

# Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 23.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1867.

PRICE ONE CENT

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

## Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMENT!  
CHEAP!

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

## 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, or W. H. STOREY, Acton. August 3rd, 1867. DAILY GLOBE COPY till forbid.

## THE BEST OF STATIONERY

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

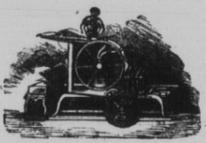
## THE EVENING MERCURY

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 their numerous patrons and the public in general that they have

## 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 EVENING and WEEKLY Mercury Newspapers we have the Largest and most complete JOB DEPARTMENT west of the City of Toronto. We have within the next few days added an immense assortment of

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

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

## THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

Thus enabling us to turn out work on the shortest possible notice. Having such facilities at our command, employing none but the best of 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 specially 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.

## Evening Mercury.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

## Local News.

### CENTRE RIDING.

It is reported that the Conservatives intend to bring out Mr. Ferrier in opposition to the Reform candidates for the Local Legislature for this Riding. We shall have something to say on the subject in a day or two.

At a meeting of the Guelph Rifle Company, held in the Drill Shed, on Tuesday night, Capt. Bruce awarded a prize of \$5 to Corporal Trap for the best attendance at Drill, and \$2.50 to Color Sergt. Clegghorn, as being second for regularity.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE.**—The Fete annually given by the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer to the Children of St. George's church Sunday School takes place this afternoon at his residence, Tyrcathlen. At 2 o'clock p.m. the amusements commenced, and six refreshments will be served, and at nine, a bonfire will be kindled. A pleasant time may be anticipated.

### Local Electioneering.

"This known what shifts we make to live, Perhaps your Honors may forgive."

Yes, that is all very good, but no single individual knows half the shifts or devices of his neighbor, when his neighbor "goes round canvassing." We remember reading something about the manner in which the lion attacks the horse. Beginning at a considerable distance from him, he goes round and round in a circle, always making the diameter shorter until he has arrived within a proper distance for making a spring on the horse's back. Tactics somewhat similar were practised the other day, by a rosy, good-natured-looking gentleman of the Conservative and John Bull persuasions while out on an electioneering expedition. He singled out his man, who was standing in his kitchen-garden, and approached him slyly as follows:—

"Good morning, Mr. T."  
"Good morning to you, Mr. B."  
"Mr. B.—Got good cucumbers, I see."  
"Mr. T.—Very good, indeed, sir, very good. I took great care in the raising of 'em."

"Mr. B.—Ah! so I observe; any of 'em ripe yet?"

"Mr. T.—Yes, a few."

"Mr. B.—Yes, a few, and the remainder are like the Anti-coalitionists, somewhat green!"

"Mr. T.—Can't see the joke, sir; can't see the joke."

"Mr. B.—No! I'm rather surprised at that; but did Mr. Blair call on you when he was in Town to ask your vote and influence in favor of the Union candidates?"

"Mr. B. laid great stress on Union; he thought that was an irresistible word."

"Mr. T.—He did not; it would have been useless, for he has turned his coat."

"Mr. B.—I beg your pardon, sir; he has not turned his coat."

"Mr. T.—Did Mr. Blair call on you?"

"Mr. B.—He did."

"Mr. T.—Then certainly there must have been coat-turning. Blair must have turned his, or he would not have called upon you, and you must have turned yours, or you would not be going about to assist him. As for me, I never turned mine, and I never will."

"Mr. B. took his departure without asking for a cucumber."

**NO EXCUSE.**—The Hamilton Times of yesterday has the following: "Some of the Ministerial journals are endeavoring to excuse the formation of a Coalition on the ground of necessity. They tell us that the Conservative party was not strong enough to obtain a working majority in Parliament. For our own part we should not deem that a sufficient reason for forming a Coalition. If we are not able to carry on the Government, why then the only patriotic course would have been to retire and allow those to carry it on who are strong enough to do so. But even this poor lame shadow of an excuse is utterly at fault. Sir John himself has branded it as a lie."

In his speech at London, the Premier said that if they had gone to the country on a purely Conservative platform, they would have run the Reformers "neck-and-neck" in Upper Canada; would have secured 50 of the 65 in Lower Canada, 12 of the 15 in New Brunswick, and one-half of the representation of Nova Scotia. Thus, according to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Conservatives would have had a majority of 44 in the new House of Commons in a purely party struggle.

Where, then, the necessity for a Coalition? And if it cannot be justified on the grounds of necessity, on what possible ground can such a monstrous be defended? Only on the ground that the bandits of the Appenines justify their coalitions—the common love of plunder.

But there is one more view of the matter that ought not to be lost sight of. We have just recorded the Premier's opinion that the Conservatives would have obtained a majority of 44 all over the country in a purely party struggle. Now no reasonable supporter of the Government will claim such a majority for the Coalition. It is apparent that the Government will be defeated in Upper Canada. The Conservatives and Ministerial Reformers, taken together, will not number as much as the opposition. It is therefore clear that Sir John has injured himself by allying with the Radicals, has injured his own Government, whilst at the same time he has killed the Conservative party.

The dredge at work upon the Saginaw river improvement is said to be a wonderful piece of mechanism. It was built in Scotland at the cost of \$75,000, and has been service upon the Clyde. The boat is 130 feet long and 27 feet wide, and the dredging is done by 36 iron buckets attached to an endless chain, which revolves in a canal in the centre of the dredge. A continuous stream of earth is thus thrown up and carried off on lighters. The dredge is capable of excavating 700

## Hurrah for Puslinch!

Mr. Leslie beaten at his own Meeting.

Immense majority for Stirton and Gow.

CONSTERNATION IN THE TORY CAMP.

Messrs. Stone and Leslie's Committee issued bills some four or five days ago, calling a meeting of the friends of the "Union" candidates at Morrison, last (Wednesday) night. The meeting came off in the Town Hall according to notice, where a very large assemblage of the intelligent farmers of the Township were convened by eight o'clock. The Hall was crowded in every part, and those who know its capacity are confident there could not have been less than 500 present. Shortly after the proceedings commenced the sound of the bag-pipes was heard in the street, and on enquiring the cause, it was found that the "men of Badenoch" to the number of 150 were on their way to the Hall. Like stalwart and true men as they are, they marched to the Hall to the martial strains of the "Campbells are Coming," and on entering were loudly cheered. Quite a number of Messrs. Stone and Leslie's friends from Guelph were present, as also several of the friends of Messrs. Stirton and Gow. The proceedings lasted from eight o'clock until half-past eleven, and in opening the proceedings hoped they would be quiet and orderly, and give an impartial hearing to the speakers on both sides. He then read the notice calling the meeting, and said that as it was called by Mr. Leslie's friends, he would first speak, then some of the members of Mr. Stone's Committee would speak on his behalf, after which Mr. Stirton or any other gentleman on the other side would have an opportunity of addressing the meeting.

Mr. Leslie then rose and said he felt a good deal of diffidence in appearing before them. He had never made political study. The reason why he had come out as a candidate was in having been presented with a requisition so numerously signed. (He showed the document to the meeting.) After a long pause he resumed and said the fact was there was no real measure before the country except whether the government should have an opportunity of expounding their views or not. He was of opinion they should have fair play. It was not right to condemn men before they were tried. He was totally opposed to factious opposition. It had been the ruin of the country heretofore. Now that Confederation was secured the old party cries were done away with. They all knew him, that his ability in regard to public speaking was not very good. They knew him personally, and that during the twenty years he had acted as a servant of the Municipality he had never in a single instant voted against the interests of Puslinch. If they saw fit to honor him with a seat in the Legislature, he would do all he could for the interests of the County of Wellington and for the Township of Puslinch. Having said this much he retired.

Mr. Charles Davidson then came forward, and said he appeared in the interest of Mr. Stone, and as a member of his Committee. Before Mr. Stone left for England he had placed himself in the hands of his friends, and said he would serve them if they saw fit to elect him.—He trusted he would be able to show them good reasons why they should do so. He then referred to the state of political parties in 1864, when the leading Reformers joined the Government in order to obtain a solution of our difficulties. Mr. Brown in doing so said that bygone should be forgotten. Well, the basement of Confederation was laid, but the superstructure was not yet erected. The mere sanction of the Queen was not sufficient to carry it out, and it could be shown that Mr. Geo. Brown in reply to Mr. McGivern said that he intended to remain in the Government after that sanction was given in order to carry out the object for which it was brought about, such as the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, securing the Northwest Territory, &c. While Mr. Brown was in the Government everything went fair and smooth. But he saw fit to retire on a point which he never sufficiently explained. The question in dispute lay not with the Government, but with an individual member of it. If Mr. Brown had foreseen that Mr. Galt would have to retire on the School question, he would have remained in the Government and been Finance Minister to-day. Until the delegates went to England, Mr. Brown made little or no opposition, and it was expected he would carry out in good faith what he had said, that all the past would be forgotten. But if differences are to arise, if the Government is not to receive fair and honorable treatment, if they are to receive factious opposition at the very outset, what will be the result?

A Voice.—What about the Brown-Dorion government?  
Mr. Davidson—I have nothing to do with that, two blacks don't make a white. If such a course was wrong then, is it not wrong now? He then spoke about the late Reform Convention at Toronto, and said Mr. Stirton's vote at that meeting shook the faith of many in the Riding. Ever after that they were in doubts what his views were, and he had to explain one ambiguous part of his address by stating that if a fool brought forward a motion of want of confidence he would vote for it. (The Conservatives) then took the stand and brought out Mr. Stone against him. He then went into a long eulogy of Mr. Stone—what good he had done to the country by importing cattle, and how well fitted he was to decide on questions regarding the tariff, &c. Mr. Stone would go to Parliament free and untrammelled. He would be the means of allaying past asperities. He would not stick to party and vote merely on

Mr. Stone's good qualities he brought up the old story about the Reformers of Upper Canada being obliged to coalesce with those of Lower Canada, who are for the most part annexationists, and those of Nova Scotia, headed by Mr. Howe, who if not an annexationist, was afraid to be one because of the fortress at Halifax. He wound up by saying that he hoped the electors would see it to be their interest to elect Mr. Stone.

Mr. W. S. G. Knowles then mounted the platform. On commencing to speak he was hailed with cries of "Tory," which he met by saying, "Yes, a Tory, a real Tory if you please." If you want honesty and righteousness in a nation go to a Tory. (Derisive cheers.) He came down as a supporter of Mr. Stone, as he believed he would make a proper representative of the Riding. Objection had been made to him that he was not a politician. On this very account he preferred him to Mr. Stirton. He held that Mr. Stirton was not independent. He was bound hand and foot to the Galt.—(Groans.) He was so identified with Brown and his party that it was altogether impossible for him to give a party vote. On the other hand Mr. Stone was independent and would act entirely on his own judgment. Mr. Stirton had enjoyed the privilege of being their representative for ten years, and what had he done? He had been appropriating the public money to the tune of thousands of dollars. (Groans.) He had tried his pretence hand at legislation, and the result stands on the Statute book in the shape of the Thistle Bill, which he considered an abortion. This was all he could show for ten years of pay and honor. We did not like to see men like him returned who were bound hand and foot. He then went on to speak about Reform Conventions and said he did not believe in them. He spoke of Mr. Leslie, and believed him to be an honest and straightforward man, and a faithful public servant, although he was not a public speaker. We don't want men who will speak by the hour. We want good working men, who will see that we have economical government, and not waste time with long speeches. He was intimately acquainted with Municipal matters and in every respect qualified for the position. After another thing at the late Reform Convention he concluded they would have some-thing to do to get their men in, and if they could they would try and elect their candidates.

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