

Guelph Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 35.

GUELPH, ON. CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1867.

PRICE ONE PENNY

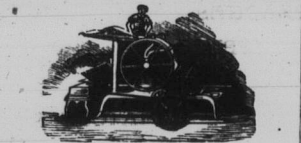
THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LION,

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNES,

Have much pleasure in intimating to his numerous patrons and the public in general that they have

REMOVED

Their Printing Establishment to more extensive and commodious premises, especially erected for the requirements of their extensive business.

JOB PRINTING

In connection with the EVENING and WEEKLY MERCURY Newspapers we have the Largest and most complete JOB DEPARTMENT west of the City of Toronto. We have within the past few days added an immense assortment of

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

Imported direct from Millar & Richards, Edinburgh. We have also in constant operation

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

This enabling us to turn out work on the shortest possible notice. Having such facilities at our command, and employing none but the best workmen, and using good stock, we enjoy great advantages in the execution of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

Our charges in the future, as in the past, will be moderate, at least

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,

While the style and quality of the work will be fully up to that of the large cities.

THE BUSINESS MAN

Will find it especially to his advantage to give us a call and examine specimens and learn prices.

All Orders by Post Promptly attended to.

McLAGAN & INNES,

EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,

Macdonnell St., Guelph,

Guelph July 20, 1867.

GUELPH

Melodeon and Cabinet Organ

FACTORY.

BELL BROS.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the public of the Dominion that they have entered into partnership with Messrs. R. B. Wood and R. McLeon, under the style and firm of

BELL, WOOD & CO.

Mr. Wood has worked in some of the best factories in the United States and Canada, and has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches; his tuning has invariably taken the first prize wherever exhibited. Mr. McLeon has worked as case maker in the best factories, and has a thorough knowledge of that department in all its branches.

All our instruments are warranted for five years. Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application. Pianos tuned to order at Toronto Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. First-class PIANOS for sale.

Guelph, 18th July, 1867.

MRS. BUDD'S SCHOOL.

MRS. WM. BUDD'S pupils will re-assemble on Monday the 19th of August. Music, French and Drawing by first-class teachers.

Norfolk-st., Guelph, 1st Aug., 1867. (4w-1m)

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.
Mail, 8.45 a.m. Day Express, 9.45 a.m.
Day Express, 8.55 p.m. Eve. Express, 3.35 p.m.
Ev. Express, 6.45 p.m. Mail, 5.50 p.m.
Night Ex., 2.45 a.m. Night Ex., 2.45 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.
Mixed, 11.10 a.m. Accommodate, 7.40 a.m.
Accommodate, 11.40 a.m. Mixed, 1.45 p.m.
Do, 9.10 p.m. Accom., 4.50 p.m.

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.	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15	
Toronto	10.30	6.30	9.30	2.30	
Arkwild					
Elen Mills					
Nassabawya					
Cambridgeville	6.30	10.30			
Lowville					
Nelson					
Wellington Square					
Aberlyle					
Freelton					
Greenville	6.30	10.30			
Mosby					
Pushish					
Strabane					
Eramosa					
Exeter	Monday, Wed., & Friday,				
Ospridge	11.30	12.30			
Elora	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00	
Perth	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00	
Menden		1.30		12.30	
Ponsonby		1.30		12.30	
Perth	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00	
Wynford	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	10.30	6.30	2.30		
Way Mail, between	10.30		2.30		
Guelph & Toronto,					
Gonzwick	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.

SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN.—I am a candidate for the representation of the South Riding in the House of Commons. I have become so at the request of a Convention of Reformers 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 anxious 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 and permanently bound together, and our connection with the British Empire established upon a firm and lasting basis, and if elected as your representative, I consider it my first and paramount duty to give 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 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 for 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 tenor 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 such a factor of dissension and 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 no 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 families at the call of duty. If, therefore, we have men amongst us who are willing and ready to make such sacrifices for our protection, we should not hesitate to accord to them in return encouragement of the most generous character. I believe will to 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 favour of a lower and uniform rate of postage upon letters, the total abolition of postage on newspapers, and I am also in favour of the passing of some measure which will be the means of relieving 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 favour of a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, and I will support any well digested measure for the removal of the Silver Standard which we at present labour under.

I am opposed to the re-enactment of the Entry 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 honor of being your representative. It is, therefore, for you to say whether you approve of my principles and course, or to instruct me to pursue any other course. 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.
Punshich, July 9, 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, 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 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, removes the last remaining impediment to Confederation 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 invaders.

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 form, protect and extend our Union, until the whole of British North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been united 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 the best form for the proper carrying out of the British system of Responsible Government.

I am opposed to Coalition Governments for—under such a system, parties are bound to be 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 discontinue anything like faction, and shall positively refrain from having anything to do with a party, 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 twenty-two members, six of whom shall be chosen by the Executive Council. Thus the Assembly shall have exclusive powers to legislate on all matters relating to the public revenue, the establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, the management and sale of lands, the establishment, maintenance and improvement 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 local or Provincial character. These subjects have a wide range, including as they do the whole of the public business, and it is in my opinion, that one who has been so long neglected, I shall give a hearty support to any liberal, well digested measure for the better protection of the country, 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, and I shall give my careful consideration to such matters as may be brought before me, and to which 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 be brought to their notice, I shall be prepared to give careful and dispassionate consideration, and to decide in all cases to the best of my judgment, ever keeping in view the general interests and prosperity of the Province.

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

To the many other subjects which belong exclusively to the Government, but which I will heartily cooperate with your representative in the Commons to promote every well digested measure for the proper defence of the Dominion.

Gentlemen, should you honor me with your confidence, I shall be most anxious to discharge the public duties 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.

THE CENTRE RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the Centre Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN.—As a representative of a large part of your Riding in the late Parliament of Canada, and the only member of the Legislature in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, I have the honor to inform you that I have been elected to represent you in the new Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and that I have accepted of the honor.

Our new Constitution—"The British North American Act"—transfers the control of some important branches of the Dominion's business, and enlarges the area and importance of those which remain, and adds others of grave consequence to the business of the Dominion. The new Constitution enlarges the field of Parliamentary action, but adds no new principle of government, and no concession, or any measure which would be in violation of the fundamental principles of the British Constitution, as these long established principles, we may discard all ideas of necessity or expediency for new modes of constitutional government, and the only principle of the change or novelty of the situation need not, therefore, embarrass or deter us from forming clear notions upon the general features of the policy which should govern the new Dominion.

I will resolutely oppose any movement or agitation tending to weaken the Confederation or dismember the Dominion from the Empire, with a view either to independence or foreign alliance. I will actively seek, by a fair spirit of compromise and concession, to reconcile sectional prejudices and interests where present, that this Union may become indissoluble and our new Constitution a success, gradually but surely promoting the prosperity and contentment of the whole people.

I will give my best consideration to such measures and such revision of our fiscal and commercial system as will secure a just incidence of taxation, encourage agriculture, commerce and production, and open to our people on equitable and honorable terms the markets of the neighboring Republic, and of other foreign countries, and, therefore, I will vigilantly watch and oppose any growing connection between any banking institution and the Government, or any measure which would bring the circulation and trade of the country under the control of a Private Corporation.

Under ordinary circumstances, the first rule of sound finance is the maintenance of a revenue adequate to the charges upon it. Under ordinary circumstances, the first rule of sound finance is the maintenance of a revenue adequate to the charges upon it.

The present appropriation of the fertile portions of the North-west I consider an anomalous measure, which I am prepared to oppose, and to support such measures as will foster their settlement and civilization. I will heartily support, however, any measure which, in my opinion, will be calculated to benefit the Dominion as a whole, and to support such measures as will foster their settlement and civilization.

The apportionment of local affairs to a separate Government and Legislature, removes them from the control of Parliament; but I will, by hearty cooperation with your representative in the Legislature, where possible, promote every local enterprise and improvement; and will further seek the promotion of industry by supporting a prudent and economical but progressive policy in the affairs of the Dominion.

Two centuries of parliamentary government in England have established the necessity or expediency of parties and party government. It is a fact that the history of the world is full of theories of the sophisms of desperate political doctrines. I believe the Confederation government can only be safely and successfully administered by the aid of a moderate and orderly party, and I see no reason why one system should be required in its permanence and another at its introduction. Government may be conducted with out parties in a Republic, but not under the British system, which was made the corner stone of our Confederation. Government may be conducted with out parties in a Republic, but not under the British system, which was made the corner stone of our Confederation.

Our Local Government is an outrage upon Upper Canada, and circumstances warrant us in presuming that it was formed under the unconstitutional interference of the Privy Council.

Our new Constitution, wisely and prudently administered, will, I solemnly believe, confer immense advantages on these Provinces. But administered as the gentlemen now controlling the Privy Council conducted the affairs of Canada from 1854 to 1862, it can only result in disappointment, dissatisfaction and irretrievable evils.

Gentlemen, should you honor me with your confidence, I will conscientiously and dispassionately consider every new question as it arises, and will give the best of my judgment for the present and future welfare of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
T. S. PARKER.
Guelph, August 1, 1867.

Evening Mercury.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30.

Local News.

NEW INSTRUMENTS.—The instruments for the new Union Brass Band have arrived, and are now to be seen in the window of Mr. A. B. Pegre, opposite the Market, where they will remain till tomorrow evening. They are beautifully polished.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., a number of children were playing in the gravel yard at Everton. A little boy about nine years of age, son of Mr. Robert Simons, was examining one of the grave stones, when it fell upon him and crushed him to death beneath its weight.

ASSAULT.—Five young men, named Connell, Wissler, Mattice, Morrell and Lemba were tried before a Magistrate's Court the other day in Harrison, for thrashing another young man named Somerville, because he had 'cut out' one of them in the estimation of a young lady in that village. They were fined \$1 each and costs. Immediately after Somerville was arrested for having previously thrashed some of them.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of Peel Council, held in Glenallan on the 19th inst., a By-law was passed to grant a bonus to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, to the amount of \$25,000, providing the road enters on the 9th, 10th, or 11th concessions at or south of the Centre side line, and that a passenger and freight station be built within one-half mile from said side line. The By-law will be submitted to the electors on Wednesday the 25th of September next.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—The September number of this pleasing Magazine is to hand. The contents are:—Cast away in the Cold, II.; Blunder, The Little Theatre, What Dr. Hardhack said to Miss Emily, a Deer Hunt on the Adirondacks, Good Old Times, The Little Baggart Girl, Swimming, Boat Seng, Round the Evening Lamp, Our Letter Box. For sale by Messrs. Day and Shewan.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—This beautiful periodical for August has been received. The contents are: The Brownlows, Part VIII.; The Social Era of George III, Life and Letters of Governor Winthrop, The Easter Trip of Two Ochlophobists, Intemperance and Intolerance, Tevsk, Maximilian, The Chifonier, The Bill as it is. For sale at the Bookstores of Messrs. Shewan and Day.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The September number of this Magazine, which is head and shoulders above its American contemporaries, is before us. It has a very extensive table of contents, and the articles are still characterized by the ease, beauty and richness of their style. For sale at Messrs. Day and Shewan's Bookstore.

RETURNED.—Mr. Chance (of Messrs. Hogg & Chance) returned to town yesterday from England. He looks hale and hearty, and seems to have lived in a most congenial and salubrious atmosphere since he went away. This is the second time this year that Mr. Chance has crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic, each trip being made for the purpose of providing things needed at the Golden Lion.

REFORMERS! Be up and doing! Every one who takes to heart the demands of the times, and appreciates the present occasion should be up and doing. First, to record his own vote for MR. GOW for the Local Legislature of Ontario, and for MR. STIRTON for the House of Commons, and then to assist others to the polls to perform the same duty. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will give the Reformers a splendid overwhelming victory.

AN EXPOSITION. To the Editor of the Mercury.
SIR.—At a meeting held in the School House, Section No. 13, I made a statement to the effect that Mr. Sturton had led his friends to believe that he was a supporter of the present Government. He denied that such was the fact, and demanded my authority. I gave it; but I wish to say distinctly and emphatically, that no gentleman connected with the Excise in this Town gave me any information on which to ground the assertion I made, nor have I heard that any of the excise officers here have at any time expressed their opinions concerning the different candidates now before the people in this riding. Yours respectfully,
JAMES O'NEIL.
Guelph, Aug. 29, 1867.

WEDNESDAY (Fair Day), 4th SEPT.
At the MARKET HOUSE. No Reserve. Bargains may be expected.
J. B. ARMSTRONG.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From New Orleans.
New Orleans, Aug. 29th.—Steamer Pisaro arrived from Matamoros last night with Mexican dates to the 25th. The Brownsville Ranchero published a copy of the order of Benishab, the chief of police, directing the arrest of all Catholic priests crossing the side of the river, and hold them in jail in his direction. Gen. Reyna has established a quarantine between Brownsville and Corpus Christi.

From New York.
New York, Aug. 29.—This evening the refinery and distillery of S. S. was completely destroyed by fire. It was valued at \$130,000.

From Wisconsin.
Madison, Wis., Aug. 29th.—Last week a forger, under the guise of Baptist preacher, succeeded in getting forged drafts on the Tenth National Bank of New York cashed at the First National Bank of this city, to the amount of \$7000 and decamped.

From San Francisco.
San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Sun-tunnel on the Central Pacific Railroad, 1658 feet long, is now open from end to end, through solid granite, and work on the eastern slope is now being made.

From New York.
New York, Aug. 30.—A prize fight took place at the Palisades yesterday morning between Barney O'Brien and Patsy McLaughlin, which was watched by the latter in 43 rounds. It is expected that O'Brien's injuries will prove fatal.

The frigate Colorado arrived yesterday from San Francisco. The *Harold's* Mexico City letter dated Aug. 9th, says Lopez had published three letters in the newspapers denying that his betrayal of Maximilian was an act of treachery.

Marques de still at large. Santa Ana had been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment with the other general. Santa Ana is to be tried by a martial. Lazado had given in hishesion to the government.

A carefully estimated list of the number of persons executed since the Maximilian's order, shows a total of 9244, which is considered a titimate.

From Richmond.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 29th.—Negroes having badly beaten a man on Wednesday night, at a company of troops has been sent to suppress a riot—considered imminent.

From London.
London, 29th Aug.—Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and the War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers had been chartered to transport troops.

Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

From Berlin.
Berlin, Aug. 29.—The new American Minister to Berlin, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Government. Yesterday, on invitation of King William, he accompanied Bismarck to the royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attention, and had an interview of over an hour's duration with His Majesty.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—They are doing things up in grand style on the railroads across the line. The *New York Times* describes the happiness travelling by rail in some parts of the States at the present time—"The 'hot cars' that are now coming into use on our Western railroads are furnishing much pleasure and comfort to travellers that we are astonished that they are not at once introduced upon all the lines in the country. A lady traveller from the city to Chicago writes us a note about them: "The travelling arrangements East remind one of the Inquisition. Here [between Rochester and Chicago] we fare much better. We have the largest, airiest, cleanest and most finished cars I ever saw, with comfortable tables between every two seats. We have our meals served up in a most ordered and agreeably good style. It is close a bill of fare." We find them to be excellent—broiled meats of all kinds, eggs, omelettes, coffee, &c., with an excellent list, and all at very reasonable prices. There are people in New York who not even know of the existence of the luxurious railroad apparatus, which they have in their hands."

The Local Government offers a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of the person or persons who are guilty of the act of incendiarism.

Contrary to the general expectation, the grain crop in Great Britain will not turn out so satisfactorily as was looked for.