

REFORM COMMITTEE.

Meeting of Ward Committees

On Tuesday Evening

MEMBERS of the various Ward Committees are requested to meet on Tuesday evening at the

WELLINGTON HOTEL,
at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of all members is requested.
10th Aug., 1867.

Mercury Office Removed

The "Mercury" Office has been removed to the NEW MERCURY BUILDING, on Macdonnell-st., Wyndham-st., and in rear of Golden Lion.

Guelph Evening Mercury

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

Very Consistent.

On the 11th July the *Advertiser* in its editorial said:—

One point we would press upon the voters in the meantime, is the qualifications that are necessary for representatives to the two Houses. In Commons, the tariff, the currency, banking, revenue, trade, navigation and commerce, will be the objects of deliberation; and we, therefore, require a man who understands these matters to represent us. A farmer evidently would do, since though he would know about the extermination of sheep and Canadian thistles, he might as ignorant as Fugee on those questions of marine and finance which alone he would be called upon to consider. For the Ontario Assembly, on the other hand, farmers especially suited, as the subjects ought under discussion would relate to agriculture and topics with which they are naturally more familiar.

It is argued that a farmer had business to ask for a seat in the House of Commons, and that for the Ontario Assembly farmers were especially suited. Now it comes out that a farmer for the House of Commons, and in favour of a merchant for the Local House. This latest sample of the *Advertiser's* consistency. At that time it seemed the same opinion with regard to farmers that a lawyer in this town is famed for his after dinner eloquence—expressed about them at a conservative committee meeting the other night. With that jerky eloquence for which he is reported to have said that Mr. Brown was called on to represent the Government, he could only get those men who had growing big turpins, in the cattle, in raising good crops, but who knew nothing of politics. This is certainly a complimentary to our intelligence as on a lawyer, though they are up to all their tricks.—Farmers will not fail to recollect this was said at Mr. Leslie's office, and was acquiesced in by his friends. We of course can do this redoubtable lawyer for his farmers, for report says he keeps a small image of John Stone, and duly does homage to his office times a day.

Conservatives in bringing out Stone and Leslie have put them in a most humiliating position. They admit themselves that they have no hope of Stone's election, and are conceding all their strength on Leslie. Weeks ago they talked about being properly represented; they get out opposition to a candidate. They go to the extreme corner of the Riding opposite to him. They tacitly concede—or as good as acquiesce in—a Puslinch man to go in for the House of Commons from Puslinch. They bring out another Puslinch who has always opposed Guelph to defeat a candidate belonging to the Town. This is a downright insult to the Town of Guelph, which we feel sure will not be present. What do the Conservatives care about justice if they can be crookedly defeated a Reformers would leave Guelph if they could only carry out their policy. But they will find for themselves without their

The True Issues of the Contest.

We would direct attention to an article in another column taken from the *Globe* of Saturday. It is able, and what is more, it shows truly how political matters stand in Canada at present. It cannot be denied that the position which it allots to Macdougall and Howland is the very one that they will of necessity be obliged to be content with, since neither of them (although Macdougall is allowed credit for a good deal of cunning) is possessed of the mental power that is absolutely indispensable to make them the equals of John A. We all know that for a considerable time gone by the word "Coalition" has been discarded from the political vocabulary of those who support the present administration. They call themselves Unionists, and say that were it not for their efforts the Disunionists, as they are pleased to call men as good and as loyal as themselves, would demolish the stately structure that has cost so much time and expense in rearing. Conservatives are not, cannot be, sincere when they make this charge against Reformers. It is a cry got up to catch a few stray votes, but its hollowness has been already clearly demonstrated. Nor will they make the slightest political capital by applying a term meant to be approbrious, but which every one knows is wholly inapplicable. But let them yell until they are hoarse if they choose—if it pleases them it does us no harm. The prospects of the success of Reformers are as bright as the most sanguine have a right to anticipate. All that is now requisite to secure a glorious triumph is assiduous labor for a little while longer.

Prospects in South Brant.

Speaking on this subject the *Brantford Expositor* in its last issue says.—In all the years we have been engaged in political strife, we have never estimated the majority any one of the candidates we have supported would receive at the polls. In 1863, we claimed that E. B. Wood would receive 350 majority. We were under the mark. He received 571 votes over his opponent. We now hazard the prediction that he will be defeated by a majority of at least 350. The rural part of the Constituency will be decidedly against him, and his whole dependence is on the town of Brantford. We regret that it should be so. We think that the people of the Town of Brantford can afford to be honest as well as the people of the rural districts. We know they can. Will they do their duty? We think they will thus show by their votes that they regard with abhorrence any departure on the part of public men, from the path of honor and good faith. The Conservatives may be false to their own chosen Candidate, Mr. McEwen. They may throw him overboard and accept in the place of an honest politician, a renegade from the ranks of their opponents, but we have faith in Reformers that they will be true to the glorious principles they profess—principles founded on eternal truth and justice.

The Contest in Montreal.

The *Witness* says election matters are in a strange state in Montreal. In the Western Division of the city Mr. Devin's supporters boldly proclaim that Mr. McGee has no chance; while Mr. McGee's supporters are earnestly insisting that, if the English fail to come out and vote for him, his election will be lost. From these two testimonies it is clear that he has lost the great majority of the Irish and French constituents. The Grand Trunk also, which exerts an immense influence in Montreal West, has declared its neutrality, thereby intimating that it would as soon have Mr. Devin as Mr. McGee; and in this it has, perhaps, an eye to business. It may be much easier for Mr. Cartier and Mr. Brydges to arrange matters with Mr. McGee, and his services may be more reliable and valuable to them.

In Montreal East, the issue of the contest will depend, as it has heretofore done, on the money expended; and as Mr. Cartier's resources are much greater than Mr. Lanctot's, there is no doubt of his success. It is, however, asserted that but for this he would be beaten; that is, the working-men, of whom the constituency is mainly composed, will vote for Mr. Lanctot for nothing, unless they are paid to vote for Mr. Cartier. Throughout Lower Canada, the bitterness of the two political parties against each other is very remarkable, especially as exhibited in the French press, and it is quite evident that the pastoral letters of the Bishops have not produced all the effect they intended. The *rouges* or liberals, seem to be pretty strong, and they are evidently animated by a determined spirit.

Toronto Election.

The writs for the elections in Toronto were received on the 8th inst. They are directed to Mr. James Crouther, Returning Officer for East Toronto, and Mr. Thomas McLean, Returning Officer for West Toronto. These gentlemen are at present busy making the necessary preliminaries, and it is expected that the proclamation announcing the day of nomination will be out on Tuesday.

Mr. A. M. Smith, candidate for the House of Commons in the east end, on Friday came out with his address in the *Daily Telegraph*, which reads as follows:—**GENTLEMEN.**—Having been repeatedly solicited by a great number of those who supported me formerly, and other electors of the Eastern division, I have decided to offer myself again as a candidate for your suffrages as your representative in the House of Commons of Canada. Should you do me the honour to elect me I will, as heretofore, use every effort to forward the best interest of the new Dominion and especially of this City. Business of importance compels me to be absent from the city for a few days, but on my return I shall take an early opportunity of explaining my views more fully

South Ontario Election.

The Writ for the election in the South Riding of Ontario, arrived in Whitchy on Saturday, and the Returning Officer, John Ham Perry, Esq., forthwith issued his proclamation. The nomination is to be held at Whitchy, on Monday next, 19th inst., and the polling days are to be Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th of August. These are the earliest days permissible under the statute. The contest is being prosecuted on both sides with great vigor, and a number of meetings are announced, extending over the remaining two weeks before the polling. Mr. Gibbs will have a majority in Oshawa, where he resides, and a small majority possibly in the Town of Whitchy; but Mr. Brown will have large majorities in the Townships of Pickering, West Whitchy and East Whitchy. The election of Mr. Brown and Dr. McGill as members for the Riding, is beyond doubt.—*Globe.*

Politics in the Lower Provinces.

Accounts from New Brunswick show that Attorney-General Fisher and Mr. Connell, continued in the Local Cabinet. The efforts to bring it into harmony with, or more truthfully, under the control of the Dominion Cabinet, has not yet succeeded. The construction of a Cabinet for New Brunswick by the self-constituted Ministers of the Dominion, is as distasteful to the people there as the patent Cabinet is in Ontario. In Nova Scotia a Cabinet has been constructed, but will be overthrown at the first sitting of Parliament in Halifax, and Ontario will follow suit. It is reported that the elections in Nova Scotia are to be delayed to the last moment. They all take place there on the same day. The overwhelming defeat that the Coalition will get there is stated to be the reason for this course. The corruptionists fear the moral effect of it.

THE CHEESE MARKET.—The *Utica Herald* has the following:—The cheese trade has a gloomy aspect, and we regret to report another decline at Little Falls market. Family dairies were selling at 9c. to 10c., which was considered a top price. We heard of but one sale in the morning at 11c., which was for a fancy article. Possibly sales may have improved in the afternoon, but dealers in the morning claimed that 11c. was all they could give for factories, and of which there was no sale in the morning. We have but a meager report from factories, this week. The S. Pope factory, Chango county, sold on the 15th inst., 195 boxes at 13c. H. Safford's factory, East Otto, Cattaraugus county, sold 423 boxes, being the cheese made up to June 15th, at 13c. Our advices from abroad are up to July 12. At that date our Liverpool correspondent says that sellers having given way 1s. to 2s.; buyers operate freely at 58s. to 60s. for extra factories, which are most in demand. Medium to good dairies offer 52s. to 56s., and ordinary to middling grades at 30s. to 48s. The imports of the week were 42,384 boxes.

CUSTOMS DUTIES IN ENGLAND.—From statistics recently published concerning the Revenue of Great Britain, we perceive that the receipts from the Customs duties during the year 1864, were \$109,480,000. What is remarkable about the duties is, that nearly the whole of the amount was derived from only four articles—the chief of which was tobacco. The revenue from tobacco and snuff was over thirty-two million dollars, that from sugar and molasses was about twenty-eight millions; wines and spirits produced twenty-seven millions; and the duty on tea yielded twelve millions. These amounts form a total of \$90,000,000, leaving a balance to be gathered from other sources of revenue of only \$19,480,000. There is no doubt that such a mode of raising revenue speaks well in favor of the simplicity of the English system, but we see no reason for the system to be imitated by others whose circumstances are in no way parallel, and who are in every way differently situated to the English.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.—We learn from the *Portland Argus* that Gilman Willard, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., committed suicide in the following manner. He went to his yacht, which was in Simonton Cove, about 8 o'clock for the purpose of locking it up, and as he did not return it was thought that something must be wrong. Consequently a boat was obtained and rowed to the yacht, when it was found that the anchor had been thrown over. It was hauled up and with it came the body of the missing man. He was bound around the waist to the anchor, and a hatchet was found on the deck, which was used to cast it off. His face was badly bruised, and it is thought he had striven hard to free himself after he went under. On the deck with the hatchet was found his wallet and a short note, which reads as follows:—"Dear Mother, I do not blame you for this. Take care of George Farewell. Your affectionate son, Gilman Willard." Mr. Willard was a single man, aged 22 years, had some property, and was perfectly happy, so far as known. The cause of his destroying his life in this manner is a mystery.

A SLIGHT MISCONCEPTION.—During one of Lord Brougham's electioneering campaigns, in which he was opposed by the powerful house of Lowther, he made use of a familiar illustration in addressing a crowded meeting; he said that one might steal a horse whilst another would be punished for merely looking over a hedge. Unfortunately he was not clearly heard by everybody present, and one sturdy northerner informed a friend that one of the Lowther family had once stolen a horse, and that Henry Brougham could punish him for it, as he happened to be looking over the hedge at the time of the theft.

The plague, according to the *London Lancet*, has broken out among the Arab tribes in the valley of the Euphrates. The disease is described as commencing with symptoms of high fever. There is intense thirst; delirium quickly supervenes; the eyes are bloodshot; the tongue covered with a white fur; the glands of the throat swell; and carbuncles appear in various parts of the body. During the past winter and spring the district in which the outbreak has occurred was subjected to extensive floods, and the tribes were exposed to great suffering and privation. At the first it was hoped that the malady was a malignant remittent fever, but the symptoms described are said to indicate the true plague.

HEARTLESS.—Women will get in love with men in red coats, and though many of them often suffer for the weakness, others will not take warning. The *Thorold Patriot* is responsible for the following little episode:—"Last summer, while the 'Military Camp' was here, a respectable widow of middle age, by the name of Mrs. Foley, in good circumstances, got enamored with a young soldier of the 10th, by the name of Corcoran, whom she bought off from soldiering on condition that he would marry her. The soldier was true to his promise so far as marrying went, but a short time since he made himself scarce, and it is now believed that he has

New Advertisements.

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT,
No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.
Guelph, July 31, 1867. (dw) D. MOLTON

WATCH DOG WANTED.
WANTED, a good watch dog, Bull Terrier preferred. Apply to J. MIMMACK, 4-6in
Guelph, 7th Aug., 1867.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS
Wanted for a Stone House.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 16th inst., for the erection of a Stone House in Guelph.

Plans and specifications and all particulars can be seen by applying to the Proprietors of the Wellington Hotel, Guelph.

O'CONNOR & BUNYAN,
Guelph, 8th Aug., 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE MESSES ELLIS will continue to carry on the Straw and other Millinery work, at their residence, next to Mr. Pirie's, East Market Square Guelph, 30th July, 1867. (dw)

Private Grammar School

Corner of Wyndham and Woolwich Streets.

MR. MOYLES will re-open his school (D. V.) on Monday the 12th inst. Vacancies for three boarders.

Guelph, 5th Aug., 1867. (dw)

MISS WHYTE'S CLASSES

Will commence on MONDAY, the 2nd of September, 1867. A first-class DRAWING Teacher in attendance.

Guelph, 18th July, 1867.

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 interest 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 any foreign aggression.

Holding these views, I shall ever be ready—whether 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 confederacy.

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 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 I 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 responsibilities 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.

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. (d)

Singer Sewing Machine

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a first-class Family A. Singer Sewing Machine, quite new. These machines are acknowledged to be the best made, and have now a world-wide reputation. For further particulars apply to

GUELPH

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. PREST

DEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has taken into partnership Mr. W. D. HEPBURN for the purpose of manufacturing our own goods, which we will sell as low as any of the Montreal or Penitentiary goods can be sold, and we will guarantee to supply

BOOTS AND SHOES

Worth at least FIFTY PER CENT. more than any other Manufactured Goods sold in the Dominion of Canada.

We have long felt the necessity of bringing into market a better class of Boots and Shoes than we ever have been able to procure, and we now are prepared to offer better goods, and at

AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY HOUSE in the TRADE
NO MATTER WHAT THEIR PRETENSIONS MIGHT BE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING OFF OUR

Summer Stock of Imported Goods

AT COST PRICE.

And we are determined to supply our customers with **BOOTS AND SHOES** which cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to sell Goods at wholesale which, for quality, cannot be excelled.

SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE!

And buy your Boots and Shoes from **PREST & HEPBURN.**

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

The Old Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store!

REPAIRING DONE AS USUAL.

PREST & HEPBURN.
Guelph, 1st August, 1867. (dw-1y)

THE RUSSELL WATCH!

A FEW REASONS THAT MAKE IT SUPERIOR TO ALL COMERS.

- 1st.—It proves itself a reliable time-keeper beyond all question.
- 2nd.—The RUSSELL WATCH being made on correct and scientific principles, it must follow as a natural consequence that it will keep time.
- 3rd.—Each part of which the RUSSELL WATCH is composed is a reflex of the perfect machine by which, under skillful direction, it is produced.
- 4th.—Truth is the essential of each part.
- 5th.—Uniformity and conformity must therefore characterize the several parts in fulfilling the purpose for which they are made and brought together.
- 6th.—Reproduction, as regards watch work, is simply an application of the principle that "things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another," and if there is any merit, the RUSSELL WATCH possesses that merit to a demonstration.
- 7th.—The greatest variety of price, quality and size, that confidence and perfection will admit, afforded by the RUSSELL WATCH.
- 8th.—The RUSSELL WATCH stands pre-eminently above all competitors for public favor and patronage.
- 9th.—Proofs of the foregoing—the universal testimony of all Watch-makers who have sold, and the positive statements of the thousands in Europe, the United States and Canada, who have worn the RUSSELL WATCH.

TESTIMONIAL.

To Robert Cuthbert, Watchmaker, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

If Society was as perfect in its organization, and was as obedient to the dictates of truth as the RUSSELL WATCH I bought from you is in indicating time, evil would be swallowed up in good, and happiness would become monotonous.

G. RENNIE, Guelph.

ROBERT CUTHBERT,

WATCHMAKER, WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

his always on hand a large variety of the celebrated RUSSELL WATCHES. His stock of Clocks, Jewellery and Fancy Goods will be found equally large and attractive.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867. (dw-1f)

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
CHURCH STREET, - GUELPH.

MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL,

MOUNT FOREST, ON.

BEST accommodation for the travelling public.

The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., always on hand. The largest and best Music Hall in town is attached to this hotel.—Stages to Paris, Guelph, Durham, Owen Sound,