

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 24.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16 1867.

PRICE ONE

Apprentices Wanted. WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at JOHN HILLS, Merchant Tailor, Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

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 favorable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to W. DARLING & CO., Montreal, W. H. STURLEY, Acton, August 2nd, 1867. DAILY GLOBE copy till for sale.

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! 781ST HOUSE EAST OF THE COLLEGE LION

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH. The Guelph "Baron Munchausen."

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

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, With the style and quality of the work will be duly up to that of the large cities.

THE BUSINESS MAN Will send it specially to his address, or to give it in call and examine specimens and learn prices. All Orders by Post Promptly attended to, McLAGAN & INNES, EVENING MERCURY OFFICE.

Evening Mercury FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

Local News.

The Meeting To-night.

We trust that every member of the Reform Committee will make a point of being present this evening at Casey's Hotel, Macdonald-st. Let no excuse deter any one from attending at 8 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL HOLIDAY.—A requisition, signed we believe by all the merchants of Wyndham Street, has been presented to the Mayor for a public holiday in Town on Monday the 20th inst. We hope His Worship will accede to the request and that our annual civic holiday will be universally observed.

FELL OFF A WAGON.—Last night, a little boy named Smith, son of Charles Smith, now lying in jail for stealing poultry, fell off Mr. R. Neeve's wagon, which was loaded with slabs. He was picked up senseless, and conveyed home. Dr. McFaire was at once sent for, and found on examination that he was badly bruised about the head and shoulder. The boy was greatly pained, but the Doctor on visiting him this morning found him somewhat improved, though it may take some time before he is fully recovered.

Fire To-day.

Shortly after noon to-day (Friday) the stable of Mr. David Kennedy, Waterloo road, was discovered to be on fire. As soon as the alarm was rung the Fire and the Hook and Ladder Companies hastened down, but before they could arrive the fate of the building was sealed, and their efforts were directed to prevent its spreading to the adjacent buildings, in which they succeeded. With the stable were consumed two pigs, a buggy, a pair of boots, a quantity of hay and a set of harness. The loss is estimated at \$500 or \$600. There was no insurance. The fire, like that which destroyed Rockin's house, is supposed to have been caused by a boy throwing a lighted match.

Police Court.

BEFORE T. W. SANDERS, Esq., Police Magistrate. Today John Pearson was charged with committing an aggravated assault on Mary Anlow. It seems the parties were out sailing on the Eramosa river, when the boats were in close contact. An altercation took place when Pearson says Mary struck him with a fishing pole. He then struck her with an oar on the face, injuring one of her eyes. He was committed to gaol for three weeks.

The Guelph "Baron Munchausen."

SIR.—The editor of the Advertiser in his issue of Tuesday, under the heading of "Topsy Rowdies and wooden Clappers," gives an imaginary account of the political meeting held in the Town Hall, Guelph, on Monday evening, at which were present the Hon. Messrs Sandfield McDonald, Macdougall and Howland, and the Parliamentary candidates for South Waterloo. Never before, in so small a space, were crowded together so many falsehoods as were contained in the article referred to. The meeting, considering the number present (about 1000, and not from 1,600 to 2000, as stated by the Advertiser) was most orderly. All sides got in at a tentative hearing; there were no rowdies, "tipsy" or otherwise, at the meeting. Mr Macdougall did make an excellent speech, from his stand point; but the speeches of Messrs Howland and McDonald were anything but the finest specimens of political oratory ever delivered in this country. They were very common-place indeed. The speeches of Messrs. McLean and Young, in reply to Her Majesty's ministers, were clear, convincing and logical, and were received with rapturous applause by the audience, two-thirds of whom were anti-Unionists. To show the absurdity of the Advertiser's report, it need only be mentioned that neither Mr Cowan nor Mr Crombie spoke a single word at the meeting, yet the silly noodle of the Advertiser has it that "Messrs Cowan and Crombie were very able and convincing, and had great effect on the minds of the voters." What object can this Baron Munchausen have in deliberately distorting facts in order to furnish sensation reports? The Advertiser is already notorious enough for its lying propensities to satisfy the most ambitious in that particular. It must be exceedingly unsatisfactory to the intelligent people of Guelph to be daily furnished with a jumble of nonsensical fabrication; and it must be galling in the extreme to know that the tastes of the young are being depraved, and their habits of truthfulness blunted by a journal which relies solely on sensation lying for its success.

Mr. Leslie and the License Law.

DEAR SIR.—In common with many of your readers, I was taken with surprise on reading in your "Daily" of yesterday the "views" of Mr. Leslie, who is a candidate for election for this Riding to the Legislature of this Province, as expressed by him in a letter to the Secretary of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Guelph, on the existing laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. This letter is a reply to a communication from said secretary requesting his views as a candidate on the subject of the repeal of penal laws relating to the sale of liquors, apparently in accordance with a resolution passed by that Association, "that they as a body could not support for the Legislature any person who was not favorable to the time in which the liquor seller may do business six days in the week, as all other trades are." In Mr. Leslie's reply to the communication from the Victuallers' Association he says:—"As to the law in reference to closing their houses so early on Saturday evening, and opening so late on Monday morning, I consider most unjust and arbitrary, considering the amount of license they are compelled to pay."

As Mr. Leslie is before the electors, the above expression of opinion is public property. Let the electors well mark the paragraph; let all moral, sober, religious men note it well, and ask themselves the question before they cast their votes, whether they are prepared to send to the Legislature a man who can indirectly make such promises to a class in the community, to repeal a law enacted for the preservation of good order on the Sabbath as well as for assisting the determination of the Legislature to maintain good law, that the Sabbath day should be kept holy.

Centre Riding of Wellington.

MR. DOBBIN'S MEETING AT SPEEDSIDE.

Pursuant to Mr Dobbin's notice, a large and influential body of the electors of Eramosa met him at Speedside on Tuesday last. James Peters, Esq., was called to the chair. After stating the object of the meeting, the chairman introduced Mr Dobbin to the audience, and solicited for him a patient hearing. Mr Dobbin in a few pungent remarks briefly defined and defended his position. His views on the leading questions of the day were plainly and clearly illustrated. As nominee of the Convention held at Ferris on the 4th of April last, he considered himself entitled to the active cooperation and support of the Reform party—a support he would endeavor most faithfully to merit and fully secure. The Convention had been charged with cheating and chiselling, a charge which two of the delegates present would be called upon to prove. For his part, he was per-

South Riding Contest.

Meeting at Downey's School House, Puslinch.

The meeting at Downey's school house, Puslinch, which was held last Thursday night was well attended. A large number of the most prominent Conservatives of Guelph was present, and the audience was fully sufficient to fill the school house. Shortly after eight o'clock it was proposed to appoint a chairman. Messrs. Sturton and Gow had arrived, and before a chairman was nominated Mr. John Hewer took occasion to express his belief that the house was not large enough to accommodate the Conservative electors and the two Reform candidates.

Mr. Gow said that he would submit to the decision of the meeting; if it was their wish for him to leave he would take his departure at once, but he considered that his expulsion would be a most liberal act on the part of the electors present.

Mr. James O'Neill stood forward for the defence of the gentlemen, and said it was only fair that they should be allowed to remain, since then if the past conduct of the one, or the present pretensions of the other were imputed, they might have an opportunity of speaking in their own defence.

Mr. Chas. Davidson said, that he knew the gentlemen had too much respect for themselves to attempt to break up the meeting, and at the same time he took occasion to observe that the Conservatives had not been treated with due courtesy the previous night at Morrison; Mr. Saxon having on that occasion been denied the privilege of speaking.

Mr. Martin Spidhan was then proposed for chairman, but he declined the honor, nor could any solicitation induce him to accept it.

Mr. Hewer said it would be a difficult matter to find any one willing to assume the duties of chairman after the occurrence of Wednesday night.

Mr. Malbon remarked, that the Conservatives present might well have been ashamed of their party had they been witnesses to the proceedings at Johnson's Hotel a few nights before.

It was moved by Mr. Cantwell, seconded by Mr. Jas. Holman, that Mr. Patrick Downey be appointed to the chair. The motion was carried, and Mr. Downey immediately took the seat of honor. He thanked the audience for the respect they had conferred on him, and asserted that although he had occupied the same seat for a number of years, he never felt so proud to be there as he did that night. He was not then going "to teach the young idea how to shoot," but if necessary he would apply the rod, as he wanted every man who wished it, to have a hearing, and if the meeting would only quietly accord this privilege it would redound to their credit.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. W. M. Jackson, Mr. Leslie's clerk, was chosen secretary.

Mr. Leslie was called for. Mr. Jackson explained that the Conservative candidate for the House of Ontario was absent on account of indisposition, but he had requested Mr. Saxon to act as his representative. [The young man did not enlighten the audience the least as to the nature of his master's disease, nor did he say whether or not it was a mere attack of nausea, caused by his sad defeat at Morrison.]

Mr. Sturton then came forward. He said it was his duty to avail all reference to the past; he was an advocate of peace, yet he could not help feeling that he had been subjected to bad treatment at Morrison. Until that night he was not aware that he had no vote. If Mr. Sturton had listened to him on that occasion he would have been watchful not to say one word which would have caused him pain. To meet and say, that if George Brown would now revert, as well as to the inconsistencies of both him and Mr. Gow. He then read the fourth paragraph of Mr. Sturton's address wherein that gentleman says he "is opposed to the form of government styled 'a Coalition,' and expresses his belief, 'that the general tendency 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;'" and endeavored to prove that if the Reform candidates believe the present administration to be a corrupt one, in order to be consistent they are bound to give it a factions opposition. Messrs. Sturton and Gow both declare they will not give it such an opposition, hence their inconsistency. Let them be sincere and say, that if George Brown does not move a vote of want of confidence that they will. But these gentlemen say that George Brown and the Globe give them nausea, and he assured his readers it had the very same effect upon him. He would have liked to know where Messrs. Sturton and Gow would be were the great Reform organ and its proprietor taken away. Take away the present Premier of Canada, and who but Mr. Brown would then be the leader? In last Saturday's Globe, the Hon. gentleman gave a list of grievances of which Reformers had to complain. But if John A. Galt and others had perpetrated all the iniquity that they were charged with, why did Mr. Brown enter the Coalition of '64? Or why should a Coalition be iniquitous now, when it was a blessing then? He said with a keen sense of the nice differences, that there sometimes is between the meaning of words, said it was not a Coalition in '64, but an amalgamation; the speaker had yet to learn wherein the one word differed from the other. He thought Messrs. Sturton and Gow would have been elected had they spoken independently when they came out. Had they said, "Gentlemen, we don't like some of the members of the Ministry, but we will wait for their policy to be declared; we will watch them narrowly, and if we find them extravagant we will turn them out." Had they said this, they would have deserved and received an extensive support. Mr. Saxon then went on pouring out the vials of his wrath on Mr. Brown, eulogising Mr. Galt's abilities as a financier, asserting that another efficient one could not be found, and making the statement that the Governor General's salary, which he thought was not too large, had been fixed by the Imperial Parliament, and had not been interfered with by the delegates. He denied the assertion attributed to him regarding farmers; he knew too well that he was dependent upon them for the means of

the Arch agitator. His prostration was an enconium on Stone and Leslie.

Mr. R. Cuthbert was next called upon. He had always been a Reformer, but he had been led to espouse the cause of the Coalition, because it was that which was supported by patriotism, truth and argument. The country had been torn asunder by party strife, until it now stands before the world an object of derision, merely from want of unanimity. Geo. Brown was sincere in his opposition to corruption; but like a chess-player who did not properly understand the game, he never took advantage of the bad moves made by his adversaries. Consideration had been accomplished by union, and union is necessary to ensure its success. If John A. Macdonald and his colleagues were so corrupt, why did Mr. Brown go with them? He left on a flimsy pretext—America; overtures which he did not believe would have been endorsed by the Government. One of the great faults of Reformers is, that they have never been true to themselves. Spence, Sidney Smith, Cockburn, Foley and McFee have seceded from the Reform party, and Macdougall, Blair and Howland have gone over to the Conservatives too. [The derisive cheers and laughter of the Reformers reminded Mr. Cuthbert that he had made an admission which was not at all agreeable to his friends, and he therefore gave an explanation of what he meant.] He said that the last mentioned three gentlemen were so far Conservatives, as to have a desire to conserve the Union. They did not want to work with a man like Mr. Brown, who is a political impossibility. [It was rather unfortunate for Mr. Cuthbert that he had been reading metaphysics instead of politics before he left home; it was evident that he was rather out of his element, and it would certainly be far more consonant to his tastes to be discussing the subtleties of mind than the subtleties of politics.] He esteemed Messrs. Sturton and Gow as personal friends, but when he saw their addresses he believed them fallacious. Truth was on the side of the Government, and this was the reason that induced Howland, Macdougall and Blair to join it. Mr. Leslie was a man of integrity and so was Mr. Stone, and he had no doubt the good sense of the electors would place these gentlemen at the head of the polls. [Thus Mr. Cuthbert concluded, and his friends immediately told him never again to get entangled in such a politico-metaphysical quagmire, and it will spare them the pain of seeing him make such laborious spurges to get out.]

Mr. Jas. O'Neill was the next speaker. He said that Mr. Leslie's name is honorable in every respect; he had known him for twelve years, and had heard Mr. Sturton speak highly of him, and if he were not in the field himself he doubted not he would work for Mr. Leslie. Mr. Stone also was a worthy man. He had nothing against the Reform candidates, but he had very much against George Brown. He has vilified every prominent Reformer from the days of Baldwin down to the present. He supported a Conservative in Brant against Mr. Christie; he carried Mr. Morris a thief and afterwards made him his colleague; and then again he had slandered Foley. He had said that on Drummond's brow there was the mark of Judas Iscariot, and he also became one of his colleagues. Blair, he had lauded as being a patriot, as true as steel—and look at the Globe of to-day. All these things show what the man is. He (Mr. O'Neill) could say nothing against Mr. Sturton or Mr. Gow, but the question is, whether or not men are to be elected in this Riding to follow George Brown. Education is advancing too fast for such a man as him to hold power long, increasing intelligence will counteract his influence. If Mr. Sturton had come forward independent where was the opposition that dared have faced him? But George Brown had telegraphed to him telling him he would crush him if he did not support him. The course of Brown since '53 has driven the Catholics into the most extreme party. He opposed the immigration of Irishmen from the United States, Ireland, or any place, saying that the country did not want physical strength at the expense of morality. If Mr. Gow would renounce Mr. Brown he would support him strongly, and if Reformers had only a proper leader, Orangemen and Roman Catholics would never vote on the same side. The speaker thanked the meeting for their attention, and resumed his seat. (Mr. O'Neill's language is somewhat redundant, as he makes use of some unnecessary expletives.)

Mr. Joseph Lowry asked the chairman for a hearing, but it did not seem to be understood which view of the question he took, and Mr. Saxon reminded the chairman that granting such a liberty would be interfering with the programme.

Mr. Holden accordingly took the stand, and assured his audience that he would be neither prolix nor prosy. The appellation of rowdy had been applied to him, but he had never in the course of his life figured in the police court of any town. As an Englishman, he claimed liberty of speech, and the liberty that he claimed for himself he would allow to others. It was said by some people now that a man must belong to one party in politics or another. He had been a Reformer, but under a necessity he thought he might drop some of the minor points and hold the major one. He believed in measures, not in men, and would not attempt to vilify the character of any. He hoped that the country would not again be disgraced by the interruption of a public meeting.

Mr. Chas. Davidson was next called on, but voluntarily gave his turn to Mr. Lowry, who was extremely anxious to let his wisdom have vent. This genius kept spouting for a wearisome length of time, notwithstanding frequent reminders from the chairman and others that he was transgressing upon time. The burden of his speech was an injunction to vote for honest men; and he informed the audience, that he had been out canvassing for Leslie, and had secured him a prodigious number of votes. After boring the meeting for a very long time, either his wind or his words became exhausted, and to the delight of all parties he sat down.

Mr. Palmer, who had just come in a few minutes before, made a few remarks at this stage. He said, that as he had been unavoidably detained until it was late he knew nothing of what had passed at the meeting; but he saw Mr. Sturton and Mr. Gow there, and although it had

these gentlemen's character

the Reform candidates in the evening had been attacked by them to have an opportunity in their own defence. He referred to the prevention from speaking at the meeting, which he thought was an interference on behalf of Stone and Gow was opportune, voice of the people at the meeting was in favor of allowing to remain, yet the such a long array of long-voiced Conservatives, as to be one after another, that Mr. Palmer's suggestion that very little chance of either men being heard till the morning, when the Reform candidates were to be too tired to listen.)

Mr. Sturton took the opportunity to meet so many of them, and to see that they were patient. Most of them came in expectation of hearing candidates. He was sorry not there. He and his laboring under a disadvantage, able to meet their opponents, but were compelled gentlemen's friends in and in every manner. He did not the opportunity they had had been renounced here on suffrage, and would regard the injustice was the great gun of the attempted to make himself deavoring to show his consistency from a paragon dress. That point heaven had not established against him, he said, as a general sound. The British principle by party is the best, continued coalition there a position—there would be fault—there would be all of have a good jolly time. It would be a good opposition party or the other. The appears must always be against Mr. Brown. That does many things that he and he denied having through thick and thin, nounced him and the Globe, and during the last session he was almost every day position to him. He supposed he believed him to be otherwise. If he had been in power, as he should they denounce him, he had said some of the not very palatable to his He said that Howland, Douglass had been made Tory were now Tories of the was on this ground that he He respected a Conservy Palmer, who had never else, but he had no love for Saxon had made an alliance bition were making to that was not half so bad as calling the meeting were States, for it would convince that since Unionists were there must decidedly be favourable to American to inform Mr. Saxon of General's salary was sad gates, and that they He thought the members in the Cabinet a Finance Minister was found. Mr. Brown said did not want to share the of the agriculturists were able to take care of the hear.) He had expressed which was certainly an unfitnes for the office to ed. He (Mr. Sturton) would feeling towards any party against him, but he knew perfectly well, the for himself and Mr. Gow Mr. Sturton, on retiring w Mr. Palmer hoped Mr. C intrude upon time as Mr done.

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