

WARD COMMITTEE!

Meeting of Ward Committees
On Friday Evening

MEMBERS of the various Ward Committees are requested to meet on Friday evening at
CASEY'S HOTEL,
MACDONNELL STREET,
at eight o'clock. A full attendance of all members is requested.
Guelph, 14th Aug., 1867.

Mercury Office Removed

The "Mercury" Office has been removed to the NEW MERCURY BUILDING, on Macdonnell-st., Wyndham-st., and in rear of Golden Lion.

Guelph Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

Tory Loyalty.

We hear much of loyalty these days, and that too from a quarter where the sincerity of the thing may well be questioned. It is a long proof of Tory imperiousness that party should arrogate to itself all the honour of loving country and their Sovereign, and then indignantly accuse with disloyalty all who differ from them in opinion, and a distinct political creed. This is the insinuation about the highest pitch of insolence can attain. Has not been kind only to Conservatives, and indeed them alone with mental power, and has she left Reformers bereft with the faculty of reasoning? Where have Tories been upon to fight harder for the preservation of those dear old notions of aristocratic rights, where have Reformers succeeded, and Conservatives succeeded? But no man there accuses her of being disloyal, and even most rampant Tory, as he saw himself compelled to yield ground by inch, as he saw the political machine perhaps like his estates, come down to him through many generations, voted erroneous, notwithstanding his efforts to substantiate its never hear that the word "loyalty" was breathed from his mouth, and he was able, and yielding to his opponents' epithet when he could.

The Conservatives are not of being descended from stock, or if not of the doctrine; but there is a doctrine that has not been committed to them, or that have not adopted, and that qualified and courteous demeanour towards those who entertain different from theirs. We like to be told the premises which they infer that even the bosom of Reformers. We saw the histories of the most men of both parties as they present day constituted in and we shall have no cause to regret the record of the Reformers our opponents say as much? Mr. Cartier who at the moment is looked upon as a man of all that is noble and pure in Conservatism, was, as we know, a rebel in 1837, with £500 set upon his head. In the way, we might add that the head has lost many a five pounds to the country since the day of calling it his own was to him by Imperial clemency in the Annexation Manifesto published in 1849, the names of Mr. and Mr. Rose of Montreal, attached to it, and for this his American proclivities were dismissed from the service. Who burnt the Parliament buildings in Montreal, and Majesty's representative, the best Governor we have, the rotten eggs—who but did they not also raise his face in Brock? They are they not Tories? Queen's effigy of the same town, and all the time coming down to what do we find the Prince of Wellington, at Nothing and position, and such a that

make so many protestations of loyalty when their record is so black, but to endeavour to roll the burden of iniquity off their own shoulders and put it on the backs of others is a task that they cannot accomplish, nor can their most vigorous efforts to be considered as the exclusive individuals who are always for their Queen and country efface the remembrance of former defections.

One of our local professional speakers said at a meeting held in Town lately, that the present Government was the one to save the Union. He forgot, however, that Sandfield McDonald and M. C. Cameron have all along been bitter opponents of the Union, and are likely to do less to ensure its stability than even Mr. Howe, since the latter gentleman has renounced opposition to Confederation, while the two ministers have had the impudence to denounce the scheme, even while asking the suffrages of a people whose heartfelt wish is for the permanency of the Union. Away with this boasted loyalty, give us that which is less obtrusive and we will believe it more sincere.

Electors of Wellington, note these facts, and cast your votes for the true and loyal Reform candidates now before you.

What Coalitions Have Done.

The *Advertiser* of yesterday contains a lame excuse for the present Ministry by endeavouring to show that such a form of government has often been resorted to in Britain. It gives a list of Coalition Governments, and argues that they furnish a sufficient warrant for the statesmen of Canada following the example. But it forgets to state how inefficient and corrupt most of these Coalition governments were.—Take as an example the Coalition under Lord Aberdeen, formed in 1853, in which year the Crimean war was commenced. By a series of frightful blunders, by neglect, and by sheer mismanagement, thousands of our brave soldiers died through hunger or insufficiency of clothing. The diplomacy of this administration was not a whit better than its executive ability. Britain got out of the war with barely her honour, and so incensed was the nation at this vaunted Coalition that it was obliged to retire from power in disgrace. The record of other Coalitions is not much better. They have ever been looked upon with suspicion by both parties at home, and no man who desires to see a good, economical and efficient government in Canada will sustain a Coalition.

But even on other grounds the plea does not hold good. No one now—not even the Conservatives—call the present a Coalition government. Reformers have repudiated—nay, more—have protested against McDougall, Howland and Blair joining it. They did so on their own responsibility, and without the sanction of Reformers.—They voluntarily forsook the Reform ranks, and have now in every respect identified themselves with the Conservative element in the Cabinet.

In Harness Again.

The *Herald*, after a slight show of independence, has been got into the traces again. Although not in the slightest degree consulted about bringing out Conservative candidates—although left out in the cold when the little caucuses were held—although snubbed, slighted and passed by—he now quietly pockets the insult, and is quite contented to play second fiddle now and hereafter. It is wonderful what effect an *ample and abject apology* will sometimes have!

Michigan has been holding a Constitutional Convention. Among other clauses, the hated word "male" has been struck out. Oppressed females will hereafter know where to emigrate! Another clause extends the franchise to all Indians in the State. We should not forget to mention that Kansas— that young knight-errant of progress— has also adopted female suffrage. We have no fear that the introduction of the female element will be other than beneficial.

"No Irish need apply," it is said, is now the motto in Ontario and Quebec. Mr Sandfield McDonald's contempt for the Irish is well known, and it will be quite congenial to his feelings to have no Irishman in his Cabinet. In Quebec, Mr Cartier has proclaimed similar ideas. There is no Irishman in the Quebec Cabinet, and none in the portion of Sir John's Cabinet from Quebec. For this, he is to blame. And yet after all, the two premiers have the impudence to expect the support of men whom they thus despise. They deserve it don't they?

Mr. McGee has received a letter threatening him with assassination if he disclose any facts concerning the Fenian organization which might implicate prominent American Fenians. He had also another epistle sent him, in the true White Boy style, enclosing a sketch of a gallows and a coffin, which is meant to be emblematic of his doom, should he persist in his present intentions. On Monday the disclosures promised by Mr.

Messrs. Stone and Leslie's Addresses.

The addresses of the two Conservative candidates are weak and of a very wishy-washy character. As Mr. Stone is not at home his committee have written one for him. After enumerating all his good qualities they ask support for him on the ground that he will give the government a fair hearing. In this paragraph they make a statement respecting Mr. Sturton which is untrue, and which we feel sure Mr. Stone would never have sanctioned. They say that Mr. Sturton has said "he will record a vote of want of confidence in the government before even an outline of their policy is declared." The assertion is false, and the attempt to damage Mr. Sturton by such a mean and miserable trick is unworthy of gentlemen. How could Mr. Sturton or any other member possibly condemn the government before their policy was declared? The speech from the throne is invariably a declaration of a government's policy, and the debate which follows on it brings out fully every point in that policy. The merest tyro in politics knows that the speech must be delivered, and the debate take place, before a vote of confidence or non-confidence can be taken. This learned committee have overshot the mark this time.

It is very amusing to hear how humbly they supplicate all—whether Conservatives or Reformers—to vote for Mr. Stone. For downright impudence it beats anything we have yet seen. Here is Mr. Stone a rigid Conservative, who was never known as anything else, who would feel himself disgraced by being called a Liberal, yet humbly on his knees—through his committee—supplicating for a few Reform votes. This shows to what straits the Conservatives are put—how hopeless are their chances when they have to go round hat in hand begging for Reform support. The whole thing is absolutely beneath contempt. Mr. Leslie's milk and water production is no better than that issued by the committee. Not a word about his political creed—that like Mr. Stone's is kept carefully in the back ground. The two try to sail under false colors, or rather with no colors at all. Ashamed of the Conservative flag, they have ignominiously hauled it down, and now scud along without a rag to let the people know what party they belong to. The trick is a common one with the Conservatives, but it is no less disreputable, and there is no Reformist silly enough to be gulled by it. Mr. Leslie says a good deal about his services to the Municipality of Puslinch and the County. We shall refer to that point again, and also to a letter in yesterday's *Advertiser* from a Puslinch elector, which from its clumsy phraseology bears evidence of having been written or dictated by Mr. Leslie himself. His remarks about supporting the government are curiously worded and ingeniously put. He says if their "policy" should be for the best interests of the country, I shall be prepared to give them my humble support. It does not require a prophet to foresee that he will be satisfied with their policy, and that he will support them. Who ever heard of a Conservative going against his own friends or opposing any policy they brought down, no matter what its character might be?

Reform Committee Meeting Last Night.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Ward Committees was held in the Wellington Hotel last night. The most encouraging reports were received from the different sub-committees. Excellent and appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. Sturton, Elliott, Melvin and Massie. Mr. Gow was prevented from attending through indisposition. Arrangements were made for carrying on the canvass with unobtrusive vigor. Reports from all sections of the Riding are most encouraging, and the Reformers are working nobly for the good old cause. The next meeting will be held at Casey's Hotel on Friday evening, when a full attendance is requested.

Mr. Leslie and the Tavern Influence.

We direct the particular attention of our readers to Mr. Leslie's letter to the Licensed Victualler's Association. We shall have something to say about it to-morrow.

On Monday night a fire broke out near the Grand Trunk station, South Quebec, and spread rapidly over several houses. What the Grand Trunk shed, and several hundred barrels of coal oil, fifteen houses and outbuildings were destroyed. There was heavy loss. The Grand Trunk station was saved.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
We have Reduced all our Ready-made Clothing
20 PER CENT
GREAT BARGAINS. CALL.
HOGG & CHANCE.
WILLIAM BROWNLOW,
(Late Tovel & Brownlow.)
Carpenter and Undertaker,
In rear of the Wellington Hotel,
DOUGLAS STREET, GUELPH.

New Advertisements.

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT,
No. 4, Day's Old Block, Gordon Street.
Guelph, July 31, 1867. (dw) D. MOLTON

WATCH DOG WANTED.
WANTED, a good watch dog, Bull Terrier preferred. Apply to
Guelph, 7th Aug., 1867. J. MIMMACK, d-6in

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS
Wanted for a Stone House.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 16th inst., for the erection of a Stone House in Guelph.

Plans and specifications, and all particulars can be seen by applying to the Proprietors of the Wellington Hotel, Guelph.

O'CONNOR & BUNYAN,
Guelph, 8th Aug., 1867.

REMOVAL.

THE MISSES ELLIS will continue to carry on the Straw and other Millinery work, at their residence, next to Mr. Pirie's, East Market Square Guelph, 30th July, 1867. (dw)

Private Grammar School
Corner of Wyndham and Woolwich Streets.

M. R. MOYLES will re-open his school (D. V.) on Monday the 12th inst.— Vacancies for three boarders.
Guelph, 5th Aug., 1867. (dw)

MISS WHYTE'S CLASSES
Will commence on MONDAY, the 2nd of September, 1867. A first-class DRAWING Teacher in attendance.
Guelph, 15th July, 1867.

SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Wellington.

GENTLEMEN.

In compliance with the unanimous request of the delegates of the Reform Convention of the South Riding of Wellington, I am a candidate for the representation of this Riding in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

My residence amongst you extends to nearly a quarter of a century, and having for the greater portion of that time taken an active part both in municipal and political matters, my antecedents are consequently well known to most of you. I need, therefore, only briefly state that, in the future as in the past, I will give a hearty support to the Liberal party— to whose long, consistent and faithful advocacy of their principles we are chiefly indebted for the great constitutional changes we are now about to enjoy. Believing that their principles and policy are the best adapted to promote the general interests and prosperity of the country, I have been an earnest and zealous advocate for the Confederation of the Provinces, and now heartily rejoice at its final consummation. I feel deeply grateful to our beloved Sovereign the Queen, and the British Parliament, for so cheerfully conceding to us the new Constitution for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

I rejoice in our new Constitution, because it gives us entire control of our local affairs, recognizes the just principle of representation by Population, and consolidates those hitherto isolated Provinces into a nation— strengthens the ties between us and the mother country, and increases our power of defence against invasion.

Holding these views, I shall ever be ready— whether in or out of Parliament— to heartily cooperate with all true lovers of our country in advancing such measures as are calculated to perpetuate our Union, until the shores of the British North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall have been joined in one grand confederation.

Regarding the working of our new Constitution, I am decidedly in favor of a pure party government as being, in my estimation, best adapted for the proper carrying out of the British system of Responsible Government.

I am opposed to Coalition Governments for ordinary administrative purposes, as being more reckless and extravagant, and more prone to venal and corrupt practices, as their history both in Great Britain and Canada abundantly testifies. But while sincerely holding these views, I shall discountenance anything like faction, and shall resolutely oppose everything having a tendency to produce a rancorous, virulent state of party feeling in the politics of our new Dominion.

The new Constitution provides that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor and one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, composed of eighty-two members, five of whom shall form the Executive Council. Thus the Assembly will have exclusive powers to legislate on the following subjects, namely:— The raising of revenue by direct taxation, the establishment and tenure of Provincial Offices, the management and sale of the Public Lands, the establishment and maintenance of Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, &c., the Municipal Institutions of the Province, the management of all local Public Works, Incorporation of Companies with Provincial objects, all matters relating to property and civil rights, the administration of justice, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all other matters of a purely Local or Provincial character. These subjects have a wide range, including as they do the whole of our internal government; and, in proportion as they are well or ill administered, so shall we have contentment and prosperity as a people.

I regard the immediate settlement of our Wild Lands as a subject of paramount importance, and one that has been too long neglected. I shall give a hearty support to any liberal, well digested measure that has this object in view, and the encouragement of immigration to the Province.

Our new Municipal and Assessment Acts, although in many respects improvements on previous legislation, are still defective in several points. I shall give these matters my careful consideration, so that I may be prepared to aid in their improvement.

To the many other subjects that will engage the attention of the first House of Assembly of Ontario, and the various questions that must of necessity from time to time arise, I shall be prepared to give a careful and dispassionate consideration, and in all cases to the best of my judgment, ever keeping in view the general interests and prosperity of the Province at large.

I will advocate the most rigid economy in all the departments of the Government, consistent with the efficient administration of the public service, and shall oppose all unnecessary expenditure of the public funds.

The question of Defence belongs exclusively to the General Government, but I will heartily cooperate with your representative in the Commons to promote every practical measure for the proper defence of the Dominion.

Gentlemen, should you honor me with your confidence, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon me as your representative faithfully and honorably to the utmost of my ability.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
PETER GOW
Guelph, 6th Aug., 1867.

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-ly)

THE RUSSELL WATCH!

A FEW REASONS THAT MAKE IT SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1st—It proves itself a reliable time-keeper beyond all question.

2nd—The RUSSELL WATCH being made on correct and scientific principles, it must follow as a natural consequence that it will keep time.

3rd—Each part of which the RUSSELL WATCH is composed is a reflex of the perfect machine by which, under skilful direction, it is produced.

4th—Truth is the essential of each part.

5th—Uniformity and conformity must therefore characterize the several parts in fulfilling the purpose for which they are made and brought together.

6th—Reproduction, as regards watch work, is simply an application of the principle that "things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another," and if there is any merit, the RUSSELL WATCH possesses that merit to a demonstration.

7th—The greatest variety of price, quality and size, that confidence and perfection will admit, afforded by the RUSSELL WATCH.

8th—The RUSSELL WATCH stands pre-eminently above all competitors for public favor and patronage.

9th—Proofs of the foregoing, the universal testimony of all Watchmakers who have sold, and the positive statements of the thousands in Europe, the United States and Canada, who have worn the RUSSELL WATCH.

TESTIMONIAL.

To Robert Cuthbert, Watchmaker, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

If Society was as perfect in its organization, and was as obedient to the dictates of truth as the RUSSELL WATCH I bought from you is in indicating time, evil would be swallowed up in good, and happiness would become monotonous.

G. RENNIE, Guelph.

IMPORTANT!

ROBERT CUTHBERT,

WATCHMAKER, WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH,

has always on hand a large variety of the celebrated RUSSELL WATCHES. His stock of Clocks, Jewellery and Fancy Goods will be found equally large and attractive.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867. (dw-ly)

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

CHURCH STREET, - - GUELPH.

MISS WIGHTMAN begs to announce that her school will re-open (D. V.) on the 10th of August. Vacancies for two or three boarders.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL,

MOUNT FOREST, ON.

BEST accommodation for the travelling public. The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., always on hand. The largest and best Music Hall in town is attached to this hotel—Stages to Pergus, Guelph, Durham, Owen Sound, &c., call daily at this house.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.