Guelph Evening Mercury.

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GUELPH ONT., CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH., 9 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

The Guelph Mercury

DAILY AND WEEKLY. FFICE: - - - EAST MACDONNELL STREET Molagan and innes, Night Ex. 246 a, m. Eve. Accon. 2.59 p. m. Eve. Accon. 2.59 p. m.

The EV'NINGMERCURY | Mixed | 10,50 a.m. | Accommodat | Do | 8,50 p.m. | Mixed | Mixed

opy, one year, \$4. | Single copy, 3 mo's \$1 6 months 2. | Single do. 1 week 10c. Every Business Man

"The Weekly Mercury"

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

THE LARGEST COUNTRY NEWSPAPER in the DOMINION, containing 40 columns eading matter. Special care is devoted to Tur columns. It is the Great Farmity Paper of Ontario; and the unprecedented additions to its subscriptions list within the last two years, and the demand still increasing in courier.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Business men will find THE EVENING WEEKLY MERCURY - be unrivalled alv ing mediums, as their respective circulation ar in advance of any others in North We

Book and Job Printing,

OFFICE -- Macdonnell Street, East of the Golden Lion, Guelph, Ontario.

CASTLE GARDEN SALOON

GUELPH, ONT.

THE BAR

Best Wines, Liquois and Cigars to capture it. It is said there are more of these animals in that neighborhood.

JOHN MILLER;

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

DOMINION SALOON,

(EATE GRAND'S SHADES SALOON,)

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

E LIQUORS, Cigars, Oysters, &c., &c., rs on hand. Meals furnished at

by the paw, and evincing much ferecity it became necessary to shoot it. Mr. Milloy received \$5 for being lucky enough to capture it. It is said there are more of these animals in that neighborhood.

Mason's Dramatic Company. This Company made its second appearance before a Guelph audience on Saturday night. The cast of the characters for "The Poscher's Doom" was very fortunate, and some of the playing that was done was first class. As Rachel Ryland Miss Clitton was adjarable. The self sacrificing devotion of woman to the man on whom her heart's purest affections are set was pourtrayed with force and vividness when she took the key from her girdle, unfettered the poacher, gave him any along when do you think? Why by the forcedom and herself in marriage to a man she cared nothing for. In the succeeding portions of the drama she was equally clever and effective; and her receding portions of the dutiful wife, unfortunately not above suspicion, but strong in virtue and beyond temptation, together LUNCHEON! ance before a Guelph audience on Satur- disadvantages, however, five men were OYSTERS AND GAME, "The Poscher's Doom" was very for-tunate, and some of the playing that was in the interests of the Orange clique, and presentation of the dutiful wife, unfortu-nately not above suspicion, but strong in virtue and beyond temptation, together with the tact used in soothing the angry passions of her husband and her former lover demonstrated the power of her talents as an actress. No person who saw Miss Clifton play on Thursday night and then again on Saturday night could not wink at the little irregularities and necessary malpractices of their officers in preparing for

s among others, in consequence of which the constable who is after him will be sure to catch him, and he will inevitably find his way to penitentiary.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this ablest of the magazines has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. The contents are: Brownlow's—conclusion; Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; Linda Tressel—part V.; Cornelius O'Dowd; Historical Sketches of the Riegn of George II.; Fenianism; The Queen of the Highlands. The Magazine is for sale at all the bookstores in Town.

Lynx Shot.—A lynx was caught in a trap by Mr. Peter Milloy, near Erin Vilage one night last week. It had been doing mischlef among the geese some nights previous. Having been caught by the paw, and evincing much ferocity it became necessary to shoot it. Mr. Milloy received \$5 for being lucky enough, to capture it. It is said there are more.

THE CALLANTS

BATHOR SALON

WERE THAT SA

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

RAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ONES ARE DESCRIPTION OF THE MANYBOROUGH.

TO the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR—As the Municipal Institutions Act has been engaging the attention of the Editor of the Mercury.

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heretofore.
Such, Mr. Editor, is a brief sketch of
the situation in Maryborough. Hoping
I have not too far intruded upon your

BY TELEGRAPH

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

The British Parliament. DEBATE ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Prospect of a Speedy Settlement of the Question.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Queenstown, March 7, 3 p. m.—Steamers Cambria and Wm. Penn, from New York, have arrived.

with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred with kind uppire and Wm. Penn, from New York, have arrived.

London, March 7.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Shaw Lefevre member for Reading, called up the Alabama claims. He made a long speech on the subject, in which he urged the settlement of this vexed question on the plan proposed by the American Government. In calling for the papers on the subject, and moving for the consideration of the question, he disclaimed any feeling of prejudice. All future negotiations, he said, would but add to the complications already existing. He sketched the progress of the recent civil war in the United States to its happy termination. He said the fall of Fort Sumter evoked the famous proclamation of President Lincoln. In less than a month after the appearance of that proclamation, Great Britain had recognized the Southern insurgents as beligrents; they had no fleet, but they purchased our vigilance and went to sea, and were hospitably received at British colonial ports. They captured and destroyed during the war more than two hundred American merchant vessels in less than two years, and the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled. For this reason, the speaker thought we ought to treat their claims generously. They were first made in 1862, by the American merchant vessels in less than two years, and the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled. For this reason, the speaker thought we ought to treat their claims generously. They were first made in 1862, by the American Minister, Mr. Adams. After a warm eulogium on the course of Mr. They were first made in 1862, by the American Minister, Mr. Adams. After a warm eulogium on the course of Mr. Adams on this and other questions, Mr. Lefevre continued that an arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government, but was refused by Lord Russell, who repelled the suggestion. Lord Stanley might have taken another course, as the Tories had changed their views on the question of house-American Minister, Mr. Adams. After a warm eulogium on the course of Mr. Adams on this and other questions, Mr. Lefevre continued that an arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government, but was refused by Lord Russell, who repelled the suggestion. Lord Samley might have taken another course, as the Tories had changed their views on the question of household suffrage. The question of recognition by England was only as to her right, if there were a right that might be safely referred, but Lord Stanley insisted that the responsibility of England was only as moral one in the Alabama case. The speaker thought the less said about morality on this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of a war between England and the United States as externely unlikely, but thought on the other hand, that all needless irritations should be shunned.

Lord Stanley then took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of the oration of Mr. Lefevre, and warmly complimented Mr. Adams for the concilliatory spirithe had displayed in the subject discussed. He said-we could not make indiscriminate concessions, but we could learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand points; much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United

case where there was more need to understand points; much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain, in the same case, with five hundred millions of debt, contracted through a civil war, in which a million lives had been lost, might appreciate matters better than mere lookers—on. Only he thought England entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. The with warm sympathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions but the great point of recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. Nobody contends that an time the South acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Briain to recognize them at the time she did? The conjugation at the time she did? The conjugation at the time she did? The conjugation at the time she did?

but for the unfriendly action of England, the Alabama depredations would not have occurred. Mr. Mill thought that an ar-biter between the two countries, was need-ed, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed com-mision for the proper adjustment of the question.

advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. W. E. Gladstane, member for South Lancashire, the sed Mr. Lefevre for his able speech and Lord Stanley for his temperate reply. He (Mr Gladstone) could not see why the negotiations were ended, nor could he agree with Mr. Mill that Lord Stanley had admitted that reparation was due, or that an arbiter would genrely decide against England. For himself, he doubted if reparation for the Aubuma depredations was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference, it should settle the matter at once or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. Gladstone inferred however, from the closing sentences of Lord Stanley, that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying if his inference was correct, the whole country would support Lord Stanley in a just and honorable settlement of the case. The debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks.

London, March 7,—Nearly all the lead-

American Despatches.

railroad is blocked up by snow drifts; no trains reached Omahn since Friday. It is reported from Fort Laramie that several thousand Indians were gathered in that neighborhood to hold a Council with the peace commissioners. They insist upon the abandonment of the Powder River country by the Government, but they appear more friendly than last fall.

New York, March 9th—Tribune's New Orleans'special says the Opposition city papers are still ap logising for the conduct of Jeff Davis and Hanceck on the occasion of the Firemen's parade. Not one of them condemns it. Gen. Hancock's policy seems still more ruinous. City notes have depreciated to 25c, discount, and a panic exists in the city. The Mayor, anticipating trouble, issued a proclamation to-day indirectly charging Gen. Hancock and leading Liberals here with the responsibility of any event that may occur. The people are anxiously hoping that Grant will send a safer and abler commander to minister affairs in the district. New York, March 9—Heygid's Japan correspondence, Jan. 4th, says Commodore Goldsborough had assumed command of the fleet in the China seas, in place of the deceased Admiral Bell. The English fleet, as well as the American, half-masted all their flags and fired minute guns