guelph Township on these matters before this contest is over. He then replied effectively to Mr. Davidson, Mr. Saxon and Mr. Cuthbert, and went on to point out how the Coalition at its very inception had done wrong, and that the appointment of thirteen ministers was one of the evil results of that form of government. Seven were amply sufficient to do all the work, but in order to make concessions to the members of the Cabinet from each Province thirteen were brought in, and a system of extravagance initiated, which could not be done away with in the future. With regard to what Dr. Clarke had said about Mr. Blair in conjunction with Mr. Howland getting up opposition to him, he should take the first opportunity of getting an authentic statement from Mr. Blair himself to show that it was unfounded. But in the meantime to show how little foundation Dr. Clarke had for the statement, only last Friday he had a private letter from Mr. Blair, in which the assertion was denied *in toto*, and not only that, but Mr. Blair also stated that were he not a life m
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were great principles inv
contest which they had n
They had been told that G
could never get them into off
ed they regarded principle
fice, while the Conservati
for place and power. In
upon themselves as the h
cipients of the loaves and fis
bone and sinew of the coun
upon by them as only he
and drawers of water. He c
the general government w
to support for no other reas
terference in forming the
ment. It was not for not
Macdonald came in a spec
Ottawa to Toronto, on Sund
Sandfield Macdonald. The
the Local government was
Such interference was mo
tional and un-British. But
vernment ought to be conde
grounds. He then went o
inconsistent it was to call
field Macdonald, who was
even now, opposed to Conf
also was M. C. Cameron
Mr. E. B. Wood also in the
ment whom he himself h
through the Hall of the A
tawa. [Cheers and hisses.
hiss, he said, but he woul
a man fit to be entrusted
ness as Treasurer of th
Clarke had pretended to
of the public meeting
short time since, and
responsibility of gettin
in this Riding on a nam
He had aspersed the cha
gentlemen for doing so,
counted some of them his
There was not a single ma
party at the getting up
held in Guelph. He co
who were present. T
Wilkinson, John Hewer,
John Stewart, George Mu
or three others who met in
of Coulson's Hotel, and dre
festo, and they got so
go round and get the name
formers on it, by misrepres

The Chairman here anno
Gow's half-hour was up,
and some of the Conservati
him a few minutes more
in order to make up for i
The chairman said he had
minutes more than the tim
not be allowed any more w
ction of the meeting.

Dr. Clarke also protest
Gow being allowed to go
led off in a series of yells
amid which no one could
Mr. Gow said if they w
to choke off free discussio
his and Mr. Stirton's frien
More than two thirds of t
the Township present the
leaving behind a small n
servative electors in the
hind, and a very large nu
Stone and Leslie's friends

As we left Mr. John Ca
out the vials of his wrath
ers, after which they carri
favour of Stone and Le
course, could be quite cas
opposed to them having a
Of the electors of the Tow
every one who knows the
the meeting will bear us
that two thirds of them, if
supporters of Messrs. Stir

☞ The Fall Show of
cultural Society, will be h
age, on Thursday, 17th O
nual ploughing match in
the Society will be held on
October, in a field belongi
Kennedy, Lot No. 14, in t

GARAFRAXA SHOW.—Th
the Garafraxa Agricultur
be held in the village of D
nesday, the 2nd of Octob
nual ploughing match o

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consum
week