Guelph Lbenina

VOL. 1. NO. 2.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1867.

New Advertisements.

20 BOYS WANTED.

Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE.

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

TO PRINTER BOYS.

WANTED immediately at this office, a young lad who has a knowledge of type setting. McLAGAN & INNES. Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE BEST OF STATIONERY!

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Guelph, 20th July, 1867.

THE EVENING MERCURY

CHEAP BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN LION,

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNES,

HAVEI 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 erected for the requirements of their extensive business.

JOB PRINTING

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

20 per Cent. under any other Office in the County,

While the style and quality of the work will be 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.

McLAGAY & INNES,

EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,

Evening Mercuny.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22

PROSPECTUS

GUELPH EVENING MERCURY

mofitable visitor to every family in town. Its edi-oral columns. Besides the ordinary staff, ar-angements have been made for occasional supply of editorial and other contributions, and corres-sondence from the most important points. Our rospects under the newly inaugurated Dominion, the agitation of political parties in working our infederation and the essuits that supermetal and impartial spirit. The great principles of Revoux, y the exercise of which alone we believe the pros-ective of this country will be secured, shall be on Il occasions tailfulful and earnestly, included that the same time no abuse, nounseemly language, othing of a personal character, shall mark our iscussion of public questions. We shall in short pare no pains or expense to make The EVENING-LEGERY an interesting and reliable pewspaper, in very respect worthy of public purtorage.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE WEIELLY MERCURY has now been enlarged of 40 columns—ten columns on each page—thus naked in Canada, out of Founday weekly newspaper published in Canada, out of Founday weekly paper and the control of the control o

Copies of the Weekly Mercury are also for

MCLAGAN & INNES.

Mercury Building, Macdonnell-st., Guelph, July 20, 1867.

as Weekly Exchanges inserting the above a few imes will be entitled to the Daily. TOWN AND COUNTRY.

New Advertisements To-day

English Magazines—T. J. Day, Educational—Miss Fetherstonhaugh. Sardines and Lobsters—John A. Wood, Diarrhoea Remedy—Alex. B. Petrie, Book-keeping—Wan. Wadland. Hay in Trusses—John West.

Police Court.

Before James House, Esq., J. P.

Disorderly—The Police Court in Guelph could not flourish, were it not for Susannah Hill and a few others like her. This lady was brought up this morning for "disorderly conduct in a public place," and notwithstanding many protestations of innocence on the part of this virtuous female, she was fined \$2 and costs. She paid the smart and returned home, satisfied that she was a much persecuted individual.

Larceny—Charles Smith was again

vidual.

Larceny—Charles Smith was again brought up, charged with stealing three fowls, the property of M. Kelly Chanticleer, with two companions of the opposite sex, were produced in Court, and for appropriating these and stopping their crowing and cackling, Mr. Chas. Smith was committed to stand his trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Get a bottle of Petrie's Diarrhœa emedy for Summer Complaints. remedy for Summer Co. It should be in every house.

The County of Perth Herald, one of the dirtiest sheets that ever upheld John A. &Co has been discontinued. Cause; financial difficulties. It is the intention of the proprietor to recommence the publication of the paper again if possible.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—The Ray. John Black, a returned missionary will deliver an address in Knox's Charch Guelph this evening at 71 o'clock. In addition to his account of his missionary labours he will dwell on the geographical position of the country and its importance to Canada. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A CASE FOR PROOF.—The Executive The Research of the country and the control of the country and the country and the country and the control of the country and the country an

public are cordially invited to attend.

A CASE FOR PROOF.—The Fergus
News Record of yesterday says the
Mercury's story about the number of
Reformers present at the Fergus meeting on Monday last is utter bosh, sheer
nonsense. All we have to say to this
is that we challenge the News Record
to name more than twenty Reformers
who attended the meeting...

MR. GEO. BROWN IN THE FIELD.—

miny clay?

Mr. Stirton—Perhaps my friend Dr. Clarke an tell you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geo. Brown in the Field.

It was announced yesterday that Mr. Stirton aid there were some very thin-skined people who, like the Doctor, got offended at everything which was declared himself in favour of the Coali-

sitionists, that the Reeve of Puslinch should call his constituents into Guelph to a meeting. [Hear, hear and laugiter.] They were called to attend the meeting, but neither the getters up of it nor the Reeve wanted them to attend. But the Reformers knew what their real object was. Although there has been no contest in the Riding for ten years, they had not forgotten the past nor lost track of the Conservatives. [Cheers.] Having been called here today so that candidates might have an opportunity of stating their views on the great questions now engaging attention, he would have much pleasure in stating frankly and freely his opinions. They were not ignorant of his views in relation to these matters, for his address had been issued, but they would now hear more fully and more directly from him what was there embodied. He had there stated in an honest and straightforward manner what his views were, and he was here to-day to endorse all therein contained. [Cheers.] The position in which our country is now placed is altogether new to us. We have emerged out of one state of political existence and entered on another. We have assumed a higher position—we have opened up to us a more glorious future. In view of this it was exceedingly desirable that we should make a proper start, and be guided in the right direction. The future of the young man, ambitious for distinction and eager to make himself an honorable place among his fellows, was mainly dependant on his start in life. So with, this new Dominion. If at the outstart in our political history our leaders gave a wrong direction to affairs, we will assuredly suffer in the future to an extent no one now can dream of. (Cheers.) The government, he was sorry to say, had taken several wrong steps already, and yet they were told not to condemn them before being tried. The, short trial we have already had has shown to what lengths they will lead us if we only allow them. The speaker, then alluded to the time when he was first bron the surface and in the was proud to say he a

A voice.—What do you mean by the miry clay?

Greaf Reform Triumph in Guelph.

THE COALTITORISTS DEFEATED AT HERROWS MESILUS.

South Wellington True to Reform Frinciples.

VOTES OF CONFIDENCE IN THE TWO WESTLESS.

The great Califon meeting—got up the the instance of the fight to call themselve Coalifonts—which the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the head of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eal themselve Coalifonts—thin the did of a few Reformers who now delight to eat the did of a few Reformers who now the did the did the section of th

office and then came and told the Reformers what they had done, and asked them to consent to it. Parties were all the time quite distinct and had remained so. In contrast to this unadvised step on the part of the Reformers, he narrated the circumstances attending the Coalition of J864, when both parties agreed that their leaders should coalesce. But as Mr Høwland acknowledged at the Convention, that Coalition ceased on the 1st of July. No one had had the hardihood to say that a party government could not do all that a Coalition government could do, and because Reformers have no faith in this patched-up concern, we are told that we are going to try the old game of factious opposition. Well, he admitted there had been factious opposition which Reformers were often placed, faction was the only means left them to adopt. Mr Beattle, in his address to the electors of North Wellington, honestly admits that we are indebted to this more than to anything else for Confederation. On the other hand, Mr White, of Hamilton, at the Fergus meeting, who, unlike Mr Beattle, is mainly depending on public pap, took the ground that the Conservatives were strong advocates for constitutional changes. He gave the Hon. Mr Galt credit for advocating Onfederation in 1858,—but he forgot to state that all that time Mr. Galt was not a Conservative, but sat on the cross benches. It was all very fine to take such credit for John A. and Galt, but when men are in earnest they show by their acts that they are so. Did any of these men ever put on record a resolution favoring such changes? Can they point to a time when they ever introduced a proposition for the solution of Reform members, and ask their opinion? No. But they decided to join John A. and Galt, and then they called a few of their friends and said they would be glad if they supported them, and if they did not they would try and defeat them! He had said that the Coalition was already beginning to show fruit. They had seen a letter from Mr. Campbell, of the Crown Lands, to a gentlemin in

said he had a holy horror of coalitions (Cheers.) But it seems he had lived in change his views, and some day he (M) Stirton) was going to South Waterloo to see how easy Mr. Cowan could gult them down. (Laughter.) Dr. Howitt had referred in his Fergus speech to the opposition of Mr Dorion and Mr Howe to Confederation, and spoke of the danger of allowing such men to be in power. And had not John S. Macdonald, one of the bitterest enemies of Confederation, been called in to form the Local Government, and he had made a precious mess of it. [Heat hear.] It was said if the present government was defeated, you could not form another without Dorion and Howe. This he did not believe. When Mr Tilley and Mr Archibald were in Toronto, they said that in the peculiar position in which they were placed from the opposition to Confederation manifested by one section of the people in their provinces, they could not avoid accepting office in the Coalition. But if an opportunity presented itself of forming a Reform government, they assured the Reformers that they would go heartily with them. [Cheers.] They had joined the Coalition with the greatest reluctance, but in the position in which they were placed they could not do otherwise. Mr Howe opposed Confederation because the government of Nova Scotia would allow no appeal to the people. But now that it was accomplished, he had stated that he was willing to give it a fair trial. Mr Stirton then adverted to Mr Blair's course. He considered it moreover most injudicious, for the appointment of two Senators to seats in Parliament greatly lessened the responsibility of the government to the people, and was an infraction of a fundamental principle in the Constitution. It was proper to have one member of the government in the Upper House, but it was a less opposed to pursuing a factions course in Parliament greatly lessened the responsibility of the government to the people, and was an infraction of a fundamental principle in the Constitution. But there might be some improduced to the pr

for the patient hearing they had accorde
him, he retired amid cheers.

Mr. P. Gow then came forward an
was received with great applause. It
referred to the calling of the present me
ing and the design of the parties who
it up. When two very respectable get
theme of the town came to him with
requisition it was already endorsed b
the Reeve of Guelph Township and Reev
of Puslinch, the day and hour fixed, an
everything cut and dried. When aske
to sign it as head of the Corporation
(Guelph, he said he was always in favou
of fair open discussion; that he was ne
opposed to the proposed meeting. But
he said he considered it was a very in
proper time to call it, in the very midd
of hay harvest, when farmers could
get time to attend. The gentlemen
plied they did not care whether
farmers came or not, and to tell the tru
they would rather not have seen so ma
there to day. [Hear and cheers.] It
old them at the same time that he ha
no right to call such a meeting, that
was the duty of the Sheriff or Warden
do so. But as he was Mayor of the Tow
and moreover a candidate, he would no
especially as the requisition was respetably signed, put any objection in th
way of holding the meeting, as theref
they might say that he wished to stif
public opinion, and was afraid of oppostion. He also pointed out to these tw
gentlemen the absurdity of the Reeves.
Guelph Township and Puslinch callin public opinion, and was afraid of opposition. He also pointed out to these two
gentlemen the absurdity of the Reeves of
Guelph Township and Puslinch calling
their constituents into another municipality to attend a meeting. They had
clearly no right to do so. But from the
first he was not opposed to, or afraid of,
the meeting. No man was more for public discussion—free, fair and open—and
that secured he was willing to leave the
result to the intelligence of the electors
of the Ridding. [Hear, hear and cheers,
He had always been an earnest advocate
of Confederation, and no one rejoiced
more than he did now that it was secured
He had great hopes that it would tend to
the good of the country. He hoped tha
an end would be put to the continua
wrangling which had too often disgrace
our political struggles in the past, and
we only remained true to ourselves the
country might be made one of the har
piest and most prosperious on the earth
[Cheers.] We were much indebted to
dracious Queen and the British Parlla
ment for the great boon conferred on us
and if properly worked out, he had a
fear for our future. He had an faith
the miserable cry got up by a section
the press of union and disanion. He
lieved all classes, and all shades of point
ites, were truly loyal, and anxious to
preserve British connection. [Oheers.]
One of the most important benefits we
will derive from Confederation will be
the management of our own local distinct
ally and persistently ruled by Lower
Canada. These days have gone by, he
hoped, for ever. Other questions of a dis
agreeable character were also, he hoped
for ever settled. He was giald to say that
the oft ever Sechool question, which me