

CENTRE WELLINGTON

NOMINATION AT FERGUS

JAMES ROSS, ESQ., ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

The nomination of a representative for the Centre Riding of Wellington, to the vacant seat in the Dominion Parliament, was held at Fergus on Monday, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Ross, there was not that interest manifested in the nomination as if there had been a contest, and consequently not more than two hundred electors were present, among whom, however, we noticed most of the leading Reformers from the different parts of the Riding.

The hustings were erected at the end of Mr Matthew Anderson's wagon shop. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the acting Returning Officer, Mr. Frank Grange, read the writ and other formal documents, and then called for nominations.

Mr. Hugh Milroy, of Erie, came forward and said he had no doubt they all lauded the sad event which had deprived them of the services of their late able member, Dr. Parker, and which had called them here to-day to fill the blank caused by his death.

Mr. Ross, with whom as a private individual, as an able municipal officer, and formerly as member of Parliament for the North Riding, they were well acquainted, and wherever known he was held in high estimation for his honesty, integrity and adherence to principle.

When it was found that he had the majority of the votes there, that nomination was made unanimous, and he hoped that he would be supported and elected with the same unanimity as was there manifested.

He felt every confidence in Mr. Ross's ability to serve them, and to deal honestly and intelligently as a Reformer with the different questions which would come up in the Dominion Parliament.

Some of these questions were of the greatest importance, as for instance the Intercolonial Railway, the construction of which will cost fifteen million dollars, but which will cost double that sum unless our representatives keep a constant watch over our finances, and use all their influence to curtail expenses.

Mr. Ross would go for economy in every department of the service, and while adhering to Reform principles, would endeavor to shape legislation so as to secure the greatest good to the whole country.

It was unnecessary for him to say more about Mr. Ross, for most of those present knew him better than he did. He would therefore close by nominating James Ross, Esq., as candidate for the Centre Riding of Wellington. (Cheers.)

Mr. L. Parkinson said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Ross's nomination, and in doing so it was reasonable that he should briefly give his reasons for so doing.

We all felt a strong desire that our form of Government as at present constituted should work successfully, and that the leading principles which underlie that Government should be carried out by parties.

He held to the belief that parties were essential to good government, and on them rested the responsibility of securing to us such legislation as was most conducive to the interests, and best calculated to promote the prosperity of the country.

From the position in which we were now placed under Confederation, if that system could not be successfully worked, it was clear we could not go back to our former position, and in order to make it successful, it is essential that the government should be progressive, yet economical, willing to promote every scheme in which the prosperity of the country was involved, and yet opposed to anything like reckless expenditure, or extravagance.

Such principles he conceived the Reform party to hold, and for this reason he considered it would be better for the country if it was in power. For this reason also did he recommend the election of Mr. Ross. Those measures which will come up in the Dominion Parliament are of a different character, and will affect us in some what different way than under the old system.

This Province being the largest and most populous in the Confederation has to contribute largely to the revenue, and it becomes us to look well to our representatives, and watch closely how our affairs are managed.

He then referred to the period when the Union took place between Upper and Lower Canada, and the promise that was then held out that everything would be done on an economical footing and satisfactory to both sections.

We all know how these hopes were blasted, and what injustice was for years done to Upper Canada by the union of the Lower Canadians with a portion of the representatives from Upper Canada.

It is quite possible a repetition of the same wrong might occur under our new system by the cohesion of the Maritime Provinces, and it therefore becomes us all the more to send true men to Parliament who will do equal justice to all the Provinces, and carefully watch that no injustice be done to Ontario.

He had said that it was essential for good government that there should be parties. No class of men are so perfect—whether Reform or Conservative—but that they require pretty close watching, and especially when a government such as the one now in power will have the control and expenditure of so much money as that appropriated for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the possibility of another large expenditure in connection with the acquisition of the North West Territory.

He repeated that those in power required to be looked after, that they created no unnecessary offices, pensioned no favorites on the country, or granted monopolies to large corporate bodies, who often abused the powers vested in them to influence and control Parliament to the injury of the country.

To prove this he instanced the Grand Trunk, and referred to the expiration of the Bank charters in 1870, when if things were not looked sharply after, we might see an attempt made by the Bank of Montreal to secure such a measure as would give to that institution a monopoly in the issue of paper currency.

We all know how injurious bank combinations are, and how equally injurious to a country was the giving to any one bank such power as would enable it to control our finances. A country invariably suffered from such legislation. It ought to be the great object of any government to make the revenue meet the expenditure—to keep the public debt down if possible, and if it must be increased, to get full value for all that has been expended.

Mr. Ross, he was assured, would vote on the side of the country. They had heard much from their Conservative friends about giving the government a fair trial. He trusted they all felt a strong desire not to give it

a factious opposition, and he wished them to make a note of it that if a Reform government was to come into power these Conservative friends would refrain from their part from giving such factious opposition. He felt satisfied Mr. Ross would faithfully carry out the views of those who sent him to Parliament.

He was a man of integrity, of good education, of considerable grasp of mind, and in seconding his nomination, he felt assured that he would sustain the dignity and honor of his position, and watch carefully over the interests of his constituents and the country.

He had received the unanimous nomination of the Reform Convention as a sound and true Reformer, and such he would ever seek to carry out these great principles with which the Reform party were identified. (Cheers.)

The Returning officer then called for other nominations, but after the lapse of some moments, none other being made, he declared James Ross, Esq. duly elected member of the Dominion Parliament for the Centre Riding of Wellington, which announcement was greeted with three cheers.

Mr. Ross on coming forward was again cheered. He returned his hearty thanks to the electors for retaining him as their representative by acclamation, and hoped that he would be able to give every satisfaction in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him.

He hoped he had a sufficient appreciation of the importance of these duties, and that he would ever be found attentive to their wants, and ever watchful to guard the interests of the country. He felt that it was not necessary to detain them with a long explanation in regard to the views he held on public questions—these were well known to the great bulk of the electors.

He was not a "no party" man. He would hold certain principles which applied alike to any system of government. He had ever been an adherent of the Reform party, and those at all acquainted with political history were well aware that parties have ever existed, and will continue to exercise a salutary influence on governments.

The man who was a party man was not sincere in his belief, and he could not well see how such an one could be of much service whether in the Legislature or out of it. But while a strictly party man he was prepared to judge a party ministry on its measures. He did not consider that an individual should reject any measure simply because it came from a ministry to which he was opposed.

If it was good it deserved support. If it required to be amended it was the duty of a representative to try and make such amendments as he considered necessary, and if it was utterly bad then it was his duty to reject, and if possible to defeat it.

This had been the guiding principle of the Reform party in the mother country, where, when the extension of the franchise was under discussion, the members of that party instead of going totally against a measure introduced and supported by a Conservative government, tried to make the best of the measure, and so improved it as to result in large reform majority being returned to the new Parliament.

In the same way every party ought to support good measures, improve bad ones and when powerless to improve, then to resist them. In the political history of every country there were always found two parties. In our own country we had the Conservative or Tory party—who resisted all change in the remodeling of our institutions, or the granting of such reforms as the advancement of the age required and demanded.

On the other hand there was the Reform party, which was the friend and advocate of progress—of progress in thought as well as action. Whenever such progress was resisted, then the industries of a country languished, the people became discontented, and revolutions were often the result, which sought by violent means to effect what might have been secured by gradual concessions.

The history of European nations attests the truth of this, and shows how necessary in every country it is to have a party of progress. All our great advances in past times have been owing to the energy and strength of the Liberal party, and it was as necessary now as ever to have such a party in our Legislatures.

The subjects which would come up for discussion in the Dominion Parliament are not such as engaged attention in the Legislature before Confederation. They were not so intimately connected with our local interests, but they were still of the utmost importance.

There was for instance the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the extent of our territory west. These subjects required to be legislated upon, and it required a strong opposition to keep the government in check, to keep down extravagance, and to see that the public money was expended with a due regard to economy as well as efficiency.

When he was in Parliament before he had invariably recorded his vote in favour of retrenchment and economical expenditure, and on going back to the House he would still be guided by the same principles. He again returned his sincere thanks to the electors for the great honour they had conferred on him and retired amidst applause.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the member elect, and three more for his mover and seconder. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. K. McKenzie for his conduct in connection with the election, and also to the Returning Officer, after which the people quietly dispersed.

A modern Greek can read Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon with less difficulty than a modern Englishman can read Chaucer.

There are two periods in the life of man at which he is too wise to tell woman the exact truth: when he is in love—and when he isn't.

One of the Westminster electors, a workman of no very remarkable turn, on being canvassed on Mr. Mill's behalf, replied in these remarkable words, "I think the misuses has too much power already."

A noble prosopopeia has been entered in the cases of the indictments for treason against Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckenridge. The indictments in both cases were laid in May, 1865. After pending for nearly four years without result, they are now finally abandoned, by virtue of the amnesty proclamation, and Davis and Breckenridge set free.

SINGULAR SAGA CITY IN A BULL.—A little boy, while herding cattle on a farm near Balbiggie, Perthshire, was suddenly attacked by a bull and tossed to the distance of some yards. The bull was following up the attack when it suddenly desisted. On hearing the screams of the boy, the animal went up and licked him all over, with marks of kindness and recognition of an old acquaintance. The boy had put on a strange upper garment to protect him from the rain, and the bull thus mistaking him for a stranger, a fatal result had nearly taken place, but for the animal recognizing the well-known voice of the kind boy.

ANEST.—The Witness says the soldier of the 69th Regiment who took part in Duddy's funeral on Sunday last, by marching in procession, was identified on parade by a Sergeant of the 78th Highlanders, and is now under arrest, pending trial by Court Martial, for taking part in a supposed Fenian demonstration.

DIED.

McLAREN.—At Kincardine on the 10th inst. Mary, eldest daughter of John McLaren, aged 21 years.

New Advertisements.

HEARTH AND HOME.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF 16 PAGES FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, AND FIRESIDE.

EDITED BY DONALD G. MITCHELL, AND HARRIETT BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 5 NOW READY.

In this number is begun the publication of a new story of domestic life, written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME, by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," entitled "THE TREMOROUS LEGACY."

The Tremor Legacy.

It will be copiously illustrated by STRIPPES, and will run through several numbers. The genius of Mrs. DAVIS, in its intensity and solemnity, strongly resembles that of JANE EYRE, and "THE TREMOROUS LEGACY" will be found to possess the highest interest.

No. 5 is a number of unusual richness, and we ask the lovers of good reading and fine engravings to buy and examine it. Read the

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For Sale by all News Dealers SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 Cts. Single copies \$4, invariably in advance; three copies, \$10; five copies, \$15.

Canada subscribers must send 20 cents additional to pay the American postage. N. B.—We have complaints made by residents of New York and Brooklyn that their neighborhood newspapers do not keep themselves supplied with HEARTH AND HOME, thus putting their customers to inconvenience. We will feel obliged to all who will send in to us the names of such dealers. Residents of New York City can subscribe for HEARTH AND HOME at our office, for \$4.20 per annum which includes postage and delivery.

Pettengill, Bates & Co., PUBLISHERS, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

LAND PLASTER.

PARIS and CALEDONIAN PLASTER at the Montreal Produce Store, at the old stand below the railway crossing. Guelph, Jan 17. d.w. GEO. BALKWELL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber has to inform that during his absence in England all orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to as usual. Parties indebted to him will please call at his house and settle as early as possible. Guelph, 6th Jan. W. H. JACOMB. d.w.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

The subscriber has opened a new Butcher Shop on the London Road, near the Guelph Marble Works, where he is prepared to sell Beef, Mutton, Pork and Lamb as cheap as it can be bought in the market sheds. The subscriber respectfully requests a share of public patronage. Guelph, Dec 23. d.w. B. B. PRESENT.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

Wanted at the Mackenzie Office apprentice to the Printing business. A stout, active lad, possessing a good English education, 15 or 16 years of age, from the country preferred. Apply at once Guelph, 3rd December. d.w.

MEDICAL HALL, GUELPH.



TOILET Requisites!

Hair, Nail & Tooth Brushes.

A Splendid Assortment of Rimmel's, Edes', & Lubin's

Choice Extracts

Albany, Glycerine, Almond, Rose and Brown Windsor

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Amly-Glycerine Toilet Powder, Oriental Hair Powder, Perfumery, Turkey Sponges, &c. The largest and most complete assortment ever imported into Guelph now being opened at the Medical Hall.

E. HARVEY & CO.

Guelph, Jan. 19. d.w.

OYSTERS

BY MEASURE.

Bring Your Bowls and Pails

And get them filled with OYSTERS at WALKER'S, and save the price of cans and canning.

HUGH WALKER.

Guelph, Jan. 15. d.w.

AT SHEWAN'S OLD STAND

The subscribers who have been for the past twelve years in the Wholesale and Retail Book Trade in Guelph, having purchased the balance of Stock

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Alterations now going on. Carpenters at work.

Retiring from the Retail Trade.

ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS TO BE SOLD OUT.

WM. STEWART,

In returning thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last thirteen years, respectfully intimates his intention of retiring from the Retail Business.

In order to facilitate the entire clearance of Stock, he will on WEDNESDAY, 6th JANUARY, commence the GREAT SALE, when Goods will be offered at Cost, and in many cases under. The public should take advantage of this rare opportunity of securing first-class Goods at the Lowest Prices ever offered in Guelph. The reputation of the Stock being so well known for extra quality, and being composed of New and Fashionable Goods, all may rely on extraordinary Bargains.

On and after the 2nd of January the Books will be closed, and during the sale Goods will be sold only FOR CASH.

N. B.—This is no clap-trap sale, as the subscriber is positively retiring.

WILLIAM STEWART. Wyndham Street, Guelph } Dec. 30th, 1868. d.w.

MUST BE DISPOSED OF.

All parties indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, or otherwise, will please call and settle the same on or before the month of March, 1869.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

The Executors of the late Dr. Parker have placed the Medical Accounts of the said Estate in the hands of Mr. R. MERRITT for collection, who is authorized to grant receipts for the same. He will be found at the store of Messrs. C. & T. Meredith, west side of Wyndham Street, a few doors below the Old Post Office. All accounts not paid by 1st February next will be put in suit in the Division Court.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her school will re-open (D. V.) on the 4th of January, 1869. Guelph, 24th December. d.w.

FOR SALE.

A commodious and well finished Stone Cottage, situated in the South Ward, adjoining the premises of H. W. Peterson, Esq. The House contains rooms and kitchen. There is a good garden with a number of fruit trees in bearing condition. The property will be sold cheap.

Apply to TEMPSON & JACKSON. Guelph, Jan. 15. d.w.

New Advertisement.

LOOK HERE

"The Moon shines still, though little dogs bark at it."

SO THE

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS

Continue to arrive, in great variety.

AT CLARKE'S MUSIC STORE.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? COME AND SEE.

W. WARNER CLARKE, Guelph, January 10. d.w. Market Square, Guelph.

ATTENTION. PROMPTNESS. DESPATCH

ENGLISH MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY TO HAND AT

DAY'S BOOK STORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, GUELPH.

Bow Bells English Woman's Belgevia Cassell's World of Fashion English Mechanic Boys' Own Young English Woman's Sunday at Home Leisure Hour Good Words

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I can supply any MAGAZINE OR NEWSPAPER published on short notice. Leave me your order for what you require in the Newspaper or Magazine line. Then you will be sure to receive them early, with promptness and despatch. My facilities for furnishing the above are very complete. You have the privilege of discontinuing by giving six weeks' notice for British and one week for American.

T. J. DAY, Bookseller, opposite the Market, Guelph.

1869. Wholesale. 1869. SPECIAL NOTICE.

The subscriber in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him in former years begs to announce that he has erected a NEW OPERATING ROOM at considerable expense, introducing all the improvements of the day, as well as

New RUSTIC Accessories. He is prepared to execute Photographs and Portraits of all kinds

From the Locket to Life Size Equal, as regards finish and life-like appearance, to any that can be obtained in the Dominion.— Copying of PORTRAITS in all its branches as usual, done in a satisfactory manner.

Parties requiring a large sized Photograph with handsome frame, or any other Portrait of themselves or friends, will find it to their advantage to call and examine specimens and prices.

Rooms: Directly over John A. Wood's Grocery Store, Wyndham-St. Guelph, December 12. WILLIAM BURGESS. d.w.

MONEY TO LEND.

The undersigned are requested to obtain Farm Securities for several thousand dollars, to be lent at moderate interest. LEMON & PETERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Guelph Dec. 9th, 1868. d.w.

Wellington Boot & Shoe Manufactory

WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

JOHNA. MC MILLAN

Has much pleasure in intimating to the Trade that he is now prepared to supply at the

Lowest Wholesale Prices Boots and Shoes of every Description, Style, and Variety.

All Manufactured by himself in Guelph. Dealers are requested to call and examine my stock and prices, and they will find a much better article than any imported work, and their price as low as the lowest. Terms, Liberal.

WANTED, a number of good journeymen to work on Ladies' Kid, Goat, Prunella and Canvas Gaiters, in connection with the McKay Sewing Machine.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. The whole of the present stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Moccasins, will be sold cheaper than any man can sell imported work.— This is no humbug. Call and see, and remember the spots—Guelph, Fergus and Elora.

JOHNA. MC MILLAN, Bootmaker for the Millon Guelph, 4th January, 1869. d.w.