THE SILVER QUESTION

To the Patrons of the Chronicle Printing Establishment:

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 1, British and American silver in amounts over five cents, will be accepted at this office at the following rates only:—

Half Dollars	48 Cents
Quarter Dollar	24
Dimes	9

J. S. GURNETT,
Publisher Chronicle.

"CHRONICLE" OFFICE,
Ingersoll, July 30, 1868.

THE INGERSOLL CHRONICLE.

THE undersigned begs to call the attention of the public to the facilities he possesses for doing neat, work, and the advantages offered to Advertisers in the Columns of

The Ingersoll "Chronicle."

It is the oldest Paper in the County of Oxford, being now in the fifteenth year of its publication, and contains Thirty Two long Columns, to which we are compelled to add a large Ten Column Supplement, during the greater part of the year, to meet the requirements of our patrons. On the Editorial Staff the best talent is engaged, and its Local and Selected Items comprise all the passing events of interest of the day. Its circulation throughout the County and Province is much larger than that of any other paper published in this section, thus affording to advertisers a medium for publicity which cannot be equalled in this part of the Dominion.

JOB PRINTING,

having lately added to our Job Printing Department a large number of new and elegant Styles of Type, Cuts, &c., we are prepared to execute in a manner never before attempted in the County any description of Job Work required, such as

POSTERS,	CARDS,
BILL HEADS,	HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,	RECEIPTS,
CATALOGUES,	WAY BILLS,
TICKETS,	LABELS,
BILLS OF FARE,	PAMPHLETS.

Law, Bank and Professional Work

attended to with care and accuracy, and every description of Book and Job Printing executed in Plain Black or Ornamental Colored Inks, Bronze, &c., with neatness and punctuality, and at as low prices as any office in the County.

J. S. GURNETT,
Publisher and Proprietor.

MR. A. S. ST. GERMAIN,
Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ontario, is our agent for procuring Canadian Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian advertisements for this paper.

☞ *The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week show the date to which he has paid up. Thus, "John Smith, Jan. '68," shows that he has paid up to January, 1868, and owes his Subscription from that date. Terms—one dollar and fifty cents in advance, to mail subscribers, and two dollars fifty cents if not paid in advance.*

Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1868.

The Silver Question.

In our last issue we remarked how very successful the Silver Movement had been, although it has been so short a time since it was first started. We are very glad to find that the movement is fast gaining ground. Nearly all the cities and towns in the Province have taken action in the matter, and have agreed to the terms arranged in Toronto, that is, to take all large silver at four pence, and all small silver at ten per cent. discount. Thus the half dollar would pass for forty-eight cents, the quarter for twenty-four cents and the dime for nine cents.

It is estimated that we have $9,000,000 of American silver in the country, and until this is reduced all business must be at a great loss. It is the duty of every merchant and trader in the country to lend a helping hand in this movement, for every one is more or less affected by a depreciated currency.—The dry goods merchants, the printers, bakers, and many other business men in Ingersoll, have all agreed to the present arrangement, and it only requires, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to abate the nuisance. Some few persons hold aloof from the movement, but it can only be from some fancied advantage that they hope to gain thereby.

The present movement, which was commenced in Toronto some short time ago, has been well seconded by the towns and villages throughout the country. As the great majority of employers pay their hands in bills or the discount on silver, the hardships arising to the working classes are by no means so great as was anticipated. The chief reason of the success of the stand taken by the merchants is the fact that every one was completely disgusted with the whole state of affairs under which the brokers alone profited by the continual shaves to which the rest of the community were subjected.

The mechanic and the farmer are just as much affected by this as the merchant. A dollar's worth of wheat when sold for in silver is only worth eighty-six cents, and this, in a large transaction, becomes a serious item. So in the payment of wages the mechanic must lose few cents on the dollar when paid in silver.

Many of the objectors to the present movement say that it ought to be left to the legislature, but we know by painful experience that the matter will only get worse and worse unless some stand is taken, and an abatement of the nuisance effected in one way or another. As we stated in our last week's issue, we have a very neat coinage of our own, and unless this movement to stop American silver out of the country is successful the Canadian silver will not be the currency of the country. We are all losing more or less every year, and we shall continue to do so, unless matters are changed. We hope that the merchants of Ingersoll, and other place towns of the Province that have pledged themselves to carry out this agreement will be true to themselves and their own interests. If this movement should now fail the brokers would make such another harvest as they did during the American war, that it would then be a more difficult matter to find any means of abating the silver nuisance. Again we say with "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether," success is certain.

Missionaries of Nova Scotia

The papers announce that Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr Cartier, Mr McDougall and Mr J S Macdonald, are going to Halifax to be present at the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia next week. The story in Toronto is, that Chief Justice Draper was not forgotten that he was once a politician, and to go with the party and give them the aid of his abilities. The object of this mission, of course, is to see what can be done to pacify the temper of the repealers, and to keep them from adopting desperate measures.

We are disposed to commend Sir John and his companions for making such an effort to preserve the Union. We have had to anticipate them more than once for the indifference with which they seemed to regard the discontent in Nova Scotia, and when at last they have roused themselves to do something it possible, or at all events to go and see what can be done, we are willing to give them credit for the effort which they are about to make. We still hold that it would have been better to have began the work of conciliation earlier, and to have studied to avoid, as far as possible, anything in the way of legislation or administration that could injure the Union. Instead of that, ministers were very careless upon that point, especially during the first year of the session of the Federal Parliament. But it is better late than never, and we only hope that Sir John and his assistants will not find it too late. There is the danger, of course, that public feeling in Nova Scotia may be so excited against the Dominion, as to make it impossible for all the reasoning and all the eloquence of the gentlemen who go upon this mission, to do any good. It is even possible that the feeling may be so bitter as to make the Repeal agitators use the visit of these public men as a means of adding to the popular excitement. It will require great prudence on the part of these Union missionaries to avoid saying or doing something which may afford the Repealers new opportunities of inflaming the minds of the supporters. The mission may fail. It may do the Union cause more harm than good. Still, we are satisfied that it is worth while to try it. The meeting of the Nova Scotia Legislature will mark a critical time in the history of the Repeal agitation. If the Legislature of the Province can be dissuaded from extreme measures now, we shall have strong hope that the Repeal agitation will speedily die out. On the other hand, a rash step—a violent resolution—now might commit the majority of the Legislature, and with it, a considerable portion of the people, to measures of a revolutionary character. We do not know that any thing the members of the Dominion Government can say to the Nova Scotia Legislature will retrain, nor do we know what is to be said by Sir John and his colleagues. But we are glad that some kind of effort to save the Union is to be made.

Electioneering as our Neighbors do it.

Those who suppose that politicians in the United States, in the midst of a Presidential election, mean all they say, would be very likely to conclude that the Great Republic is threatened with another civil war. The Republicans who had thought the reconstruction difficulties nearly over, and who had hoped that the Governments established in the South, under the Congressional policy, would not be disturbed, have recently been alarmed by the violent language adopted by the President, and by leading Democrats. Mr Johnson avows most distinctly his adherence to the opinion that these Governments are illegitimate and void, and that the legitimate Governments in the Southern States are those established two or three years, under his proclamation and without the sanction of Congress. These old governments were organized for the most part by ex-rebels, and upon the principle of giving the franchise "only to the blacks. They have been superseded by the governments more recently formed under the authority of Congress. If Mr Johnson should undertake in his dealings with the Southern States to ignore the authorities of the governments recognized by Congress, and to hold official intercourse with the superseded officials, he would probably find himself impeached again—when Congress meets. But Congress has adjourned, not to meet until the 21st of September, and even some of the most moderate Republicans express the fear that in the mean time Mr Johnson may do a great deal of mischief. The Southern extremists have threatened that as soon as the military are withdrawn, the Southern governments will be overthrown by force, and in the seven States in which reconstruction has been completed, the time for the withdrawal of the troops has come. In ordinary cases, they would be furnished again on the requisition of the State Governor, in the event of any outbreak rendering such a measure necessary. But if Mr. Johnson acts upon his theory that the Southern Governments are illegitimate and void, he may refuse to respond to their demands for military aid, and leave them without the power of defence even against a small outbreak. The rebellious spirits of the South would have full swing, knowing that Mr Johnson would be a virtual ally, and would keep the federal troops out of the way. It would be small consolation to the poor fellows who might be murdered in the meantime, to know, that, by and by, Mr Johnson would probably be impeached and deposed.

Mr Johnson holds, also, that the old governments, which he regards as the legitimate governments in the South, are the only governments which are entitled to hold the elections for the Presidential electors in November, and that any elections held by the Governments organized under the authority of Congress, will be void. As Congress and not Mr Johnson will have the counting of the votes for President, his opinion on this point is hardly one of vital importance. Still, his ideas on this subject corroborates the Democratic idea that only white people should be allowed to vote in the Presidential election, and encourages the threats of the extreme Democrats, that if their candidate, Mr Seymour, gets a majority of the whites to vote for him, he shall be inaugurated, even at the cost of another civil war.

We do not believe that these threats and these forebodings will be realized. We do not believe that Mr Johnson will take any such revolutionary measures as are anticipated in some quarters. He is not under such obligations to the Democratic party as should induce him to sacrifice himself for the sake of its interests. He has explained his views often enough, and he can, without any loss of credit, rest upon his laurels, if he has no ambitious ends to attain. If he has no ambitious ends to attain, he should be quiet and peaceable, and not give the Radicals any pretext for the exercise of military power. If he does anything, he should carry out the decisions of the Supreme Court, and not attempt to carry out his own theories in defiance of the Court. If he does anything, he should not do it in a way to give the Radicals a pretext for impeaching him