

or me, and that we may be called out of the ordinary course of law before a tribunal constituted by the prerogative alone; that a Commission would be liable to try robbery of the mails, for instance, instead of leaving it to be tried by the ordinary courts of law. The security of the subject is, therefore, impaired by the Commission. But it is said that this Act under which the Commission was appointed authorized it. Not so. The Act, in the first place, does not so much authorize the issue of Commissions as to provide, when Government deems it expedient, means of conferring additional powers on Commissioners. The Act leaves the issue of Commissions to the prerogative. Apart from that the general language of the Act can never be extended to subvert fundamental laws and principles such as we have been discussing, those, viz., that the accused shall not nominate the tribunal to try them; that offences against the law cognizable by the courts shall not be taken hold of by any tribunal constituted out of the ordinary course of justice, and also that Commissions are issued to inform the mind of the Crown about matters of which Ministers are ignorant. Now, I have very shortly stated what, of course, is a legal question, but which the intelligent people of this country must to some extent consider, inasmuch as the rights of every man amongst us depends upon the true apprehension of those principles which confine inquiries into crimes to the general standing laws and the general courts which are authorized for the purpose. Then there are certain grave inconveniences connected with the commission. Witnesses may refuse to answer criminal questions. The Commons, I believe, have the right to compel answers. At any rate, provision might be made for that, but by this Act, witnesses may refuse to answer anything. The offence charged is a criminal offence, and it is competent for the chief actors to decline before this Commission to answer many most material questions. There are indeed other objections which I do not refer to for lack of time. Another point—I am extremely averse to say anything about the personnel of the Commission. It is always disagreeable to say anything against those who are practically precluded from making a public answer. Therefore, I shall confine myself to the statement that I am unable to acquiesce in the proposition that the Government have chosen men in whose decision the country would or ought to have confidence. I am obliged to say that much though I must say that it was not in human nature to expect anything more when the accused were choosing the tribunal. My fellow members and myself who signed the appeal to His Excellency have got to stand by each other in defence of the constitution. (Cheers.) We must bide our time till Parliament meets. An early meeting is promised; for that early meeting the faith of the Crown is pledged, and at that meeting we shall assert those views of the Canadian constitution which I have been endeavoring to state to you. We shall state what we would have said but the opportunity been given us to criticize before the act of the act which has been committed, and we shall look to the people to sustain us in fighting the people's battles. (Tremendous cheering, lasting for some moments.) If I speak to any man here, or if my utterances be read by any man, who calls himself a Conservative, let me ask him to step to the front with me to conserve those ancient principles of British liberty which he can agree with me are not "new fangled." Is it for any one who calls himself a Conservative to propose to sanction or express other than abhorrence of a new and dangerous course, sweeping away every well settled principle upon which the constitution rests? (Cheers.) You may be asked to say that these principles are undeniable, and these privileges are unquestionable, yet they do not concern you, because the end is good. (Laughter.) You may be sought to be enlisted in the assertion of the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." You may be asked to say that because the object is investigation you should entirely overlook the means. And yet these gentlemen who will tell you that with the same breath are prepared to denounce my friend Mr. Huntington, because they suspect that in the attainment of that good end, namely, this investigation, he has used some unjustifiable means in getting evidence. (Laughter.) But it is said the matter is a trifling one. Was the twenty shillings that was levied upon John Hampden for his ship money trifling? It would have been better, these time-servers and followers of expediency will tell you, for him to pay the twenty shillings than to be seized and harassed with suits; and yet upon that issue the liberties of England were staked (cheers), and his name is held in everlasting remembrance by all worthy sons of England because he refused to pay that trifling sum, and put fortune, fame, life itself to the issue, rather than desert what was his country's cause. (Great cheering.) These are doctrines we cannot afford to hear broached without their being denounced. We cannot permit the most trifling encroachment upon principles the inviolable preservation of which is the only security for our liberty. (Hear, hear.) There is the greatest danger in an evil precedent. I have seen it in my own brief experience. I tell you now that I never saw a bad act passed in parliament, but that it was urged, and oftentimes successfully, as a good precedent for the passage of a much worse act the next session. Such is the inevitable result. Give the precedent and it is always stretched, and stretched in the wrong direction. The trifle of today becomes the monster of tomorrow. The cloud no bigger than a man's hand in the morning may become the deluge of the night, which will sweep away the liberties of the country. (Cheers.) Let me say to you that no situation is so secure but that negligence of the people may endanger it, and that no situation is so desperate but that the vigilance of the people may work out their own salvation. Upon the vigilance of the people depends the preservation of your liberties of today. That vigilance I expect you to exercise. I hope you will awake to the magnitude of the issue. There is no doubt whatever that the feelings of the people will be the feelings of Parliament at the next session. There is no doubt whatever that what you—what that the intelligent people of Canada shall have determined in the meetings out of Parliament with regard to the arbitrary exercises of the prerogative, will be the feeling of Parliament. Will you then awake to the issue; will you let your voice and weight be felt? I believe you will. I call upon you by one stern lesson to teach a corrupt and audacious Ministry that they cannot unpunished trifle with your inalienable rights, and to plant once more, broad and deep, the foundations of public virtue and constitutional liberty, the noble structure which your rulers are now shaking to its base. (Immense cheering, the honorable gentlemen taking his seat amid thunders of applause again and again repeated.)

Since the robbery of the Iowa train, engineers and conductors carry revolvers.

### Guelph Evening Mercury

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1873

#### How Others See Them.

Our people know enough of English newspaper intelligence from Canada to value it at its full worth; Canadians have had occasion for regret, and they have again and again been moved to laughter, by the blunders foisted upon an unsuspecting British public as facts from this side of the Atlantic. At the same time, we have seen enough of the opinions of the old country press on Canadian affairs to regard these opinions as fair and impartial when the writers are well informed, and are acquainted with the leading features of the question they have under review. Knowing that, if correct data had been furnished, the expression of the British Press upon the Pacific outrage would give the candid utterances of disinterested outsiders, we looked forward with confidence to the arrival of the English mail bringing out the editorial comments of our brethren over the water. They are now to hand, and do not disappoint us. Although the whole facts were not known to the English editors, enough is said by them to convince Lord Dufferin himself that however "constitutional" it might be to accept the advice of his accused ministry, it was exceedingly unsound and unwise. And this plain out-speaking is not confined to the journal of one party. The London Times, the Daily News, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Morning Post, and the London Globe concur in the opinion that the Ministerial counsel given to the Governor General was bad, impolitic, unfair, and only just short of unconstitutional. The Times says that it was an attempt to stifle free discussion by an act of prerogative; that His Excellency might have met his Premier's advice by suggesting that he should first consult the House of Commons; and that by preventing an expression of such opinion he enabled his Ministers to override the free action of Parliament. The News declares that the course to be pursued in the investigation ought to have been suggested by the House rather than volunteered by the Government, and styles the action of Sir John similar to that of Bismarck when he sought to stop inconvenient debate by prorogation. The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that Sir John sheltered himself by an extreme exercise of prerogative. The Post regards prorogation as a mistake, and asserts that Governor and Government have incurred the odium of acting with a high handed authority not required by the circumstances, and predicts that by such a course the Cabinet must fall still further in the estimation of the whole country. The London Globe argues that the Commons alone had the right to deal with the question, that constitutional rights have been invaded by their high-handed dismissal, and that Lord Dufferin accepted a serious responsibility when he accepted the advice of his Ministry.

All this bears out the contention of the Reform Press of Canada from the day that prorogation was first spoken of even as an improbable and almost impossible last resort of desperate men. If it is said that Canadian Reform editors are more or less partisan in their feeling, and that their opposition to the Ministerial proposition sprang from prejudice as much as from judgment, that cannot be charged against the English writers. They, although seeing domestic politics from different standpoints, look with a single eye upon the outrage on Responsible Government which has been perpetrated in the Dominion. Whig and Tory, and Radical unite in condemning the paltry policy of evasion, prompted by a disgraceful fear of consequences, which Sir John has carried out in order once more to save his dying Cabinet. The full facts were not sent in the telegrams which told all England how a Canadian statesman had sought to baffle justice. Ere this, they are in possession of the Canadian newspaper reports, and another week or so will bring out expressions of opinion more strongly put than those which we have placed before our readers. But enough has reached us to show the drift of English opinion. The descendants of those who fought and died for the best form of constitutional Government which the world has yet seen, know how to measure tricksters who would willingly make Parliament a myth and Privilege a by-word.

#### RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G and Trunk Railway  
Trains leave Guelph as follows:  
WEST  
2:17 a.m.; 9:45 a.m.; 1:50 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 8:33 p.m.  
To London, Goderich, and Detroit. To Berlin.  
EAST  
8:05 a.m.; 7:30 a.m.; 11:00 a.m.; 4:12 p.m.; 8:33 p.m.  
Great Western—Guelph Branch.  
Going South—6:30 a.m.; 11:45 a.m.; 1:05 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.  
Going North—13:30 a.m. for Southampton mixed 1:10 p.m. for Palmerston; 5:50 p.m. for Fergus; 8:15 p.m. for Harrisburg.

#### LORETTO CONVENT.

The Ladies of Loretto will resume their scholastic duties the first Monday in September. Parents and Guardians are requested to note the above.  
Guelph, Aug. 18, 1873.

### Direct Importations

AT

#### WILLIAM STEWART'S.

Invoices received of the following

#### NEW FALL GOODS WHICH WE WILL

#### Show in a Few Days

- 2 cases French Flowers,
- 1 case Feathers,
- 1 " Ladies New Felt Hats
- 1 " Lace Goods,
- 1 " Josephine Kid Gloves
- 1 " New Ribbons,
- 4 cases New Dress Goods,
- 1 case Furs,
- 2 cases Gent's Hats,
- 2 " Braces, Collars & Shirts
- 2 " L. W. Underclothing
- 2 " English & Sco. Tweeds
- 8 " Assorted Dry Goods.

The above Goods have all been selected personally by Mr. Stewart, so will be found worthy of attention.

Don't buy until you see them

WM. STEWART.

Guelph, Aug. 26, 1873.

### SCHOOL BOOKS,

#### DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

ALL THE

- Readers,
- Algebras,
- Geometries,
- Arithmetics,
- Grammars.

Books on Philosophy, Books on Drawing, Books on Agriculture, Books on Mechanics, Books on Botany, Books on Anatomy, Books on Greek, Books on Latin, Books on Grammar, Books on French. Splendid value in Drawing Books.

#### Day's 5c. Copy Book

THE BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

Day's stock is LARGE, and his prices are LOW.

#### ARCADE OF MUSIC, GUELPH

The subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Guelph and the surrounding country that they have opened out the largest stock of

#### Pianos, Organs and Melodeons

In the country, among which will be found the GREAT ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN, of Brattleboro, Vermont; also the justly celebrated Organs of Simmons & Clough, of Detroit, for all of which Mr. Osborne has lately been appointed General Agent for the Counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and to whom all orders for said Counties must be addressed. These Organs, for Beauty of Finish, Quality of Tone, Durability, Rapidity of Utterance, Expression and Variety of Effects, with all the best and latest improvements, are unequalled. These Instruments have taken the prize at every fair at which they have been exhibited, while the demand for them is increasing rapidly.

The pianos are of the firm of J. F. Rainer, Guelph. A large stock constantly on hand. Also—a large stock of Music Books and Sheet Music always on hand. Pianos Tuned. Warehouses.

#### Brownlow's New Block,

Near the Post Office, East side Wyndham-st.

#### AGENTS WANTED.

A. C. OSBORN, General Agent for Organs. T. J. GAVIN, Sole Agent for Pianos. Guelph, Aug. 27, 1873.

#### PIG ASTRAY—

Came on the premises of Robert Cochrane, on the York Road, about the 1st of August, a pig. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and proving property.

### New Advertisements.

#### New Clothing Store.

#### THE ELEPHANT ARRIVES

On Wednesday, Sept. 3rd.

#### C. E. PEIRCE & CO.

Have great pleasure in stating that they have secured those splendid premises at present occupied by Hepburn & Co., and will open them about the 3rd of September with an entirely new stock of

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

These Goods will be offered at such prices as will make them be sold.

Mechanics and Farmers, wait for the New Store—You will save Money.

Further particulars in a few days.

C. E. PEIRCE & Co.,

GUELPH, Aug. 1873

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

#### To Merchants and Others

The whole of the stock of Men's and Women's Rubber and Felt

#### OVERSHOES

TO BE SOLD AT

20 per cent. below Factory Price List.

Come early and Secure the Bargains—the whole to be sold within Thirty Days

AT J. A. McMILLAN'S OLD STAND,

WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH.

WM. McLaren, Assignee.

Guelph, Aug. 27, 1873.

#### Another Lot of

CHOICE

#### Bacon and Hams

ARRIVED TO-DAY

#### J. E. McELDERRY

2 DAY'S BLOCK.

THE NOTED TEA HOUSE.

#### Opened on Saturday

#### AT THE FASHIONABLE WEST END!

Ladies' and Misses' Black and Colored Belts; Boys' Leather Belts, Black Belt Ribbons, Black Sash Ribbons, Book Muslin and Tarlatan puffings and trimmings, A large "Job Lot" of Real Lace Cottons to be sold at about half price, New shades in Josephine Kid Gloves, first quality; 80 pieces New Striped Prints, 25 pieces Black and Grey Mourning do., 50 pieces New Dress Goods suitable for the present and approaching season. DRESSMAKING done on the premises in the latest English and American styles.

#### WILL OPEN TO-DAY

1 case Tweeds, 1 case New Dress Goods, 1 case Ashton's Prints, new patterns; 1 case Winceys; 3 bales Lybster Cottons, 6 pieces Lybster Tickings, 6 pieces Lybster Denims.

A. O. BUCHAM,

Fashionable West End Dress, Millinery and Mantle Establishment

Guelph, Aug. 18, 1873

#### Co-Operative Store.

#### New Cottons, New Tweeds,

" Prints, " Flannels,

" Dress Goods, " Winceys.

#### New Boots and Shoes.

J. C. MACKLIN & Co.

GUELPH, Aug. 21, 1873.

#### FOR SALE OR TO RENT—

On easy terms, Hotel, Store, and Dwellings (building new) with farms attached, and beautifully situated on the Owen Sound Gravel Road, and within a few rods of the Kenilworth station of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. Schools, churches, &c., convenient, and a good opening also. MONEY—A few thousand dollars private funds, to lend on Mortgages, Notes, &c. Apply to James McGirr, Riverstown P.O. or to Henry Whittaker, Kenilworth.

#### NEW CAB.—

The subscriber begs to announce to the citizens of Guelph that he has just purchased a carriage and is prepared to carry persons to and from any place in town at the usual charges. He has also a large pleasure wagon for pic-nics, excursions, &c. He hopes by strict attention to receive a share of public patronage. Orders can be left at Dr. Herold's Drug Store or at my residence, next door to the Primitive Methodist parsonage. JOHN EWING, Guelph, July 12, 1872.

### PETRIE'S

#### DRUG STORE

#### No. 1 COAL OIL.

If you want to get the best White Coal Oil leave your orders at orders at Petrie's Drug Store.

Oil sent to any part of the town.

#### Dye Stuffs,

#### Dye Stuffs!

A very large stock of carefully selected Dye Stuffs just received.

All colors guaranteed.

#### OIL, OIL, OIL.

Threshing Machine Oil—a very superior quality kept constantly on hand.

Give it a trial.

#### PAINTS AND OILS

A large stock will be sold very low.

#### Leeches, Leeches!

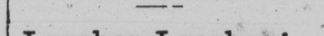
Medical men and Others can always get Leeches of the best quality by sending them to Petrie's Drug Store.

Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to.

Remember the place,

#### Petrie's New Drug Store

Nearly opposite the old store.



#### TOWN OF GUELPH.

#### Debentures for Sale.

Offers will be received by the Treasurer of the Town of Guelph.

#### Up to Monday, 15th Sept., 1873

For the purchase of the following debentures to be issued under authority of By-Law No. 256, a copy of which will be furnished to any one requiring the same, said offers to be endorsed "Offers for Debentures." Interest, 6 per cent. payable by coupons, both June, and 31st December, in each year.

\$ 500 redeemable 31st December, 1874

\$ 500 " " " " 1875

\$ 600 " " " " 1876

\$ 700 " " " " 1877

\$ 700 " " " " 1878

\$ 700 " " " " 1879

\$ 800 " " " " 1880

\$ 800 " " " " 1881

\$ 900 " " " " 1882

\$ 900 " " " " 1883

\$ 1000 " " " " 1884

\$ 1000 " " " " 1885

\$ 1100 " " " " 1886

\$ 1100 " " " " 1887

\$ 1200 " " " " 1888

\$ 1200 " " " " 1889

\$ 1300 " " " " 1890

\$ 1300 " " " " 1891

\$ 1500 " " " " 1892

\$ 1500 " " " " 1893

JOHN HARVEY, Treasurer.

Guelph, Sept. 1st, 1873.

#### THE MEDICAL HALL

Just Received, a fresh supply of

#### DYE-STUFFS

INCLUDING

Logwood

Logwood Extract

Camwood

Fustic

Cudbear

Nicewood

Madder

Madder Co.

Indigo

Indigo Co.

And several other kinds too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold by E. HARVEY & CO. at the lowest possible price. A liberal discount allowed for large parcels.

Be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere. Full printed directions given with every parcel.

#### E. HARVEY & Co.

Chemists and Druggists.

Corner Wyndham and Macdonnell-streets, Guelph.

Guelph, August 30, 1873.

#### NOTICE

To Masons, Plasterers, Farmers, and Others.

The subscriber keeps on hand a large quantity of First-class Fresh Lime, Cut and Un-cut Stone Sills, Lintels, Corners, Marble Sockets, etc. etc., which he is in a position to sell at a very low rate to parties who favor him with their patronage. As he is intending enlarging this branch of industry, he will offer inducements that few men in the trade can offer.

Band sold by the load or otherwise.

Don't mistake place—the new stone house near the G. T. R. passenger station, where he will be always found attending to his business. DENIS COFFEY.

Guelph, April 18, 1873.