

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
 FOR sale, a first-class farm, being the North East half of Lot No. 16, 2nd Con. of the Township of Pilkington, containing one hundred acres, with about 80 acres under cultivation, well watered, and good buildings thereon. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to  
 WM. RENNIE, Ferguson, Ontario.  
 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.

**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 Convention to call 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 interest 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 concurring in 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—either in or out of office—to heartily co-operate 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 discontinue anything like faction, and shall be prepared to support everything having a tendency to produce a harmonious, virile 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 be chosen by 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, are still defective in several points. I shall give those 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 necessarily 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 co-operate 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 the honor to be,  
 Gentlemen,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
**PETER GOW**  
 Guelph, 6th Aug., 1867.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber offers for sale a first-class farm, being Lot No. 8, East half 3rd Con., Township of Erin, containing 100 acres, from 75 to 80 of which are cleared, and, with the exception of about 10 acres, free of stumps. This farm is well fenced, and has a high state of cultivation. There is a never-failing creek and a good well and pump on the premises; also, a never-failing creek runs across the Concession about ten rods from the corner of the lot. There are two good barns—a log 30x50 and a frame 30x60—and a good log house 20x30 feet, with a back kitchen and a frame shop, four bed rooms, &c. Also, a good young orchard of choice fruit trees, many of them bearing. This farm is about five miles from Acon Station, and about a mile and a half from the Erin gravel road. The farm will be sold on liberal terms, and a good title given. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter (post-paid) to the subscriber, on the premises.  
 JAMES BROTCHE.  
 Erin, 25th July, 1867.

**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, later 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 give me further extension of 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 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.

In 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 among our representatives are necessary to 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 not support any Government, or any set of men who will attempt to barter the best interests of the country for the sake of place and paramount duty to give 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, and the introduction of corruption into the management of our public affairs. But while holding those views in all sincerity, I am decidedly opposed to the introduction of any such coalition into the political history of the Dominion.

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 defence is the 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 in force 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 families, 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 must hesitate to neglect them in their return to the enjoyment of the most generous character. I feel it my duty to do all in my power to foster and encourage the Volunteer Militia system, so far as it is compatible with the resources of the country. I am also in favor of some general scheme which will have for its object the encouragement of the talents 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 honor of both countries.

A general revision and equalization of our Tariff will become necessary under our new Constitution. If elected I will endeavor to secure a measure based upon equitable principles to all interests and sections of the Dominion, and consistent with the honor 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 have for its object the reduction of the exorbitant charges now made for the transmission of messages by telegraph.

The current of public opinion will naturally 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 *Provincias* which we at present labor under.

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 the honor of being your representative. It is, therefore, for you to say whether you approve of my principles, and can trust in my integrity. To justify the 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 any 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, and of the late 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 a most successful, 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 industry and persevering efforts, the agricultural interests 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 Constitution; a candidate who, if elected, will carry into public life the same sterling honesty of principle and action which has characterized 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; 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, 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 factions or disinterested 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.

I signed in behalf of the committee appointed at a meeting representing over 400 requisitionists.  
**C. DAVIDSON, J. HARVEY,**  
 Secretaries. Chairman.  
 Guelph August 21, 1867.

**Evening Mercury.**

SATURDAY EV'G, SEPTEMBER 7.

**North Wellington NOMINATION.**

FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.

The nominations for the North Riding of Wellington took place at the village yesterday (Friday). About three hundred of the electors were present, and the whole proceedings were characterized with far more of harmony and order than was anticipated they would be. At one o'clock p.m. the Returning Officer, William Wilson, Esq., read the writs for the election of the members of the two Houses of Parliament, and the commissions appended, giving him his authority. With regard to the length of time to be occupied by the speakers, it was agreed that each candidate should have an hour at his disposal in which to make his speech, and each proposer and seconder ten minutes.

The nominations for the House of Commons were called for; and in order to gratify a whim, or as being the easiest mode of settling a difficulty, Messrs. Foley and Drew, or their proxies, drew cuts which should be the first proposed. Long cut was to be the winner and Drew got it, that is if being proposed first meant winning.

Dr. Tuck, of Drayton, then came forward and proposed Mr. Drew. He said that the political views of his candidate were more in accordance with the opinions entertained by the majority of the electors in the North Riding than those of his opponent were. His character was well known. He needed no eulogies at his hand, and he solicited for him, as the "Union" candidate, the support of Conservatives and moderate Reformers.

Mr. Peter Kean, of Minto, seconded the nomination, and urged the necessity of a grand rally to the polls, so that the factions should be taught a severe lesson, and shown by indubitable proof that "Unionists" have done with them.

Mr. Samuel Robertson proposed as a fit and proper representative, the Hon. M. H. Foley. He introduced him to the electors as a true Irishman, one of the right stamp. All his political acts had shown that his aim was to deal out even handed justice to every man. He did not offer an unqualified support to the present Ministry, nor did they deserve that he should, since they had not yet revealed their policy; and he was certain that if the electors would sustain men of whose probable measures they know absolutely nothing, Mr. Foley has left a clear record of his career; he has passed through the fire unscathed. We want at the present time men who will look beyond the limits of one County and act for the interests of the entire country. While in the Government no one made more strenuous efforts than the hon. gentleman had done to reduce expenses, and to economize in his own department, and his whole career had been productive of much good to the country.

Mr. David Youmans, of Mount Forest, had pleasure in seconding the nomination, first, because Mr. Foley was a man of ability and experience, and secondly, because he was identified himself with the same party as the speaker. He is not a novice in politics, and has not to learn parliamentary duties.

There being no other nominations for the Commons, those for the Local Legislature were next called for.

Dr. Maudsley proposed Mr. John Beattie. He had known Mr. Beattie some twenty-five years, and he was certain that the Riding would return him to Parliament by such a vote as would deter Mr. McKim from ever opposing him in future.

Mr. Robert Stevenson nominated Mr. McKim. Mr. Wm. Sturtridge seconded the nomination, and thought that as Mr. McKim had always been found honest and consistent in his conduct, and as he was a resident candidate, he should be well supported.

These were the *real* candidates nominated, and the *real* candidates were thick and fast, until it seemed as if the whole crowd had been seized with a sudden fit of politeness, and each had a mania for making his neighbor a member of Parliament.

Dr. Parker was proposed by Mr. David Spence, Mount Forest, and seconded by Mr. Hugh McDougall.

Mr. John M. Campbell was proposed and seconded by Mr. John W. Walker, of Harrison, and Mr. James Harper, of Arthur.

Mr. James McMullen, of Mount Forest, was proposed by Mr. John Sheppard, and seconded by Mr. John Martin.

Mr. D. Saunders proposed Dr. Maudsley; Mr. Thos. White, of Luther, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Charles Clarke, Elora, was next nominated, his proposer and seconder being Messrs. Garbutt, and Wm. Irwin; and lastly

Dr. Tuck was proposed by Mr. A. Hunt, and seconded by Mr. John W. Walker.

Mr. Drew, being the first nominee, was of course, the first speaker. Just at the moment that he had got upon his legs, and got so far with his speech as, "Mr. Returning Officer," one of his minions, instructed for the purpose, made a demand that Mr. Drew should produce his property qualifications. The gentleman simulated petulance, but produced the necessary document, and swore to it. This was done with an object. It was the last unmanly attempt to secure a seat in Parliament without winning it in an honorable battle, and after all it availed him nothing. He said they had assembled to nominate candidates for Parliament, and to hear their address; and he had no objection to their doing so. The aspirants for the Commons were not so numerous apparently as those for the Local Houses, and he being one of the former deemed it necessary to make some explanations with regard to the course he intended to pursue. He had never been in Parliament, and

therefore he would be saved the trouble of accounting for any political sins. He believed that in governments there would always be two parties, and that in Canada, even at the present time, parties have an existence. He stood today essentially the same man as they had seen him at his meetings. He considered that the men who now hold the reins of power are the men to whom we must look for those measures that will be most conducive to the good of the country, and he would, if returned to Parliament, give them his best support. His opponent's chances for election in North Wellington were equal to his chances in North Norfolk. Why should the government not be supported? It is because some of its members are Reformers and some Conservatives? That fact he considered a very strong reason why they should be sustained. There are no party questions now before the country—none but whether the government should or should not be sustained. Would it be fair to allow a certain set of men to carry confederation thus far, and ere it has seen its accomplishment, to take the work out of their hands and to allow others to finish it? North Wellington was not going to be different from the great majority of other constituencies throughout the country, where the ministerial candidates had been successful. He would not pledge himself to support a policy whether it were good or bad, but he would give the administration a fair trial. On the other hand Mr. Foley had very improperly asserted that they could not be defeated too soon. Herein consisted the difference between him and his opponent. He had heard a great deal about antecedents, but he thought that the past history of great power was fully as good as that of those who raised the hue and cry against them. What has Mr. Blair done to forfeit the confidence placed in him? The speaker did not claim the support of one party alone. He wished to be sustained by both Conservatives and moderate Reformers, by men who would countenance a fair trial being given to the Government—men who thought more of their country than they did of faction. It had been remarked that his opponent had a clean record to appeal to, but the people of North Waterloo thought different from this. It had been asserted that while Mr. Foley had been tried, he was a novice, but we now men always to give us when an old member of Parliament offered them opposition? He knew as much of the British Constitution and of British laws as Mr. Foley did, although he might not be so skilled in Parliamentary etiquette or routine—matters of which a few weeks would make him master. Mr. Drew then urged his claims to election on the ground of his being a local man, and if he did wrong at any time they knew where to find him (as he was likely to remain among them) and reprove him for his errors. It had been set up as a plea in favour of Mr. Foley, that while that gentleman was a member of the Government he had reduced the expenses of his own department, but can a single public journal be found wherein he gets credit for his retrenchment? There was nothing wrong he conceived in soliciting aid from both parties. He asked votes from Reformers, and there were many present, he was happy to say, who would exercise their suffrage in his favour. No one could with reason find fault if a Conservative candidate asked for the vote of Reformers, or Reformers that of Conservatives. The members of the present ministry have been censured for not making known their policy. This they have now had an opportunity of doing; but shortly after the meeting of Parliament it will become a matter of necessity with them to make known their measures. He did not come before the electors as a no-party man. He had been for years identified with the Conservative party, and he was not ashamed to avow the connection, but there is no question now before the country except that to which he had already made allusion. The session, however, will not pass over until parties are formed, but not as they had been heretofore. Reformers and Conservatives will no longer be what they were, the lines will be differently drawn, and they will not be found in array against each other as formerly. Then and not till then would it be necessary for representatives to take a side, and then would they be accountable to their constituents for the course they pursued. On no subject were members more likely to join issue than on the assimilating of the tariff between the Upper and the Lower Provinces, and if elected it would be his care that Western Canada got justice, at the same time that he would not wish to see the maritime portion of the Dominion overridden. His position he was not afraid to make known. He had publicly declared it long ago, and would not now recede from his statement. This his opponent had not done, until it was dragged from him by questions at public meetings. Mr. Brown has already been defeated in South Ontario, and he predicted that his disciples in North Wellington would have a similar verdict pronounced against them. Mr. Drew would up by a few more iterations regarding the "only question before the people," and a few more emphatic declarations, that he was a supporter of the present government.

Mr. Foley next came forward amid loud cheers. Of course it was only just and proper that he should be asked to produce his property qualification as well as Mr. Drew, and accordingly some fellow hustled his way through the crowd and made the demand. It was made in an ill-bred, and complied with in a gentlemanly manner. A great deal of disturbance was here created by Mr. Drew's pets who were informed by Mr. Foley that they had met him in a spirit of blackguardism that would rather have been looked for from barbarians, which would have been discreditable to men in servitude, instead of to those who boasted of occupying the proud position of British freemen. He appealed to the people present if his party did not always extend courtesy to their opponents. Mr. Beattie, whom he would always regard as a warm private friend, and whom he would always think of with the highest regard, had attended many of his meetings, and had always been invited to a seat on the platform, and been allowed to choose his own time for speaking. But Drew's men were somewhat different, and he charged that gentleman with encouraging every description of impropriety, and then putting the blame on the people of Arthur. Every man, no matter what his political creed may be, should blush for him who finds it necessary to resort to such means

to uphold his cause. Mr. Drew had spoken for an hour, and in all that time what had he said? He had advanced two statements—first, that he (the speaker) had been defeated in Norfolk, and second, that he would be beaten here. Well, if he were beaten no worse in North Wellington than he had been in North Norfolk, it would be no great triumph for his opponent after all. It was the Riding in which he lived, and could Mr. Drew run for that in which he lived and be defeated by a majority of only one? The result of that election should teach the Reformers of North Wellington the lesson not to be over-confident. But his opponent was a supporter of the new government, and he asked whether they had a policy; he merely said that he would support good measures if they brought them forward, and oppose bad ones—Where is the man who would stand before any body of the electors and not say the same? Would the greatest ninny tell them that he would do the opposite of this? He had been accused of concealing his views with regard to the administration until they were forced from him. When asked in Minto to give these, he replied by relating an Irish story. A priest, on being placed in the dock, had the usual questions put to him, "Guilty or not guilty?" His reply was, "Arrah, how the devil can I tell till I hear the evidence?" Such was his case, he would hear first, and then judge. Mr. Drew said he would give them a fair trial, an opportunity for them to defend their policy. What a liberal, noble-minded man he was! How could he help doing this? He couldn't even if he wished, and if he tries to make people believe he can, he must be either very ignorant of constitutional government, or the kind that they are. Parliament will be committed to assembly, and speech from the Throne will be read immediately afterwards, and in it the policy of the Ministry will be propounded. It will either be adopted or opposed, and Mr. Drew can prevent none of these things. He (the speaker) would allow them to make known their measures, because he could not hinder them, even if he wanted to do so. He would give them "a fair trial," and to put himself on an equal footing with his opponent, he would support them when they did right, and oppose them when they did wrong.

By his former policy in Parliament, he was willing to stand or fall—that was a liberal policy—his aim having always been to give equal justice to all, without distinction of creed or party. Mr. Drew had boasted that he (the speaker) had been rejected by North Waterloo. That misfortune, if such it was, he would inform that gentleman had resulted from a connection with such as he. But let him go there to-day, and he would find that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the electors in that constituency would wish to have him again as their representative. The speaker went on to show his opponent's ignorance of some important political facts. Among others the latter had stated at one of his meetings that the British Government would build the Intercolonial Railway, but an explanation of the matter given him at that time had prevented his mentioning it to-day. The hon. gentleman referred to some slanders that had been circulated against him, in a paper, [the *Salem Times*] sustained by Mr. Drew, when his speech was read, and he gave the journal such a scorching as it has not received perhaps in its lifetime before. Mr. Drew had said nothing about his Crown Lands policy. Formerly at a meeting he made known his intention of advocating, should he be elected, that the Township Councils be made the receivers of moneys due from the said lands. And who were to be the collectors? Why, who but the lawyers? The speaker had reminded them that the people might not pay, and that the Councils would then be responsible, and asked him what he would do in such an exigency? He replied, "Make the people pay!" He found, however, that there he was caught in his own trap, and to-day he had not said a word about the matter. He had called Reformers factionists, but he defied him to show a single incident that would substantiate the charge, and he had never spoken a word about Union until he began to think of running for the Riding. Did he attend meetings in Dr. Parker's time, or did he then give a word of Confederation? He will support a Reform government, or a Conservative government, or any other if he can only get elected. The speaker was rather proud that he had not gone from house to house asking votes, or saying things behind the backs of his opponents which he would not say to their faces. Mr. Drew had not been so scrupulous. He had canvassed privately, representing himself as a Reformer, a Conservative, an Orangeman, or a sympathizer with Catholics according as he fancied it suited him. To the Protestants, his opponent had represented him as a Catholic, and he had held him up to the scorn of the Catholics as being a turncoat; but if any party could turnish good authority for his ever having belonged to the Church of Rome, he was willing to withdraw from the Riding. Mr. Foley concluded by an appeal to his friends to work, and give him an opportunity of representing a populous and enlightened constituency in the first Parliament of Canada.

Mr. Beattie, the first nominee for the Local Legislature, was received with three cheers on rising to address the Assembly. He did not deny being a Conservative, and his enemies had allowed him the merit of being consistent. The House in which he aspired to obtain a seat would have to deal with matters more practical than political. The most important of these are the sale of public lands, the laws respecting our municipal and agricultural institutions, the power to impose a direct tax, &c., but he hoped that the day when the last would be a necessity was far distant. He had stated in his address, at a time when the Ministry was not yet formed, that he would give it no factious opposition, and he had yet seen no reason for changing his mind. He would give John Sandfield Macdonald a Ministry a fair trial, and if a vote of non-confidence were moved immediately after the address was read, he would be found among those who said "say." But he was not a no-party man; on the contrary, he considered a good, healthy opposition necessary to keep the government in check. Some people called the present Ministry a Coalition—that is a joining together of men holding different views on questions before the country, but he could not see it as such, since no such questions existed. He then went on to speak of his views with regard to the Crown Lands. He would endeavor

to prevent speculation, and he would advocate the giving to every man who had attained the age of twenty-one years 200 acres of land for such a sum as would be equivalent to the expenses of surveying and conveying. On the laws respecting the municipal and agricultural institutions, he claimed that he was qualified to give an intelligent vote. It was objected to him that he was not a resident; but the only difference in the relations that he sustained to them now from what he did formerly, was that he no longer voted with them. Mr. Beattie then referred to some slanders which had been circulated concerning him. One of these, if not originated by Mr. McKim (and he would not go so far as to say it was), was at least kept floating by him, and he would show that he was the last man who should have mentioned such a thing. The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the debt of the church in Mount Forest. He read a letter from Mr. W. H. Ridell, of that village, giving a most emphatic contradiction to the rumor, in which was contained also a charge against Mr. McKim of having endeavored to purchase the same aid—having offered Mr. Thos. Cox the sum of \$300, if he would procure him the support of the "Cath." The speaker then explained that a story had been going the round to the effect that he had made an attempt to buy the Catholic vote, by subscribing \$300 to pay off the