

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. 1. NO. 222.

GUELPH ONT., CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1868.

PRICE ONE PENNY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACOB HESPELER & CO. And now and in future selling their

TWEEDS

RETAIL DEALERS DIRECT FROM THE MILL

MANUFACTURERS

Wholesale Prices and Terms ONE PROFIT.

Hesper, 28th March, 1868.

McANNES, CALDER & CO.

Have Now Open their

SPRING

IMPORTATIONS.

TOILET SOAPS!

At Apothecaries' Hall.

DR. JAMES' NEW DISCOVERY.

GREEN MOUNTAIN OIL.

WARRANTED TO CURE

Rheumatic Pains of all kinds.

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THE SPRING TRADE.

Advertisements will reach a large class of readers by inserting their business announcements in this paper.

Evening Mercury.

TUESDAY EV'NG, MARCH 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements having contracts with this office are notified that unless their changes for the EVENING MERCURY are handed in before 12 o'clock, the advertisements cannot be altered until the following day.

A BARGAIN.—Mr. John Hogg has purchased the property in the South West, known as Warren's Block, for \$2,000.

Five true bills for procuring abortion have been found by the Grand Jury against Robert Notman, at Montreal.

PASSED.—The following gentlemen's names appear as winners of second class military certificates: Capt. H. H. Swinford, 30th battalion; Lieut. Francis F. McIntosh, 7th battalion, and Geo. Blackley, 22nd battalion.

Sandford Wood, who caused the death of his child by severely beating it, on the 5th of January, at Napanee, was, at the recent assizes in that town, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 25th of June next.

AN IMPORTED THIEF.—A gentleman of colour, a recent importation, went into Mr. Crisford's store this (Tuesday) morning, and under pretence of buying a pair of slippers watched his opportunity and stole a pair of gaiter boots. The articles were soon missed, and before very long the Chief Constable had him under arrest. He attempted to run when first taken, but made nothing by the attempt, and is now in limbo safe. He gave his name as Dan Henderson.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The March number of this prince of monthlies has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. The contents are: The Church in the Army and Navy, Linda Tressal, the Temporal Power of the Papacy, a Fenian Alarm, the National Character of the old English Universities, Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition, and Opposition Tactics. For sale at the Bookstores in town.

DIRECT TO ERIN.—The contract for the mail direct between Guelph and Erin has been let to Mr. John Crozier of the latter place and will commence to-morrow (Wednesday). He is to make three trips per week, namely on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays. Starting from Erin at eight o'clock in the morning, his contract binds him to make Guelph by noon, and start on the return trip at 2 p. m. arriving at Erin at six o'clock in the evening. Letters and papers will be mailed by the direct route, or via Georgetown as may be found best adapted to hasten their arrival at their destination.

NINE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday night last, in the Township of Masham, about twenty-five miles from Ottawa, a well to do farmer named John Lambert, was burnt up, along with seven of his children and a hired man, nine in all, the second eldest daughter being the only one who escaped. Their dwelling caught fire about midnight, it is supposed from some defect in the cooking stove, when all were asleep. The young woman escaped through a window and reached a neighbour's house in her night-dress, and gave the alarm, but alas, too late to be of any assistance. When the neighbours reached the scene all was as silent as the tomb—nothing was left but a lot of charred bones.

HOUSE-HUNTING.—The Spectator says: "Almost every one has read or heard of the troubles and vexations attendant upon 'house-hunting,' in New York and other large cities, of the difficulty of finding the description of habitation which the 'hunter' desires to obtain, and of hopes deferred and hearts made sick in consequence. We question, however, if empty houses are anywhere as scarce as they are in Hamilton; it is certainly impossible that they can be more so. Day after day for some time past we know that several parties have been engaged in walking up and down the streets of Hamilton, trying to find a dwelling place, and unable to do so. On one or two occasions they heard of a house which for a few days had been without a tenant; they visited it; but unhappily they hesitated—to hesitate at such a moment is to be lost; and of course the house was taken by some one else, the golden opportunity had passed, and once more the house-hunters had to recommence their search." [This was not always thus. There was a time within the memory of young inhabitants when houses would have been let in Hamilton to any person willing to undertake to pay the taxes for them.]

Dominion Rifle Association.

To-day Dr. Howitt, and Major Clarke of the Elora Rifles left town to attend a meeting, which commences on Wednesday, of delegates from different sections of the Dominion to be held at Ottawa, for the purpose of organizing a central Rifle Association for the whole of the Province. The scheme contemplated embraces a head association with branches throughout each county and city, supported by the combined efforts of volunteers and civilians, and fostered by Government. Delegates from the different Brigade-Majors' divisions in this Province have been appointed, and we presume an equal number, in proportion to the population, have been called from each of the other Provinces. To conform with the character designed for the Association, representatives have been chosen from both the volunteers and civilians, thus enlisting the support of all, and securing for the organization among all classes that degree of popularity that will ensure its permanent existence. The Association will form a Wimbledon for the Dominion, where the best shots will be brought together and selections made from these to represent Canada at the yearly meetings of the English association. The arrangements, if carried out, will be fraught with much good, as while encouraging the volunteers to a better acquaintance with the rifle, its volunteer character secures it the countenance of the moneyed men and marksmen among civilians, and the support from Government gives it a prominence that will encourage marksmen to devote time to prepare for the annual meetings. Besides there are other incidental advantages which would be of undoubted service in fostering the volunteer spirit that prevails, and among these, not the least would be that which would bring our volunteers "shoulder to shoulder" in peaceful rivalry with the British force. The team to Wimbledon will, we understand, be sent home at the public expense.

Missionary Meeting.

The annual missionary meeting in connection with the Congregational Church of this town, was held last Monday evening, and was very well attended. The proceedings were begun by the singing of the Missionary Hymn, commencing "From Greenland's icy mountains," then the Rev. Mr. Bell read the 60th chapter of Isaiah, and the Rev. Mr. Unsworth engaged in prayer. At the conclusion of these exercises the pastor, Rev. Mr. Clarke, said that the annual missionary meeting was held much later this year than usual. This was owing to the fact that a time when it was appointed on the regular programme of missionary meetings to be held they were in the midst of their preparations for church opening, and consequently it had to be postponed. The irregular period of holding the meeting also left them without the denotation which would otherwise have been in attendance, but he had employed himself industriously in order to have a number of ministers present, and to make the meeting more than ordinarily interesting, and thus in some measure atone for its having been deferred. He was sorry to say that some of the speakers had failed to come. Mr. Wood, of Benoit, had his hand severely burnt by phosphorus in making a chemical experiment, and Mr. Stephenson was sick. Some time ago he thought it would do him good to come out, but the speaker had received a telegram from him shortly after the arrival of the train by which he was expected, which read thus: "Much worse yesterday; was forbidden to leave home today." Mr. Clarke proceeded to speak of the Society which was essentially a Home Missionary Society, and has to do with the home field exclusively. There are three societies in connection with the Congregational Church, but no great overshadowing one. There is the London Missionary Society which is essentially foreign in its work; then there is the Colonial, and the Canadian, the last being affiliated with the second, reporting to it occasionally and receiving aid from it. The grant last year was \$500 sterling and it would be as much or more the present year. The entire monetary transactions of the Canadian Society would be represented by \$5,000 or \$9,000, and this amount was distributed in small sums of \$100 to \$200 to aid feeble congregations in the back townships. There are three districts, the Western, the Middle, and the Lower Canadian, and each of these is supervised by a local committee. There has not been as much done for the cause of missions as could have been wished; many ministers were working hard for little, but there were signs of improvement. Although this was a home mission still it was the same that was meant by missions all the world over, and to carry on missionary work it is not necessary to go abroad among the heathen, there is plenty to be done at our own doors.

Rev. Messrs. Unsworth, Ball and Griffin then spoke scribly in favor of missions. A collection was taken up, and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction. The splendid church choir did efficient service in the course of the evening.

THE BRANTFORD MYSTERY.—The discovery of the body of Peter McIntyre, a farmer near Brantford, who disappeared during the winter, affords little aid in unravelling the mystery of his death. If murdered robbery was not the object in view, as about \$10 in silver was found in one of his vest pockets. The body was much mutilated by ice.

THE OBERON MASON.—Mr. Robert McCone, as stated in the Inquirer (March 28th) of the 12th inst., was made a Mason eighty years ago. Mr. McCone is now 108 years old.

The Great Western and the Government.

The Government have decided to reject the application of the Great Western Railway Company with respect to the sum due to the Government. The company ask to be relieved from payment of interest upon the balance of the loan from the Province, until the Bond and Shareholders of the company have received six per cent interest upon their investment. They base their claim on the ground that they were required to build a 5 feet 6 inch gauge instead of the American gauge; that, instead of forming part of the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk was extended westward as a competitive line, in violation of the chartered rights of the Western; that the Government has abandoned its claims against the Grand Trunk; and that the Great Western is entitled to the same treatment; that the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway has also been in violation of the spirit of its charter. The fact that the Legislature of Ontario has granted a charter to the Southern Railway, is also referred to as exposing the Great Western to the risk of further competition. It appears the Government has withheld from payment to the Great Western, for mail and militia service, £100,000 sterling. The Government allege that the Great Western owes them \$1,410,720 in arrears and interest, exclusive of £287,500 sterling of capital still unpaid. Mr. Swainson has applied to be heard by counsel before the Privy Council, and the Government has assented to the request. There is a great deal of sympathy with the Great Western under the circumstances in which it is placed.

Harking Back.

The Montreal Gazette regards the division on the Kamouraska election case, 40 to 77, as a strictly party vote. The Gazette does not regret the vote, as the constitutional demarcation of party lines cannot "be much longer postponed without danger to important public interests." Says our contemporary (Paris):

"A suspension of party cries is natural and commendable at certain critical moments; but in the terms of party warfare it is often desirable for public men to be their competitors at large; but tight-rope in making a chemical experiment, and Mr. Stephenson was sick. Some time ago he thought it would do him good to come out, but the speaker had received a telegram from him shortly after the arrival of the train by which he was expected, which read thus: "Much worse yesterday; was forbidden to leave home today." Mr. Clarke proceeded to speak of the Society which was essentially a Home Missionary Society, and has to do with the home field exclusively. There are three societies in connection with the Congregational Church, but no great overshadowing one. There is the London Missionary Society which is essentially foreign in its work; then there is the Colonial, and the Canadian, the last being affiliated with the second, reporting to it occasionally and receiving aid from it. The grant last year was \$500 sterling and it would be as much or more the present year. The entire monetary transactions of the Canadian Society would be represented by \$5,000 or \$9,000, and this amount was distributed in small sums of \$100 to \$200 to aid feeble congregations in the back townships. There are three districts, the Western, the Middle, and the Lower Canadian, and each of these is supervised by a local committee. There has not been as much done for the cause of missions as could have been wished; many ministers were working hard for little, but there were signs of improvement. Although this was a home mission still it was the same that was meant by missions all the world over, and to carry on missionary work it is not necessary to go abroad among the heathen, there is plenty to be done at our own doors.

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Parliament of Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, March 30.

Mr. Cartier laid on the table the Adjutant-General's report on the militia. Hon. Mr. Ross introduced a "Bill to Regulate and Restrict the Contingent Charges of the Departments, and to Establish a Stationery Office."

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill further to secure the independence of Parliament. He said he had not included in the Bill any provisions with reference to the subject which was discussed in the early part of the session, affecting the seats of himself and his colleagues. As soon as their salaries were voted, he would introduce a Bill to indemnify them for sitting in the house.

Mr. Metcalfe asked whether the Delegates assembled in London from the several Provinces, during the progress of Confederation Act, did recommend, advise, or sanction, that the salary of the Governor General should be fixed in that Act at fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the present Government had no official cognizance of what the Delegates did. (Laughter.) It appeared, however, from a blue book submitted to the English Parliament, that the salary should be fifty thousand dollars.

In reply to Mr. Young, Hon. Mr. Ross said with regard to the sum of \$39,819 charged some years ago as having been paid into the bank of Upper Canada, the charges had never been objected to and stood now at the debit of the bank. The bank however, claimed that certain items in the sum had been paid twice, and also that they had certain offsets against the balance.

Mr. Burpee inquired whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to propose a readjustment of the Tariff, with the view of abolishing the duties on flour, corn, and corn meal, and reducing the duties on sugar, molasses and tea, and other staple articles largely used by the industrial classes.

Hon. Mr. Rose replied that it is the intention of the Government to re-adjust the Tariff in the course of the present session. It would not be proper, however, for Government to say prematurely what the provision of the Tariff would be with regard to any particular articles.

In reply to Mr. McConkey, Hon. Mr. McDougall said the question of continuing the road to Fort Garry from Fort William, commenced last summer, was at present under the consideration of the Government. Before the session closed definite information would be given to the House on the subject.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for a detailed statement of items in the public accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1867. Alterations of Parliament buildings, \$14,819; said to R. McCreery for work done fitting up buildings, \$21,438; and of McGrath's accounts for heating parliament departmental buildings.—Motion carried.

FROM OTTAWA.

Dr. Parker has put a notice on the paper for a motion ordering the recall of Dr. Tupper, who has reached England on his mission.

It is whispered in political circles that Mr. Ross contemplates imposing a duty on coal, as a sop to conciliate Nova Scotia. It is well understood that strong pressure is being made on Mr. Ross to do so, but it is hardly credited that he will be guilty of such insanity.

The Senate committee on the financial crisis on Monday submitted the evidence of the bank managers, so far as has been received. As further evidence is to be taken, the committee presented no report. The managers of the following banks have given evidence:—Ontario, Toronto, Commercial, Royal Canadian, Gore, Quebec, British, and Nationale. The Bank of Montreal, so far, has treated the request with contempt, and has not replied. The great peril the banks were placed in, during the crisis last fall, by the action of the Bank of Montreal, is fully proved.

The Right Honourable J. E. Denison, Speaker of the English House of Commons, will, it is said, resign at the end of the present session, and claim a peerage.

Senate, which is at present the base of the Abyssinian expedition, is sixty-five miles from the landing place of the troops, and three hundred and thirty-five miles from Magdala, where the prisoners are confined.

The Canadian Volunteers for the Papal army arrived in Rome on the 10th inst., and were received by the Pope in person, who expressed his sense of their devotion to his cause, and gave them his benediction.

PUBLIC DEBT OF MEXICO.—The Mexican debt is \$100,000,000. Of this sum, about \$60,000,000 is due to England, and \$12,000,000 to Spain. About \$5,000,000 are owing to France.

The Emperor Napoleon makes a note of everything he wishes to remember in his memorandum book. As soon as he has filled up a page of it he tears it out, reads it over, and then he tears it into pieces. He says he never forgot anything noted down and read over in this way.

The ice is disappearing rapidly from all the rivers and creeks. Steamers have already commenced running between Detroit and Port Huron, Detroit and Amherstburg, and Buffalo and Cleveland.

The late severe weather was unfortunately attended with considerable suffering and loss of life in Newfoundland. The Newfoundland states that as many as thirteen persons perished in the snow.

On Tuesday four ruffians were lodged in Chatham gaol, charged with having perpetrated a horrible outrage upon the person of a young married woman in the neighbourhood of Bothwell.

The Montreal Gazette regrets to learn that the movement to export another hundred thousand dollars of silver coin with the view of still further relieving the discount is in great danger of falling through, owing to the want of sufficient support among private persons who believe that the Government measure will remove the Government's credit to give any further aid to the silver coin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Despatches to the Evening Mercury.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, March 31.—In the House last evening, Lord Malmesbury disclaimed any intention on the part of English Government to interfere in the affairs of Paraguay. In the House of Commons, petitions in favor of and against the Irish Church Establishment were read. Mr. Gladstone, after calling for the reading of the Acts of Parliament in relation to the Irish Church, moved that the House proceed to consider them. He declared that the time had come when the Irish Church should cease to exist as a state establishment. He would give no detail of the means by which this was to be brought about, because it was not the duty of the Opposition to arrange them. All party rights should be respected. There should no longer be a salaried clergy paid by the State and connected with the Irish Church. A fund for the benefit of Ireland should be created from the balances of the incomes of the Church. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain that the Liberal party had not dealt with this question because it had never before been presented to them in a concrete shape as at the present time. Both parties, he said, were excusable for neglecting the subject, because the public sense had not before been fully aroused in regard to it. He repelled the charge of apostasy which had been made against him. Speaking of measures which should be adopted, he recommended that the churches and parishes be left to the clergy. Those who chose to maintain them would indemnify the owners of the advowson. After further arguments, Mr. Gladstone closed with an appeal to the House to take some definite action. Lord Stanley replied, saying the House should wait until the Commissioner on the Irish Church should make his report, and concluded by moving his resolution of which he gave notice last Friday, that the subject be left over for the consideration of the next Parliament. Mr. Cranborne, the member for Stamford, moved a resolution that the principle of dis-establishing the Irish Church be settled now, and the details be left to the next Parliament. The debate was then adjourned.

A Bill abolishing flogging in the army passed the House of Commons.

American Despatches.

Tuscanias, Ala., March 30th.—Robert Cunningham, late of the rebel army, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. Rollins of the Federal army.

Pittsburg, March 30.—Intelligence has reached here that a bloody riot occurred at O'Neill's coal mine, near McKeesport. Some of O'Neill's men, who had been out for some time on a strike, went to work again, when 200 men arrived from a neighboring town and called on them to come out. They were armed with clubs and other weapons. O'Neill and his men repulsed them, shooting and killing one man and wounding five. O'Neill was very severely wounded by clubs. The mob have gone back, and Mr. O'Neill is guarded by about a hundred armed men.

New York, March 31st.—The Herald's special says Admiral Fagan will give a grand ball on board the ship Franklin before the departure of the U. S. fleet eastward, which takes place at the close of the week.

The Herald's Havana special says the Bishop yesterday received the check of Havana, and made an address to them. He afterwards proceeded to the wharf on foot and took passage for Cadiz, by order of the Captain General.

New York, March 31st.—The Herald's special pronounces the Associated Press despatches yesterday about atrocities in Oreto, an unmitigated falsification.

New York, March 31st.—Times' special says the President's counsel to-night asked for the first subpoena as witness, and filled one up for Gen. Rousseau, now in Washington Territory, and another for Gen. Steedman, at New Orleans. But if they expect to get delay upon that score they will be disappointed, for the managers will demand that they state what they expect to prove by absent witnesses, and they will agree to admit that if these men were here they would so swear. The managers will not admit their statements as facts, but merely that they would swear to certain portions of the President's speeches.

A Statue to Oliver Cromwell.

In the House of Commons on the 18th of March, Mr. Candlish, asked the First Commissioner of Works if there would be any objection on the part of the Government to place a statue of Oliver Cromwell in Westminster Hall, between the statues of Charles the First and Charles the Second.

Lord J. Mansfield said that in the year 1833 the final report of the Fine Arts Commission was presented to Parliament, that report recommended that a series of British sovereigns—the royal houses of Stuart and Brunswick—should be executed—(laughter)—or rather that the statues of them should be executed and placed in the Royal Gallery. The Government of the day made a proposal to that effect to Parliament, and Parliament assented to it. (Since then eight he thought, or those statues had been either completed or were now in progress, and as they were completed they were placed in the Royal Gallery. Two years ago it was suggested by the architect of the palace that the experiment should be tried of placing some of them in Westminster Hall, and last year the House voted a sum with a view to such an experiment. Without going into the historical researches pointed at in the notice given of another question on that subject by another honorable member (Sir H. W. Barron, who proposed to ask whether the noble lord had read a work called "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland"), he could say that it was not his intention to propose to the House a vote for the erection of a statue of Oliver Cromwell in the room of the sovereigns of the Royal House of Stuart and Brunswick. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Candlish would put his question in another form. In the event of the public or of private persons, executing a statue of Oliver Cromwell, would the Government allow it to be placed in Westminster Hall? (A laugh.)

Lord J. Mansfield said that if the honorable gentleman would give him satisfactory further question that he wished to put, he would be glad to answer it.