Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 38. GUELPH, ON., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867. PRICE ONE PENN

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 and extend our Union, until the whole of 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 wish it distinctly to be understood that 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 shall 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 just 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 decide 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 prudent 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 have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER GOW

Guelph, 6th Aug., 1867.

GENTLEMEN'S

Travelling Satchels

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's Travelling Satchels,

At DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Guelph, 21st Aug., 1867.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, by a young man, (married,) a Situation, has had several years experience in the grain business, is a good accountant, and can bring unexceptionable references. Guelph preferred. Address post-paid

Box 179, Guelph P.O.

Guelph, August 21, 1867. dw-tf

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	25	
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.

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 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 abnegation or 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 factious 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 extend 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 rifle practice amongst the young men of our country.

I am in favor 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 favor of a lower and uniform rate of postage upon letters, the total abolition of postage on newspapers, and I am also in favor 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 favor 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 Usury 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 judge of a man's 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.

Puslinch July 9, 1867.

SOUTH RIDING
OF THE
County of Wellington.

To the Independent Electors of the South Riding of Wellington:

GENTLEMEN,

The time being close at hand when it will be your duty to elect a representative to the House of Commons of the first Parliament of the new Dominion, we have much pleasure in announcing to you the wish of over four hundred electors of all shades of political opinion, that Frederick William Stone, Esq., of Guelph, should be your choice for that honorable and responsible position.

Mr. Stone, as most of you are aware, is at present absent from Guelph, on a brief visit to the mother country, but previously to his departure, a number of gentlemen having requested him to place them in possession of his views in the event of his nomination for either Legislature, Mr. Stone patriotically authorized his friends to consider his services at the disposal of the Electors.

A resident of the Riding from his youth, Mr. Stone has been for many years known to us as a prosperous merchant and leading agriculturist. In the latter position he occupies a prominent position as one of the largest and most successful importers and breeders of stock in Canada; and to his judicious and persevering efforts, the agriculturists of Wellington, and especially of the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch, are mainly indebted for the excellence of their stock, and the reputation it justly possesses.

But it is not Mr. Stone's success in trade, or his services in agriculture, which alone commend him to the electors. The committee feel a pride in presenting to all those electors who desire to witness the harmonious working of the new Confederation; a candidate who, if elected, will carry into public life the same sterling honesty of principle and action which has characterized all his private dealings; a man subservient to no political party, indifferent to the intrigues of party leaders; a man ever ready to support all good measures regardless from whom they come; in fine, a man of whom it may with confidence be affirmed that he has no object to serve in public life beyond the good of his adopted country.

Such being the man whom we ask you to unite with us in electing as our representative, we need hardly assure you that the gentlemen who form the present Government of the Confederation will receive from Mr. Stone that fair hearing, to which in common justice an untried administration is entitled, and which courtesy to the representative of the Sovereign who has called them to his Council would of itself seem to dictate. With this line of action we ask you to contrast the declaration of the other candidate who is before you, that, if elected, he will record a vote of want of confidence in the government before even an outline of their policy is declared.

Fellow-Electors, we call upon all of you, whether Conservatives or Reformers, who view the actual progress of Canada under the new system as paramount to all mere party considerations, to join with us in returning Mr. Stone. A united and vigorous effort will place the result beyond doubt; and our exertions will be sufficiently rewarded by the knowledge that whatever factious agitations or discontented politicians may find their way into the Commons, their efforts to undermine the Constitution will derive neither countenance nor support from the representative of the loyal electors of the South Riding of Wellington.

Signed in behalf of the committee appointed at a meeting representing over 400 requisitionists.

C. DAVIDSON, Secretary. J. HARVEY, Chairman.

Guelph August 21, 1867

The 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 maintainance 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, liberally 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 new-fangled 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 our 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 non-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 a flagrant breach of party fidelity and honor as to be wholly unworthy of confidence in their new position. On constitutional principles and personal unfitness I have, therefore, no confidence 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 ejectment from power. Our Local Government is an outrage upon Upper Canada, and circumstances warrant us in presuming that it was formed under the unconstitutional interference of the Privy Council.

Our new Constitution, wisely and prudently administered, will, I solemnly believe, confer immense advantages on 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. daw

NEW

PAINT SHOP.

W. NOBLE

WOULD intimate to the citizens of Guelph and surrounding country generally, that he is prepared to execute

Painting in Every Branch!

With Cheapness, Neatness and Despatch.

☞ Shop on Douglass Street, first door North of Coffee's Victoria Hotel.

Guelph, 24th Aug., 1867. dw2m

AUCTION

AUCTION SALE OF

Carriages, Buggies,

AND LIGHT WAGGONS,

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

MR. KRIBS will sell a large lot of the above articles on

WEDNESDAY (Fair Day), 4th SEPT.

At the MARKET HOUSE. No Reserve. Bargains may be expected.

J. B. ARMSTRONG.

Guelph, 28th August, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of RICHARD HARPER, the younger,

AN INSOLVENT.

A Dividend sheet has been prepared subject to objection, until the twenty-eighth day of September, 1867.

EDWIN NEWTON, Official Assignee.

Guelph, August 21, 1867. 2w

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, SEPTEMBER 3.

Local News.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The following members were present last night: Dr. Herod, Messrs. Peterson, Thomson, Chadwick, Melvin, Sayers and Heffernan. As these did not constitute a quorum, the Council adjourned.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Remember the Guelph Temperance Society hold a general meeting of the Society to-night at 8 o'clock p. m., in the new Hall over the *Mercury* office. All the members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Mr. Loghrin held a meeting in Pilkington on Friday last. Mr. John Green occupied the chair, and the meeting after hearing the expression of Mr. Loghrin's views pledged themselves to use their influence to secure his election.

THE CENTRE RIDING.—There is not a word of truth in the statement made by the *Advertiser* on Saturday that Hon. George Brown is to run for the Centre Riding. Nor is there any truth in the other statements made in the same paragraph. We can easily understand how they would be made, as the *Advertiser*, like all the Tories at present, have "Brown on the brain."

RESULT OF A CHARIVARI.—On Friday night last, about three miles from Stratford, a number of young men were having a *charivari* over a Mr. Watson, who got married that day. They got very noisy and abusive, and would take nothing but money. Watson tried his best to get them to leave. They commenced breaking doors and windows, when Watson fired on them with a shot gun, and badly wounded two of them, named McArdle and Flanigan. McArdle is not likely to recover. Watson was arrested at 3 a. m., and lodged in Stratford gaol.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.—We have to announce that one of our most worthy and respectable townsmen, Mr. William McLaren, is about to take his departure for Montreal. His establishment here has already passed into the hands of another proprietor. While expressing our regret at the removal of Mr. McLaren, whose extensive business during a long period gone past shows the estimation in which he was held by the public, we may candidly assert that we are pleased to find that Mr. John McNeil has become his successor. Mr. McN. has been engaged in the business for a long period, and has therefore become thoroughly acquainted with it; and his well-known private worth and his courteous and accommodating manner, in conjunction with the good quality of the articles that he will continue to manufacture and import, will, we are sure, secure for him a continuance of that more than liberal patronage with which his predecessor was favoured.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Teacher's Association for the South Riding of the County of Wellington, took place last Saturday. In the absence of the President, Rev. Mr. Kilgour, the Vice-President, Mr. W. Weir, took the chair. The first business before the meeting was the election of officers. Mr. Kilgour was re-elected President, and Mr. Weir Vice-President, Mr. McLennan, second Vice, Mr. C. Walker, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Hutton, Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. Hart, Corresponding Sec. After the ordinary business was finished, Mr. Walker led a discussion upon the best method of teaching advanced classes in reading, illustrating his method of teaching the same. As most of those present agreed with Mr. Walker, this subject was finished without much discussion; but not so with compulsory education, by Mr. McLennan. This gentleman delivered a well prepared speech in support of his views, in which he gave some extracts from Dr. Guthrie and other eminent writers, advocating its adoption, and shewing the benefits which have resulted from its introduction into other countries. Mr. Walker spoke in opposition to the views advanced by Mr. McL., contending that the introduction of this law would deprive parents of their rights. The contest was very animated. Messrs. Hutton Hart and Weir supporting the arguments advanced by the first speaker. That a great deal of attention had been given to the subject on both sides was evinced by the mass of authorities brought forward. The time for adjournment found the matter undecided, and it will probably be brought forward on a future occasion, when members can take part in it. After tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. Weir for his conduct in the chair, the meeting adjourned till the 12th of October.

DON'T LIKE HIM.—The Toronto *Telegraph* does not relish the idea of Toronto, with all its boasted learning, refinement and culture, being represented in the Commons of Canada by such a man as Mr. Beaty, but it heroically gulps him down, and does all for the sake of the Union.—It says concerning him: "The personal unpopularity of this candidate was so great that during the first day the Unionists could make no headway. Strong friends of the government held back and declined having anything to do with a contest which, result as it might, would misrepresent them. It was only after reflecting that Beaty would at least count one in a division, that *the bitter pill was swallowed*, and reluctant votes given him." It is of opinion, that the best thing James Beaty can do when he goes to Ottawa is "to keep his mouth shut and look his best." Mrs. Partington said, when she saw the monkey, "What queer things men will make for money!" Might we not say, what queer things men will reconcile themselves to that they may be thought to be for the Union.

Deputy Returning Officers.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Deputy Returning officers for the various polling places in the South Riding:

PUSLINCH.—Aberfoyle, Mr. R. T. Johnston; McCaig's Corners, Mr. E. F. Heath.

GUELPH TOWNSHIP.—Mr. A. McCorkindale.

TOWN OF GUELPH.—North Ward, Mr. James Armstrong; East Ward, Mr. D. Kribs; West Ward, Mr. E. Newton; South Ward, Mr. George Hough.

The polls will be open from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Ferrier's Meetings.

AT HILLSBURG.

Mr. A. D. Ferrier, the Tory candidate for the Centre Riding, and a few other gentlemen from Fergus, such as Mr. Cross and Mr. Harvey, in accordance with a motion given a few days ago, came to address the electors on the political questions of the day. G. A. Lacey, Esq., was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Ferrier, who made a few remarks relating to his past career, said he had been a resident of the County of Wellington for thirty-two years, was in the District Council for four years, and had been County Clerk for eighteen years. He knew what the people wanted, and said he would support the present Government as long as he thought they deserved to be sustained. He approved of Confederation, and he would use his influence to improve our communication with the Red River settlement, which he considered was shabbily used by the Home Government, and more so by the Canadian Government, and that he would be for consolidating our Municipal and Assessment Laws, which he thought were far too intricate, and would advocate the elections all being held on the same day.

A. Hood, Esq., of Erin Village, replied to him in an able speech, and showed the extravagance of the Tory Government for the last ten years, and gave in figures the amount that was extravagantly spent on the residence at Quebec for the Governor-General which amounted to something over forty thousand dollars in one year; also, the amount that was paid for stationery and cutlery in the different Government offices for less than two years, which was no less than twenty-thousand dollars over and above their actual value, and asked Mr. Ferrier if these were the gentlemen he would support. He had no doubt Mr. Ferrier would tell them he had nothing to do with those expenses, and that those things were all past. That was all very fine for Mr. Ferrier who had been a Tory for years. He believed Mr. Ferrier was a respectable gentleman, and had been always considered as such; but if he would support the present Ministry, men who had increased the public debt in ten years from twenty-nine millions to seven-eight millions of dollars, he considered he should not receive any support from the electors.

Mr. Cross, the loyal gentleman from Fergus, then took the floor and seemed greatly annoyed with Mr. Hood's speech, and went at the *Globe* and George Brown, and Howe of Nova Scotia, and laid great stress on UNION and DISUNION. He spoke of his candidate's loyalty, and his own loyalty to the British Government, and much more of such trash.

Mr. A. Hood again replied, and while speaking Mr. Harvey got up and said that would not do, but he was called to order and Mr. Cross told him to let Mr. Hood have his say out. The Union gentlemen got very uneasy, and by the time Mr. Hood was through they were pretty nearly all off their seats. After they got quieted down Mr. Hood said if no others were going to speak, he would move that this meeting has no confidence in John S. McDonald's Ministry, and Mr. Charles McMillan seconded the motion. A pretended amendment was moved by Dr. York, seconded by Mr. John Gaffney, that this meeting has confidence in Mr. Ferrier, and was lost in this, the first meeting of the loyal candidate and his loyal friends.

AT EDEN MILLS.

On Saturday Mr. Ferrier held one of his mass meetings at Eden Mills. Three attempts were made to get some one to discharge the duties of chairman, the last choice falling on Mr. S. Meadows, who consented to occupy the dignified position. Mr. Ferrier did not detain the audience long; he spoke exactly five minutes. No one else addressed the meeting, nor was any vote taken. As soon as Mr. Ferrier had finished his address two of the voters of Eden Mills left the room, and the only person left, besides those who accompanied the candidate was the chairman. Mr. Ferrier did not long trouble the people of Eden with his presence, but took his departure from that scene of his glory and his triumph almost immediately. We have seen and heard of things which were called farces, but in comparison with the election meetings of the Tory candidate for the representation of the Centre Riding in the House of Assembly, they were scarcely overstrained comedies.

Mr. Beattie's Claims.

To the Editor of the MERCURY.

SIR:—Allow me to make a few remarks regarding our election for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. In the first place then, Who is John Beattie that is asking the Reformers of the North Riding of Wellington to support him? Is he not, and has he not always been the staunchest Tory that the Province of Ontario could produce? Does he not boast of his connection with the Conservatives for twenty eight years? Did he not support Webster in opposition to Charles Allen? Did he not support Nassau C. Gowan in opposition to Chas. Allen? Did he not support Webster in opposition to Boss; Dr. Clarke in opposition to Jas. Ross; Dr. Clarke in opposition to Dr. Parker? Does he not admit, that he has supported men whom he was ashamed of, just for the purpose of advancing the interests of his party? What guarantee then have we that he will advocate the liberal policy laid down in his address? Has he not always strongly supported the party that have opposed a liberal policy with regard to the Crown Lands, and have we not every reason to believe he will support that party again, should he be returned to Parliament? Has he not opposed our interests in the County Council? Did he not oppose a large grant of money to these back townships for the purpose of opening up roads and making general improvements, while his opponent, Mr. McKim, voted for it? Let us judge then by the past, and support the man who when he had the opportunity supported us, in opposition to the man who did all he could against us, and who is strongly identified with that party "that hold the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope." Whatever claims Mr. Beattie may have on the people of the Centre Riding he has none whatever on the people living in the back townships; and I am glad to state, Mr. Editor, that Mr. McKim's chances of election are better than they have been since the canvass commenced.

Yours truly, AN ELECTOR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

Special Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 2.—The official order relieving Gen. Sheridan, was received at head quarters this morning. Gener Griffin was telegraphed to; upon his arrival Gen. Sheridan will take his departure. There were thirty yellow fev interments yesterday, among them To King, the pugilist, and Lieut. McCormic of the iron-clad Mahaska.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—Preparations are being made by Radical Clubs in this cit to give Gen. Sheridan a grand receptio upon his arrival here.

From New York.

New York, Sept. 2.—The net returns of the Union Pacific Railroad for the quarter ending July 31st, officially reported at $485,789.04, exclusive of $479,2-3.4 charged to contractors for transportation of men and materials.

Four hundred and sixty miles west from Omaha are now completed, and it is expected that the track to the Rocky Mountains, 517 miles, will be finished in about a month.

The *Times'* special says the President is determined to relieve Howard. He is only waiting to find a man to put in his place.

Gen. Pope can't be considered safe in his position, for the President gives out that he will surely remove him.

The *Herald's* San Francisco special says the steamer *Great Republic* for China and Japan, which sails to-morrow, will have six hundred tons of freight, one million dollars in treasure, forty cabin and 260 steerage passengers.

The *Herald's* Cincinnati special says the editors of the *Enquirer* were arrested to-day for libel, at the instance of Mile Greenwood, the well known iron founder of that city.

New York, Sept. 3.—Queen Victoria's speech on proroguing Parliament is not very sanguine as to peace. She trusts that no grounds exist at present for apprehended disturbance. With regard to Abyssinia a peremptory demand for the liberty of the prisoners had been made and that, if necessary, measures for supporting that demand will be taken. The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland is referred to in severe terms, but nothing is found for promising any redress for the great grievance under which the Irish people still suffer. The Reform Bill is referred to in general, unmeaning terms, and no announcement is made as regards the supplementary bills which must come up at next session of Parliament.

Cable News
OF TO-DAY.

From Paris.

Paris, Sept. 1st.—Baron Moustier, Minister of foreign affairs, has addressed a circular despatch to the diplomatic representatives of France at the Courts, in regard to the existing relations of the Government with other continental powers, alluding to recent events, particularly to the Conference held at Salzburg. He declares that this auspicious meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria should be regarded as a free pledge for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

From London.

London, Sept. 2nd.—In a circular note the Sublime Porte announces to his Ministers at foreign courts that the war in the Island of Candia has been brought to a close, and a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the Island.

Police Court.

This morning a man named, *in reality* John Carson, but who modestly gave his name as John McCausland, was charged by Mr. Ellis, proprietor of the North American Hotel, with having stolen a curry comb and brush from his stable yesterday. We found that Mr. Carson was an old acquaintance. We understand that he is a cooper from the village of Elora, who first introduced himself to the notice of a number of the people of Guelph at the late meeting at the Junction Hotel. We knew him at once by his spare figure, his tanned face, his sharp nose, his ear-rings, and his closely clipped Yankee beard, as the person who swore he would do some "rooting out," when Mr. Saxon menacingly remarked that his friends had a numerical preponderance at the meeting. He stood in the prisoner's box, no more the drunken bully but the awed and perfectly sober craven. He enquired anxiously for his friend, Dr. Clarke, as if the doctor could free him from the iron grasp of the law. It will be remembered by many who were present at Lillie's on the night we speak of that Carson laid the doctor under immense obligations by a gratuitous offer at the time the latter was speaking, to thrash any one who would dare to interrupt him; the doctor, however, appearing to think that his pugilistic admirer was creating most annoyance. Carson had in his possession this morning a double-barrelled gun and a pistol, the ownership of which is questionable. In his defence he said that he had bought the curry comb and brush from a boy for the sum of ten cents. He was committed to stand his trial at the Quarter Sessions and sharp as his snout is, he will not be able to "root" his passage out of the place to which the Police Magistrate signed him.

☞ How comes it that the candidates spend so much money at the elections, than their opponents, the candidates use their money will not the people of Canada pay the bills before long in their duties? Has John A. A. or any of "his corrupt

☞ 'What ever

old woman?

'Because

wife!