

INTECH (1984) associates

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THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

are sending forth against those who are opposed to the Coalition governments the Stratford Beacon in an able article speaks thus:—

The Great Meeting in London.

In reference to this meeting held on the occasion of the late visit of the two Premiers to London, the Evening Advertiser of that city speaks as follows:

The meeting of last night was noticeable in several respects. It was largely attended, it was conducted in a spirit of courtesy and fair play, and it was addressed by the Premiers of the Federal and Local Cabinets. A careful estimate leads us to believe that the assemblage numbered from 1200 to 1500, certainly not more than the latter figure. The Prototype may be partially excused, considering its leanings, for stating the attendance at 2000; but what shall we say of the Free Press's assertion that 4,000 persons were present! Our contemporary is prone to exaggeration, and the "new combinations" need all the assistance they can obtain in this or any other way. But the jump from the Prototype's 2,000 to the 4,000 of the Free Press is a feat in political gymnastics possible only after long acrobatic training and practice.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, perpetrated a most laughable blunder. Speaking of Sir John A. and the Hon. Sanfield Macdonald, he said: "You will know the prominent position they have taken in bringing about Confederation." This was rather hard on poor Sanfield, who had persistently opposed the scheme of Union from first to last!

Sir John A. looked careworn and anxious. His reception was not enthusiastic, the few and faint cheers with which he was greeted being confined principally to the occupants of the platform. As an orator, Sir John A. did not satisfy their expectation. His speaking is not rhetorically effective, but on the contrary a little tiresome. Towards the close of his address, however, he warmed up and delivered himself of a few really eloquent passages on the future destiny of the Dominion. His speech was a cleverly conducted argument in favor of Confederation, abounding, however, in fallacies which only require to be mentioned to fall to pieces. We readily grant that in the instances to which he referred last night Confederation has accomplished good. But these instances were never more than temporary, and after attaining the object or objects for which they were formed, parties invariably assumed their old positions. Here, then, is a strong argument in favour of the old and well-tried system of government by parties. Sir John A. followed the chairman's example, and unintentionally gave his friend Sanfield a hard rap in denouncing Mr. Howe for his opposition to Confederation. The knightly orator spoke somewhat rashly, also, in the taunt "that he had possession of office and meant to keep it!" This was not quite so plain as Mr. McDougall's threat that the Fifteen Millions would be employed in the elections if necessary, but it was equally well understood. The assertion that he might have formed a purely Conservative government in the Dominion, but was restrained by love for his opponents, may be excellent as a joke, but it is very wild talking if intended for sober earnest.

Mr. Sanfield Macdonald's reception must have convinced that gentleman that although he might have become suddenly popular with the followers of John A., he had sunk since his desertion in the estimation of the Reformers. His speech, as a matter of course, was largely directed against that horrible night-mare of guilty souls, George Brown, in alluding to whom his language and manner were extremely bitter and violent. In this respect he might have copied with profit the studied moderation of Sir John A. He candidly admitted he had been a strong opponent of Confederation, and he takes no pains to conceal that his views have undergone no change upon this question. He denied that he had been promised the Lieut. Governorship of Ontario. Mr. Sanfield Macdonald is a poor speaker, and it was with some difficulty that he retained the attention of the people. His frequent affirmations by the name of his Maker were remarked by many persons as in exceedingly bad taste, to say the least.

The burden of Mr. Carling's speech, that the new "combination" should be allowed time to develop their policy—came with ill-grace from a politician who voted want of confidence in the Brown-Dorion ministry before giving them time to develop a policy! The Brown-Dorion Administration possessed the confidence, moreover, of a majority of the Upper Canadians, and yet Mr. Carling condemned it unheard. There is a poetical retribution in Mr. Carling being compelled to plead for what he himself denied. The last speaker was Mr. John Scoble, M. P. P. He must have felt that the way of the turn-coat was hardly indeed. Scorned by Reformers and barely tolerated by Conservatives, his case was pitiable. Shortly before midnight the meeting broke up. If the friends of coalition are content with it, the upholders of honest and economical government have much more reason to be satisfied.

The London Grocer says:—"The Americans and Canadians are emulating our most successful dairymen, and really choice American and Canadian cheese may now be obtained from those English importers who have made themselves acquainted with the best sources of supply." The Canadian dairy business, though in its infancy, has become a most profitable branch of home manufacture, and is rapidly increasing in Upper Canada.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—The Paris correspondent of the Evening Star, noticing the death of Dr. Cassan, an eminent French physician, writes an extraordinary instance of his devotion to science:—"During the last two days of his illness, Dr. Trousseau sat out daily to his class of hospital students the progress of the disease which killed him off."

are sending forth against those who are opposed to the Coalition governments the Stratford Beacon in an able article speaks thus:—

"From time immemorial the Tories have pleaded the Constitution as a bar to every attempt of their opponents to secure for the people their just and inalienable rights. Without arguments to sustain their stupid, senseless bigotry and to justify their tenacious hold of the reins of power, they have invariably sought sanctuary from the righteous indignation of the country within the sacred precincts of the Constitution. The cry of the 'Constitution in danger' has been raised against the demand for the Catholic emancipation in all its stages—against the agitation of the unfranchised masses for a share in the representation—and mingled with fears of the ruin of the country, against the repeal of the Corn Laws. It is enough to make one blush, in turning over the pages of English history, to read of the outrages on right and liberty which 'the Constitution' has been made to defend. And as in England, so in Canada. The Reformers here have had all their measures for the public weal assailed by the self-same cry with an occasional taste of 'British connection,' by way of variety. We need refer only to their struggles for Responsible Government, the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, an Elective Legislative Council, and Representation by Population. The party by whom these important reforms were brought about have been perpetually branded as rebels, disloyalists, and annexationists; and that too by the very clique who when their miserable pretence of the 'Constitution in danger' no longer availed, turned their backs on the 'Constitution,' and yielded to the popular demand.

"The same tactics are being attempted at the present moment. It is instructive to witness the facility with which those once denounced as disunionists who do not chime in general with Tory policy and practice. The gentlemen of the Tory party would seem to lay claim to some occult faculty of union-saving, inherent only in their own precious persons—a gift bestowed possibly by His Grace the Tory Colonial Secretary on Sir Knight the Tory John A. Macdonald, and by him transmitted to the Tadpoles, Tapers, and Barnacles throughout the Dominion. As they used to fancy the Circumlocution Office part and parcel of the Constitution, so they would have us now believe that whatever they say and do is essentially necessary to the salvation of the union. If you imagine the Government of Canada can be carried on by a less number than thirteen Ministers, you are set down as a disunionist! Express the conviction that fifty thousand a year is more than a poor over-governed country can afford to pay the Governor-General, and you're a disunionist! Talk of the enormous expense Confederation is about to entail on the Dominion, and propose to reduce the number of members in the Local Legislature—you're a disunionist! Regret the change from an Elective Council to a Nominative Senate—you're a disunionist! Declare it to be an outrage for the General Administration to foist a Coalition on Ontario, while Quebec is permitted to have a purely party Government, and you are a disunionist and an annexationist! In fact, there can be no union except on the patent plan whose working is confided to Sir John A. Macdonald and his union-saving associates.

Trade in Canada Two Hundred and Thirty-four Years ago.

The following account of the annual trading voyage of Huron Indians to the French at Quebec, is taken from Parkman's new volume on the Jesuits in North America.

"In the July that preceded Le June's wintering with the Montagnais, a Huron Indian, well known to the French, came to Quebec with the tidings that the annual canoe fleet of his countrymen was descending the St. Lawrence. On the twenty eighth the river was alive with them. A hundred and forty canoes, with six or seven hundred savages, landed at the warehouses beneath the fortified rock of Quebec, and set up their huts and camp sheds on the stand now occupied by the lower town.

The greater number brought furs and tobacco for the trade; others came as sight-seers; others to gamble; others to steal—accomplishments in which the Hurons are proficient, their gambling skill being chiefly exercised against each other, and their thieving talents against those of other nations.

The routine of these annual visits was nearly uniform. On the first day the Indians built their huts; on the second they held their council with the French officers of the fort; on the third and fourth, they bartered their furs and tobacco for kettles, hatchets, knives, cloth, beads, iron strow heads, coats, shirts and other commodities; on the fifth, they were feasted by the French, and at day-break of the next morning they embarked and vanished like a flight of birds.

On the second day—the day when they ascended to the fort for council and trade—the long file of chiefs mounted the pathway, tall, well moulded figures, robed in skins of the beaver and the bear, each mild visage glowing with paint and glistening with the oil which the Hurons extracted from the seeds of the sun-flower. The lank black hair of one streamed loose upon his shoulders; that of another was close shaven, except an upright ridge, which, bristling like the crest of a dragon's helmet, crossed the crown from the forehead to the neck; while that of a third hung, long and flowing from one side, but on the other was cut short. Sixty chiefs and principal men, with a crowd of younger warriors formed their council circle in the fort, those of each village grouped together, and all seated on the ground with a gravity of bearing sufficiently curious to those who had seen the same men in the domestic circle of their lodge-fires.

THE Chattanooga Union now quotes new wheat as selling at that place for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. In some parts of Central Alabama it is said to have sold for one dollar.

MEXICO AND HER RULERS.—Since the independence of Mexico in 1821 she has had no less than thirty three Dictators, Presidents, Generals-in-Chief, and Emperors. Ortega, now held a prisoner by the dominant faction, is the constitutional President. Juarez is a usurper. He is of pure Indian blood.

AN oppressive financial gloom hangs over the United States at the present time. Trade is stagnant. There have been some exceedingly heavy failures in business, enough to create apprehensions among business men and to destroy trade confidence. The taxes, it is now found, bear very heavily, and the revenue, it is said, will be sure to exhibit a marked falling-off. It is no wonder, that with the treasury in a sickly condition the government organs should give the cue against any military expedition to Mexico, and against every other unnecessary expenditure.

FOR SALE a first-class Family A. Singer Sewing Machine, quite new. These machines are acknowledged to be the best made, and have now a world-wide reputation. For further particulars apply at

THE MERCURY OFFICE,
Guelph, July 25, 1867. d 1/2

REMOVAL. MRS. ROBINSON

HAVING sold her right of the
THE POST OFFICE STORE!

Begs to inform her friends and the public that she has leased the
Store belonging to Mr. James Mays,

On Upper Wyndham Street, where she will carry on the business as usual.
Guelph, July 23, 1867. daw 1/2

TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.

REMEMBER the Guelph Temperance Society's
Grand Pic-Nic!

IN MR. PETERSON'S GROVE
On Monday, the 29th of July,

Tickets, 25 Cents. For further particulars, see posters.
JOHN McNEIL, Secretary.
Guelph, July 23, 1867. daw

PETRIE'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA Remedy!

An unparalleled remedy for
Cholera,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhœa,
Dysentery,
and Summer Complaints.

All the above diseases can be cured by the timely use of this remedy.
Particular Attention
Must be given to the preliminary symptoms—especially Diarrhœa, and if taken in time, few cases will result fatally.
Every family should be provided with a bottle.
Price - - - 25 Cents per Bottle.

Compounded and Sold by
ALEX. B. PETRIE,
Chemist, Market Square, Guelph.
July 23, 1867. daw 1/2

SOUTH RIDING OF WELLINGTON.

To the Electors of the South Riding
of Wellington:
GENTLEMEN.—

I am a candidate for the representation of South Wellington in the House of Commons. I have become so at the request of a Convention of Reform Delegates, lately held in the Town of Guelph, and also at the request of many of my political friends throughout the Riding, who, while approving of my public career in the past, have been kind enough to express a willingness to still further extend the confidence reposed in me at the three last general elections.

I regard the new Constitution, so graciously conceded to us by Her Majesty and the British Parliament, as the means by which the British North American Colonies will become firmly bound together, and our connection with the British Empire established upon a firm and lasting basis, and if elected as your representative, I shall consider it my first and paramount duty to give a hearty and loyal support to the provisions of that Act.

On entering upon our new state of political existence, many important questions will of necessity engage the attention of our first Parliament, and much will depend upon the ability and integrity of the gentlemen composing it. A good and economical government is what the country most requires. Honesty of purpose, intelligence and ability are among the qualities necessary in the gentlemen at the head of our affairs, and to such men—if I am convinced that they are honestly working for the welfare of the Confederation—I will tender a generous support, but I will oppose any Government, or any set of men, who will attempt to barter the best interests of the country for the sake of place and power, or who will neglect their public duty in order to attend to their personal aggrandizement.

I am in principle opposed to the form of government styled 'the Coalition.' I believe that the general tendency of such arrangements leads to the abandonment of principle, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure and general corruption in the management of our public affairs. But while holding those views in all sincerity, I am decidedly opposed to the introduction of anything like a fictitious opposition such as has too often in the past characterized our political history.

The events of the past eighteen months must have convinced the most skeptical that some more efficient system of defence is absolutely necessary for the better protection of the country. I believe the Volunteer system of service to be most in accordance with the genius of our people and best adapted to the wants of our country. But the volunteer system to be kept efficient must be encouraged and supported. Officers and men serving for a number of years do so at much personal sacrifice, and have to be ready at a moment's notice to leave their homes and their business at the call of duty. If, therefore, we have men amongst us who are thus ready and willing to make such sacrifices for our protection, we should not hesitate to accord to them in return encouragement of the most generous character. If elected I will do all in my power to foster and encourage our Volunteer Militia system so far as it is compatible with the resources of the country. I am also in favour of some general scheme which will have for its object the encouragement of the office practice amongst the young men of our country.

I am in favour of a renewal of reciprocal free trade with the United States of America, such as will be of mutual advantage, and consistent with the honour of both countries.

A general revision and equalization of our Tariff will become necessary under our new Constitution. If elected I will endeavour to secure a measure based upon equitable principles to all interests and sections of the Dominion.

I am in favour of a lower and uniform rate of postage upon letters, the total abolition of postage on newspapers, and I am also in favour of the passing of some measure which will be the means of reducing the exorbitant charges now made for the transmission of messages by telegraph.

The Currency question will doubtless engage the early attention of the Legislature. I am in favour of a uniform currency throughout the Dominion, and I will support any well digested measure for the removal of the Silver Nuisance which we at present labour under.

I am opposed to the re-enactment of the Esury Laws. Such, gentlemen, is a brief outline of the views which I hold on the public questions of the day, and also of the course which I am resolved to pursue, should you again confer upon me the honour of being your representative. It is, therefore, for you to say whether you approve of my principles and can trust in my integrity. To give you a more full character it is necessary to examine his past life; you have to look at his actions and from them draw your conclusions. I have been a resident in the Riding for nearly forty years, and for half of that period a servant of the public, and to that public I now appeal whether I have ever neglected my duty, or attempted to advance my own interests at the expense of the community.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
D. STIRTON.
Punsluch, July 9, 1867.

THE RUSSELL WATCH!

A FEW REASONS THAT MAKE IT SUPERIOR TO ALL COMERS.

- 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, is 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. daw 1/2

MORRISTON REAL MORGAN GRAIN CRADLES!

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. daw 1/2

MORRISTON REAL MORGAN
GRAIN CRADLES!
PORCELAIN KETTLES,
FRUIT JARS, in great variety,
FURNITURE, STOVES, &c.
MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK IS WELL ASSORTED, and up to the times. Old and new customers well used at the Old Stand.
Morrison, 25th July, 1867. **R. B. MORISON & CO.**

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,
Guelph, 20th July, 1867. (1/2) Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer.

D. SAVAGE, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, AND IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

AGENT FOR THE "AMERICAN WATCH."
ENGRAVING DONE ON THE PREMISES.
Guelph, 25th July, 1867. daw 1/2

Division Court Sittings. Pickled Beef! MUTTON & PORK.

FOR SALE over 2,000 lbs. Pickled Beef, Mutton, and Pork, at
At Five Cents per pound
Warranted sweet and of first quality.
Always on hand, Hams, Bacon and Shoulders—Prime cured. A large quantity of leaf Lard on hand—the best in the market.
At the Glasgow Ham Curer's, Wyndham Street, opposite Hazelton's Furniture Warehouse.
Guelph, July 23, 1867. **D. NASHMITH,** d 1/2

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—made to order, and funerals attended. All orders will receive prompt attention. A Hearse for hire.
Guelph, 6th June, 1867.

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 150 feet deep—Driving Shed 50x24. Apply to
ROBERT SCOTT,
Lot 14, 6th Con., Nichol, Barnett F. O.
Fergus, 27th June, 1867. 714

County of Wellington.

No.	Division	July 23	Sept. 24	Nov. 19	1867
10	Drayton	24	25	29	
12	Harrison	25	26	21	
10	Harrison	25	26	21	
6	Klora	26	27	22	
8	Arthur	29	1	26	
11	Mount Forest	31	2	27	
4	Fergus	Aug. 1	3	28	
9	Orangeville	6	15	Dec. 3	
5	Krin	7	16	4	
1	Guelph	9	18	6	
3	Rockwood	13	22	17	
2	Punsluch	14	23	18	

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

To Whom it may Concern.

Do you know that McLAREN is selling Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes at Wholesale Prices. Call see, believe.
W. McLAREN,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer.
Guelph, 20th June, 1867.

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. 714-1/2