

INTECH (1984) associates

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

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

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers wishing to take the EVENING MERCURY by the week, or for a longer period, will please leave their names at the office, and it will be regularly delivered to their residences. Subscribers whose papers are not regularly left by the Carrier Boys, will please call at the office at once and inform us of the neglect.

Guelph Evening Mercury

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

NORAH CUSHALEEN

OR THE
HAUNTED CASTLE.

CHAPTER XI.—THE BEGINNING OF TRIALS

A deep quiet joy filled the heart of Mary Kendal when, after parting from her lover, she entered the mansion. Her father sat alone in the parlour, in the deep twilight, lights having not yet been brought in. She merely looked in upon him when he talked a few pleasant words to her, then tripped up to her own room, for she longed to be alone with her thoughts.

Those thoughts we will not attempt to conceive. Her whole after-history hangs on the event that has taken place, and her hopes of happiness being fresh and full as her own young gushing heart, her whole being is thrown into a state of delicious excitement, which craves, nay, demands for its enjoyment the privacy of one's seclusion.

In the midst of her delightful musings Mary was disturbed by a servant, who came to summon her to the parlour, where her father desired her presence. To her surprise she found he was not alone, and the surprise became excessive annoyance, when she perceived that the visitor was Malvyn Blantire. She returned his salute with cold formality.

Her father rose the moment she made her appearance. 'My dear,' he remarked, 'Blantire has come for the purpose of making a special communication to you. He has informed me of his nature, and it meets my strongest wishes. I have no doubt you will receive it as it becomes a lady of the house of Kendal, and give a kind and courteous reply, befitting its generous character and my own desires.'

Before Mary could utter one word in reply, he was gone, and she and Malvyn were left together. 'I am a plain, blunt Irishman, Miss Kendal,' he at once began, 'and therefore come at once to the point. I cannot but suppose that the object of my frequent visits here of late has been guessed by you, and I trust my proposal of an alliance will be favourably received by you. I need not say that I will do everything in my power to make you happy, as I have your father's assurance that such alliance is extremely agreeable to him, I hope you will be prevailed on to name an early day for our union.'

'Mr. Blantire,' answered Mary, in a steady voice, for the man's coldness and evident heartlessness made her cold as ice. 'I thank you for the honour you have intended me. I will not deny that I have been made acquainted by my father with your object, but I am sorry to think that he has not conveyed to you my distinctly expressed sentiments.—Had he done so, both of us would have been saved the pain of this interview.—I have to repeat my thanks for the honour implied in your proposal, but must respectfully decline entertaining it.'

Malvyn's brow lowered, and he bit his lip. 'You surprise me, Miss Kendal,' he said; 'I did not expect to meet with a refusal. You cannot seriously decline the offer. Consult with your father, and I will return to-morrow evening to obtain your consent.'

'It will be useless,' answered Mary, with a air of firm decision. 'I am precluded from considering the social advantage to which you refer, by the all important fact that my affections are no way inclined towards you. My fixed belief is that no marriage can be right and proper that is not based on the regards of the heart.'

'Allow me to say that these are the ideas of a romantic imagination, and they will soon pass from your mind.—The proper thing in marriage is a suitable and equal alliance. Allow your father to be the best judge in this matter, and follow his wishes.'

'Mr. Blantire,' said Mary, rising, 'you force me to be plain and pointed; I will never sacrifice myself to my father's mistaken wishes. It is impossible that I should ever marry you.'

'You positively declare so,' said Malvyn, as a dark spot of passion started on his brow. 'Most positively and finally,' answered Mary.

'I know the meaning of this,' muttered the youth, as he rang a large hand-bell which stood on the table. When the servant appeared he ordered him to request his master to join them. Mary then turned to leave the room, but Malvyn stepped between her and the door. 'You will please to wait the return of your father,' he observed.

'As you choose,' she coldly replied, and the next moment Mr. Kendal entered the apartment. 'What?' he gaily exclaimed, 'have you settled the business so soon? I'm glad of it. Come here, Mary, my darling, and let me give my blessing.'

'Better wait till you know the result,' suggested Malvyn. 'Miss Kendal has rejected my proposal.'

'What! rejected!' cried the Squire, his face assuming an expression of strong displeasure. 'Nonsense. It is some mistake. Mary, my dear, correct yourself, Mr. Blantire has misunderstood you.'

'He has not misunderstood me, father,' said Mary. 'I have only told him what I already told you—that I cannot be his wife.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Emigration Commissioners report that 3,953 acres of country land in British Columbia were sold in the year 1866. In that year about \$144,000 was expended in opening and improving roads; 109 miles of wagon and sleigh road were opened for traffic in the year, and 375 miles of pack trail, making the extent of road open for traffic at the end of the year 560 miles of wagon and sleigh road, and 863 miles of pack trail. Above 27,000 were expended on other public works, among which was a lightship, which has been placed on the south sand head at the mouth of the Fraser River, and iron buoys marking the channel from the lightship into the river. It is calculated that British Columbia contains about 280,000 square miles, or 179,200,000 acres, of which, up to Oct. 1866, only about 60,000 acres were settled by white men.

Under the United States present tax system, the number of articles which pay internal revenue, according to a statement of Commissioner Wells, is "not less than ten thousand" and the number of articles on which a tariff is levied amounts to six thousand.

HEIFER LOST.

STRAYED from a field adjoining Mr. Sloan's place, on the Waterloo Road, a two-year-old heifer, white, with red spots. Any person finding her will be rewarded by the owner.

DOG LOST.

LOST on Thursday evening a small black and tan dog, with white spot on breast. Answers to the name of "Carl". Any one returning it will be suitably rewarded.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of RICHARD HARPER, the younger, AN INSOLVENT.

A Dividend shall be paid to the creditors of the above named insolvent, on the 29th day of September, 1867.

LOT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable lot on the main street in the village of Hanover, on the Durham Road, with a Blacksmith's Shop, 24x36 ft., and a Dwelling House attached 12x24 ft. Will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms. The owner being a young man, would like to sell to a good Blacksmith. For particulars apply (post-paid) to

FARM FOR SALE.

WELL situated first class farm, lying the North East and West of the Township of Pilsbury, containing the limited acres, with about 100 acres of cultivated land, well watered, and good buildings thereon. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to

COW STRAYED.

STRAYED on the 7th instant, a three-year-old cow, color red and white, with heavy horns standing well up. A reward will be given for her recovery.

WATER POWER IN ROCKWOOD FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Water-Power in Rockwood, close to the G. T. Railway Station, having 10 feet fall on the main stream, close to the principal street, and in the midst of the village, and being at the head of the other dams, controls the supply of water to the three other mills, and has a never failing supply of water at all seasons. By future purchase the supply of water can be raised indefinitely. Apply personally to

DOMINION BITTERS.

R. HOPKINS & CO., Guelph and surrounding country, that they are prepared to fill all orders for any quantity of

The Dominion Bitters

Put up in barrels, half-barrels, kegs and bottles. S. B. Patrons will not confound the Dominion Bitters with the "New" or "Old" Dominion Bitters.

FRUITS, &c.

MRS. ROBINSON Has just received at the

DOMINION Grocery, Fruit and FANCY STORE,

Ripe Tomatoes, Lemons, Cherries, &c. Also, a vast stock of General Groceries and Fancy Goods. Don't forget the stand next door to the Wellington Hotel, Upper Wyndham Street.

Post Office Store to Rent.

Apply to Mrs. Robinson, or at the Post Office, Guelph, August 1, 1867.

GUELPH, Melodeon and Cabinet Organ FACTORY.

BELL BROS.

WELL known and established in the public mind, the Dominion that they have entered into partnership with Messrs. R. B. Wood and H. McLean, under the style and firm of

BELL, WOOD & CO.

WE have worked in some of the best factories in the United States, and have acquired a practical knowledge of the business in all its details. Our turning has favorably taken the prize wherever exhibited. Mr. McLean has worked as a case-maker in the best factories, and has a thorough knowledge of that department in all its branches.

Stock of GROCERIES

Consisting of Tea at from 60c. up to \$1. Sugars of various prices and qualities, and numerous other articles.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY

DOORS and SHEDS, and all the essentials of a first-class General Store, with the exception of Dry Goods. He is satisfied that he can compete favorably with any other establishment on this side of Toronto. A call will satisfy the most skeptical.

ANDREW WARNER.

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 in all 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 its principles you are chiefly indebted for the great constitutional changes we are now about to enjoy—believing that their principles are the best adapted to promote the general interests and prosperity of the country.

I have been an earnest and zealous advocate of the Confederation of the Provinces, and now heartily rejoice in its final consummation. I feel deeply grateful to our beloved Sovereign the Queen, and the British Parliament, for so cheerfully concurring in 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, and, by the first principle of Representation by Population, and consolidates these 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—either in or out of Parliament, to heartily cooperate 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 corrupt and extravagant than the system of a single party, and 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.

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. This the Assembly shall have exclusive power 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, 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-considered measure that has this object in view, and the encouragement of immigration to the Westward.

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

To the new other subjects that will engage the attention of the first House of Assembly of Ontario, and the various questions that must of necessity arise from time to time, I shall be prepared to give a careful and dispassionate consideration, and decide in all cases to the best of my judgment, and in view of the 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 cooperate 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 responsibility devolving upon me as your representative faithfully and honorably to the utmost of my ability.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant,

PETER GOW
Guelph, 6th Aug., 1867.

PRESERVING KETTLES.

ANOTHER LOT OF Preserving Kettles!

BAKING DISHES, STOVE BLACKING, LAMPS, &c.,

JOHN HORSMAN'S
Guelph, 18th July, 1867.

SUPERIOR YOUNG HYSON

75 cents per lb.

Equal in quality and flavor to a Tea at a higher price.

GEORGE WILKINSON.
Guelph, 5th Aug., 1867.

GROCERIES CROCKERY, AND HARDWARE.

ENLARGEMENT OF PREMISES

A. WARNER, ROCKWOOD.

DOORS and SHEDS, and all the essentials of a first-class General Store, with the exception of Dry Goods. He is satisfied that he can compete favorably with any other establishment on this side of Toronto. A call will satisfy the most skeptical.

ANDREW WARNER.
Guelph, 6th Aug., 1867.

CHOICE WINES

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

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

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

VERY CHOICE CLARET.

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

PALE AND PORTER!

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

FRESH TEAS. FRESH TEAS.

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

J. MASSIE & CO.

Guelph, 10th August, 1867.

No. 2, DAY'S BLOCK.

Just Received, a large and Choice Stock of the Best

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE,

which we are offering Cheap.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS!

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

E. CARROLL & CO.

Guelph, 5th August, 1867.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

A. O. BUCHAM,

Is now selling off his entire and complete stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Including the Newest and most Beautiful Dresses, Mantles, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS AND PARASOLS, THE WHOLE AT HALF-PRICE.

NOTICE.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS, and the greatest bargains ever offered in Guelph can be obtained for CASH.

TROUSERINGS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS

Denims and Cotton Goods, of every description, at a tremendous sacrifice in price.

Terms Cash, and only one price.

A. O. BUCHAM.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED IN

GOLD BROOCHES!

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

D. SAVAGE.
Guelph, 10th Aug., 1867.

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 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 measure 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 necessarily engage the attention of our first Parliament, and much will depend upon the ability and integrity of the members 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 good of the country, I will tender a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months more have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country, and that 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, such as will render a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to further the interests of a few individuals 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 our arrangements leads to the 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 too often in the past characterized our political history.