THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

VOL. 1. NO. 42.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

PRICE ONE PEN

## CENTRE RIDING

JAMES LOGHRIN
eth August, 1867.

### TO PRINTERS.

### FARM FOR SALE.

sale, a first-class farm, being the Norast half of Lot No. 10, 2nd Con. of thip of Plikington, containing one hundred with about 80 acres under cultivation, we d, and good buildings thereon. Tert te. For further particulars apply to

### FARM WANTED.

Guelph, 24th August, 1867. Office, Guelph

HEIFER LOST.

C. WILSON, Waterloo Road, 24th August, 1867. LOT FOR SALE.

July 18th, 1867. (3m) JAMES C. CLARK, Hanover P.

### For Sale or to Rent.

GEO. SMITH, Collector

## Farm Hand Wanted.

Gnelph, 27th August, 1867. MILLS & MELVIN.

COW STRAYED.

ANDREW SIMS,
Lot 29, Con. 5, Enamosa, Ostie P. O

### FARM FOR SALE.

Division Court Sittings.



THE Division Court of the County of ton, will be held as follows:--By order, ALFRED A. BAKER, Clerk No.

GENTLEMEN'S

JUST RECEIVED

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Wool, Hide and Leather

Me. 4. Day's Old Block, Gordo

Suelph, July 31, 1867. (dw) D. MOLTON | Guelph, April 25, 1867

Guelph Cloth Hall

# A. THOMSON & CO

ARE NOW SHOWING A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SUPERFINE BLACK LOTH. NEW BLACK DOESKINS, NEW SILK MIXED COATINGS, NEW FANCY DOESKINS.

NEW ENGLISH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW CANADIAN TWEEDS, NEW Black Satin Expanding Hats NEW DRAB SHELL HATS, NEW SOFT FELT HATS. NEW VELVET CAPS,

NEW CLOTH CAPS, NEW CLOTH CAPS. NEW BRACES, TIES, COLLARS,

GREAT ANNUAL SALE!

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

O BUCHAM,

Is now selling off his entire and complete stock of

## Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Including the Newest and most Beautiful Dresses, Mantles,

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS AND PARASOLS, THE WHOLE AT HALF-PRICE

NOTICE.

TROUSERINGS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS

Terms Cash, and only one price.

A. O. BUCHAM.

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.

R. B. MORISON & CO.

## THE RUTHERFORD HOUSE

# A Large Stock of Dry Goods!

Splendid Ready-made Clothing! made under our own supervision, and warranted the best in town. Call and examine our Stock. A large stock of

Choice Bacon and Smoked Sugar-cured Hams! Travelling Satchels We have also a large and select assortment of CROCKERY, of various Patterns, by the

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE, SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATIONS!

# HEFFERNAN BROTHERS'

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

The Best Assortment, and Cheapest in Guelph.

HEFFERNAN BROTHERS,

ROBERT RUTHERFORD.

Evening Mercuny

Centre Wellington NOMINATION.

Dr. Parker Elected by Acclamation.

By our Own Reporter.

The nomination of members for the Centre Riding of Wellington took place at Fergus on Saturday last. The crowd numbered about five hundred, and the proceedings were carried on and terminated without interruption or disorder. The Returning Officer, James Webster, Esq., junr, went through the necessary preliminaries, and then said that as the candidates were likely to be few, it was not necessary to limit their time for speaking.

Mr. E. Pasmore, of Pilkington, came forward as the proposer Dr. Parker. He said that the same duty had devolved on him four years ago, and what he had done then he had seen no reason to regret. It was not every man who was possessed of the necessary qualifications for a member of Parliament. One indispensable requisite in the composition of such an individual was, that he should be in heart a British Canadian. Dr. Parker had gained a character for honesty, and his parliamentary career had stamped thim as a man of more than ordinary ability.

Donald Black, of Eramosa,

onded the nomination.

Mr. Thomas Price, Garafraxa, proposed fr. Cross, of Fergus, as a fit and proper erson to represent the constituency in the Commons. The nomination was seonded by Mr. Reynolds, of Nichol.

These being all the nominations for the reneral Parliament, those for the House of Assembly were next required to be nade.

of Assembly were next required to be made.

Mr. Thomas Price, seconded by Mr. A. Hood, nominated Mr. Dobbin.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, senr., Pilkington, proposed A. D. Ferrier, Esq., and Mr. George A. Lacy, Hillsburg, seconded.

Mr. A. Hood came forward as the proposer of Mr. Loghrin. He said that for this Reform candidate the field was now clear, as Mr. Dobbin had retired. He then went into an explanation of how it came about that Mr. Dobbin had resigned his pretensions to become a member of Parliament; referred to the dissatisfaction of one wing of the Reformers with the action of the Convention which had nominated Mr. Dobbin, and confessed himself to be one of the dissatisfied. That convention being improperly composed he among others considered that a protest against its proceedings was called for, and they thought that the most decided manner of showing their disapprobation was by framing and signing a requisition to Mr. Loghrin, a man who would give satisfaction to a majority of his party. Matters stood this until Mr. Ferrier took Matters stood this until Mr. Ferrier took Hatters stood this until Mr. Ferrier took. tion was by framing and signing a requisition to Mr. Loghrin, a man who would give satisfaction to a majority of his party. Matters stood thus until Mr. Ferrier took the field, when it was deemed prudent that either one or the other of the Reform candidates should retire. To effect this end the friends of both gentlemen had been co-operating. An attempt at arbitation had been made on Friday week, by Messrs. Thomson, Elliott and Pipe, but they could make no satisfactory arrangement, and the result of their deliberations was merely a recommendation that both parties should retire. But then a new difficulty arose, that of getting another candidate. For his part he should have been quite willing for both to retire if this dilemma could have been overcome. That morning three men selected by Mr. Loghrin, or rather they were chosen by the friends of each, met in a room in Mr. Whyte's hotel, and after a consultation they announced Mr. Dobbin's retirement. Both grentemen had been willing to give

friends of each, met in a room in Mr. Whyte's hotel, and after a consultation they announced Mr. Dobbin's retirement. Both gentlemen had been willing to give up their claims, and only waited the agreement of their friends, and now Mr. Loghrin was the candidate of the Reformers, with Mr. Ferrier as his opponent. The speaker then went into a history of the corruption of the Cartier-Macdonald government, and urged the electors to withdraw their countenance and support from Mr. Ferrier, who endorsed such maladministration.

Mr. Wm. Taylor, Nichol, seconded the nomination of Mr. Loghrin.

Mr. Richard Taylor proposed John S. Armstrong, Esq. He questioned the sincerity of Mr. Loghrin, as a reformer. He was sorry that Mr. Dobbin had retired, but having done so it was their duty to choose another in his place. He thought is showed badly for the soundness of Mr. Loghrin's principles that he had come out in opposition to the convention, which he asserted was properly constituted. The man he proposed was a genuine reformer, and one who would never

but now since it has come to us it is our duty to make it a great and grand success. Every constitution has its defects, and he did not suppose that the one which we had was free from them, but whatever there might be in it, it was our duty to smooth them over. There has been a great deal of talk about our nationality, but that is something he never wanted to see. He wished the connection with the mother country might be continued, strengthened and sustained. The great danger of confederation is, that it may bring the local and general parliament into conflict, in which case there is no arbitrator but the sword. Extreme caution is therefore rendered necessary. In the apportioning of the debt of the Provinces, difficulties may arise, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to us that the arbitrators should be men of integrity. Eighty cents per head for each individual of the entire population were to be allowed for the expenses of the local government, but there were some heavy items to be paid out of this sum, and unless econemy were strictly regarded, a direct tax would be necessary. The day

iems to be paid out of this sum, and unless econemy were strictly regarded, a direct tax would be necessary. The day when a resort to that measure would be necessary he hoped was far distant; and no government, no matter what might be its complexion, would receive any sapport from him if it were not economical. The speaker then detailed his policy. He was an opponent of the Intercolonial Railway as a separate scheme, but accepted it because he accepted Confederation. He was in principle a free-trader, but free trade in this country is and will always be impracticable; but since duties have to be imposed on some articles, he would advocate the laying them on the articles of luxury consumated by those in wealth and affluence. As to the defence of the country, he was not in favor of or a standing army, nor of making any further appropriation than would support the present volunteer system—He was in favor of opening up the North west and mading it a home for such a population as it is capable of sustaining.—His vote would be given against the en-

in favor of a standing army, nor of making any further appropriation than would support the present volunteer system.—
He was in favor of opening up the North west and mading it a home for such a population as it is capable of sustaining.—
His vote would be given against the enlarging of the canals; and in the support of any government he would look to the character of the men, their past conduct and more particularly their present principles. He thought we had too many Privy Councillors, and that the Governor of India paid as large a sum in proportion to the duties he has to discharge, he would receive about two millions of dollars per annum. The interference of the general parliament with the affairs of the local he did not like, for so sure as the former begins to bolster up the latter so sure will mischief be produced. The speaker here alluded to the cry that if the Reformers came into power they would be obliged to work with Mr. Howe, and such men who had taken a very active part against Confederation. But he wanted to know what that gentleman had done to place him beyond the saistance to bring about the character of the general parliament with the affairs of the local he did not like, for so sure as the former begins to bolster up would be obliged to work with Mr. Howe, and such men who had taken a very active part against Confederation. But he wanted to know what that gentleman had done to place him beyond the sufficient general for the constitution, and he could tell them that there were some who would take their seats on the Treasury benches them that there were some who would take their seats on the Treasury benches that would pale and wilt before him. He had given Confederation an opposition because he did not consider it would be beneficial, but he had done nothing that he might not do legitimately. He wanted to say a word or two with regard to Blair, Howland and Macdougall. It was asked why confidence should be withdrawn from these men. This he said was one thing that Gondon Reformers do; they follow no man in opposition to their principles. These men have compromised their party, but after all the elections have not gone in their favor but for John A. Macdonald. They made the threat that all who would in their rayor but for John A. Maccionaud. They made the threat that all who would not support them would meet with opposition, and they have gone from one part of the country to another, like the missionaries of an apostate faith, putting their threats into execution. Never was