

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 22.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1867.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Apprentices Wanted.
WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at
JOHN HILLS, Merchant Tailor,
Guelph, 26th July, 1867. Quebec Street.

Mourning Stationery
A FULL ASSORTMENT!
CHEAP!
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Guelph, 26th July, 1867.

STORE to LET in ACTON
COMMODOUS STORE and Dwelling House in Acton, situate in a good locality for business. This presents a favourable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to
W. DARLING & CO., Montreal,
W. H. STOREY, Acton.
August 2nd, 1867. 411
DAILY GLOBE copy till forlaid.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY!
AT THE LOWEST PRICE,
AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Guelph, 26th July, 1867.

THE EVENING MERCURY
CHEAP BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING HOUSE!
FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LION,
Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.

McLAGAN AND INNES,
HAVE much pleasure in intimating to their numerous patrons and the public in general that they have

REMOVED
Their Printing Establishment to more extensive and commodious premises, specially fitted 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,
Thus 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

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BOOK and JOB PRINTING.
Our charges in the future, as in the past, will be moderate, at least

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,
Which the style and quality of the work will fully up to that of the large cities.

THE BUSINESS MAN
Will find it specially to his advantage to give us a call and examine specimens and learn prices.
All Orders by Post Promptly attended to.

McLAGAN & INNES,
EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,
Macdonnell St., Guelph.

GUELPH POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.	CLOSE.
Hamilton	8.00	6.30
Day Western	8.00	6.30
Grand Trunk	8.30	6.30
Toronto	10.30	9.30
Arkel		
Edin Mills,		
Nassagaweya,		
Camphellville,		
Lowville,		
Wellington Square,		
Aberfoyle,		
Freetown,		
Greenville,		
Morrison,		
Pauline,		
Strabane,		
Bramosa,		
Everton,		
Spring,		
Elora	8.00	1.30
Fergus	8.00	1.30
Windsor	1.30	12.30
Pansouby	1.30	12.30
Alma	8.00	1.30
Wyandott	1.30	12.30
Montreal	10.30	9.30
Grand Trunk, east.	10.30	9.30
Orangeville		
Way Mall, between		
Guelph & Toronto.	10.30	9.30
Gourock	8.00	6.30
Berlin	10.30	9.30
Waterloo	10.30	9.30

Monday, Wed. & Friday, 11.30
Tuesday, 12.30
P.M. 12.30

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 conferred on us by Her Majesty and the British Parliament, as the means by which the British North American Colonies will become firmly joined together, and our connection with the 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 necessarily 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 harter the best interests of the country for the sake of place and power, or who will make their public duty subservient to their own personal aggrandizement.

I am in principle opposed to the form of government styled "a 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, and 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 not incur such personal sacrifices, and they are thus ready and willing to 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 use all my power to reform 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 rifle 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 is becoming necessary under our new Constitution. If elected I will endeavor 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, and the total abolition of all newspaper taxes, and I am also in favour of the passing of some measure which will be the means of relieving the exorbitant charges now made for the transmission of messages by telegraph.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Mail, 9.45 a. m.	Day Express, 9.45 a. m.
Day Express, 2.55 p. m.	Mail, 3.30 p. m.
Ex. Express, 6.45 p. m.	Mail, 5.50 p. m.
Night Ex., 2.45 a. m.	Night Ex., 2.45 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.
Mixed, 11.10 a. m. Accommodation, 7.40 a. m.
Accommodation, 11.40 a. m. Mixed, 1.40 p. m.
Do, 9.10 p. m. Accommodation, 4.50 p. m.

Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

Local News.

A Gallery is being put in St. Andrew's church in this town.

CHECKER MATCH.—A match at checkers will be played tonight between four players of Church St. and four selected from all the rest of the Town. The match will be keenly contested as all those to be engaged in it are crack players.

THE OTHER WAY.—The *Leader*, speaking of Messrs. Stone and Leslie says:—"Both Gentlemen, we have every assurance, stand the best possible chance of success." The *Leader* would have hit it exactly if it had said:—"Both gentlemen, we have every assurance, are sure to be beaten."

On Monday the inhabitants of Oakville were shocked by finding the body of a woman, whose name we have not learned, lying dead in a house near the lake shore, with her husband as inanimate from the effects of liquor, lying in another portion of the room. The woman's death was quite sudden, and a jury has been summoned to ascertain the cause of death.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication from a friend in Erin who signs himself "Fairplay." We would willingly give insertion to what he has sent us, but we find that it would be useless now to do so, as we observe by the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of that township that the grievances of which he complains have been remedied.

Pic-Nic.—Last (Tuesday) evening, a company of about seventy, enjoyed what they are pleased to term a Union Pic-Nic, on the ground of W. Riebecky Esq. The idea appears to have originated with the employees of Mr. John Hill's tailoring establishment, and those engaged in the establishment of Messrs. Prest & Hepburn, and Mr. Berry came into the scheme for the procuring of an evening's enjoyment. About 5 o'clock p. m. the party began to arrive, and "the fun was kept alive" until eleven o'clock at night. Swinging and the usual games were the chief means of amusement. The Union Brass Band were in attendance and contributed their part towards the pleasures of the evening.

Police Court.
Before T. W. SANDERS, Esq., Police Magistrate.
The only case in court this morning was that of John Almer, a German, from the township of Carriek, who was brought up for evading the payment of his market fees. In his own defence he told a plain, and apparently honest story. He said that he had come to market with his grain and offered it for sale, but not receiving a proposal to suit him, he resolved to store it, and left the market with the intention of doing so, and without being aware of having committed a breach of the law in not paying the dues when he did not sell, or having any intention of selling after he went away. On this plea of ignorance His Worship dismissed the case, at the same time instructing Almer to pay the market fees in future, no matter whether he disposed of the article he offered for sale or not.

A Flat Denial to Both Statements.
To the Editor of the Mercury.
Sir,—A person brought a copy of to-night's *Advertiser* to me, in which I find a statement made on the strength of a correspondent in Morrison, that a political caucus was held at my store on Sunday last, by a number of Messrs. Storton and Gow's Committee. I would simply state that the statement is a downright falsehood. There was no caucus held at my store on Sunday last, or on any previous Sunday. Please publish this denial and oblige.

Yours truly,
R. B. MORRISON.
Morrison, Aug. 13, 1867.

GUELPH, Aug. 14, 1867.
In the *Herald* of last night we notice what purports to be a letter from a correspondent in Puslinch, in which it is stated that we among others attended a caucus in R. B. Morrison's store, Morrison, on Sunday last. We beg to say that so far as we are concerned the statement is untrue—we did not attend any caucus at the time or place mentioned, nor have we ever been present at any caucus in Puslinch.
W. H. MILLS,
J. INNES.
Mr. Leslie's Pledge to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.
The following letter has been sent to us, with the request to publish it:
PUSLINCH, 7th August, 1867.
E. Grand, Esq., Sec. V. L. A., Guelph.
MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of this day's date, respecting my views upon the clauses of the Act of which Hotel Keepers complain of, are as follows:
I think every Hotel Keeper, if qualified and being of sober habits, should be eligible to office in the same manner as any other citizen. 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. Any other question to which you require my answer I shall feel most cheerful in giving.
Yours most respectfully,

Political Meeting at Rockwood.

From our own correspondent.

A meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, Rockwood, on Monday evening, August 12th, to hear the candidates in the Centre Riding of Wellington for the Local Legislature. Mr. David Clarke was called to the chair, Mr. McCarthy was appointed secretary.

On the platform were Mr. Loghrin and Mr. Dobbin.
Mr. Loghrin having called the meeting was the first speaker. He declared his policy; advocating the exercise of the utmost economy consistent with the proper management of the government. Coalitions under some circumstances may be necessary, in ordinary circumstances they are not, and he should not support a coalition at the present time, and would vote to overthrow the present coalition were a motion to that effect to be brought before the house. At the same time he did not believe in factious opposition. He would rather see a Conservative or a Reform ministry in power than a coalition. Confederation should be properly carried out. Such he believed to be the duty of every good citizen. The speaker then went on to give his reasons for offering himself as a candidate at the same time that there was another Reformer in the field. His opponent, he maintained, had tried to saddle the County with a heavy debt, by voting for a grant of \$250,000, to be devoted to the building of a railway. How could it be expected that a man who had been so extravagant in County affairs would be more economical in the affairs of the country. The speaker then alluded to the convention at Fergus, charging that convention with acting unfairly, so that Mr. Dobbin got the nomination. With respect to the Federal government he thought they had too much power and many of the officials too high a salary. A homestead law should be enacted, and he believed it would be beneficial to the country. Public land should be offered to actual settlers for the mere expense of conveying, &c., so as to induce emigrants to remain in the country to the States. With Confederation he expressed his warmest sympathy, and hoped it would be fairly carried out. In answer to a question, he thought the government might be conducted without so much direct taxation, and would be willing to try and carry out some change in the assessment law so as to render taxation more equal.

Mr. Dobbin next addressed the meeting. He also thought some improvement could be made in the assessment law in regard to the present method of taxation. He alluded to the action of the Fergus Convention, and to show that he was the proper nominee of that convention, and had he known that he would have been put to so much trouble and expense he should never have allowed himself to have been brought before the people. It was not by his own choice nor by the choice of the people of Ermosa that he opposed Mr. Loghrin. He then alluded to the charges that had been brought against him respecting the railway appropriation, and in justification to himself said that he voted for the By-Law, knowing that it was powerless until ratified by the people, and that he should not have voted as he did if the Council had possessed the power to expend that money. He voted in favor of the By-Law merely to allow the people an opportunity of settling the matter themselves. At the same time he held himself responsible for the By-Law if it received any attempt to saddle a speculation like the Grand Trunk Railway on the people. He again alluded to the votes taken at the Convention and elected by that convention in good faith as the Reform candidate, and charged his opponent with leaning toward the Conservatives. He declared himself in favor of settling wild land, and thought the government had acted too much as private speculators in this respect, and therefore thought some change was needed in the Crown Land Department. In answer to a question, he would favor the granting of lands free to actual settlers, but was not ready to say whether he would allow the present debts of settlers to be cancelled or not. With respect to the present ministry he should vote against them as he had no faith in them. Being a farmer himself he should sympathize with the laboring classes and do all he could to favor the agricultural interests of the country. The salaries of the government officials he thought were too high. Confederation might be a blessing or it might be a curse, just as it were carried out. The present leaders of the government he thought had held office long enough to prove their incapacity to such a position, as they had only plunged the country more and more in debt. The Governor General's salary was fixed for the present at \$50,000 per annum; that he thought might be much reduced. Some further remarks were made by Mr. Loghrin chiefly relating to local settlers, to which Mr. Dobbin replied.

The house was divided to see which candidate had most supporters, but which had the majority was not declared.
A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried, after which the meeting broke up.

The Canvas in the North Riding.

To the Editor of the Guelph Mercury.
Sir,—Much has been said and written by the partizan and other supporters of Messrs. Foley and Drew, relative to the disgraceful row which took place in the village of Arthur, on the 3rd inst. Your correspondent was present and had every opportunity to note the proceedings from first to last, and perhaps too faithfully to say the recently corrupted tastes of a certain contemporary journal published in the town of Guelph. That paper having refused us a fair hearing, we now appeal to the gallant and consistent *Mercury* for a chance to be heard in the premises. And now, sir, for the canvas in North Wellington.

The contest in this Riding is progressing swimmingly, and no doubt most disagreeably to some of the principal actors in the drama, as the sequel will show. For some time past the electors generally in this locality evinced a desire to see the two candidates for the House of Commons meet face to face, and discuss freely and fairly the leading questions of the day—but there were difficulties in the way, in consequence of the very obscure manner in which Mr. Drew held his meetings. Fortunately some enterprising Grit made the discovery that the great statesman would hold forth at such and such places and enlighten his hearers on the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, which he (Drew) states will be constructed by

At length matters came to a focus on

Friday evening at Zass's Hotel, (Arthur township) and was wound up with a vengeance in Arthur village, on the following night, the 3rd inst., to the utter disgust of a large number of the electors who were present for the purpose of hearing and having a free discussion on the most prominent political questions of the day. At Zass's a free discussion was denied the people, as rowdiness was in the ascendant, encouraged and led on by the whiskeyed satellites of the man Drew. The lads, headed by a well-known limb of the law, made a charge on an old door and most gallantly broke in the same, forcing their rude presence on a few gentlemen in the room, whose only offence was that they were supporters of the Hon. M. Foley.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., it was intimated that Messrs. Foley and Drew would meet in Arthur Village, and so they did, when Mr. Drew mounted the rostrum and led off in the style of a braggadocio, winding up by berating everybody that ever held a liberal idea, this side the Rocky Mountains, during the last 40 years, and at the same time significantly whispering to the chairman, "Don't let Mr. Foley speak." Neither did they in that hall, for on the Hon. Mr. Foley's being called to the platform by his supporters, the Drewites immediately raised the howl, led on by Lieutenant Jacobs, from Elora, who rushed upon and struck at Mr. P. McCurry of Guelph, while Mr. Foley was subjected to the grossest insults and abuse for the moment, until his friends reached him—for there were whole-souled gentlemen present—who promptly interfered and prevented the rowdies from laying their dirty paws on those prominent reformers present, who were evidently marked out that evening for the grossest abuse and insult. But, happily, the knights of the shillelagh were disappointed in carrying out their intentions, for although the supporters of Mr. Foley outnumbered their opponents three to one, they quietly retired to Mr. O'Callaghan's hall, and there organized a meeting, and the Deputy Reeve, Mr. Small, was called to the chair, and stated that he was proud that none of the people belonging to Arthur had anything to do with the dastardly conduct which had just occurred. Mr. Foley then proceeded to address the meeting, but had not proceeded far when Mr. Beattie and Mr. Draper entered and announced themselves a deputation from the late rioters, who evidently had by this time discovered they had made a mistake. The deputation stated that the rowdies were now penitent—the chief in particular having shown signs of contrition—and that if Mr. Foley would return to the hall of the supporters of British liberty and free speech, he (Mr. Foley) would be heard. Mr. Foley very spiritedly said, "No, gentlemen; whilst I exonerate you from taking any part in the disgraceful business of this evening, I cannot, nor will I, re-enter that place tonight; but if any of the electors are desirous of hearing me in this hall, they can attend, and will not be molested." Mr. Foley then resumed his speech, and handled his opponent without gloves for the space of one hour, the electors cheering him in a most enthusiastic manner. The proceedings were then brought to a close by giving three cheers for the Queen, the chairman, the Hon. M. H. Foley, the Local Candidates, who were present, and last, but not least, Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., who most manfully stepped forward and prevented some of the big bruisers from assaulting Mr. Foley—his presence driving the bullies into their own corner. But, sir, our task is not complete unless we lay before the public the whole facts of the case. Two gentlemen, Messrs. Dunbar and Boley, from Mount Forest, got badly beaten and maltreated in Green's hall by Mr. Drew and his party. The whole squad piled into the two unfortunate Foley men, until Mr. Green and others interfered and rescued them. Such is a faint outline of Mr. Geo. A. Drew's style of electioneering, but the recollection of the event is to his disadvantage, as very many respectable Conservatives will now support Mr. Foley, as they do not wish to be identified with a set of rowdies. The canvas is about over, and from the most reliable data Messrs. Foley and McKim will be elected.

FAIR PLAY.

Mount Forest, Aug. 5, 1867.

Conservative Murmurings.

We find the following in the last number of the *Woodstock Times*:—"Except incidentally in the *Leader* of Tuesday last, but little notice seems to be taken of the fact that of the ministerial strength, either for the Federal or Local Government, the Conservative party forms the largest portion. In the Province of Ontario, by far the largest support which Mr. John Sandfield McDonald will receive, must come from the party to whose good offices he can, personally or politically, lay his little claim; and in the country there seems as great an unwillingness to offer to the Conservative party its proper share in the representation as they have been permitted to receive in the Government."

"At this stage of affairs, we hold that it would be unwise, and far from patriotic, on the part of Conservatives, to prejudice the fair working of the scheme of Union by an assertion of strict justice—in the position of parties in the Administration—and in the representation of the people; but we notice the fact, to remind the members of our party that laxity in the assertion of principles, and a disregard of our rights, may not be prudent always. The Roman maxim that 'the gods help those who help themselves' has its force in political ethics, as in other mundane concerns, and we must see to it that we do not allow our good nature to overstep the bounds of prudence."

"The confession made by the *Leader*, that the greatest ministerial strength comes from the Conservative party, prompt a suggestion and supplies an incentive. For the sake of harmony in the hopeful inauguration of the new Constitution, the Conservative party can accept the present times past; but let it not be supposed, for a moment, that it can neglect its mission or forget its self-respect. The currency of events under Confederation will inevitably favor the principles of the Conservative party, and it is only our duty to ourselves and to the State that we stand fully alive to those tendencies, and prepared for the occasion."

"The London *Advertiser* says that a rumor prevails that Mr. Taylor, candidate for Parliamentary honors in East Middlesex is to be 'switched off' to make

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From New Orleans.
New Orleans, Aug. 13.—Extraordinary Vera Cruz papers state that, who was reported captured, July 7, the neighborhood of the city of Vera Cruz was ordered to be taken to Italy put to death in the very theatre crimes.

The council of war sitting at Vera Cruz sentencing to death, in the presence of three in five. A list of seventy-five names who were captured at the Vera Cruz, and released by orders of the government, is published in the papers.

From New York.
New York, Aug. 14th.—The *Star* of London, from Liverpool, received this morning.

The Paris *Monteur* says the extremists are seeking to force the government of the Emperor, as it is concerned, will adhere to the convention of September 15th. The mention of king Victor Emmanuel tainted sinister intentions. It has energetic efforts to protect the frontier against the expected attack this end, large bodies of troops have been placed under marching orders. The Emperor is in all cases of insanity, he has had extraordinary success in his profession, expects to cure her. His is that subtle poison was administered in Mexico, and that the Victorians have been treating her wrong.

New York, Aug. 14.—Mexican state that Marquese has been ordered to the Castle, and Santa Anna has been conveyed to Vera Cruz.

Cable News OF TO-DAY.

From Britain.
LONDON, August 12, evening. The following account is given between two steamers of the squadron in the Chinese seas. The United States steamer received neither satisfaction nor glory for the murder of an American barque.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Dunbar and Boley, from Mount Forest, got badly beaten and maltreated in Green's hall by Mr. Drew and his party. The whole squad piled into the two unfortunate Foley men, until Mr. Green and others interfered and rescued them. Such is a faint outline of Mr. Geo. A. Drew's style of electioneering, but the recollection of the event is to his disadvantage, as very many respectable Conservatives will now support Mr. Foley, as they do not wish to be identified with a set of rowdies. The canvas is about over, and from the most reliable data Messrs. Foley and McKim will be elected.

From Italy.
FLORENCE, August 13.—The Italian government is to be at Rome, which has been attempted last month.

From Paris.
PARIS, August 13.—The difficulties between Prussia and the execution of the stipulations of the treaty at Prague, are in a favorable position on both sides to come to an agreement.

From Constantinople.
CONSTANTINOPLE, August 13.—The difficulties between Prussia and the execution of the stipulations of the treaty at Prague, are in a favorable position on both sides to come to an agreement.

From London.
LONDON, August 13.—It is reported that the Fenian rising has been sentenced to imprisonment for years.

From Constantinople.
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