

INTECH (1984) associates

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THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

PERAMBULATING MINISTERS

Hon. Mr. Howland in Guelph.

The Hon. Mr. Howland came up to Guelph from Toronto yesterday, Tuesday, and was closeted some hours with two prominent Coalitionists in town. Afterwards, we hear, he visited some other parties in town, among the rest Dr. Clarke. He left for Toronto by the evening train, but we understand he is coming up again, and proposes to visit all the three Ridings in the County in the interest of the Government and the Coalitionists. The current rumour about town today is, that Mr. Howland, after a long conference with Dr. Howitt, has induced that gentleman to come out in opposition to Dr. Parker for the Centre Riding. It is also said that Mr. Howland has been doing his best to get out an opposition to Mr. Storton and Mr. Gow in this Riding. Possibly his visit to Dr. Clarke had something to do with this.

We give these rumours as they are circulating, but at present are unable to say whether there is any foundation for them. It is evident, however, that Mr. Howland had some special object in view in coming to Guelph, and there is little doubt he came up to see what chances there are for Coalition candidates in this county. The way in which our Ministers are at present travelling through the country to drum up candidates, to gain over some weak Reformers, and head off differences among the Conservatives, would be very amusing if it were not very discreditably. John A. and John S.—the two premiers—are lovingly trotting round the country like brothers, while Mr. Howland—now John A.'s obsequious tool—is sent off on a special mission to try and get out opposition to his old Reform friends. All this shows to what desperate straits the Coalition Government are put, so as to secure all the possible strength they can in order to keep them in power. Ministers have descended from their high position—daily neglecting the important business of the country—and have come out as common canvassers and political agitators of the most rampant character. Verily the Coalition Government have made a bad beginning—a sure sign of a worse end.

Female Suffrage in Kansas.

The New York papers publish the following letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill, the distinguished philosopher: Blackheath Park, Kent, Eng., June 2.

DEAR SIR.—Being one who takes as deep and continuous an interest in the political, moral, and social progress of the United States, as if he were himself an American citizen, I hope I shall not be intrusive if I express to you as the executive organ of the Imperial Suffrage Association, the deep joy I felt on learning that both branches of the Legislature of Kansas had, by large majorities, proposed for the approval of your citizens an amendment to your constitution, abolishing the unjust political privileges of sex at one and the same stroke with the kindred privilege of color.

We are accustomed to see Kansas foremost in the struggle for the equal claims of all human beings to freedom and citizenship. I shall never forget what profound interest I and others who felt with me watched every incident of the preliminary civil war in which our noble State, then only a Territory, preceded the great nation which it is a part in shedding its blood to arrest the extension of slavery.

Kansas was the herald and protagonist of the memorable contest, which at the cost of so many heroic lives, has admitted the African race to the blessings of freedom and education, and she is now taking the same advanced position in the present but equally important contest which, by relieving half the human race from artificial disabilities belonging to the ideas of a past age, will give a new impulse and improved character to the career of social and moral progress now opening for mankind. If your citizens, next November, give effect to the enlightening views of your Legislature, history will remember that one of the youngest States in the civilized world has been the first to adopt a measure of liberation destined to extend all over the earth, and to be looked back to as its fixed conviction as one of the most fertile in beneficial consequences of all the improvements yet effected in human affairs. I am, sir, with the warmest wishes for the prosperity of Kansas, yours very truly,

J. STUART MILL.

To S. N. Wood, Topeka, Kansas, U. S. A.

The Water of Salt Lake.

All travellers, writes a correspondent, have mentioned with astonishment the peculiar buoyancy of the waters of Great Salt Lake, and it is truly surprising. No danger of shipwreck need ever cross the mind of those who ever navigate the lake, for it would be simply impossible for them to sink if thrown overboard. With my hands clasped together under my head, and my feet crossed, I floated on the very surface of the lake with at least one-third of my body above the water. Upon a warm summer's day, there would not be the slightest difficulty in going to sleep upon the lake, and allowing yourself to be blown about as the wind permitted, the rays of the sun, it has been stated that three buckets of this water will yield one bucket of solid salt; but, inasmuch as water will not hold above twenty-five per cent of saline matter in solution, and if more be added it is instantly deposited upon the bottom, this estimate is, of course, too large. On enquiring of the Mormons engaged in procuring salt, they unanimously stated that for every five buckets of water they obtained one bucket of salt, which gives the proportion as no less than 20 per cent. No visitor to the lake should omit the bath; the sensation the water is most luxurious, and leads one to think himself floating in the air. On the way back to the city, it will be as well to bathe to stop at the superb baths just outside the town, and the saline incrustations which will be upon him, by a plunge

Mr. Whipple on Shakespeare.

Mr. E. P. Whipple continues his subtle criticisms on Shakespeare, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, discussing the "Growth, Limitations, and Toleration of his Genius." The limitations of Shakespeare, Mr. Whipple urges, are to be found in the comparative weakness of his religious instincts and sentiments, and in his want of sympathy with those phases of human character which stand for the reforming and philanthropic sentiments of humanity. He has created no character in which the religious nature is predominant. Nor was he inspired with any courageous hope for the fortunes of the race. He was too profoundly impressed with its disturbing passions to have faith in its continuous progress. Here is a marked distinction between his genius and that of Bacon. He had no comprehension of the benignant spiritual faith in man which both Bacon and account for so many of Bacon's moral defects. No character in his plays illustrates the elements of such a man as Hilbrand or Luther. Though the broadest individual nature which human nature has produced, human nature is immensely broader than he. His greatness consists not in including the whole of human nature, but in taking the point of view of the large classes of human nature which he did include. He dealt fairly with the worst criminals and the weakest minds. His unbounded tolerance is a proof of his wonderful superiority. Most men, no matter whether they are virtuous or vicious, wise or foolish, are impatient of other individuals. Mr. Whipple's remarks on this point are as profound as they are novel, or if not novel, as illustrative of a truth that is habitually lost sight of in the relations of society. People are uncharitable by defect of sympathy and defect of insight. They are engaged for much of the time in the agreeable occupation of despising each other. For one association of mutual admiration there are twenty for mutual contempt. But while conversation is mostly made up of strictures on individuals, it rarely evinces any just perception of individualities. Each person feels himself to be misunderstood, though he never questions his power to understand his neighbour. The vision is distorted when one mind directs its glance at another, by a mean delight in refusing to recognize the superiority of others.

For one person who is mentally conscientious there are thousands who are morally honest. The result is a vast measure of character. This depreciation of others is the most approved method of exalting ourselves. The savage conceives that the power of the enemy he kills is added to his own. Shakespeare more justly conceived that the power of the human being with whom he sympathized was added to his own. The generous tolerance, with which an inferior knowledge of nature is impossible, Shakespeare possessed beyond any other man recorded in literature or history. The marvel of his comprehensiveness is his mode of dealing with the vulgar, the vicious, and the low, with persons who are commonly spurned as dots and knives. He had none of the pride of virtue, either in its noble or ignoble form.

CATASTROPHE IN THE PRESBYTERY.—On the 13th of July a terrible catastrophe occurred in the township of Augusta, whereby a Mrs. Lavery, the wife of a pensioner was burnt in their house with four children, to ashes. The oldest boy, 17 years of age awoke first and made desperate efforts to break open the windows and doors on the lower floor, but could not succeed. The mother remained in the house with her four children, while the father and son ascended to the upper story and leaped from an open window there, and went to procure the assistance of some neighbours. They returned quickly, but found only a pile of blazing logs. The house had burnt like tinder, and all that was recovered of the five beings left alive in it was some cinders which were gathered and put into one coffin. The fire originated from the stove.

Police Court.

Before T. W. SANDERS, Esq., Police Magistrate.

This morning Henry Oliver, junr., appeared in Court to answer the charges brought against him by his brother for stealing wood. The prosecutor was around the court room before the arrival of the Police Magistrate, but when that functionary took his seat he absented himself and the case was dismissed. It was one of those family brawls that are generally easily settled.

BIRTHS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York.

MARRIAGES.

ROBBINS & APPLETON & CO., 154 Washington St., Boston.

DEATHS.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Toronto and Montreal.

New Advertisements.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

ROOMS WANTED.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

Wool, Hide and Leather DEPOT.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

Apprentices Wanted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

REMOVAL.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Guelph, Ontario.

A CARD FROM The American Watch Company, OF 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 those mysterious and infinitesimal organs when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome 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 skilful operative must vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, most European watches are the product of the cheap labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancre, Lepins 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 what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. F. 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 skilful 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 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 submit their watches on their merit 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 finest enamelled 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 at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.

ROBBINS & APPLETON & CO., 154 Washington St., Boston.

ROBERT WILKES.

Toronto and Montreal.

GT. WESTERN RAILWAY.

CHEAP TRIP TO HAMILTON.

RETURN TICKETS

WILL BE ISSUED AT GUELPH, HESPELER, PRESTON, and GALT.

On Wednesday Next, July 31, 1867

One Dollar & a Quarter.

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New Advertisements. THE RUSSELL WATCH!

A FEW REASONS THAT MAKE IT SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1st It proves itself a reliable time-keeper by all questions.
2nd The RUSSELL WATCH being made on correct and scientific principles, it must follow as a natural consequence that it will keep time.
3rd Each part of which the RUSSELL WATCH is composed is a reflex of the perfect machine by which, under skilful direction, it is produced.
4th Truth is the essential of each part.
5th Uniformity and conformity must therefore characterize the several parts in fulfilling the purpose for which they are made and brought together.
6th Reproduction, as regards watch work, is simply an application of the principle that "things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another," and if there is any merit, the RUSSELL WATCH possesses that merit to a demonstration.
7th The greatest variety of prices, quality and size, that confidence and perfection will admit, is afforded by the RUSSELL WATCH.
8th The RUSSELL WATCH stands pre-eminently above all competitors for public favor and patronage.
9th Proof of the foregoing "the Universal Testimony" of all Watchmakers who have sold, and the positive statements of those who are in Europe, the United States and Canada, who have worn the RUSSELL WATCH.

TESTIMONIAL.

To Robert Cuthbert, Watchmaker, Wyndham Street, Guelph.

It is my duty to state that the RUSSELL WATCH is a perfect time-keeper, and is well adapted to the climate of this country, and is well adapted to the climate of this country, and is well adapted to the climate of this country.

G. RENNIE, Guelph.

IMPORTANT!

ROBERT CUTHBERT, WATCHMAKER, WYNDHAM-ST., GUELPH.

Manufactures and repairs all kinds of RUSSELL WATCHES. His stock of Clocks, Jewellery and Fancy Goods will be found equally large and attractive.

MORRISTON REAL MORGAN GRAIN CRADLES!

PORCELAIN KETTLES, FRUIT JARS, in great variety, FURNITURE, STOVES, &c. MARRIAGE LICENSES.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK IS WELL ASSORTED, and up to the times. Old and new customers well used at the Old Stand.

R. B. MORISON & CO.

Morrison, 24th July, 1867.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE. BOOTS AND SHOES. GOODS MARKED DOWN!

In order to clear out our Summer Stock, believing the first loss always the best, we have determined to sell all LIGHT WORK at PRICES which must command READY SALES. As we carry over no Goods to show you another season.

THE WHOLE OF OUR LARGE STOCK MUST BE SOLD

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Ladies' Prunella Gaiters from 88 cts. Upwards.

W. McLAREN, Guelph, Ontario, (4th) Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

D. SAVAGE, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, AND IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

AGENT FOR THE "AMERICAN WATCH" ENGRAVING DONE ON THE PREMISES. Guelph, 25th July, 1867. dw-15

To Whom it may Concern. Pickled Beef! MUTTON & PORK.

FOR SALE, 2000 lbs. Pickled Beef, Mutton and Pork, at At Five Cents per pound. Warranted sweet and of first quality. Always on hand, Hams, Bacon and Sausages. A large quantity of a London brand, the best in the market. At the Glasgow House, Guelph, Ontario, Guelph, July 25, 1867. D. NASMITH.

WILLIAM BROWNLOW, Carpenter and Undertaker.

in rear of the Wellington Hotel, DOUGLAS STREET, GUELPH. THE Subscriber begs to return thanks for the kind favors and orders, to merit a continuance of public confidence. Calls on hand ready to order, and funerals attended. All orders will receive prompt attention. A House for hire. Guelph, 6th June, 1867.

Hotel in Fergus To Let.

TO LET for a term of five years, from the 1st of December next, as may be agreed upon, that well-known Tavern in the Village of Fergus, known as the ST. ANDREW'S HOTEL. Possession given on the 15th December. The house is first-class in fact it is one of the best Hotels with accommodations in the City of Fergus. Apply to ROBERT SCOTT, 1st 14, 9th Con., Nichol, Barnett & P. O.