

Business Cards.

FREDERICK BISCOE, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. Guelph, Office, corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets. dw

AUSTIN C. GHADWICK, Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Market Place, Guelph, Office entrance next door to the Queen's Hotel. dw

STEPHEN BOULT, Architect, Contractor and Builder. Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work, prepared for the trade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec Street, Guelph. dw

GEORGE PALMER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, 47, St. George Street, Guelph. Entrance on Macdonnell Street. dw

OLIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets, up stairs, Guelph, Ont. R. OLIVER, 2d. (Over) A. H. MACDONALD, 3d. dw

THORP'S HOTEL, GUELPH, remodeled and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers. Free omnibus to and from all trains. First-class Livery in connection. May 11th dw JAS. A. THORP, Proprietor.

D. S. KEATING & WORSFOLD, Physicians, Surgeons, &c. Office—the late Dr. Howitt's, Essex Street, Guelph. dw

JOHN KIRKHAM, Silver Plater and Brass Finisher. All orders promptly attended to. Shop—opposite Chalmers' Church, Quebec Street, Guelph. dw

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

ROBERT WATT & W. W. CUTTEN, Guelph, March 1, 1871. dw

F. STURDY, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. dw

D. R. BROOK, Residence Directly opposite Chalmers' Church, QUEBEC STREET, d

M. R. A. T. HEATHFIELD, Organist and Teacher of Music, Is now prepared, and will be happy to receive pupils for instruction in Music, both Vocal and Instrumental. Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Violin, also in Harmony and Composition. References kindly permitted to the Rev. Canon Brown, Newcastle; Samuel Wilnot, Esq., Newcastle; and Mrs. Judge Boucher, Cobourg. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. Heathfield, 2nd Street, opposite the New Baptist Church. d

ROYAL HOTEL LIVERY STABLE. The subscriber begs to notify the public that he has purchased the above livery from Messrs. W. Jessop, and will continue the business as heretofore. Having made considerable improvements, he will be able at all times to meet the wants of the travelling public. First-class Turnouts ready at the notice. Guelph, 6th Dec. dtf W. J. WILSON.

O'CONNOR'S BILLIARD HALL, IN THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, GUELPH, OPPOSITE THE MARKET. Re-fitted in the latest fashion. Five latest styles Phelan Tables. 5c

DOMINION SALOON. The Coolest and Nicest Summer Drinks to be had at this saloon. A supply of the Montreal CELEBRATED GINGER ALE always on hand. The best Liquors and CIGARS always in stock. Guelph, June 14, 1872. DENIS BUNYAN, do

PARKERS HOTEL, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH First-class accommodation for travellers. Commodious stabling and an attentive hostler. The best of Liquors and CIGARS at the bar. JAMES PARKER, Proprietor. Guelph, Feb. 6, 1872. dw

PRIZE DENTISTRY. DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Licentiate of Dental Surgery. Estate of 1864. Office next door to the "Advertiser" Office, Wyndham Street, Guelph. Residence opposite Mr. Bond's factory, Quebec Street. Teeth extracted without pain. References, Drs. Clarke, Tuck, McGilvie, Harold, McGregor, and Cowan, Guelph; Drs. Buchanan and Phillips, Toronto; Drs. Elliot, & Meyers, Dentists, Toronto. dw

W. M. FOSTER, L. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, GUELPH. Office over E. Harvey & Co's Drug Store, Corner of Wyndham and Macdonnell-sts. Guelph. For Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas) administered for the extraction of teeth without pain, which is perfectly safe and reliable. References kindly permitted to Drs. Harold, Clarke, Tuck, McGilvie, Harold, McGregor, and Cowan, Guelph; Drs. Buchanan and Phillips, Toronto; Drs. Elliot, & Meyers, Dentists, Toronto. dw

G. FITTING, AND—STEAM FITTING Done in the best style and most workmanlike manner.

HAT HOWARD'S, All kinds of Fittings made to order on the Shortest Notice. Changing Pipes, &c. or Repairs Done on the shortest notice. dw

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Two good steady boys, to work in the Paint Shop. Apply as once to J. B. Armstrong & Co's Carriage Works. M-12

COW ASTRAY.—Came on my premises on the 4th July, a red and white cow, about 5 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. W. B. KELLY, York Road, July 8, 1872. dw

DURHAM BULL.—The subscriber has a thorough bred Durham bull, which will serve cows this season at his farm (nearly complete) by Mr. John Rickland. May 29th dtf J. W. B. KELLY

40 ACRES OF GOOD PASTURE IN TOWN TO RENT. RIVER upon one side of it. Apply at the Law Office of the undersigned. W. B. KELLY, May 1872 dtf ROBT. MITCHELL.

PIANO TUNING. Mr. R. K. Koffman from Northampton, is in town, and will attend to all orders, which may be left at Mr. P. C. Allen's Bookstore. Guelph, July 2, 1872 dtf

COW STRAYED.—Strayed from the premises of Martin Tobin, Guelph, on Wednesday last, a milch cow, aged, color mostly light, with a red ring around her eyes. Any person returning her or giving information where she may be found, will be rewarded. W. B. KELLY, July 2, 1872 dtf

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—At Stirling a Journeyman Blacksmith to whom constant employment will be given. None but a steady man and good horseman need apply. Strenuous wages per month, if by letter, postpaid to Joseph Sanderson, Stirling P.O. Stirling, July 2, 1872 dtf

WANTED.—A Female Teacher for one of the Departments in the First-class of the Public Schools, Guelph, to enter upon her duties on the 10th of August. Salary \$175 a year, payable quarterly. Applications with references to be sent to the undersigned by the 22nd inst. ROBERT TORRANCE, Sec. Guelph, 2d. July 2, 1872 dtf Herald and Advertiser to copy.

DRESS MAKING. Miss Craven Late from Montreal, is prepared to undertake Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting in all its branches. All kinds of patterns for ladies and children for sale. Sandilands-st. over Mr. Kennedy's Food Store. Guelph, July 2, 1872 d

PIANO FOR SALE.—For sale, a 7 Octave Piano, rosewood, over strings, silver legs, made by a first-class American firm, in good order, and has been but a short time in use. Will be sold cheap, either for cash, or on time. Address, box 499, Hamilton P.O. July-13-72 dw

ESTATE OF DONALD BLACK. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon, or affecting the estate of Donald Black, deceased, are hereby requested to send in particulars of their claims to his executor, John Black, of the Township of Erin, Osprings P.O., before the seventh day of August, next. The said Executor will attend at the office of A. Dunbar, Esq., Wyndham-st., Guelph, on the said seventh day of August, to pay all undisputed claims against said estate. Guelph, July 9th, 1872 w3

BACON, BACON, BACON. 20,000 lbs. of Prime Cumberland Bacon, for sale at Toronto prices, from 7c to 7 1/2c. Smoked Cumberland at 8c. 200 Canned Ham, sugar cured; a splendid article and warranted to keep during the warm weather. A fine lot of Pure Leaf Lard in tennets at 10c cents per lb. 300 Shoulders of Pork will be sold at 4c per lb. A superior lot of Smoked Dried Beef. D. NAISMITH, Glasgow Ham Cure, Guelph, June 28th, 1872. dwim

PRESTON MINERAL BATHS Summer Resort. PRESTON, ONTARIO. CHARGES: \$7.00 a week for single room. \$12.00 a week for single room if occupied by two. 25 cents for single bath. Transient customers, \$1.50 a day. Omnibus as each train. Dr. Mulloy, Consulting Physician. Preston, May 30, 1872. dsm

NEW FANCY STORE. Mrs. Moyes begs to thank her numerous friends for the patronage conferred on her, and to inform them and the public generally that on account of the success that she has already followed her efforts, she has made large purchases of FANCY GOODS, AND BERLIN WOOLS and has added Children's Dresses, &c. Ladies Underclothing, Children's Suits, Brushes, Baskets, Jewellery, &c. &c. to her stock, which she would respectfully solicit inspection. Orders for Sewing promptly attended to. Mrs. MOYES, West Market Square, Guelph, June 20, 1872 3nd

NEW FANCY STORE. Upper Wyndham Street, Next door to Mr. Naismith's. Mrs. WINSTANLEY Begs to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a Fancy Store on Upper Wyndham Street, where she will constantly have on hand a variety of Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Chignons, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c. &c. Mrs. Winstanley has also opened a Registry Office for Servants, AND A LEADING LIBRARY. Guelph, May 27, 1872 dw

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. A. H. R. Kennedy's Flour and Feed Store. Call and leave your orders with A. H. R. Kennedy if you want the best Flour, Potatoes and Feed of all kinds, as cheap as any in the town, and always delivered to any part of the town when required. Also, a fine lot of wheat, oats and peas, for seed. Remember the stand—Anderson's new buildings, next door to Wm. Snider's Snobop West Market Square 7025-14cm

Guelph Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1872

SOUTH WELLINGTON. Meeting of Reformers.

MR. STIRTON RE-NOMINATED.

A tolerably fair attendance of Reformers from the Town and the various Townships now comprising the South Riding of Wellington assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The somewhat thin attendance was easily accounted for, as having been hastened on by the recent forcing weather much sooner than was anticipated, and the crop being, at that rate, remarkably light, farmers were naturally very anxious to secure what they had already sown, and secondly because those of the farmers who are Reformers feel so confident that no political controversy is on the " tapis " that would absolutely necessitate their attendance at such a gathering as that of yesterday.

George Elliott, Esq., President of the North Riding Association took the chair, and Mr. H. E. Swinford was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting earnestly complimented the Government on their apparent great desire for equalizing the representation of Wellington and other portions of the Province, and the fact that they had left untouched such glaring anomalies in representation as the old decayed boroughs of Niagara and Cornwall, and violated the principle of representation by population by giving such an undue preponderance of members to Manitoba and British Columbia. In the redistribution of Wellington, although far from approving of the motives which induced it, still they gladly welcomed back Eramosa and Erin to their old connection with the South Riding, and suggested in this connection that the best thing the meeting should do was to elect a Vice-President from the Township of Eramosa and Erin, respectively, to represent these Townships in the Riding Association.

Mr. W. Phin then moved, seconded by Mr. John Johnston, that Mr. Lazarus Ferguson be Vice-President from Eramosa. Carried.

Mr. Munn moved, seconded by Mr. Patrick Molloy (Guelph Township) that Mr. Edward Johnston (Deputy Reeve) be the Vice-President from Erin. Carried.

The President then read a letter from Mr. Alex. Taylor, Secretary of the Centre Riding Reform Association stating that a deputation from the Centre Riding on important political business connected with that Riding, had met at the residence of these gentlemen appeared at the meeting.

Mr. R. Melvin then came forward and after heartily welcoming back their old Township friends as co-workers in the Reform cause of the South Riding and from whom they ought never to have been separated, he read a letter from the following resolution:—

"That this meeting desires to express its hearty approval of the course pursued by Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons during the Parliament of 1871-72, and that it is the duty of every citizen of Ontario to support the same."

He felt that this resolution would commend itself to the feelings of every true Reformer. It was well-known that at the election of 1867 many men were returned to Parliament as "fair trial" men, and as soon as they entered Parliament they were to be genuine good supporters of the present Government, and the consequence was that the Government of the day had such a large majority that they launched out into schemes of the utmost extravagance. The Intercolonial railway was not built, but as a commercial undertaking but for purely political purposes. Sir Hugh Allan and other reliable men had offered to construct a much more profitable as well as shorter route than the one adopted for \$8,000,000, whereas the present route would have cost but three times that amount before it was finished. He regarded the whole affair as a huge political job, and thought it far preferable that such undertakings should be constructed by private enterprise willing to undertake them by the payment of a small bonus to the Pacific Railway will of course require to be built, but before undertaking it the route should be thoroughly explored and definitely selected. He strongly objected to the irresponsible powers with which the Government were vested in the proposed construction of the road, to the immense blocks of land equal in area to many large States, and the many millions of money all placed unlimitedly at the control of the present Government, who could and probably would use these means of money and of acres as a means of gross corruption, and thus wreck the Pacific Railway, as the Intercolonial had been, into a huge political job. (Cheers.)

Mr. McLean (Aberfoyle) seconded the resolution. He fully agreed with Mr. Melvin that many of the "fair trial" men returned to Parliament on a fair trial cry, and the Opposition had nobly and magnanimously given the Government many a fair trial, but unfortunately the Government had not availed themselves of the benefits thus conferred, and he therefore hoped the places held by the present Government. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried heartily and unanimously.

Mr. W. Whitlaw then moved. "That this meeting cordially approves of the course pursued by Mr. Sturton at our recent meeting in the House of Commons." (Loud cheers.)

He felt confident that the entire constituency even as now constituted had very cordially approved of Mr. Sturton's political conduct in the past, and that they would evince their faith in him in the future by re-nominating him as their candidate in the approaching Dominion election for the House of Commons. He never had given a vote that Reformers could not cordially endorse.

Mr. W. Phin then moved, seconded by Mr. Sturton, that the resolution be carried amid much applause.

Mr. Sturton then addressed the meeting and received a most hearty reception. He said that he felt deeply grateful for their kind expressions of friendship and approval of his past political conduct, and although this was but a sparse meeting of the Riding Reformers it was fully explained by the pressing exigencies of the hay season, and the late security of the Riding from any dangerous political at-

tack of a Conservative nature. He had now represented the Riding for 15 years, a long period taking into consideration the usually short political life of Canadian politicians; he had great difficulty in finding in the present Parliament 20 members of the Parliament of 1871. When he first entered Parliamentary life in '57 he did so with great misgivings as to his competency to adequately represent them, but he was willing to try, and during the whole of that period from then till now he had been honest and straightforward in his conduct and that was all that his political friends in the Riding expected from David Sturton. The present House of Commons afforded a much wider field and ampler scope for the abilities of the statesman, and if he had failed to carry out his views, he was not to be blamed, but he was not to be blamed for the constitution it was, because, he was free to confess, those views were in a minority in the present House of Commons. But they were not to be discouraged, for the great and important changes had often been effected by small minorities. Keeping their views constantly before the public, advocating them with zeal and earnestness, and persevering until success finally crowned their efforts. From the very first he felt that the men who were most at the head of affairs would be as bad after Confederation as they were before. We were constantly told to let by-gones be by-gones, the Macdonald-Carter party had a "clean slate" to commence with, and upon that was it blundered now with bungling, violation of the constitution and the spilling of our best blood. Most of his hearers, doubtless, had read the really splendid speeches of Messrs. Blake and Macleod recently delivered, in which they had so ably exposed the present Administration and had so justly rebuked their charges with unassailable facts as to defray a successful criticism thereon by their opponents. It had been said in 1867 with reference to the present Government that he was thereby allying himself with disloyalty as represented by Joe Howe then in ultra violent opposition to the Government, but he repudiated any such charge for he opposed the Government on principle. But what became of Joe Howe's violent opposition? The "distinguished statesman" John A. paid a visit to Nova Scotia, and works a charm on the most violent of his opponents. Mr. Howe shortly after becomes a Cabinet Minister and Mr. McLellan an Intercolonial Railway Commissioner, and subsequently Nova Scotia should be violated, \$2,000,000 over and above what they were entitled to and over and above what even Dr. Tupper had again and again declared was the right and just apportionment of the claims of Nova Scotia. What was the real secret of this violation of the constitution in granting this additional subsidy to Nova Scotia? It lay in this, Nova Scotia unlike Ontario, had no system of municipal government, and would therefore have to fall back on provincial taxation to provide the necessary means for the erection and repairs of roads and bridges, and the Dominion Government aware of this and in order to quench the would be rebellion, granted them this additional \$2,000,000, and the "distinguished statesman" now boasts that Nova Scotia is paid. Yes, indeed, paid, but how? and of this additional subsidy, let it ever be remembered that Ontario pays 49ths of the amount. The whole thing was a gross blunder as well as a glaring piece of corruption, because if she had not left to her own enterprise, she would have had municipal institutions long ago, and a dangerous trifling with and violation of the constitution would have been avoided. Nova Scotia having been so successful, in inspiring New Brunswick with the notion of "better terms," a demand for which had already been presented to the Government, but which the distinguished statesman with his usual ingenuity had managed to keep dodging until after the Parliament adjourned, so that even now the New Brunswickers are in utter darkness as to whether better terms are to be granted them. Then it will be found that Quebec will speedily follow suit, and thus a general game of "grab" will be instituted, and one that a corrupt government likes to see indulged in, because it is likely to give them a more prolonged lease of power. It ought not to be tolerated for a moment that so valuable a document as the Constitution of the Country should or could be tampered, because the inevitable consequence is that the tamperers do not stop until they benefit a particular section at the expense of the whole. Indeed that was the great object of Sir George Cartier in the route selected for the Intercolonial, a route so utterly barren for hundreds of miles that the country in the vicinity of the railway would not yield sustenance enough to support those engaged in the business of the line, with no local traffic, must be dependent entirely upon foreign traffic, and which traffic must be greatly diminished by the railway running in each direction. In opposition to the route selected, mention the probable blocking up of the road altogether with snow during winter. The consequence of all this is that a new railway has been projected from Riviere du Loup to St. John, N.B., which will be the shorter route from Ontario to the ocean, and all our money on the Intercolonial will be so much thrown away. It was well known that Mr. Sturton would become the established gauge of the country, and the Opposition vainly endeavored to get the Government to make the Intercolonial of this width, but the Government persistently opposed it, although it was once within two or three of being carried in Parliament, notwithstanding the mighty influence of the "distinguished statesman" and Sir George Cartier. And what was the great reason advanced for not adopting the gauge? Why, that the Grand Trunk was built on the old gauge, and it was requisite that the Intercolonial should be so also, and thereby utterly ignoring what must sooner or later occur, viz. the change of all American railways to the 4ft. 8in. gauge. The Government took the alarm, however, in the matter of the Pacific Railway, and that important line is to be built on the narrow gauge. The Government seemed determined to be as expensive and extravagant as they possibly could in the construction of the Intercolonial, they invested in steel rails, an absurd extravagance, because the traffic will even in the best of times be small, and the extreme probability is that during considerable periods of the winter the line will be altogether blocked with snow. The consequence of all these unnecessary extra-

charges and blunders will be that the Intercolonial will ultimately cost the country when completed some \$25,000,000. One great argument used in favor of the selection of the present route was that we thereby obtained the Imperial guarantee; but what was really the meaning of the guarantee? Simply this, that with it we are enabled to borrow money some 2 1/2 per cent. cheaper than without, but it would have been far more economical for us to have had no Imperial guarantee at all, an selected independently for ourselves the best and cheapest, and shortest route to the ocean. Another great argument in favor of the present selected route was, that being so far inland, it would be safe from the military attacks of our American cousins in time of war. As if, indeed, we had quite forgotten the midnight excursions of Brigadier Stuart during the American war, who, with his followers thought nothing of riding 50 miles through the night in order to tear up railways, &c. How much more readily then could this be effected than only 25 miles of distance intervenes? Besides, to show how utterly untenable such an argument is, we have only for a moment to recollect the location of the Grand Trunk from Quebec westwards, and it seems highly indubious and preposterous that, whilst safety is presumed to reign on the Intercolonial as far as Quebec, yet from that point westwards there is none. Turning now to another phase of the Governmental misdeeds, Mr. Sturton referred to the gross and systematic successful endeavours of the Government in prostituting and debasing public men, who from one cause or another were opposed to them, or whose support it was considered desirable to make more secure by Parliamentary purchase. He likened them to a cartwreck fastened to the bottom of a ship until it gradually eats a hole large enough to sink her. Of this type was the great Coderdier Col. Grey, who sitting as an M. P. could not draw an annual salary as Coderdier of the militia office he had been appointed by Sir John A., but whom that "distinguished statesman" so adroitly dodged it as to pay some thousand dollars per annum by monthly instalments to the utter abnegation of the spirit if not the letter of the law. But the great Coderdier tried another dodge, and a very disreputable one it was, namely to charge mileage, although the gentleman has never had the pleasure of revisiting his constituency since he was first appointed as Coderdier. Every M. P. knows that in this matter of mileage, each member requires \$6 make a solemn declaration amounting to an oath, and to violate that is perjury, and Col. Gray only ceased to draw pay for mileage when threatened to be prosecuted for perjury. And the only reason advanced for so doing was "that the claims of the House under such circumstances was an open question, an opinion in which he was fortified even by so eminent a lawyer as Mr. Hilyard Cameron. Such was the style of men that the "distinguished statesman" delighted in gathering around him. Then take the case of Mr. McLellan, a man of powerful influence and in violent and bitter opposition to the Government on the Confederation question, we find him vacating his seat in the Senate and accepts the bribe of a Railway Commissioner as the price of his abnegation to the present Government.—There were about 30 of these sort of gentlemen in the present House of Commons; who whilst professing to represent the people merely represented themselves. Then again it is not only the duty of Parliament to defend its rights, but also to exercise its privileges and not hand them over to a set of irresponsible men, as has been done by the present Parliament in the matter of the Pacific Railway at the urgent solicitation of Sir George E. Cartier. There was great danger in placing in the hands of Government such irresponsible control over so many millions of acres of land and dollars. It was a clear case of abnegating proper Parliamentary functions which was evidently reprehensible.

In reference to the Washington Treaty no one dreamed of the Intercolonial since Mr. Sturton came to the point. Mr. McMillan asked if it was the wish of the Reformers that Mr. Sturton should represent this Riding till his death? (Cries of "Yes, until we turn him out.") &c. &c. He wished to know, if such was the case, what were the worthy eligible men of the Riding, such as Messrs. Cartier, White, White, Lauder, &c., to do if their ambition prompted them in a Parliamentary direction? What would have become of the Hon. Peter Gow if Confederation had not taken place? He would have been obliged to remain out of parliamentary life.

Mr. Sturton being called, frankly accepted the offer made in the resolution, and desired it to be understood that he was a candidate for the honor of representing the South Riding in the next Parliament. It was well known that he had no desire to thrust himself upon the constituency, but he could not be blamed for accepting the honor when proffered to him, especially as it was backed up by friends from all parts of the riding. His object in Parliamentary life was not personal but of public character, and if the Riding would bring forward a better candidate than he pretended to be, he would willingly step aside and work heartily for his success. (Loud cheers.)

On motion of Mr. Whitlaw, seconded by Mr. W. Benham, jr., a hearty vote of thanks was awarded the chairman, who cordially responded; and alluding to Mr. McMillan's remarks said that in private life one did not usually discharge an able, faithful and conscientious servant, but rather gave them every encouragement to remain, and so should it be with public servants.

The meeting then broke up, after giving three rousing cheers for Mr. Sturton and Her gracious Majesty the Queen.

THE REFORM MEETING OF YESTERDAY.—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in the weekly Herald of the 9th inst., with the truly sensational heading "Packed Meeting," and an "Independent Reformer hissed down!" It is scarcely conceivable that such mendacity existed in the conductors of the Guelph Herald. The two statements referred to are simply monstrous falsehoods; and that the supposed author must know that the latter is so at all events. We are credibly informed that he was heard to have sneeringly said in reference to Mr. J. McMillan's speech, "What a d—d farce!" The force of unscrupulous mendacity can no further go.

PERSONAL.—We notice that Mr. Joseph H. Hocking has become sole proprietor of the Guelph Advertiser.

Ms. JOHN O'DONOHUE has been nominated for the Eastern Division of Toronto.

that gentleman's election perfectly secure, perhaps, however, as he earnestly hoped, the result would be somewhat different to what was vainly imagined. Mr. Drew was pretty independent for four sessions, voting frequently with the Opposition on important questions, but in the fifth session, he regularly "aved in" and became one of the most subservient followers of John A. party to serve his own ends. Referring to the Election Law, Mr. Sturton said, as the Law now stood all officials such as Sheriffs, Registrars, &c. are eligible as candidates for a seat in the Dominion Parliament. As an instance, we may expect to see Mr. White opposed in Hinton by Sheriff McKinstry. Just fancy a Sheriff canvassing a county with his pockets full of writs. Were freedom of independence can the voter possibly exercise under such coercive circumstances. The Hon. Mr. Blake vainly endeavored to amend this in consequence of a Government majority, invariably voting it down. We had not the polling confined to one day, but did not succeed in obtaining these elections being held simultaneously even in one Province. Had it been so, much good would have been effected by so desirable a change.

Mr. Sturton then again briefly thanked the audience for their courtesy, attention and friendliness and retired amid loud and hearty applause.

Mr. Guthrie thought that the time had now arrived when the meeting should give some expression of its wish as to the future representation of the Riding, and would therefore propose that Mr. Sturton, who had already represented them for 15 years, should do so again for another 5 years, and if necessary 5 more. (Cheers.) The only charge that had, for want of a better, been brought against Mr. Sturton was that he was a "silent member" in the House, but from the specimen of his powers of speech with which they had just been favored, it was very evident that if he was "silent" he need not be so from necessity. He had heard speeches from the "distinguished statesman" and others of like repute, and all he could say was that to him the difference between them and that of Mr. Sturton was very insignificant. What they wanted was men of sterling principle and honesty and who would fairly represent their views. He fully expected that in all the three Ridings of this County, Reformers would be returned. In the redistribution Bill of 1867, John A.'s great professed desire was to have the commercial element represented, and therefore Eramosa and Erin were excluded from the South Riding of that date. What has become of that important element now? He (Mr. Guthrie) much regretted the absence of the Hon. Mr. Blake, on account of ill health, from the political field during these eventful contests now about to occur, and in recollection of his able and eloquent speeches, his glowing manifestations of public opinion, and the display of such marked abilities, would be sure to nerve the electors in his absence. He was a man of whom they all had heard, and in point of intellect, great of mind and true patriotism, was far ahead of the "distinguished statesman," the leader of the Government. Mr. Guthrie concluded by moving that Mr. Sturton be requested to allow himself to be nominated as the candidate of the Reform Party for the representation of the South Riding of Wellington at the approaching General Election.

Mr. Munn, of Erin, seconded, and the resolution was put and carried amid loud cheers.

Mr. Guthrie, as one of the mentioned possible ambitious ones, distinctly repudiated any wish or desire for Parliament honours, and much regretted that Mr. McMillan should have started the subject at all.

Mr. J. P. McMillan, barrister, &c. of Guelph, who asked if the resolution was carried, was then, by courtesy of the meeting, allowed to speak to it. He was proceeding with a political autobiography when the impatience of several electors demanded that Mr. McMillan should come to the point. Mr. McMillan then asked if it was the wish of the Reformers that Mr. Sturton should represent this Riding till his death? (Cries of "Yes, until we turn him out.") &c. &c. He wished to know, if such was the case, what were the worthy eligible men of the Riding, such as Messrs. Cartier, White, White, Lauder, &c., to do if their ambition prompted them in a Parliamentary direction? What would have become of the Hon. Peter Gow if Confederation had not taken place? He would have been obliged to remain out of parliamentary life.

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On motion of Mr. Whitlaw, seconded by Mr. W. Benham, jr., a hearty vote of thanks was awarded the chairman, who cordially responded; and alluding to Mr. McMillan's remarks said that in private life one did not usually discharge an able, faithful and conscientious servant, but rather gave them every encouragement to remain, and so should it be with public servants.

The meeting then broke up, after giving three rousing cheers for Mr. Sturton and Her gracious Majesty the Queen.

THE REFORM MEETING OF YESTERDAY.—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in the weekly Herald of the 9th inst., with the truly sensational heading "Packed Meeting," and an "Independent Reformer hissed down!" It is scarcely conceivable that such mendacity existed in the conductors of the Guelph Herald. The two statements referred to are simply monstrous falsehoods; and that the supposed author must know that the latter is so at all events. We are credibly informed that he was heard to have sneeringly said in reference to Mr. J. McMillan's speech, "What a d—d farce!" The force of unscrupulous mendacity can no further go.

PERSONAL.—We notice that Mr. Joseph H. Hocking has become sole proprietor of the Guelph Advertiser.

Ms. JOHN O'DONOHUE has been nominated for the Eastern Division of Toronto.