INTECH (1984) associates

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THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

to heal the breach. Prussia is bent on annexing the two northern duchies to her empire, and France is just as determined that she shall not. Here are sufficient grounds for a quarrel, which might drive these two great powers into a war of no ordinary magnitude.

From Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says Sir John A. Macdonald arrived there on Wednesday. The *Globe's* correspondent says the Privy Council will most likely decide to-morrow to issue the writs for a general election at once.—Sir John A. feels that he is losing ground daily—that, in fact, he has now delayed to long—that every day the public see more clearly the corrupt compact entered into between him and Sandfield, and that the calm judgment of the public will be against them. It is thought if the writs are not mailed on Saturday that, at least, they will leave Ottawa by Monday, and they will be generally received by the returning officers about the 8th or 9th of August. It is said the officers will be instructed to hurry on the elections at as early a day as possible.

The Maritime Provinces.

The Montreal *Gazette* has a correspondent in the East who feels constrained to admit that the Coalitionists must be overwhelmingly defeated in Nova Scotia. He remarks as follows: "The spectacle presented by the two Provinces is curious enough. On the one hand is New Brunswick; the question of Union decided by an overwhelming majority, but the whole machinery of local government in a muddle. On the other hand we have Nova Scotia, with its local constitution and government definitely settled, but the real battle on the subject of Union yet to be fought."

Opposition to E. B. Wood.

A meeting of the Reform Association of Brant was held at Brantford on Wednesday, when, on motion of Thos Mclean, of Brantford, seconded by E. Benedict, of the Township of Brantford, H. B. Leeming, Esq., Deputy Reeve of Brantford, was chosen as candidate for the House of Commons for the South Riding of Brant, in opposition to Mr. Wood. Over one hundred persons from all parts of the Riding were present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. He is a strong candidate, and is certain of being elected. Leagues will be formed in all parts of the Riding at once, to prosecute the canvass. Wood's Conservative friends are demoralized

Still Brightening.

Under this heading the Dumfries *Reformer* speaks as follows concerning the prospects of the Reformers in the South Riding of Waterloo:—"We are glad to say that the prospects of success on the part of the Reform Candidates still seem to be brightening. Before his nomination by the Preston Tory meeting, some Reformers thought Mr. Cowan might not be after all so very far wrong; but now that it is evident that his chief backers are Messrs. Hespeler and Robinson—his opponents up to a few weeks ago—the number of Reformers at his back are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." Before the election comes on we believe a few baker's dozens will comprise all the desertion from the Reform Party that Mr Cowan will take with him. This speaks volumes for the sound principles of the men of Waterloo, who are not going to "turn their coats" because their late representative has. As we have stated in previous issues, many independent Conservatives will not turn round and vote for Mr Cowan after all they have said against him, and therefore, his prospects are gradually getting dimmer. The honest yeomen of Dumfries and Waterloo will stand by the banner of Reform as in days of yore, and have no intention of becoming supporters of Coalition and John A. Macdonald after so long opposing them. All we have to say to Reformers is, work earnestly and steadily for Messrs. Young and Clemens, and the attempted betrayal of South Waterloo into the hands of the Corruptionist leaders, will receive a stinging rebuke."

Newspaper Morality.

To the Editor of the MERCURY.

SIR,—Being a plain unsophisticated farmer, and not very well posted on the laws which are supposed to govern the conductors of newspapers when dealing with their contributors, I may be wrong in my opinion respecting a gross breach of confidence committed by the *Advertiser* on Monday, but if I am you can set me right. Your contemporary in its issue of Monday copied portions of two articles, which he says Dr. Parker wrote for his columns some time back, and which he now brings forward as proofs that he has changed his views with regard to the coalition. Whether that is the case or not, it is not for me to say. But I never yet heard of an editor accepting articles from a person in confidence, publishing them, not as the opinions of the writer, but as those of the paper in which they appear, and then in a few weeks after parading them again in the columns of that paper with the name of the writer attached to them. I have always been under the impression that the name of a contributor to a newspaper—whatever personal differences might arise between the editor and him at any future time—was sacredly and scrupulously kept in the strictest confidence, and that no excuse was at any time valid for divulging it. If this is newspaper law—it is at least the law regulating the intercourse of gentlemen—then the editor of the *Advertiser* is guilty of a breach of confidence of the most unblushing character, and affords an instance of the basest treachery which can be found in the history of the press in this or any other country.

Yours truly, BUCOLIC.

Guelph Township, July 31, 1867.

TRAIN DELAYED:—The night express going east on the Grand Trunk this morning was delayed about four hours a distance beyond St. Mary's, caused by trucks on a freight train having jumped from the cars. The track was in a few hours and business

THE EVENING MERCURY.—We neglected to notice last week the commendable enterprise of the proprietors of the "Mercury," in the issue of a daily edition, which is as well got up and as well filled as any daily sheet in Ontario, outside the cities. We marvel the "Advertiser" should show it feels the infliction tremendously, by the insertion of silly squibs, evincing the desire without the ability to injure its rival. Although first in the field, the "Daily Advertiser" has no right to assume that it has obtained a grant of the Town's patronage for all time coming. One thing is certain; a town of five or six thousand inhabitants cannot support two dailies. The crowd will cry "fight dog, fight bear," for a bit and then laugh at the loser.—[Guelph Herald.

New Advertisements.

MRS. BUDD'S SCHOOL.

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

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

FRUITS, &c.

MRS. ROBINSON

Has just received her fall stock of

Dominion Grocery, Fruit and FANCY STORE,

Ripe Tomatoes, Lemons, Cherries, &c. Also, a varied stock of General Groceries and Fancy Goods.

Don't forget the stand, next door to the Wellington Hotel, Upper Wyndham Street.

Guelph, August 1, 1867. dwk

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, two unfurnished rooms. Address, Drawer 27, Post Office.

Guelph, 31st July, 1867. dw

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT,

No. 1, Day's Old Block, Quebec Street.

Guelph, July 31, 1867. (dw) D. MOLTON

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

CHURCH STREET, - - GUELPH.

MISS WHITMAN begs to announce that her school will be open (D.V.) on the 19th of August. Vacancies for two or three boarders.

Guelph, 31st July, 1867. 718-3m

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 nominee of the Convention which met at Fergus on the 4th of April last, I beg to offer myself as a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the representation of the Centre Riding in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

Our new Constitution "The British North American Act," transfers the control of some interests from Parliament to the Legislatures, but enlarges the area and importance of those which remain, and adds others of grave consequence to the happiness and prosperity of the country. Confederation enlarges the field of Parliamentary action, but adds no new principle of government, which is to be conducted on "the well understood principles of the British Constitution." Versed in these long established principles, we may discard all pleas of necessity or expediency for new modes or unnatural alliances in Parliament or the Cabinet. 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 dissolve the Confederation or dissever the Dominion from the Empire, with a view either to independence or foreign alliance.

I will sedulously 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.

While holding liberal opinions on banking and currency, 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. Any sound proposal to relieve the business of the Dominion from the inconvenience of a circulation of foreign coin will receive my warm support.

I will uniformly support the utmost economy in all branches of expenditure consistent with the public service and interest, and will oppose unnecessary public works or improvements, and all extravagance in those undertaken. I hold that 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 unnatural misuse, against which I am prepared to enforce the right of colonization, and to support such measures as will foster their settlement and civilization.

I will heartily support, in connection with the mother country, such measures for the defence of the Dominion as our resources will permit, or as aggression or danger may demand. Under ordinary circumstances, I consider the volunteer system, locally and efficiently maintained, ample defensive provision.

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 local prosperity by supporting a prudent and economical but progressive policy in the affairs of the Dominion.

Over two centuries of parliamentary government in England have established the necessity or expediency of parties and party government—custom and experience are safer guides than wildangled theories or the sophistries of desperate political doctrinaires. I believe the Confederate government can only be safely or successfully administered by the active but moderate conflict of parties, and I see no reason why one system should be required in its permanence and another at its introduction. Government may be conducted without parties in a Republic, but not under the British system, which was made the corner stone of the Quebec Resolutions and the British North American Act. On these grounds, if there were none other, I should be opposed to the present Privy Council, because professedly a no party government. But the past public history of six of the nine Ministers representing Upper and Lower Canada, repels all thought of confidence in them as future administrators and legislators. The other three, by their recent betrayal of a delegated party trust, I consider guilty of such treason as has been in no party fair fight and honor as to be wholly unworthy of confidence in their new position. On constitutional principles and personal antipathies I have, therefore, no alternative in the present Privy Council. But that the people may judge, I will accord them ample opportunity to develope their policy before joining in their impeachment. Even in our Local Government is an outrage upon Upper Canada, and no circumstances warrant such a proceeding that it was formed under the unconstitutional interference of the Privy Council.

On our Constitution, wisely and practically administered, will, I sincerely believe, depend the future welfare of 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, you may rely on my strict adherence to these views, and a general conformity with them on other subjects. I will dispassionately consider every new question and difficulty, and decide to 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. dw

A CARD FROM

The American Watch Company, OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada, that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely BY HAND. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs when put together, create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome MANUAL processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skilful operative must vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, most European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered—whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

How American Watches are Made.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones—to the final completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skilful and competent direction.—But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merit only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A Better Article for the Money

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low-priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases, but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be **good Timekeepers.** It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," all watches made by them

Are Fully Warranted

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York.
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
158 Washington St., Boston.
General Agents.
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal.
Agent for Canada.

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FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale, in the Township of Culross, County of Bruce, 100 acres of splendid land, about 35 acres cleared, with log house and stables, being lot No. 24, 14th Concession of the Township of Culross, 21 miles from Teeswater, and near the gravel road. There is a fine spring creek running through the lot, and the timber is unsurpassed. It is in one of the finest wheat growing sections of Canada. The soil is limestone and clay loam.—This eligible farm is now offered for the low price of $1,700, for which a clear deed from the Crown will be given. Address (post-paid).

SAMUEL SOFTLEY,
Guelph, 29th July, 1867. (4m) Guelph P.O

Division Court Sittings.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

THE Division Court of the County of Wellington, will be held as follows:

No. 7 Glenallen	July 23	Sept. 24	Nov. 19 1867
12 Drayton	24	25	20
10 Harriston	25	26	21
6 Elora	26	27	22
8 Arthur	30	Oct. 1	28
11 Mount Forest	31	2	27
4 Fergus	Aug. 1	3	28
9 Orangeville	6	15	Dec. 3
5 Erin	7	16	4
1 Guelph	9	18	6
3 Rockwood	13	22	17
2 Puslinch	14	23	18

By order,

ALFRED A. BAKER,
Guelph, 7th Feb., 1867. Clerk No. 1

WILLIAM BROWNLOW,
(Late Tovel & Brownlow)
Carpenter and Undertaker,
In rear of the Wellington Hotel.
DOUGLAS STREET, GUELPH

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public confidence. Coffins on hand or made to order, and funerals attended. All orders will receive prompt attention. A Hearse for hire.

Guelph, 6th June, 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE MISSES ELLIS will continue to carry on the Straw and other Millinery work, at their residence, next to Mr. Firie's, East Market Square

Guelph, 30th July, 1867. (dw)

New Advertisements.

GUELPH

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. PREST

BEGS to inform his friends and customers that he has taken into partnership Mr. **W. D. HEPBURN,** for the purpose of manufacturing our own goods, which we will sell as low as any of the Montreal or Penitentiary goods can be sold, and we will guarantee to supply

BOOTS AND SHOES

Worth at least FIFTY PER CENT. more than any other Manufactured Goods sold in the Dominion of Canada.

We have long felt the necessity of bringing into market **a better class of Boots and Shoes** than we ever have been able to procure, and we now are prepared to offer better goods, and at

AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY HOUSE in the TRADE

NO MATTER WHAT THEIR PRETENSIONS MIGHT BE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING OFF OUR

Summer Stock of Imported Goods

AT COST PRICE.

And we are determined to supply our customers with **BOOTS AND SHOES** which cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared to sell Goods at wholesale which, for quality, cannot be excelled.

SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE!

And buy your Boots and Shoes from **PREST & HEPBURN.**

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

The Old Penitentiary Boot and Shoe Store!

REPAIRING DONE AS USUAL.

PREST & HEPBURN.

Guelph, 1st August, 1867. (dw-1y)

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GOODS MARKED DOWN!

IN order to clear out our Summer Stock, believing the first loss always the least, we have determined to sell all LIGHT WORK at PRICES which must command READY SALES. As we carry over no Goods to show you another season,

THE WHOLE OF OUR LARGE STOCK MUST BE SOLD

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Ladies' Prunella Gaiters from 88 cts. Upwards.

W. McLAREN, Guelph, Ontario,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

Guelph, 20th July, 1867. (dw)

D. SAVAGE,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

AND IMPORTER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELERY.

AGENT FOR THE "AMERICAN WATCH."

ENGRAVING DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Guelph, 25th July, 1867. dw-1y

Hotel in Fergus To Let.

TO LET for a term of five years, from the 15th December next, as may be agreed upon, that well-known Tavern in the Village of Fergus, known as the ST. ANDREW'S HOTEL. Possession given on the 15th December. The house is first-class. In fact it is one of the best Hotels with accommodations in Fergus. Size of Stable 136 feet deep.—Driving Shed 50×24. Apply to

ROBERT SCOTT.
Lot 14, 9th Con., Nichol, Barnett P. O.

Fergus, 27th June, 1867. 714

Tavern Stand for SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR sale or rent, the large and commodious old established Wellington Hotel in the Village of Rockwood. The Hotel is now rebuilt, having recently been destroyed by fire. Stone Stables, Driving and Wood Sheds, and good Garden attached. For particulars apply to the proprietor.

WILLIAM STOVEL,
Near G. T. Station.

Rockwood, 27th June, 1867. 714-tf