

# Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 16.

GUELPH, ON., CANADA, WEDESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1867.

PRICE ONE P.

## New Advertisements.

### TO PRINTER BOYS.

WANTED immediately at this office, a young lad who has a knowledge of type setting.  
Enquire at  
McLAGAN & INNES,  
Guelph, 26th July, 1867.

### Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED, three apprentices to the tailoring business. Enquire at  
JOHN HILLES, Merchant Tailor,  
Guelph, 26th July, 1867. Quebec Street.

## Mourning Stationery

A FULL ASSORTMENT!  
CHEAP!

## AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.  
Guelph, 26th July, 1867.

## THE BEST OF STATIONERY!

AT THE LOWEST PRICE,

## AT DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET  
Guelph, 26th July, 1867.

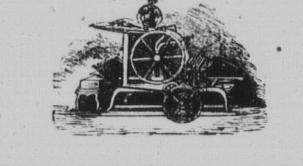
## THE EVENING MERCURY

CHINA BOOK AND JOB

## PRINTING HOUSE!

FIRST HOUSE EAST OF THE GOLDEN GLOBE.

Macdonnell Street, - - GUELPH.



McLAGAN AND INNES,

HAVE much pleasure in referring 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

In connection with the EVENING and WEEKLY Mercury Newspapers, we have the largest and most complete JOB DEPARTMENT west of the Bay of Toronto. We have within the past few days added an immense assortment.

Beautiful New Scotch Type,

Export of the finest Macdonnell & Co. Guelph. We have also a splendid reputation.

## THREE POWER AND TWO HAND PRESSES,

This machine is to be run out work on the shortest possible notice. Having such facilities at our command, together with the best of workmen, and using good stock, we enjoy great advantages in the execution of all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BOOK and JOB PRINTING.

Our charges for the future are in the past, will be as low as possible.

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 offices.

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.

McLAGAN & INNES,

EVENING MERCURY OFFICE,  
Macdonnell St., Guelph.

## GUELPH POST OFFICE.

### Arrival and Delivery of Mails.

	DELIVERY.		CLOSE.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Hamilton	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Great Western	8.00	12.30	6.30	4.15
Grand Trunk	5.30	9.30	6.30	4.15
Toronto	10.30	6.30	9.30	2.30
Archie,				
Erie,				
Niagara,				
Campbellsville,	6.30	10.30		
Lowville,				
Nelson,				
Wellington Springs,				
Aberfoyle,				
Freeburg,				
Greenville,				
Morrison,	6.30	10.30		
Puslinch,				
Stratford,				
Strom,				
Everton,				
Ottawa,				
Edmonton,	8.00	1.30	6.30	9.00
Fergus,	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Maitland,			1.30	12.30
Manitou,			1.30	12.30
Almonte,	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Windsor,	8.00	1.30	12.30	9.00
Montreal,	10.30	6.30		
Grand Trunk East,	4.30	6.30	2.30	
Osgoodeville,			6.30	2.30
Way Mail, between Guelph & Toronto,	10.30	2.30		
Guelph & Toronto,	8.00	9.30	4.15	
Burlington,	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30
Waterloo,	10.30	3.30	9.30	5.30

### A CARD FROM

The American Watch Company,  
WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada, that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world. They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all these mysterious and intricate organs when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and tedious manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative must vary. But it is in fact that, except watches of the higher grades, most European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Anerc, Levis and so-called Patent Levers, which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered—whether London, Paris, Geneva or whatnot; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. J. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

How American Watches are Made. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones—to the final completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent direction. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to his position.

The Company respectfully exhibit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A Better Article for the Money by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low-priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the best enameled and jeweled cases, but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be **GOOD TIMEKEEPERS**. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," all watches made by them

Are Fully Warranted by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good in all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,  
182 Broadway, New York.  
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,  
158 Washington St., Boston.  
General Agents.  
ROBERT WILKES,  
Toronto and Montreal.  
Agent for Canada.  
July 29

## STORE TO LET IN ACTON

A COMMODIOUS STORE and dwelling House, in Acton, situated in a good locality for business. This presents a favourable opening for a Dry Goods or General Store. Apply to  
W. DARLING & CO., Montreal.  
W. H. STOREY, Acton.  
August 3rd, 1867.

## TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Mail, Express, 9.45 a.m.	Day Express, 9.45 a.m.	Day Express, 3.30 p.m.	Mail, Express, 3.30 p.m.
Day Express, 2.55 p.m.	Ev. Express, 6.45 p.m.	Mail, Express, 5.50 p.m.	Night Ex., 2.45 a.m.
Night Ex., 2.45 a.m.			Night Ex., 2.45 a.m.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH. DEPART.

ARRIVE AT GUELPH.		DEPART.	
Mixed, 11.10 a.m.	Accommodate, 7.40 a.m.	Accommodate, 1.45 p.m.	Mixed, 1.45 p.m.
Do., 9.19 a.m.	Accommodate, 4.50 p.m.		

## Evening Mercury.

### WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

## Local News.

**CRICKET**.—On Friday next a cricket match will be played between the juniors of Fergus and the juniors of Guelph, on the grounds of the latter. Tickets to be pitched at 10 a.m. The Guelph boys have beaten the same opponents three times before. May they still retain their laurels.

**NEW WHEAT**.—Mr George Wright of Woolwich township, brought to Guelph market today a lot of South's wheat.—The sample is an excellent one, the berry full and plump, and the color unexceptionable. This is the first white wheat brought to market this season. Mr John Stewart bought it for Mr David Allan.

**RAILWAY MEETING**.—A meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Pilkington was held in Elora on Tuesday, to determine whether or not a bonus should be given to the proposed railway. John Smith, Esq., Reeve of the township and Warden of the county, occupied the chair. After a sharp discussion a motion was carried to give a bonus of \$5,000 to the Railway.

**AGRICULTURAL FAIR**.—This Fair was very differently attended, and there was but little excitement in town. No first-class beef was brought in, and what was brought sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. live weight. Milch cows ranged at prices varying from \$20 to \$40, and working oxen, if good, over \$100. Mr Cochrane bought ten head for \$380, four for \$104, one for \$24 and one for \$35. Mr George Patterson brought six for \$10 each, and the Messrs Millar, nine at the same price. Upon the whole, business was very dull.

**NO. 2 DAY'S BOOK**.—Messrs. E. Carroll & Co. having purchased the bankrupt stock of Kieran Bros., have today (Wednesday) moved out, with many alterations and improvements in the store. Mr Carroll is intimately acquainted with Guelph, and his polite and obliging conduct while an employee of Mr. Massie, will, we are sure, secure him a fair patronage, now that he has started for himself. Everything that is looked for in a first-class grocery store will be found in No. 2, Day's Block, and we would under take to vouch for the superior quality of the articles. There are few who know Mr. Carroll, and his good qualities, that will not wish him and his Co. all the success they can reasonably anticipate.

## The Arthur Meeting.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your new, but widely circulated, evening journal to contradict the statements published in reference to myself and others, as to what took place at Mr Drew's meeting in Arthur on Saturday night last.

ing me amongst them suddenly came back, and at the sight of the first two or three my assailants skulked away.

Such, Mr Editor, is a statement, full and fair, of the whole transaction, and I must say it is characteristic of the poor unfortunate being who fancies himself equal to the conduct of a public paper, to gloat over such conduct. It was like him to accept from Mr Jacobs a statement colored to suit himself, and one which on inquiry will be found utterly untrue.

To his former attack, Mr Editor, I did not reply, but as some respectable persons might by chance get one of his papers at some tavern, and think for a moment there was some truth in it, I ask the favor of your publishing this contradiction. But no more of him. The man who is so far lost, not only to every sense of honor, but even common decency, as to publish what was given to him on the honor of keeping it to himself, and contrary to the custom of public journalists; who will beg and pray and solicit men to use their brains to make his paper readable, and then betray them when it suits his purposes. I say that man is only worthy of contempt.

In conclusion, Mr Editor, I would say that every statement I have made I am prepared to sustain by the evidence of the most respectable men in every part of the Riding in which I have met Mr Drew—and I can show the account given by Mr Jacobs to the *Advertiser* to be equally untrue.

Resting satisfied that you will allow the space for this refutation of these untruths, I am, yours &c.,  
PATRICK MCCURRY,  
Guelph, August 6, 1867.

## Puslinch Township Council.

The Municipal Council met at the Council room at Mr Fleming's, on Monday the 29th of July. Members all present. The Reeve in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr McFarlane presented the opinion of the County Solicitors in favor of the legality of taxing the Township for a Township Hall without submitting the By-law to the ratepayers. Mr Forbes presented a notice from Freeman and Craigie, that an application will be made to quash the proposed By-law. The Reeve then stated that he would sign any order or paper which was passed by the Council as Head of the Corporation, but would not hold himself personally responsible for any action of the Council. Moved by Mr. McFarlane, seconded by Mr. Spreulian, that the Reeve be authorized to issue his order on the Treasurer for the sum of three hundred and eighty four dollars in favor of Mr John Black, in payment of real estate for the erection of a Township Hall thereon. Moved by Mr. Spreulian, seconded by Mr. McDonald and others be deferred until next meeting of the Council. Moved by Mr. Gilchrist, seconded by Mr. Cassin, that the petition of Patrick Morgan and others, and the petition of Peter McLaren and others be deferred until next meeting of Council, and that a committee consisting of the Deputy Reeve and the mover be appointed to examine the side road between lots 30 and 31, and report at next meeting of the Council. Report of the Committee on the Township Hall.—A Joint Committee beg leave to report that they got plans and specifications drawn by Mr James Barclay, of Guelph, and that they advertised for tenders. On the second day of this month they received six tenders, all of which will be laid before you. Your committee did not enter into any contract with any of the parties. They would recommend to accept the tender of Allan McIntyre for the sum of \$1187.75 for to finish everything complete according to plans and specifications. Your committee would also recommend that Mr James Barclay, of Guelph, be appointed inspector of said building, all of which is respectfully submitted by Martin Cassin and Duncan McFarlane, committee. Mr. Spreulian moved, seconded by Mr. Gilchrist, that the report of the committee on the Township Hall be received, adopted, and engrossed on the minutes. Mr. Gilchrist moved, seconded by Mr. Cassin, that Alex. Parks and Fred. Bigneau be granted certificates for license from this date by paying the sum of fifteen dollars. Moved by Mr. Spreulian, seconded by Mr. Gilchrist, that a By-law be brought in for the purpose of taxing the Township for County and Township purposes, and that it be now read a first and second time. Moved by Mr. Gilchrist, seconded by Mr. Cassin, that the By-law for taxing the Township for County and Township purposes be now read a third time and passed. Moved by Mr. Spreulian, seconded by Mr. Cassin, that the tender of Allan McIntyre be accepted for the building of the Township Hall in the Township of Puslinch, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy five cents, according to plans and specifications, and that the Reeve be authorized to get a bond of agreement drawn and signed on behalf of this Corporation. Mr. Gilchrist moved, seconded by Mr. Cassin, that tenders will be received at next meeting of Council for collecting the Township rate. Mr. McFarlane moved, seconded by Mr. Spreulian, that Mr. Jas. Barclay, of Guelph, be appointed inspector of the building of the Township Hall, and that he be allowed ten dollars for the same when the building is completed. The Council then adjourned until Monday the 16th of September.  
R. T. JOHNSTON, Tn. Clerk.

## Reform Meeting in Puslinch.

### STIRTON AND COW NOBLY SUSTAINED.

THE "BUTTER AND LARLEY" POLITICIANS NO WHERE.

On Monday a small delegation was sent from the Coalition headquarters in Guelph to Puslinch, with proper authority to request Wm. Leslie, Esq., to come out as a candidate in the Conservative interest, and also fully empowered to set the machinery in motion, by getting a requisition circulated and signed for the object aforesaid. These modest gentlemen not wishing to raise the alarm and no doubt afraid that the ever-watchful Reformers in Puslinch would divine the purpose of their visit, gave out that their errand was to purchase "butter and larley." After making full enquiries with regard to these, and manifesting considerable solicitude for the welfare of the farmers and the state of their crops, they quietly slipped down to Mr Leslie's, and made known the real object of their visit. The Reformers were not so easily gulled as the delegates expected. They had their suspicions aroused, and before long found out exactly how matters stood. They never do things by halves in Puslinch, so a number of influential Reformers at once set to work to checkmate this coalitionist manoeuvre, made arrangements for holding a meeting on Tuesday night, and sent invitations to the two Reform candidates, Messrs Stirton and Cow, to attend and address the electors.

The meeting accordingly came off in the Town Hall, Morrison, last night, and considering the very short notice given, it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Township. The staunch old Reformers, who in days gone by have fought the battles of the Liberal party, and the young men who are closely following in their footsteps, were present in large numbers from all parts of the Township. The attendance altogether must have been considerably over two hundred. The meeting was most orderly and well conducted, and though it lasted till after 10 o'clock not a man left till the close.

Peter Grant, Esq., discharged the duties of chairman in his usual able manner. Jas. McLean, Esq., Aberfoyle, acted as secretary.

In opening the proceedings the chairman briefly stated that they had been called together to hear the candidates state their views on the questions now occupying public attention. He bespoke for them a patient hearing, and then introduced Mr Stirton.

Mr Stirton, on coming forward was loudly cheered. After thanking them for the generous support they had accorded to him in the past, he gave an able and lucid sketch of our past political history, dwelling at length on the struggles which had taken place between parties previous to 1864. He gave in detail the causes which had brought about the Coalition then formed, the weighty reasons which had induced Mr Brown and the Reform party to agree to it, and the great results which that Coalition had been instrumental in securing to Canada.

He then went on to speak of the present Government. He censured in strong language the conduct of those gentlemen who had left the Reform ranks and joined it. He was among the first who had been consulted by these gentlemen on their return from England, with regard to their objections to such a course in plain and strong language. Had these gentlemen called a meeting of their supporters at that time to ascertain the opinion of the party in regard to the step they then contemplated, he had not the least doubt but it would have been unanimously condemned. But they did not adopt such a course. They got hold of individual members, who in private did not perhaps express their sentiments so strongly as they would have done at a meeting of the party, and this, coupled with a predetermination of these gentlemen to join the ministry, induced them to go over, in the belief that they could carry a large portion of the Reform party with them. But they had found out their mistake already, and it would come home to them in a still more direct and forcible manner before long. He dwelt at length on the composition of the Ministry—on the absurdity of having thirteen of a Cabinet, and showed how John A. Macdonald was obliged to create that number of offices, so as to take in all these men, whereas if a party government had been formed seven would have been quite sufficient. He strongly condemned the way in which the Liberal government had been formed, J. S. Macdonald, always a crochety Reformer, who boasted that he had not a solitary follower in the House—that no Reformer believed in him, or he in them—who bitterly opposed Confederation, who sneered at Upper Canada—as entrusted with the task of forming a government, and a pretty mess he had made of it. He has secured M. C. Cameron, who was acknowledged on all hands to be a failure as a politician, who spoke and voted against Confederation, and even yet Township rate. Then there was Charles—a blind follower of John A. Macdonald—a man of no weight or influence in politics—Stephen Richards, who never yet could get elected to Parliament, and Mr Wood—a recreant Reformer, about whom and his habits, the less said the better. He then referred to the attempt which was being made to get out Mr Leslie, and the trick that was being resorted to to obtain names to his requisition. They were told that the Coalitionists did not want to oppose his (Stirton's) election, and as he was a Puslinch man, how nice it would be to have Mr Leslie, also from Puslinch, in the Local Parliament. But they had quite another story in Guelph. There it was freely mentioned that Mr Stone, when they came down here they kept quiet about that, and told the electors that they only wanted to run Stirton and Leslie together. He had a great respect for Mr Leslie. He had known him long, and they had always been good friends personally. But Mr Leslie had always been a Conservative, and if elected he would vote thick and thin for John A. Macdonald, and back up the Coalition to the utmost. Holding such antagonistic opinions as they did, he would ask any man if he could consistently vote for him (Mr Stirton) and also for Mr Leslie. They would neutralize their vote, for they would be sending to one Hand a Reformer and to another a C.

But he had little fear they were trapped by the schemes of men, who were afraid moving the music, but had to come down on the pretext of wanting butter and larley, and thus cloak their signs. He had no fear that any would be trapped by the man the Coalitionists, and felt sure man for Mr Gow. After an hour or more than an hour's length, he then returned to Parliament to endeavor to secure the prosperity of the country, and foster its interests.

Mr Gow then addressed the assembly a short and pithy speech. He would forward he was loudly cheered, that after the able and exhaustive by Mr Stirton, it was unnecessary to occupy their time in the same ground. He made no allusion to his position. Ever since he had been a member of politics he had been a man of high standing in the field were best calculated to maintain the interests of the country. Ever in the progress of civil and liberty we owed to Reformers opponents invariably set their feet on the neck of the Reform party, until forced upon them, they reasons he believed that from the party alone could we hope for the good of the country.

He then went on to refer to how John A. Macdonald, who had under the new Constitution no longer control Upper Canada, scheming how to split up the party in the West, and with the extracted John S. Macdonald, forming of a coalition, which would be an insult to the country, no confidence in the general, and much less in the local conservative members of the former country into debt, and asked to forget the past and get a trial. It was impossible we have any confidence in them, for they proved themselves unworthy when referred to the efforts that made to get out Conservative for the Riding. It was chiefly of a small knot of Tories, waiters-on of Providence, who that if they did not at least signs of opposition that they were of their bread and butter shape of office. They considered a right to live on the state was not for them to soil their honest labor, but wait for so turn up. They had tried all get a candidate, and now piteous Leslie as their reform hope. He the issue was not put straight. The question was between a Conservative. If they supported later than all their past efforts of reform went for nothing, they would have no claim on the country in the world, and it was on to raise a false issue that was the lamplight to be guided, likely come up for discussion in Parliament, and promote give the fullest attention to their duties, and pursue the course in the future as to do in the past.

The chairman then on the other side would have a full and so. No one came forward McKenzie after a few minutes called the following resolutions: Mr B Morrison, "The proves of the principle, dictated by Messrs. Stirton and Wellington, and having precedents full confidence as to active and trustworthiness of the Reform party, shall means endeavour to secure the return of David Stone to the House of Commons, and as a member of the Legislative Assembly, as our representative in the House of Commons, a resolution was carried unanimously hand being held up against a cordial vote of the chairmen of three cheers were given and three for Messrs. Stirton and Wellington, after which the meeting dispersed.

## Police Court.

Robert T. W. STEVENSON, Esq., J.P. This morning Mrs. Bridgford, before the Police Court, having previously prayed, summarily against her husband, having threatened to stab her with a knife, was the ex-husband summarily committed to the custody of which she had to comply. Lappen was drunk in the morning, and he went to the police station, and got up and go to work as a full member of society, and in his weak points are, that he is in bed—not getting any fine man. He is not getting any fine man. He is not getting any fine man. He is not getting any fine man.

A sailor named Yonge street, just the last, fell off the roof, and was so badly injured as to be almost dead. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, and another man named Peppin was also injured.