

ANOTHER NEW STORY.

In the course of a few weeks we will commence the publication of a new story in the DAILY and WEEKLY MERCURY. As the forthcoming story will be highly interesting we would advise every one who has not already subscribed for the MERCURY to do so at once, in order to secure the reading of the opening chapters. New subscribers can begin at any time. The subscription price is \$1.50 per annum in advance, or 12 1/2 cents per month.

Speaker for the Senate.

Last week the Senators got up quite a spirited debate which varied somewhat the monotony of the proceedings of that august and sleepy body, and gave the world outside a hint that there was a little life yet left among the Lords.

On Wednesday a resolution was moved by Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, and seconded by Mr. Sanborn, in the following terms: "That it is desirable that the Senate should have the selection of its own Speaker at the opening of each Parliament, and whenever a vacancy shall occur."

The hon. mover argued that under the old system of electing the speaker of the Upper House, gentlemen well qualified for the position had been obtained, and that the right of deliberative bodies to choose their own presiding officers was one so well established that it should not be infringed upon.

Hon. Mr. Sanborn, referring to the fact that the British House of Lords was an exception to this general rule, said the essential difference between that body and the Canadian Senate was recognized in the provision in the Confederation Act, which specified that the Senate should be guided by the Parliamentary rules, and have attributed to it the privileges which attach to the House of Commons, and not those of the House of Lords.

It appeared to him an anomaly that a high deliberative body like the Senate should be dependent upon another independent power for the choice of its presiding officer. He could not view this otherwise than as practically an imputation on this body, as weakening and derogatory to their position.

Hon. Mr. Campbell (Postmaster General) while opposing the resolution, did so almost as much on the ground of its being premature merely, as on its own merits. Mr. Chapais (Minister of Agriculture) said that even under the elective system the Government appointed the Speaker of the Upper House, and that the Mayors of Montreal and other large cities were not selected by the members of the Councils.

He would oppose the motion with all his force and energy. Hon. Mr. Macpherson, while believing that the discussion would do good, was yet of opinion that it was premature, and hoped the hon. mover would withdraw it. Hon. Messrs. Ferrier, Allan and Benson were substantially in favour of the principle of the resolution but hoped it would not be pressed to a division, as they thought it altogether premature to do so now.

Hon. Mr. Holmes was straight against the resolution. Hon. Mr. Botsford argued that there was an inconsistency in having the Speaker of the Senate nominated by an outside power. Hon. Mr. McCully contended that this body, not having been elected by the people, the Speaker, like the Lord Chancellor, should be a nominee of the Crown. Hon. Mr. Ferrier thought that the Speaker should be a member of the Administration, and in that way the salary of one of the heads of Departments would be saved.

He thought it especially objectionable that a member of a Local Legislature should have been chosen to preside over this house; the two positions were not suitable for the same person to hold both at once. Hon. Mr. Locke supported, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell, (Minister of Marine and Fisheries,) opposed the motion. The hon. mover consented to withdraw it, and would wait till another time, when there would be a full attendance of members. Taken altogether, the tone of the discussion seems to indicate that the change asked for is inevitable at no very distant day.

Gladstone and the Tories.

Mr. Gladstone has been stung into writing a letter of formal contradiction to six several changes which during the Easter Holidays the Tory press had employed its leisure in inventing, and which, says Mr. Gladstone, have been assiduously circulated in different parts of the country. That Mr. Gladstone is a catholic heart, and when in Rome arranged with the Pope to destroy the Protestant Church in Ireland; that he opposed the appointment of a Bishop because he was an anti-Romanist; that he has publicly declared himself against a State Church in England; that he refused to go to church with the Queen at Balmoral; that the Pope has thanked him for his efforts against the Irish Church; finally, that he is a member of a High Church Ritualist Congregation—these are the charges, in respect to which Mr. Gladstone declares that they are "one and all untrue in letter and spirit, from the beginning to the end." It is difficult to conceive that the persons who put afloat such preposterous calumnies themselves believed them. They were, however, not ill-calculated to produce an impression on the minds of persons who could be influenced by the squeals of terror which Mr. Disraeli has indulged in with respect to the danger to the State arising out of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

Those resolutions, Mr. Gladstone himself announces, will be pushed to the bitter end. Not the first only, but the second and third, must be voted on. If adopted, as they surely will be, and an address from the House goes to the Queen praying her to surrender the Church patronage of the Crown in Ireland to the House, what advice will Mr. Disraeli give to Her Majesty—he being her constitutional, and what is more her responsible adviser? To reject them? He lies in the face of the House. To accept them? He insults and betrays his own party. This is but one of the dilemmas in which a Minister attempting to govern without a majority is likely to find himself involved.

Robert Bonner pays Fanny Fern five thousand dollars per annum for her contributions to the Ledger.

Earl Russell's second letter on Ireland concludes with the following passage: "In my former letter I had to notice a gross personal attack made upon me by a Secretary of State before my publication appeared, and I thought myself entitled to return the blow. At present I am glad to have no such attack to resent. But I cannot forbear to notice that Gen. Peel on April 2, made a biting jest on the party to which I have the pride to belong."

"The Liberal party have been referred to," he said, "as the engineers and pioneers who clear the road; but I rather look upon them as guide-posts, which point out the road—and a very bad road it often is—but who never advance one inch themselves." (Cheers and laughter.)

Gen. Peel is so honest and good-humored that one is always inclined to take in good part any thing he may say. But lest his joke should be taken in sober earnest, I venture to put to him the following questions:

1. Was it not an inch of advance to abolish 56 close boroughs sending 111 members to Parliament, and to deprive 30 more boroughs of one member each? 2. Was it not an inch of advance to give representatives to Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, a concession which the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel peremptorily refused?

3. Was it not an inch of advance to reform the Poor Laws, a task which Sir Robert Peel professed himself unable to undertake? 4. Was it not an inch of advance to commute the tithe in kind, in England, a vexation to the clergy and laity alike, a task to which Mr. Pitt found himself unequal?

5. Was it not an inch of advance to abolish Slavery in our colonies, a measure to which Lord Derby, in his better days, so greatly contributed? 6. Was it no gain to religious liberty to enable the Baptists to register the birth of their children without baptism in the Church, and the Unitarians to be married without a blessing in the name of the Trinity, and to relieve all Protestant dissenters from the yoke of being compelled to take the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England?

7. Was it no gain to freedom of trade to repeal the navigation laws, to form a commercial treaty with France, and to reduce the tariff from the large volume which Mr. Harrison boasted of a digest into a single page? Were not the financial plans of Mr. Gladstone an inch in advance.

8. Were not the introduction of Poor laws into Ireland, the commutations of tithe, and the act for the sale of incumbered estates, an inch in advance to that country? Lastly, was not the support given for the unity and independence of Italy an inch in advance, in behalf of the great Cause of Civil and religious Liberty all over the world, the old standing toast of the Whig party? I can imagine this list, added to Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Corn laws, measures of which the Liberal party were the pioneers, will grieve the heart of many an old Tory, and that Gen. Peel, on reading it, will say with Macbeth:

"A fourth? Start eyes! What, will the line stretch out to the crack of doom? Another yet? A seventh? I'll see no more: And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass Which shows me many more."

Yes, "many more!" The diseased mind of Ireland has yet to be ministered to: "a sweet oblivious antidote" may yet induce her to forget her griefs, ancient and of modern date; the "perilous stuff" which weighs upon her breast may yet be removed, and in her exultant strength she may hail "the wearing of the green" as the emblem of a new hope, and the sign of renovated youth. Yes, "many more!" To name one, national Education—a measure really national prevailing the whole people, and leaving in the shade the meagre proposals of the present Government—would clear the way for that long and fair train of further reforms already reflected to us in the glass of the future.

When we reflect that for 26 years Wilberforce and Clarkson labored without success to abolish the slave trade and that 24 years more elapsed before Slavery was extinguished by law—when we remember that, although for many a century the House of Stewart, have ceased to compete for the Crown, the grievances of Ireland are yet waiting for full redress—that for 26 years the cause of Catholic emancipation met with defeat at county election, while its leaders were ostracised—we must acknowledge how slow and feeble is the progress toward knowledge and justice, even of the noble-hearted people of this country. When we perceive how many there are even now who fail to feel for the ill-used Irishmen as their predecessors failed to feel for the enslaved African, we must own that we still shrink from the light of day.

What from this barren being do we reap? Our senses narrow, and our reason frail: Life short, and truth a gem that loves the deep, And all things weighed in custom's falsest scale: Opinion an omnipotence, whose veil Mantles the earth with darkness, until right And wrong are accidents, and men grow pale: Let their own judgments should become too bright: And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth have too much light."

Mrs. Disraeli, at an entertainment given in London, since her husband became Premier, was literally a blaze of diamonds. She wore a head-dress of black velvet, quite covered with clusters of them; and strings of diamonds, kept in their places by emerald and diamond butterflies, fell over the body of the dress.

BIRTHS.
FAYNS—In Guelph, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Fayns, of a daughter.
GRANT—At Guelph, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. John Grant, of a daughter.
GILCHRIST—At Puslinch, on the 1st ult., the wife of Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, farmer, of a son.
GILCHRIST—At Puslinch, near Killeen, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Peter Gilchrist, councillor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
HUDSON—BEATTIE—At Nichol, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Hogg, Mr. And. Hudson, farmer, to Miss Ellen Beattie, both of Nichol.
BRUCE—MIDDLETON—At Guelph, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. S. Ball, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Wm. Bruce to Miss Jane Middleton, all of Guelph.

DIED.
HARLEY—At Guelph, on the 9th inst. of consumption, Elias, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Harley, aged 14 years.
LANGDON—At Guelph, on the 11th inst. John Henderson, eldest son of Mr. James Langdon, aged 3 years and 11 months. (The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Thursday), at 11 o'clock, a.m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.)
FREEMAN—At Speedside, Guelph Township, on the 10th inst., Isabella, only daughter of Mrs. Freeman, aged 16 years.

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TITLE INDISPUTABLE.
The undersigned will show a copy of the registered plan, and give every information to intending purchasers.
PALMER & LILLIE,
Guelph, May 12, 1868. dw Day's Block.

"Kennedy is Dickens in song"—PHILA. POST.

Songs of Scotland!
Is now showing for the Spring Trade

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
14th and 15th May.

MR. KENNEDY
The Celebrated Scottish Vocalist,
PEGGS to announce his return to Guelph, after an extensive and highly successful tour of the United States, in his popular entertainments of the Songs of Scotland.

PIANOFORTE - MISS KENNEDY.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Tickets at the Bookstores and at the door. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
Guelph, May 11th, 1868. dtd

THE SPRING TRADE

STEWART

Those
Crape
Dress Goods
AT STEWART'S

Only a York Shilling per yard.

STEWART

HAS JUST RECEIVED the largest and most choice stock of New Spring Goods he has ever shown, and respectfully requests attention to the great difference in price from last year, being at least One-third Lower.

STEWART

HAS opened a case of White Drab and Grey Stays, that fit the body and not the body stays. Highly recommended by the Faculty.

STEWART'S

CARPET STOCK is the largest west of Toronto, and being all this season's importations the designs and colors are new.

STEWART'S

NEW SILKS.
BLACK AND COLORED.

STEWART'S

The opinion of all that

STEWART'S

DRESS GOODS

Are Choice in Designs and Colors, and at Very Low Prices.

STEWART

NEW DAMASKS,
NEW REPS,
NEW CHINTZES,
NEW LENO CURTAINS,
NEW MUSLIN CURTAINS
NEW LACE CURTAINS.

WM. STEWART.

Guelph, 5th May, 1868. dw

THE GOLDEN LION

Bargains!
Bargains!

BANKRUPT STOCK!
John Hogg

HAS PURCHASED
A WHOLESALE BANKRUPT STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

Call and partake of the Immense Bargains. Goods at Astonishing Low Prices.

Great Reduction in the Price of Grey Factory Cottons.

All Wool Canada Tweeds at 50c. and 63c., worth \$1. Don't delay.
JOHN HOGG.
Guelph, May 13, 1868. daw tf

MILLINERY

STRAW GOODS,
JACKETS AND Parasols

THE MOST

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

In the Trade. Inspection Invited.
A. O. BUCHAM.
Guelph, May 13, 1868.

Brass Window Cornices

We have received direct from Germany the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST assortment of Brass Window Cornices ever brought to Guelph. We have

Over Thirty Choice Patterns,

At various Prices. Please call and see.
JOHN M. BOND & CO
Hardware Importers, Guelph.
Guelph, 11th May, 1868. do4w

THE FIRST GRAND PRIZE,
THE HIGHEST AWARD,

The Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor
AND TWO GRAND GOLD MEDALS,
First Premiums awarded to the Wood's Patent New Jointed-bar Mower and

SELF-RAKE REAPER
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

These Machines are manufactured at the
Newcastle Agricultural and Machine Works
THRESHING MACHINES of the best description, and Agricultural Implements furnished to order.
For full particulars, Prices, &c., send for Catalogue.
H. A. MASSEY.
C. & A. SHARPE, Agents at Guelph.
Guelph, 8th May, 1868. dw

Notice to Builders.
ANY quantity of sand for sale at the Pit, next to the Cemetery, or delivered.
WILLIAM CHIPCHASE.
Guelph, April 24, 1868 dw 1m

LOST.
LOST on the Street, or about the Fair Ground in Guelph, on the May Fair Day, a small Pill Box containing two Half-Sovereigns and a Gold Ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the store of
F. W. STONE, Guelph.
Guelph, May 5, 1868. w1 d2