

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 25. GUELPH, ON., CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17 1867. PRICE ON

Apprentices Wanted. WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at JOHN HILLS, Merchant Tailor, Guelph, 30th July, 1867. Quebec Street.

Harvest Gloves, HARVEST GLOVES. A QUANTITY of Superior Harvest Gloves for sale Wholesale at No. 3, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street, Guelph, August 3, 1867. D. MOLTON.

STORE TO LET in ACTON. A COMMODIOUS STORE and Dwelling House in Acton, situate in a good locality for business. This presents a favourable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to W. DARLING & CO., Montreal, August 3rd, 1867.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY! AT THE LOWEST PRICE, AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE, OPPOSITE THE MARKET. Guelph, 26th July, 1867.

THE EVENING MERCURY CHEAP BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE! FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LIONS, Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.

McLagan and Innes, Wellington County Council. A special meeting of the Council was held yesterday (16th), for the purpose of reading a third time and passing the By-law for authorising the issue of debentures for the construction of the eastern section of the Erin and Eramosa Gravel Road. The Warden occupied the chair. Present—twenty-eight members.

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

JOB PRINTING In connection with the EXPRESS 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 PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

Beautiful New Scotch Type, Imported direct from Miller & Richards, Edinburgh. We have also in constant operation THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES.

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THE BUSINESS MAN Will find it expedient 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 30, 1867.

Evening Mercury.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

Local News.

THE MIDGE.—The Mount Forest Examiner says this insect has lately appeared in great numbers among the wheat in the northern townships. It is as yet impossible to tell what damage is done and yet to do, but serious injury is feared. The Tories of North Waterloo have brought out Mr John Zenger, of Wellesley, in opposition to Mr Springer, for the Local Legislature. No opposition to Mr Bowman is thought of.

MEETING AT BLYTHE'S.—We have been requested to state that the meeting of the electors at Mr. Blythe's favourable to the election of Messrs. Stone and Leslie will be held on Tuesday and not on Monday night as announced in the Advertiser.

ERIN ROAD.—The contractors, Messrs Geo. H. & John Carter, are pushing on the work on this road with all energy. A large portion of the section is graded and has a top of gravel. The material used is of the best quality, and the section when finished will compare favourably with any road in the county.

THE CENTRE RIDING.—Since our last issue, the Tories of the Centre Riding, seeing a divided Reform party, have courageously brought out a gentleman as their candidate for Ontario. It won't do, gentlemen. Mr. Ferrier is a very good fellow, a decent neighbour, and all that sort of thing, but a fossil Tory of the most ancient stripe. You have read the fable of the contenting lion and bear, and the fox stealing in to carry off the prize? You doubt you have, but Mr. Fox won't steal in here and carry off the seat from the Reformers of Centre Wellington. We advise all Reformers to refrain from pledging themselves until arrangements are made to checkmate the Tory movement.

OUTRAGE IN SALEM.—The following we clip from the Elora Observer of Friday last, and it shows that the brute propensities are to be deplored by some men, even when they are tottering on the verge of the grave.—We are informed by a dozen of the most respectable men in Salem, that there is a resident in that village, a being guilty of one of the most fearful outrages upon decency which ever disgraced any community. Several children have been allured into out-of-the-way places by this heavy-headed villain, and violated. The last case occurred last week. But the parents of the child refuse to prosecute. In consequence of this, a number of persons caught him when on the street, on Monday night, stripped of his clothing, and flagellated him with whips. The beast in human form is verging on three-score years and ten. We cannot refrain from condemning the conduct of those who resorted to lynch law equally with those who allow him to escape trial and the proper punishment for such fearful misdeeds; and we trust that Salem will yet set herself right by bringing the wretch to justice.

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REFORM STILL TRIUMPHANT!

Meeting in Puslinch Plains!

MR. LESLIE'S BRIGADE FROM GUELPH IN ATTENDANCE.

Majority for Stirton and Gow!

THE TAVERN-KEEPERS ON THE RAMPAGE

Mr Leslie held his third meeting in Puslinch Plains last (Friday) night, in the Temperance Hall. About 150 of the electors in the section were present, but that number was considerably augmented by a large importation from Guelph of Mr Leslie's friends, who of themselves occupied a considerable part of the room, and did valuable service as doers in starting the clocks at the right time, and in giving the signal when their country friends should join in. As this statement may be doubted or denied by some, we give the names of the gentlemen from Guelph who came to back up Mr Leslie: Messrs. John Haver, J. Thorp, E. Grand, James Lindsay, R. B. Coulson, R. Oaks, W. S. G. Knowles, C. Knowles, Charles Davidson, R. Cathbert, R. Mitchell, Joe Heffernan, Wm. Henderson, G. B. Fraser, C. Cooper, T. W. Cooper, Thos. Holliday, Thos. Haver, Geo. Robins, Jas. Hodgert, James Webster, Jr., George Palmer, J. W. Hall, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Orton. In striking contrast to this powerful array, we may state that Messrs. Stirton and Gow were alone—not a single friend from Guelph being with them. Mr. James A. Thorp was specially engaged to do the "hear hearing" for the party, as he sat right in front of the speakers on his side and threw in these encouraging comments without the slightest regard to their appropriateness.

Downy school teacher, the chairman of the meeting the previous night, was imported from the other corner of the Township to perform the same duty again, and was called on to preside. The proceedings, though prolonged to nearly 12 o'clock, were generally of an orderly character, and all the speakers got a fair hearing.

Mr. Leslie was the first called on to speak. After expressing the pleasure he felt at meeting so many electors in that part of the Township, he said there never was a time in our political history when the electors should observe more caution in exercising their rights as voters. They should send men to Parliament whose views were not controlled by faction, nor men who had no regard for the interests of the country, but merely for factious views. Such he was, he intended to give the Government a fair trial, to give them an opportunity of expounding their views. If they were such as he could count on he was bound to give them a hearty support. He had said that he was not a politician. What he had meant by that was that he had not made his living by politics. As to the men now composing the Government, he had every confidence in them, and that they would bring in such measures as would be found most beneficial for the working out of Confederation. What would be thought in Britain if we would not allow the men who had been sent home to get Confederation carried through, if we would not allow them now to set the machine in motion. Mr. Stirton had said last night that he was not bound hand and foot to Brown. But it was pretty evident that he was. Who so lately moved a resolution at the Toronto Convention or mock Parliament as he would call it. Mr. Leslie then referred to himself. If elected he would go to Parliament unfettered, not bound to any party, but his sole aim would be to do his duty. His opponent had no advantage over him in being a better speaker. He was himself for the most time a working farmer, and had never made public speaking his study. He concluded by saying he would not detain them longer, but would be happy to meet them at the polls.

Mr. Knowles then spoke in behalf of Mr. Stone. He said they wanted prudent men to represent them in Parliament, in whom prudence was combined with patriotism, who had force of character and would do right irrespective of party. Party spirit had kept alive the petty strifes and feuds between Upper and Lower Canada. It brought men to the surface who had little else to recommend them than impudence and ambition, and who would sell their country for a mess of pottage. We want all this abated. We want to see men sent to Parliament of business habits, men of character, honesty and integrity. Men not steeped to the lips in the intrigues of party men not forced to bend the knee to the Toronto Baal and the Toronto Goliath. He had taken an active part in arranging over two men who would not stoop to such dirty work, but would do their duty to them and to their country. How different were they from those wire-pullers who attended the Toronto Convention. In attending it he thought Mr. Stirton had lowered his dignity, and joined with a mixed crowd to overthrow the government. After referring at some length to Messrs. Stone and Leslie—their qualifications and fitness for the position they aspired to—he wound up by saying that though he and his friends differed from Messrs. Stirton and Gow, they would stoop to nothing low and vulgar during this contest. If they could not carry their men without telling lies, they would not attempt it. He had been charged with telling a lie. He threw back the imputation, for he scorned a liar. It was on the other side where the untruth lies. He was satisfied, if they elected Messrs. Stone and Leslie, they would put the right men in the right place.

Mr. Chas. Davidson also spoke in the interest of Mr. Stone. They had been told that when they spoke at the different meetings they could bring nothing forward but Brown. He could answer that their opponents were liable to the same charge, for they rung the changes on J. A., Cartier and Galt. They had been accused because they called their men the "union candidates." Was not the course Mr. Brown and his friends pursued tending to disunion. Who else could they ally themselves with but the Ronges of Lower Canada, who were opposed to British connection, and Mr. Howe and his friends of the Lower Provinces, who were bitterly opposed to Confederation. He proceeded to show that Mr. Brown's course was factious because he opposed the government before there was anything to oppose. Stirton and Gow prided themselves on being Reformers, but what sense was there in the term, for there was nothing yet to reform. He then went on to

point out the inconsistency of Mr. Brown in working harmoniously with the government for a time, and now when he was out calling them corruptionists. But instead of staying in it and fighting out the questions manfully with his colleagues he found himself pitted against master minds, and was afraid as he confessed of having the wool pulled over his eyes. He could see no act which the three Reform members of the government had committed which prevented them from being good and staunch Reformers still. Mr. Stirton at a previous meeting had stated that he would give his party support whether the measures of the government were good or bad.

Mr. Davidson said he had stated that if any fool brought in a motion of want of confidence, no matter what the address might be, he would be obliged to support it. What did they think of that. Stone and Leslie can't be coerced in that way, they will act independent of party, and support measures not men. They had been taunted for being thoroughly-dyed Tories. He believed Mr. Leslie had voted once for a Parliamentary candidate, and could not be included in that charge. They wanted neither thoroughly-dyed Conservatives nor Reformers. They wanted good, honest, independent men, who would decide on measures not men. He hoped they would record their votes for Leslie and Stone, and had no fear of the result for as their side were concerned, Mr. Cathbert, Mr. Howland, and Mr. Blair gave one of his politico-moral-metaphysical-geometrical-astronomical harangues, the people all the time staring at him in mute astonishment, anxiously wondering where he intended to land them, or whether he would get lost in his own profound speculations. He said the Reformers were trying to make capital out of the different incidents at the meeting the previous night, that Messrs. McDougall, Howland and Blair were turned Conservatives. What he meant by that was that they were Conservatives inasmuch as they conserved the Union. There was therefore nothing wrong in the term being applied. Having relieved his mind of this weighty matter, he proceeded to quote Bacon, Wayland and Lord Brougham, in support of Coalitions, and held that they regarded such a form of government as the best that could be devised.

Mr. Knowles then announced that Dr. Howitt, who had been asked to speak, had arrived and would now address the meeting.

Dr. Howitt on coming forward was one of the Reformers when they allied themselves with the Conservatives never came out with clean skirts. Was it not John A. Macdonald's boast that the Reform party were demoralized, which in plain English meant that the coalition of 1864 had been the means of doing so. Dr. Howitt said it was very desirable that the government should be strong. But unfortunately for their friends they were not strong, the members held great dissimilarity of views. McDougall in the past denounced Galt's financial policy, and now he says what he stated then he believes still. How could such men conscientiously agree? How could they bestrong? One set must give way to the other, and be dissolved. The Reformers who went to Parliament would be continually clamouring to be recompensed for their apostasy, or they would threaten to turn their back on them. The government would have to rob the country to keep them in good humor. Thus they would see that the government was made up of very loose material. He then spoke of Messrs. Stone and Leslie's qualifications for the position to which they aspired, and judging from their own confession of being no politicians and having hitherto taken no interest in public affairs, said they were unfit for it. He was confident that on the polling day Puslinch would retain the old honor of being the Reform baronet in the Riding.

Mr. Gow then came forward and said that the quiet and orderly manner in which they had listened to the speakers was very creditable to them. He could say with Mr. Leslie that he was not a politician in the sense that he made his living by politics. But while attending to his business he had been an observing man, and had taken notice of matters affecting the interests of the country. He had never been an extreme party man, and would be glad to see every rancorous feeling buried. It was for us now as honest men to see that this country was well governed, that economy was practised, and every means taken to secure our prosperity. Mr. Leslie said he had confidence in the present government. He (Mr. Gow) had no confidence in them. The leading spirits in the present Privy Council had been in power for eight or ten years, and what could they show, why they had piled up an enormous debt which it would take years to pay. If any of you employed a person to manage your business, and you found that year after year he was getting you into debt, could you have confidence in that man? Assuredly not. John A. Macdonald, Cartier and Galt had been over eight years in power, and all that they had done was to saddle on us a debt of millions of dollars. They had so mismanaged our affairs as to leave us at the end of every year with a deficiency of two millions of dollars. Can we forget all that? We can only know men by their past transactions, and there was sufficient against these three to warrant any man in withdrawing every vestige of confidence from them. It had been said to-night that the presence of McDougall, Howland and Blair in the Government was a sufficient guarantee that they would do right in the future. He held that it was not. But although he had no confidence in them, yet as the Government had been constitutionally formed he should be inclined to give it a fair and impartial hearing, although in the case of Brown-Durion Government the Conservatives did not extend that justice to them, for there was not a Conservative then, nor now, who did not applaud that most unjust act of turning it out. But now forward they are greatly changed, and cry lustily for fair-play. Whether the change came from a party point of view he would leave them to judge. With regard to the Ministry for Ontario he had even less confidence in them. The premier, J. S. Macdonald was a most bitter opponent of Confederation. The appeal was made that the men who were favourable to Confederation should compose the General Government. If the argument was good in the one case why not in the other? There was J. S. Macdonald and M. C. Cameron chosen as members of the Local Government, who even yet strongly opposed Confederation, and yet the Conservatives will taunt us with being disunionists, but at the same

time express confidence. The position the Conservatives in this respect was able to hold then went on to be connected with the party and what measures he to support. Dr. Jackson asked questions were not as high were. The question view to show the conflict Great Britain had in Mr. Gow said they were because the people high sense of the honor this country, that they cent they owed. Mr. to the unfair influence this election against the tavern interest. Mr. Magistrate of Guelph fined parties for selling there was scarcely a was arrayed against Mr. Leslie's election. himself if he was so de favour with this class duty as Chief Magistrate stoop to do such a thing to hold office as a magi sell Saturday, Sunday hours and on every Mr. Leslie's letter to the and said he would not letter for the suffrages in Canada. Mr. Leslie the law for class as being arbitrary amounted to advocacy liquor, and allowing sell Saturday, Sunday hours and on every Mr. Leslie protested instruction being put on Mr. Gow said he ca inference from the s was also in favour of right to tavern keepers to hold office as a magi long as the law gave the power to grant lic to them be absurd to em keepers, if they ch the Council and be th compact when they too they knew the law, and they had a right to be opposition to him and well exhibited in the liquor interest of represented, for they meeting, while he and some single handed, friend.

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